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DICTIONARIUM BRITANNICUM:

UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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Than any EXTANT.

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To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

T H O M A S,

Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,

Baron Herbert of Cardiff, Baron Rofs of Kendal, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of the Governours of the Charter-house; Fellow of the Royal Society; Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts; and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

MOST NOBLE LORD,



E should not have presum'd to lay this humble Performance at your Feet, had not your Candour and Humanity been as remarkable, as is your familiar Acquaintance with all Kinds of polite Literature; you having also been the great Patron of whatsoever tends to the Improvement of good Letters and useful Knowledge.

YOUR Lordship's great Abilities, and unquestionable Integrity, have evidently appeared in that you have

sustain'd

The D E D I C A T I O N.

sustain'd the most important Offices of the *British State* with universal Applause; and in which you have always behaved with that Moderation and Affability of Manners, which are so conspicuous through all Parts of your Life.

YOUR Lordship's superior Taste, in all the valuable Branches of Learning, is eminently apparent in that vast and curious Collection of the choicest Books, and rarest Pieces of Antiquity, with which you have not only stored your Library, but likewise enrich'd your Mind, with the Knowledge of the most abstruse Parts of solid Learning: But to enumerate every Thing that is great and good, which adorns you would be to give a History of all the Sciences, and a Detail of the whole System of Virtues.

IT was our Resolution to have said nothing, that look'd like Praise; but we found it impossible to enter upon such a pleasant Subject, as is your Lordship's Character, without observing some of its Beauties, tho' at the same Time we were not unapprehensive of Exciting your Lordship's Resentment, in Presuming to bestow any Encomiums on you, tho' never so just.

WE do not address this Work to your Lordship, as if we thought it were capable of being of any Service to yourself. It cannot be thought you can be unacquainted with the Meaning of Words and Terms of Arts, who are so conversant with the Arts themselves: But as you have always been a great Patron and Encourager of Learning; so we hope, that if this our Work has any Share of Merit, you will be pleased to honour it by a favourable Acceptance. And no longer to trespass upon your Lordship's Patience, we beg leave to offer our hearty Wishes, That you may long continue the great Ornament of the *British Nation*, and that to latest Posterity your Noble Family may continue to follow your great Example in the Paths of Virtue, and in the Service of their King and Country. And permit us to subscribe ourselves,

Your Lordship's Most Humble

And Devoted Servants,

GEORGE GORDON,
NAT. BAILEY.

Dictionary Britannicum :

Or, A COMPLETE

ETYMOLOGICAL ENGLISH

DICTIONARY;

BEING ALSO

An Interpreter of Hard and Technical Words.

A

A a Roman Character, *A* a Italick, *Æ* a old English, *Α* a Greek, *א* Hebrew, are the first Letters of the Alphabet; and in all Languages, ancient and modern, the Character appropriated to the same Sound is the first Letter, except in the *Abassine*.

A [among the *Ancients*] was a numeral Letter, and signified 500.

A or *ā*, signifies 5000.

A [among the *Romans*] was used as an Abbreviation of the Word *Abfolvo*, i. e. *I acquit*. The Judges being wont to give their Sentence upon Persons, by casting Tables into a Box or Urn, on which Tables were the Letters *A*, *C* or *N L*. If they acquitted the Person try'd, they cast into the Urn a Table with the Letter *A* marked on it; if they condemned, with the Letter *C*, for *Condemno*, i. e. *I condemn*; if the Matter was hard to be determined, with the Letters *N L*, for *Non liquet*, i. e. *It does not appear plain*. Hence *Cicero* calls the Letter *A* *Litera salutaris*, i. e. *the saving Letter*. *A* was also used by the *Romans*, as the first of the *Litteræ Nundinales*, in Imitation of which, the *Dominical Letters* were introduced; and *A* is also used as the first of the *Dominical Letters* in our *Julian Calendar*.

A α *Αλφα*, and Ω or ω *Ωμέγα*, i. e. great O [Hieroglyphically] being the first and last Letters of the *Greek Alphabet*, are used in the Revelation of *St. John*, to signify the first and the last.

A [as an Abbreviation] is used for *Anno* in the Year, and *Artium* of Arts, as *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord, *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World, *A B*, *Artium Baccalaureus*, Batchelor of Arts.

A or *A A* [with *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *Ans*, and denotes an equal Portion of divers Ingredients, either in respect of Weight or Measure; also *A* or *AA*. *Æ. P.* denotes simply equal Parts of the Ingredients therein mentioned.

AAA [with *Chymists*] is sometimes used to signify *Amalgama* or *Amalgamation*.

A B

A B, at the Beginning of *English Saxon Names*, is generally a Contraction of *Abbot*, i. e. an *Abbot* or *Abby*; so that as to the Names of Places, it may be generally concluded, that the Place belonged to a Monastery elsewhere, or that there was one there.

A BACOT [*Incert. Etym.*] a Royal Cap of State made in the shape of two Crowns, anciently worn by the Kings of England.

ABA'CTORS [*Abactores*, L.] those who drive away or steal Cattle in Herds, or great Numbers at once, in Distinction from those that steal only a Sheep or two.

A'BACUS [*Αβακ*, Gen. of *Αβαξ*, Gr. which some derive from *על*, Heb. to be elevated or raised, and thence take it to signify a high Shelf, &c.] it was used among the *Ancients* for a Cupboard or Buffet.

ABACUS [*Αβακ*, Gr.] a Counting-Table anciently used in Calculations: This was sometimes a Board cover'd with Sand, Dust, &c. sifted evenly upon it, on which Geometricians, &c. used to draw their Schemes.

ABACUS Pythagoricus [i. e. *Pythagoras's Table*] a Table of Numbers contrived for the more easy learning the Principles of Arithmetick, and supposed to be the Multiplication Table, and thence it has been used to signify an Alphabet or *A B C*.

ABACUS [in *Architecture*] is the uppermost Member or Capital of a Column, which serves as a Sort of Crowning both to the Capital and Column, tho' some erroneously make it to be the Capital itself.

The *ABACUS* [according to *Vitruvius*] was originally designed to represent a square Tile laid over an Urn or Basket. The Original or Rise of this first regular Order of Architecture is said to be as follows. An old Woman of *Athens* having placed a Basket covered with a Tile over the Root of an *Acanthus* [*Bear's Foot*] the Plant shooting forth the following Spring, encompassed the Basket all round, till having met the Tile, it curled back in a kind of Scrolls, which being observ'd by an ingenious Sculptor, he formed a Capital upon this Plan; representing the Tile by the *Abacus*, the Basket by the Vase or Body of the Capital, and the Leaves by the *Volutes*.

The *ABACUS* is something different in different Orders. It is a flat square Member in the *Tuscan*, *Dorick*, and ancient *Ionick* Orders. In the richer Orders, the *Corinthian* and *Composit* it loses its native Form; having its four Sides or Faces arch'd or cut inward, with some Ornament as a Rose, some other Flower, a Fish's Tail, &c.

But there are other Liberties taken in the *Abacus*, by several Architects. Some make it a perfect Ogee in the *Ionick*, and crown it with a Filler. In the *Dorick*, some place a *Cymatium* over it, and so do not make it the uppermost Member; In the *Tuscan* Order, where it is the largest and most massive, and takes up one-third Part of the whole Capital; they sometimes call it the *Die* of the Capital, and *Scamozzi* uses the Name *Abacus*, for a Concave moulding in the Capital of the *Tuscan Pedestal*.

B

ABA B

ABA'DDIR, a Name given to the Stone, that *Saturn* is fabled to have swallow'd instead of his Son *Jupiter*: For the Poets feign, that *Saturn*, having been forewarned, that he should be expelled his Kingdom by one of his Sons, to prevent it, as soon as ever his Wife *Rhea* was deliver'd of a Male Child, sent for it in order to devour it; but having served his Wife so once, she afterwards instead of the Child sent him a Stone, wrapped up in swaddling Cloaths, and so deceived him, and preserved the Child. See *Saturn*.

ABA'FT [of *æftan*, or *abaytan* *Sax.*] Behind, from the Forepart of the Ship, or towards the Stern.

ABA'GION, a Proverb, a Circumlocution.

ABALIENATION [in the *Roman Law*] a giving up one's Right to another Person, or a making over an Estate, Goods or Chattels by Sale, or due Course of Law.

To **ABA'NDON** [of *abandonner*, *F.*] to forsake utterly, to cast off, also to give one's self wholly up to some prevailing Vice, Passion, Lust, as an abandoned Wretch.

ABA'NDUM [Old *Law*] whatsoever is confiscated, sequestered or forfeited.

A'BANET [אבנא, *H.*] a sort of Girdle worn by the Jewish Priests.

ABA'PTISTON { [*Ἀπαρτίστον*, *Gr.*] an Instrument used by Surgeons; a sort of Trepan.

ABA'RCY [*Abartia*, *L.* of *Ἀβάρτια*, *Gr.*] Insatiableness.

To **ABA'RE** [*abajian*, *Sax.*] to make bare, uncover or disclose.

ABARNA'RE [of *Abapian*, *Sax.*] to detect or discover any secret Crime.

ABARTICULATION [in *Anatomy*] a good and apt Construction of the Bones, by which they move strongly and easily, or that Species of Articulation that has manifest Motion.

To **ABA'SE** [*abaisser*, *F.*] to bring down, to lower, to humble.

To **ABASE** [*Sea Term*] to lower or take in, as to lower or take in a Flag.

To **ABA'SH** [of *eshahir*, *O. Fr.*] to make ashamed or confounded. Hence

ABA'SHMENT, Astonishment, Confusion.

ABATAME'NTUM [*Law Word*] an Entry by Interposition.

To **ABA'TE** [of *abbatre*, *F.*] properly to break down or destroy (in a common Sense) is to diminish, to make or grow less.

To **ABATE** [in *Common Law*] to disable, defeat or overthrow; to come to nought, to be abolished; also to be quashed or made of none effect, as

To **ABATE** a Writ [in *Law*] is to destroy it for a Time, thro' want of good Ground, or some other Defect; as the Appeal abateth by Cousenage, i. e. the Accusation is made void, or defeated by Deceit.

To **ABATE** [in *Horsemanship*] is said of a Horse when he works upon Curvets, putting his two Hind-legs to the Ground both at one time, and always observing the same Exactness.

ABA'TEMENT [*abaissement*, *F.*] a lessening; also that which is abated in a Reckoning or Account.

ABA'TEMENT [in *Law*] the Act of abating, defeating or disabling; as the Abatement of a Writ, &c. It also signifies the entering upon an Inheritance, by stepping in between the former Possessor and his next Heir.

ABATEMENT of Honour [with *Heralds*] is an accidental Mark, which being added to a Coat of Arms, the Dignity of it is abated, by reason of some Stain or dishonourable Quality of the Bearer. This Abatement is sometimes an absolute Reversion or Overturning of the whole Escutcheon, or else only a Mark of Diminution, as a *Point dexter parted tenne*, a *Goar sinister*, a *Delf*, &c.

An **ABA'TOR** [in a *Law Sense*] one who intrudes into Houses or Land, that is void by the Death of the former Possessor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his Heir.

ABATU'DE [Old *Records*] any thing diminished.

A'BATURES [a *Hunting Term*] those Sprigs or Grass which are thrown down by a Stag in his passing by.

To **ABA'Y** { [of *Buy* a being prefixed] to suffer or pay

To **ABE'Y** { dear for. *O.*

A'BBA [אבא, *Syr.*] Father.

A'BBACY { [of *Ἀββατρία*, *Gr.* *Abbat-tome*, *Sax.*]

A'BBATHY { an Abbotship; also an Abbey, Monastery, or Convent.

A'BBATIS [Old *Records*] an Avener or Steward of the Stables, an Hostler.

A'BBESS [of *Ἀββατρία*, *Gr.* *Abubisse*, *Sax.*] a Governess of Nuns.

A'BBEY { [of *Ἀββατρία*, *Gr.* *Abbot-nice*, *Sax.*] a Convent or Monastery, a House for religious Persons.

A'BBIES, anciently one third of the best Benefices in *England*, were by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Abbies, and other religious Houses, which when they were dissolved by *K. Henry VIII.* and became Lay-Fees, there were 190 dissolved, whose Revenues were from 200 to 3500 *l. per Annum*, which at a Medium amounted to 2853000 *l. per Annum*.

A'BBOT [of *Abbot*, *Sax.*] the chief Ruler of an Abbey; of which some in *England* wore Mitres, others were

Bishop A'BBOTS, Abbots, whose Abbies have been erected into Bishopricks.

Cardinal ABBOTS, Abbots, who are also called Cardinals.

Commendatory ABBOTS, or Abbots in *Commendam*, are Seculars, and do not perform any spiritual Offices, nor have any spiritual Jurisdiction over their Monks; altho' they have undergone the Tonsure, and are obliged by their Bulls to take the Orders when they come of Age.

Crozier'd ABBOTS, are such as bear the Crozier or Pastoral Staff.

Mitred ABBOTS, are so called, because they wear a Mitre when they officiate, and are independent upon any Person but the Pope, being free from the Bishop's Jurisdiction, and having the same Authority within their Bounds, that the Bishop had; these mitred Abbots in *England* were also Lords of Parliament.

Regular ABBOTS, are real Monks or Religious, who have taken the Vows and wear the Habits.

To **ABBRE'VIATE** [*abbreviare*, *L.*] to abridge, or make shorter.

ABBRE'VIATED [*abbreviatus*, *L.*] made shorter.

ABBREVIATION, an expressing a Thing in fewer Terms, *L.*

ABBREVIATURE [*Abbreviatura*, *L.*] a shortening, as a Letter put for a Word

ABBREUVOIR, a watering Place. *Fr.*

ABBREUVOIRS [with *Masons*] the Joint or Juncture of two Stones, or the Interstice or Space left between two Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying.

To **ABBRI'DGE** [of *abreger*, *F.*] to make shorter, to curtail.

ABBRO'CHMENT [in *Law*] the forestalling a Market, i. e. the buying up or engrossing Wares, before they are brought to a Market or Fair, and selling them again by Retail.

ABBU'TTALS [of *aboutir*, *F.* to limit or bound, or of *butan*, or *onbutan*, *Sax.*] the Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Highways, &c. either towards the East, West, North, or South, shewing how they lie in respect to other Places.

ABDE'VENAM [with *Astrologers*] the Head of the 12th Figure of the Heavens.

ABDE'RIAN [of *Abdera*, where *Democritus* the laughing Philosopher lived] as *Abderian* Laughter, a foolish and frequent Laughter.

The **A'BDERITE**, *Democritus* the Philosopher.

To **A'BDICATE** [*abdicationem*, *Sup.* of *abdicare*, *L.*] to renounce or resign, to give over.

ABDICATION, the voluntary Act of abdicating, disowning, renouncing, &c.

ABDICATION [in *Law* both Civil and Common] is used where there is no more than barely an implicit Renunciation; as when a Person does such Actions as are altogether inconsistent with the Nature of his Trust, in which Case he does in effect renounce it.

ABDICATION [of *abdicationem*, *L.*] belonging to Abdication; also negative.

A'BDITIVE [*abditivus*, *L.*] Hidden.

ABDITO'RIUM, a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, Money, &c. in. *O. Rec.*

A'BDOMEN [of *abdo*, *L.* to hide, and *omentum* the Caul]

ABDOMEN [with *Anatomists*] the lower Belly, that Part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities; the lowermost of the 3 *Venters*, or great Cavities, which contains the Stomach, Liver, Bladder, Spleen, Guts, &c.

ABDU'CTIO [of *ab* from, and *duco*, *L.* to lead or draw] a Term used by Anatomists when the Ends of the Bones stand at a great Distance in a Fracture. *L.*

ABDU'CTION, a drawing, leading, or carrying away.

ABDUCTION [with *Logicians*] an Argument leading from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDU'CTOR *minimi digiti* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the little Finger, which draws it from the rest. It takes its Rise from the *Ligamentum transversale*, and 4th and

and 3d Bone of the *Carpus*, and from the superior Parts of the *Os Metacarpi*. The first of these Originations ends at the superior Part of the first Bone of the little Finger forwards; the second at the same Part of the said Bone, laterally; the third is inserted with the Tendon of the *Extensor minimi digiti*, to the upper End of the third Bone of the little Finger.

ABDUCTOR minimi digiti pedis [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the little Toe, that arises from the external Part of the *Os calcis*, as also from the external Side of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Toe, and forming one Tendon at its Insertion to the superior Part of the first Bone of the little Toe, externally and laterally. Its Use is to draw it off from the rest.

ABDUCTOR Indicis [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Fore-finger, arising fleshy from the *Os metacarpi*, that sustains the Fore-finger, and having joined one of the Lumbrical Muscles, is inserted with it together with the Tendon of the *Abductor Pollicis*. The Use of it is to draw the Fore-finger from the rest.

ABDUCTOR Oculi [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Eye, which draws it from the Nose. It is also called *Indignabundus*, because it is made Use of in scornful Resentments.

ABDUCTOR Pollicis [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Thumb, which arising broad and fleshy from the internal Part of the *Ligamentum transversale Carpi*, and descending becomes tendinous at its Implantation to the upper and external Part of the 2d Bone of the Thumb, and laterally lessens itself. Its Use is to draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

ABDUCTOR Pollicis pedis [Anatomy] a Muscle of the great Toe. It takes Rise fleshy internally and laterally, from the *Os calcis*, and in half its Progress becoming tendinous, joins with another fleshy Beginning, which springs from the *Os cuneiforme majus*, which sustains the *Os Metatarsi* of the great Toe, till lastly they both making one Tendon, are implanted to the external Part of the *Os Sesamoides* of the great Toe laterally.

ABDUCTORES [with *Anatomists*] abducent Muscles, they are all those which serve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as the Arms, Eyes, Legs, Lips, Nostrils, &c.

ABELITION, Abolition, the Licence granted to a criminal Accuser to forbear or desist from further Prosecution.

ABEARING Behaviour, as *to be bound to a good Abearing*, is to be bound to one's good Behaviour.

ABECEDA'RIAN, a Teacher or Learner of the A B C.

ABECEDARY, *Adjective*, Pertaining to the Letters A B C, *Substantive*, also an Alphabet.

A'BBLE-Tree [with *Botanists*] a finer kind of white Poplar.

ABEO'NA [of *abeo*, L. to go away] a Goddess of the Romans, who, as they imagined, had the Power of making their going forth happy or unhappy.

A'BER [old *British*] the Fall of a lesser Water into a greater, as of a Brook into a River, a River into a Lake; or Sea. The Mouth of a River; as *Aberconway*, &c.

ABERE-MURDER [of *abeje apparent*, and *monjo*, Murder, Sax.] plain or downright Murder, in Distinction from Manslaughter and Chance Medley.

ABE'RRANCY { [of *aberrans*, L.] a straying, erring,

ABEKKA'TION } or wandering out of the Way.

ABE'RRANT [*aberrans*, L.] straying or wandering away from.

ABERU'NCATED [*aberuncatus*, L.] pulled up by the Roots, weeded.

ABE'SSED [of *abaisser*, F. to depress] humbled.

To ABE'T [of *Be'tan*, Sax.] to encourage, egg, or set on; also to maintain, back, or uphold; also to aid or assist.

ABE'TMENT [Common Law] the Act of encouraging or setting another to commit any Crime.

ABE'TTER { [of *Be'tan*, Sax.] one who advises, eggs

ABE'TTOR } on, or assists any other Person in doing any unlawful Act, as of *Felony*, *Murder*, *Treason*, &c.

ABE'TTORS [in Law] are also those Persons, who without Cause, procure others to sue out false Appeals of Felony or Murder against Persons, that they may thereby render them infamous.

ABEY'ANCE [Law Term] as when Lands, Goods, Tenements, &c. are only in Possession, or Expectation, and not in Act, i. e. in the Intendment and Consideration of the Law, they are said to be in *Abeyance*.

ABGATO'RIA [of *Abgbittin*, Irish] the Alphabet A B C, &c.

ABGREGA'TION, a Separation from the Flock. L.

To ABHO'R [*abhorre're*, L.] to loath or hate.

ABHO'RRENCE { [of *abhorrens*, L.] a hating, loath-

ABHO'RRENCY } ing, &c.

ABHO'RRENT [*abhorrens*, L.] that hates, loaths, is averse from.

To ABI'DE [of *abiban*, Sax.] to continue, stay, or tarry in a Place; also to suffer or endure.

A'BJECT [*abjectus*, L. i. e. cast away] Mean, base, vile.

An A'BJECT [*abjectus*, L.] a Person of no Esteem or Repute.

To ABJE'CT { [*abjectatum*, L.] to cast or put

To ABJE'CTATE } away with Disdain.

An ABJE'CTION { [*abjectio*, L.] abject Condition,

A'BJECTNESS } Meanness, low Estate, Vileness.

A'BIES [with *Botanists*] the Fir-tree.

ABIETI'NE [*abietinus*, L.] made of Fir.

ABI'GA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Ground-Pine. L.

ABI'GEUS { [Old Records] a Thief who has stolen

ABIGE'VUS } many Cattle.

ABI'LIMENTS [of War] Habiliments, or all Sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

ABINTE'STATE [of *ab* Neg. and *testatus*, L.] an Heir to a Man who died without a Will.

ABI'SHERISING [Old Law Term] properly a Forfeiture; a being quit of Amercements or Fines for some Transgression, that has been proved before a Judge.

To A'BJUGATE [*abjugatum*, L.] to unyoke, to uncouple.

To ABJU'RE [*abjurare*, L.] to forswear, to disclaim, to renounce, or quit an Opinion, Subjection to a Governor, Prince, &c.

ABJURA'TION, a renouncing by Oath, &c.

ABJURATION [Old Custom] a sworn Banishment or quitting the Land for Life, sometime admitted instead of Death to Criminals, who having committed Murder, could get to a Church, before they were apprehended, from whence they could not be brought to take their Trial at Law; but confessing their Crime before a Justice or Coroner, and abjuring the Kingdom, were at Liberty; but were to carry a Cross in their Hand, till they got out of the King's Dominions.

To ABLA'CTATE [*ablactatum*, L.] to wean from the Breast.

ABLACTA'TION [with *nursery Gardeners*] one of the Methods of Grafting; and according to the Signification of the Word, as it were a weaning of a Cyon by degrees from its Mothers Stock, not cutting it off wholly from the Stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION [in Gardening] an uncovering or laying bare the Roots of Trees, to expose them to the Air, Rain and Sun, in order to their greater Fertility the Year following.

ABLA'TION, a taking away. L.

A'BLATIVE Case [with *Grammarians*] the last of the Six Cases of Nouns, Pronouns, &c.

A'BLE [of *Habilis*, L.] capable to perform.

To A'BLEGATE [*ablegatum*, L.] to send abroad upon some Employment; also to send a Person out of the Way that one is weary of.

A'BLENESS [of *Habilitas*, L.] Capableness to perform, &c.

ABLE'PSY [*Ἀβλεψία*, Gr.] Want of Sight, natural Blindness, also Unadvisedness.

ABLIGURI'TION, a prodigal spending on Belly Cheer.

ABLIGA'BON [*Sylvestre* with *Botanists*] the Flower *Narcissus* or white *Daffodil*. L.

To A'BLIGATE [*abligatum*, L.] to bind or tie up from.

ABLOCA'TION, a letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE [*abludere*, L.] to be unlike, to differ from.

A'BLUENT [*abluens*, L.] washing away, cleansing.

ABLU'TION, a washing or rinsing. L.

ABLUTION [in Pharmacy] the preparing of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its Dregs or any ill Quality.

ABNEGA'TION, a denying a Matter point blank.

ABNEGATION [with *Divines*] the renouncing of Passions Pleasures or Lusts.

ABNODA'TION [with *Gardeners*] the cutting away or pruning off the Knobs and Knots from Trees. L.

ABNOR'MOUS [*abnormis*, L.] Mishapen, vast, huge.

To ABO'LISH [*abolere*, L. *abolir*, F.] to destroy a thing after such a manner, that no Footsteps of it remain; to deface utterly, to reduce to nothing; also to repeal.

ABO'LISHMENT [*abolissement*, F.] a disannulling, &c.

ABOLITION, the absolute repealing of a Law or Custom, or the taking of it away intirely. L.

ABOLITION [Law Term] Leave granted by a Judge, &c. to a criminal Accuser to forbear further Prosecution of a Person accused.

ABOLITION [in Metaphysics] the utter Destruction of any Being.

ABO'MASUM { properly the Paunch of a Beast, the

ABO'MASUS } Tripes.

ABSOLUTE [*absolutus*, L.] free from the Power of, or independent on another; also having Perfection in itself; also unlimited, also arbitrary.

ABSOLUTE [with *Grammarians*] without Regimen or Government, as an *ablative absolute*.

ABSOLUTE Nouns Adject. [with *Grammarians*] such Adjectives as are in the Positive Degree, as *great*, *little*, *low*, *less*.

ABSOLUTE Nouns Substant. such Nouns whose Significations imply a simple Idea; as *a Man*, *a Horse*, *Earth*, *Air*, &c.

ABSOLUTE [in *Theology*] is sometimes used to denote a Thing being without any Cause, in which Sense God is *absolute*.

ABSOLUTE is also used to signify free from Conditions, as the Decrees of God are said to be absolute in Respect to Men.

ABSOLUTE [with *Romanists*] is used in Opposition to *Declaratory*, as they hold that a Priest can forgive Sins *absolutely*; but the Protestants say only declaratively and ministerially.

ABSOLUTE Estate [in *Law*] an Estate free from all manner of Conditions and Incumbrances.

ABSOLUTE Equation [with *Astronomers*] is the Aggregation or Sum of the Eccentric, and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE Gravity [*Philosf. and Mech.*] that Property in Bodies, by which they are said to weigh so much, no Regard being had to any Circumstances or Modification, and always is as the Quantity of Matter contained in it.

ABSOLUTE Motion, signifies the Change of Place in any moving Body.

ABSOLUTE Numbers [*Algebra*] a Number which possesses one intire Part or Side of an Equation, and is always a known Quantity, and the Rectangle or Solid under the unknown Roots in *Quadratics* and *Cubicks*, thus in this Equation; $a^2 + 16a = 36$. the absolute Number is 36, which is equal to the Product of the two Roots or Values, multiplied one into another; this is called also *Homogeneous Comparisons*, by *Vieta*.

ABSOLUTE Place, is that Part of infinite and immoveable Space, that any Body possesses.

ABSOLUTE Space [with *Philosophers*] is Space, which being consider'd in its own Nature, without having any Regard to any external Thing, continues always the same, and is immoveable.

ABSOLUTELY [*absolute*, L.] after an absolute manner.

ABSOLUTELY [with *Logicians*] is used of the Terms of a Proposition, that is without Relation to any Thing else.

ABSOLUTELY [in Opposition to Terms and Conditions] as God is said not to forgive Men their Sins *absolutely*; but upon Condition of Repentance, and future Amendment of Life.

ABSOLUTELY [with *Geometricians*] is used to signify intirely, compleatly, as a Circle or Sphere is said to be *absolutely round* in Contradistinction to a Figure that is partly so, as an *Oval*, a *Spheroid*, &c.

ABSOLUTION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins, pronounced by a Priest, &c.

ABSOLUTION [in the *Canon-Law*] a Juridical Act, whereby a Priest as a Judge, and by Virtue of a Power delegated to him from Christ, remits Sins.

ABSOLUTION [in the *Civil Law*] signifies a definitive Sentence, whereby a Man accused of any Crime is acquitted.

ABSOLUTION [in the *Reformed Churches*] is usually understood of a Sentence by which a Person stands Excommunicated, is freed or released from the Excommunication.

ABSOLUTORIUM [with *Physicians*] an absolute Remedy, or most effectual Medicine; also a certain Cure or perfect Recovery, L.

ABSOLUTENESS [of *absolu*, F. *absolutus*, L.] Arbitrariness, Freedom from Conditions, &c.

ABSONANT { [*absonans*, L.] disagreeing from the

ABSONOUS { [*absonus*, L.] Purpose, absurd.

ABSONARE [*Old Law Records*] to detest and avoid.

TO ABSORB [with *Gardeners*, &c.] is a Term apply'd to those greedy Branches, that growing on Fruit-Trees, do drink up and rob the other Branches of the nutritious Juice, that they stand in Need of for their Nourishment and Augmentation.

ABSORB [*absorbere*, L.] to sup or swallow up; to devour, to consume, to waste.

ABSORPT [*absorptus*, L.] supped up, &c.

ABSORBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] Medicines which temper and qualify the sharp Juices in the Body, by imbibing or supping them up.

ABSORBENTS [with *Physicians*] an absolute Remedy, or most effectual Medicine; also a certain Cure or perfect Recovery, L.

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ABSQUE HOC, [*i. e.* without this] Words of Exception made Use of in a Traverse. L.

TO ABSTAIN [*abstinere*, L.] to forbear, to keep from.

ABSTEMIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly said of one who drinks no Wine; moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTENTION [*Common Law*] a keeping or withholding an Heir from taking Possession of his Inheritance.

ABSTERGENT [*abstergens*, L.] cleansing.

ABSTERGENTS [with *Physicians*] Medicines of a cleansing or scowring Quality.

ABSTERSION, a wiping away. L.

ABSTERSIVE [*abstersivus*, L.] pertaining to wiping away; also the same as Abstergent.

ABSTERSIVE Medicines, such as are used to clear the Skin and outward Parts of the Body from Filth.

ABSTINENCE [*abstinentia*, L.] an abstaining from Food, Drink, Pleasures, Lufts, &c.

ABSTINENT [*abstinens*, L.] refraining from, or moderately using, Wine, Food, &c.

ABSTORTED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wrung or wrested from by Violence.

ABSTRACT [*abstractum*, Sup. of *abstrahere*, L.] a short Draught or Copy of an original Writing; the Abridgment of a Book, Record, &c.

ABSTRACT [with *Logicians*] any Quality, as it is considered apart, without Regard had to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT [in *Philosophy*] that which is separated from some other Thing by an Operation of the Mind called Abstraction.

An **ABSTRACT Idea**, is some simple Idea, detach'd and separated from any particular Subject or complex Idea, for the sake of viewing and considering it more distinctly, as it is in itself, its own Nature, &c.

TO ABSTRACT [*abstrahere*, L.] to draw away from, to take from or out of.

ABSTRACT Numbers [with *Arithmeticians*] such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being apply'd to any Subject.

ABSTRACTED Mathematicks, is used in Opposition to mix'd Mathematicks; the former signifying pure Arithmetick, Geometry or Algebra.

ABSTRACTED Nouns Substantives [with *Grammarians*, &c.] are such Nouns as denote a Thing; the Existence of which is real, and in the Nature of the Thing; but subsists only in the Understanding; as *Humanity*, *Truth*, *Vigilance*, &c.

ABSTRACTEDLY [of *abstractus*, L.] by way of abstract.

ABSTRACTIVE [*abstractivus*, L.] that may be abstracted or drawn from.

ABSTRACTION, [in *Philosophy*] is an Operation of the Mind, whereby it separates Things naturally conjunct or existing together, and forms and considers Ideas of Things thus separated. A Power or Faculty which is peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the natural Capacity of brute Beasts; by the Help of which Faculty he can make his Ideas, or Conceptions relating to particular Things, to become general Representatives all of the same kind. Thus if the Eye represent to a Man Whiteness in a Wall, he can consider abstractedly that Quality of Whiteness, and find it attributable to many other Things, and plainly distinguishes it from them; as Snow, Milk, Chalk, &c.

ABSTRACTED [*abstractus*, L.] loosened, unbound.

TO ABSTRINGE [*abstringere*, L.] to unbind or loosen.

TO ABSTRUDE [*abstrudere*, L.] to thrust or push away, or from.

ABSTRUSE [*abstrusus*, L.] obscure, dark, not easy to be understood, deep, hidden, or far removed from the common Apprehensions or Ways of conceiving.

ABSTRUSINESS { Obscurity in Meaning, Unintelligibility.

ABSTRUSITY { gibleness.

ABSURD [*Absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense, or that thwarts or goes contrary to the common Notions and Apprehensions of Men; impertinent, silly, foolish.

ABSURDNESS { [*Absurditas*, L.] Disagreeableness to

ABSURDITY { Reason, Impertinence, Folly; an Error or Offence against some generally allowed Truth or Principle.

ABUNDANCE [*Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUNDANT [*Abundans*, L.] abounding.

ABUNDANT Numbers [with *Arithmeticians*] such Numbers, whose *aliquot* Parts added together, make more than the whole Number, of which they are Parts; as 20, whose *aliquot* Parts are 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, and make 22; and 12, whose

whose *aliquot* Parts are 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, which added together, make 16.

ABU'SE [*Abusus*, L.] the irregular or ill Use of a Thing, or something introduced contrary to the proper Order and Intention of it; Affront.

Self-ABUSE; the Crime called otherwise, Self-Pollution.

To ABU'SE [*Abusum* of *Abuti*, L.] To make a bad use of, to misuse, to affront, or do one an Injury.

ABU'SIO, 'The abusing or misusing of a Thing, L.

ABUSIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the same as *Catachresis*.

ABU'SIVE [*Abusivus*, L.] Affrontive, offensive, injurious.

ABU'SIVENESS, Offensiveness, Affrontingness, &c.

To ABU'T [of *Aboutir*, F.] To bound or border upon.

ABU'TALS } See *Abuttals*.

ABU'TTALS }

ABUTTI'LLON [with *Botanists*] yellow Mallows.

ABY'SMAL, Pertaining to an Abyss.

A'BYSS ['*βυσσος*, Gr.] A bottomless Pit or Gulf, or any prodigious Deep where no Bottom can be found; or is supposed to have no Bottom; a vast unfathomable Depth of Waters, such as is supposed to be inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSINES, A People of *Ethiopia*, who are Christians of the Greek Church.

Ac } at the Beginning or End of a Name of a Town
AK } or Place is the *Saxon* Word (*ac*) which signifies an Oak, and generally denotes the Place to take its Name of Oak, as *Aceton* is as much as to say *Oak-Town*, and *Austin's ac*, *Austin's-Oak*; and as for the Names of Persons of the same Form, they are for the most part derived from the Places of their Birth, or some Achievement there.

ACA'CIA [with *Botanists*] the Name of a Shrub, or the Gum of *Acacia*, called also the binding Bean-tree.

Rob ACA'CIA, Conserve of Sloes, which is used instead of the true *Acacia*.

A'CACY ['*Ἀκακία*, Gr.] Innocence, a being free from Malice.

ACADE'MICKS ['*Ἀκαδημαῖοι*, Gr.] the Disciples of *Plato*, who were so named, because they studied in the publick School, called *Academia*, a famous School, not far from *Athens*, built and planted with Trees, as others say from *Cadmus* the *Phenician*; others from *Academius* who built it, whose great *Dogma* was *Unum scio quod nihil scio*, i. e. I know this one Thing, that I know nothing; A Sect of Sceptical Philosophers, who taught that all Things were uncertain; and that Men ought to doubt of all Things, and believe nothing.

ACADE'MICKS } A Name now used for Members of modern Academies, or instituted Societies of learned Persons.

ACA'DEMY ['*Ἀκαδημία*, as some will of *ἄκω* the healing, and *δῆμος* the People] An University; a Place where Persons are taught the liberal Arts and Sciences, &c. It is also used for a particular Society of ingenious Persons, established for the Improvement of Learning, &c.

A'CADEMY, is also now used for a sort of Collegiate School or Seminary, where young Persons are instructed in a private Way, in the liberal Arts and Sciences, as those of the *Nonconformists*.

ACADEMY [of *Horsemanship*] is also used to signify a Riding-School, a Place where Persons are taught to Ride the Great Horse, and other Exercises, as Fencing, &c.

A'CAID, [with *Chymists*] Vinegar.

ACALY'PHE ['*Ἀκαλύφη*, Gr.] the Sea Nettle, or great stinging Nettle, L.

ACA'LTA [with *Botanists*] the Wall-Flower, L.

ACANA'GEUS [of *ἀκάνθω* to sharpen, or rather *ἀκανθα* a Thorn] prickly; pertaining to all Plants of the Thistle kind, sometimes also the prominent Parts of Animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS ['*Ἀκαντάβολος*, of *ἀκανθα* a Thorn, and *βάλλω* to cast out, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, resembling a pair of Pincers, to extract any Thing that may happen to stick in the *Oesophagus*.

ACA'NTHA ['*Ἀκανθα*, Gr.] a Thorn, Brier or Bramble, L.

ACA'NTHA [with *Anatomists*] the most backward Protruberance or Knob of the *Vertebra's* of the Back, otherwise called *Spina dorsæ*.

ACANTHALEU'CE ['*Ἀκανθαλέυκη*, Gr.] the white Thorn, L.

ACA'NTHION ['*Ἀκάνθιον*, Gr.] the Oat-Thistle.

ACA'NTHATOPIA'RIA, Tragacanth or Dragant, L.

ACA'NTHICE, ['*Ἀκάνθικη*, Gr.] a sweet and pleasant Juice, contained in the Top of Pellitory or Ivy, L.

ACA'NTHIS [with *Botanists*] the Herb Groundfel, L.

ACA'NTHUS ['*Ἀκάνθος*, Gr.] the Herb Bears-breech, Bears-foot or Brank-ursine.

A'CARON, ['*Ἀκαρόν*, Gr.] the Plant Wild-Myrtle or Gow; also Butcher's-broom.

A'CARUS ['*Ἀκαρος*] the Hand-worm; a small Worm breeding in Wax.

A'CARUS ['*Ἀκαρος*, Gr.] a Mushroom or Toad-stool.

ACA'RPY [*acarpia*, L. of *Ἀκαρπία*, of *a privas*, and *καρπός*, Gr. Fruit] Unfruitfulness, Barrenness.

ACATALE'CTOS } ['*Ἀκατάληκτος*, Gr.] A Verse

ACATALE'CTICK Verse } exactly perfect, in which there is not one Syllable too much, or too little.

ACATALE'PTICK [of *Ἀκατάληπτος*, Gr.] incomprehensible.

ACATALE'PSY [*acatalepsia*, L. of *Ἀκατάληψία*, Gr.] Incomprehensibleness.

ACATA' LIS ['*Ἀκατάλις*, Gr.] the lesser kind of Juniper, L. *Botan*.

ACATE'RA ['*Ἀκαίρα*, Gr.] the greater Juniper-Tree.

ACA'TERY [in the King's Household] a sort of Check between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen, and Surveyor.

ACATHAR'IA ['*Ἀκαθάρσια* of *a neg.* and *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge or cleanse] that Filth or Impurity in a diseased Body, which is not yet purged off.

ACAU' LIS } [with *Botanists*] a Term used of Plants that

ACAU' LOS } seem to want stalks, whose Flower creeps on the Ground.

ACCAPITA'RE [Law Word] to pay Relief to the chief Lord.

ACCA'PITUM [Law Word] Relief due to Lords of the Manours.

ACCEDAS AD CURIAM, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to go to the Court of some Lord or Franchise, where any false Judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court of Record, that a Record may be made of the same Suit there, and certified into the King's Court.

ACCEDAS AD VICE COMITEM, a Writ directed to the Coroner, requiring him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having had a *Pone* delivered to him, suppresses it.

To ACCE'DE [*accedere*, L.] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into.

To ACCE'LERATE [*Accelerare*, L.] to hasten, to quicken, or put on.

ACCELERATED Motion [in *Mechanicks*] a Motion which receives continual Increments or Accessions of Velocity.

ACCELFRA'TION, a Hastening, &c.

ACCELERATION [with *Philosophers*] a continual Increase of Motion in any heavy Bodies tending towards the Center of the Earth, by the Force of Gravity.

ACCELERATION [with the ancient *Astronomers*] a Term used in respect to the fixed Stars, and signified the Difference between the Revolution of the *Primum Mobile*, and the Solar Revolution, which was computed at 3 Minutes and 56 Seconds.

ACCELERATO'RES [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles so called of *accelerandi*, i. e. hastening.

ACCELERATO'RES Urine [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles belonging to the *Penis*, they arise fleshy from the upper Part of the *Urethra*, as it passes under the *Os Pubis*, and are inserted on each Side of the *Corpora cavernosa Penis*; the Use of which is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

To ACCE'ND [*Accendere*, L.] To kindle, to set on fire.

ACCE'NSION [*Philosophy*] the in-kindling or setting any natural Body on fire.

A'CCENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tone, Tenor, Tune, the Rising or Falling of the Voice, or a Tone and Manner of Pronunciation contracted from the Country in which a Person was bred or resided a considerable time.

ACCENT [with *Rhetoricians*] a Tone or Modulation of the Voice, used sometimes to denote the Intention of the Orator or Speaker, to give a good or ill Signification to his Words.

Grave ACCENT [with *Gram.*] is this Mark (') over a Vowel, to shew that the Voice is to be depress'd.

Acute ACCENT is this Mark (') over a Vowel, to shew that the Voice is to be raised.

Circumflex ACCENT is this Mark (˘) over a Vowel, in Greek, and points out a kind of Undulation of the Voice.

The Long ACCENT [in *Grammar*] shews that the Voice is to stop upon the Vowel that has that Mark, and is expressed thus (˘).

The Short ACCENT [in *Grammar*] shews that the Time of pronouncing ought to be short, and is marked thus (˙).

ACCENT [in *Musick*] a certain Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

ACCENTOR one of Three Singers in Parts.

To ACCENTUATE [*accentuatum*, L.] to pronounce in reading or speaking according to the Accent.

ACCENTUATION, a pronouncing or marking a Word, so as to lay a Stress of the Voice upon the right Vowel or Syllable.

To ACCEPT [*acceptum* of *accipere*, L.] To receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPTABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be favourably, or kindly received, &c. agreeable.

ACCEPTABLENESS, Agreeableness, Pleasantness, &c.

ACCEPTANCE, An accepting or receiving favourably or kindly.

ACCEPTANCE ? [in Law] a tacit agreeing to some ACCEPTATION } former Act done by another,

which might have been undone or avoided, if such Acceptance had not been: Thus if a Man and his Wife, seized of Land in Right of his Wife, do join in making a Lease by Deed, reserving Rent; the Husband dying, the Wife receives or accepts of the Rent, the Lease shall be made good by this Acceptance in her, and shall bar her from bringing the Writ *Cui in vita*, against the Tenant.

ACCEPTATION [with *Gram.*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken.

ACCEPTILATION [*Civil Law*] a Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor; the same as an Acquittance in the Common Law.

ACCESS [*Accessus*, L.] Admittance, Approach or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCESS [Old English] an Ague, the Fit of an Ague or Fever.

ACCESSIBLE [*Accessibilis*, L.] Something that may be approached, or that Access may be had to.

ACCESSIBLE Height, is either that which may be measured mechanically by applying a Measure to it; or else it is an Height whose Foot or Base can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCESSION, Addition or Increase; also coming to, as the coming of a King to the Crown.

ACCESSION [with *Physicians*] the Fit or Time of being worst in any Intermittent; the same as *Paroxysmus*.

ACCESSORY [by *Statute*] a Person, who encourages, advises, or conceals an Offender, who is guilty of Felony by Statute.

ACCESSORIUS *Willisii* [with *Anatomists*] a Nerve so termed, from Dr. *Willis*, its Inventor. It arises from the *Medulla Spinalis*, about the Beginning of the sixth Pair of the Neck, and ascends to the Head; and having there entered the Skull, it passes out of it again, and is totally spent on the *Musculus Trapezius*.

ACCESSORY ? [in *Civil Law*] any Thing that of ACCESSARY } Right belongs or depends on another, although it be separated from it; as if Tiles be taken from a House to be laid on again, they are an Accessary, if the House be to be sold.

ACCESSORY ? [in *Common Law*] A Person guilty of ACCESSARY } Felony, though not principally, but by Participation, as Advice, Command, Concealment, Aiding or Assisting; and this may be either before or after the Fact.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] A little Book, containing the first Principles of the *Latin* Tongue.

PER ACCIDENS [with *Philosophers*] that which does not follow from the Nature of the Thing, but from some accidental Quality of it.

ACCIDENT [*Accidens*, L.] A Casualty or Chance; or a contingent Effect, or something produced casually and without any Fore-knowledge or Destination of it in the Agent that produced it, or to whom it happens.

ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is taken in a three-fold Sense.

1. In Opposition to the Essence of a Thing, for whatever does not really belong to a Thing, but only casually; as the Clothes a Person wears, the Money in his Pocket, &c.

2. Many Qualities are termed Accidents, in Contradistinction to the essential Properties of any Subject; be-

cause they are there not essentially, but accidentally. This the Schoolmen call *accidens predicabile*, and it implies a common Quality, which may or may not be in any Subject; as Whiteness in a Wall, &c.

3. A Thing is called an ACCIDENT in Opposition to Substance, when it is in its Essence or Nature to subsist in, inhere, or cleave to some Substance, and cannot be alone. This they also call *accidens predicamentale*, and in this Sense the last nine Predicaments are called Accidents or it is thus with all Qualities whatsoever.

A Thing is also frequently stiled an *Accident*, in Reference to its Cause, or at least as to our Knowledge of it, and by this an Effect either casually produced, or which appears to have been so to us, is commonly understood.

Common ACCIDENTS [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the universal Ideas, and are when the Object is a true Mode, which may be separated at least by the Mind, from the Thing of which it is said to be an Accident, and yet the Idea of that Thing shall not be destroyed; as *round, hard, just, prudent*, &c.

Entitive ACCIDENTS [in *Metaphysics*] are either primary or secondary.

Primary entitive ACCIDENTS, are such as are absolute, as *Quantity* and *Quality*.

Respective entitive ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is Relation.

Modificative entitive ACCIDENTS [with *Metaphysicians*] are *quando* (when), *ubi* (where), *situs* (Situation), *habitus* (Habit).

Predicable ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] implies a common Quality, which may be, or may not be in the Subject, as a particular Colour, as Redness in a Wall, &c.

Predicamental ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is when it is in its Essence or Nature to subsist in, inhere or cleave to some Substance, and cannot be alone.

ACCIDENT [with *Physicians*] is such as does not flow immediately from the first Cause; but from casual Interpositions: Some use the Expression in much the same Sense as *Symptom*.

Absolute ACCIDENT [with *Roman Catholics*] is an Accident which does, or may possibly subsist, at least miraculously, or by some supernatural Power, without a Subject.

ACCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the principal Points in an Escutcheon.

ACCIDENTS [with *Astrologers*] are the most remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Course of his Life; as a great Sickness at such a Year, an extraordinary Fortune another Year, and at another Time an imminent Danger.

ACCIDENTAL [*Accidentalis*, L.] pertaining to Accidents, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTAL Dignities and Debilities [with *Astrologers*] certain casual Affections or Dispositions of the Planets; by which they are strengthened or weakened, on account of their being in such a House of the Figure.

ACCIDENTAL Point [in *Perspective*] a Point in the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themselves do meet, though they are not perpendicular to the Figure.

ACCIDENTALNESS [of *accidentalis*, L.] the happening by chance.

ACCIDITY [*acciditas*, L.] Slothful.

ACCIDIOUS [*accidius*, L.] Slothfulness.

ACCINCT [*accinctus*, L.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCIPIENT [*accipiens*, L.] receiving; also a Receiver.

ACCIPITRINA [in *Botany*] the Herb Hawk-weed.

ACCLAIM, Acclamation. *Milton*.

ACCLAMATION, a Shouting of the People for Joy; expressing their Applause, Esteem or Approbation of any Thing.

ACCLIVIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle called also *Obliquus ascendens*.

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] is a Steepness reckoned upwards on a Slope, Declivity is a Steepness downwards; thus BA is an Acclivity, and AB a Declivity.

ACCLIVOUS [*acclivis*, L.] rising upwards, steep up.

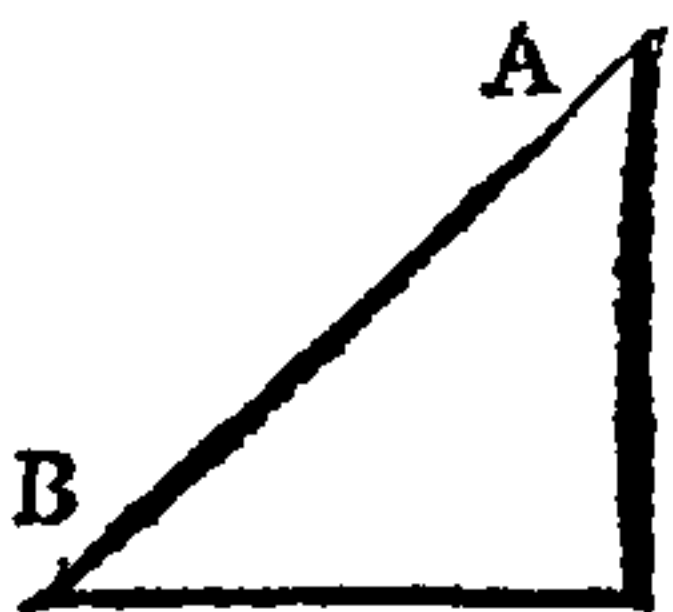
ACCLOYED [with *Farriers*] is said of a Horse that is nailed or pricked in Shooing.

ACCOLA, an Husbandman that comes from other Parts to till the Land.

ACCOLADE, An Embracing about the Neck; Clipping and Colling, a Ceremony anciently used in the conferring of Knighthood.

ACCOLLENT [*accolens*, L.] dwelling hard by.

ACCOLLE.



ACCOLLE' [in *Heraldry*] collared, or wearing a Collar, F.

TO ACCOMMODATE [*accommodare*, L.] to provide for, or furnish with; to agree or compose a Difference, to fit to, to adjust, to apply.

TO ACCOMMODATE [with *Geometricians*] to adapt or fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, &c. according as the Conditions of the Proposition or Problem do require.

ACCOMMODATION, an adapting, fitting, adjusting, &c. also the Composition or putting an End to a Difference, Quarrel, &c. also Convenience.

ACCOMMODATION [in *Philosophy*] the Application of one Thing by Analogy to another.

ACCOMPANIMENT, something attending or added as a Circumstance to another, either by the way of Ornament, or for the sake of Symmetry, or the like.

ACCOMPANIMENTS [in *Heraldry*] are all such Things as are applied about the Shield, by way of Ornament, as the Belt, Mantlings, Supporters, &c.

TO ACCOMPANY [*accompagner*, F.] to go or come with, to wait on, to keep Company with.

AN ACCOMPLICE [*Complice*, F.] one who has a Hand in a Matter, or who is privy to the same Crime or Design with another.

TO ACCOMPLISH [*accomplir*, F.] to perform, finish or fulfil; also to execute or bring a Matter or Thing to Perfection.

A Person well ACCOMPLISHED, one who has extraordinary Parts, and has acquired great Accomplishments in Learning.

ACCOMPLISHMENT [*accomplissement*, F.] the entire Execution, Achievement, or Fulfilling of something proposed or undertaken.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, Acquirements in Literature, Art, Science, good Behaviour, &c.

ACCOMPT, See Account.

ACCORD, Agreement, Consent, Fr.

ACCORD [in *Common Law*] Agreement between several Persons or Parties, to make Satisfaction for an Affront or Trespas committed one against another.

ACCORD [in *French Musick*] is the Production, Mixture and Relation of two Sounds, of which the one is Grave, and the other Acute.

TO ACCORD [*s'accorder*, F.] to agree, to hang together.

ACCORPORATED [*accorporatus*, L.] joined or put to, imbodyed.

TO ACCOST [of *acoster*, Fr.] to make or come up to a Person, and speak to him.

ACCOUNT [Prob. of *acomputare*, L. whence *acompter*, F.] a Computation of the Number of certain Things, a Reckoning.

ACCOUNT, Esteem, Repute; also Ground; also Rehearsal, Relation.

ACCOUNT [in a *Law Sense*] a particular Detail or Enumeration delivered to a Court or Judge, &c. of what a Man has received or expended for another, in the Management of his Affairs. Also,

ACCOUNT ? [in *Common Law*] a Writ or Action that

ACCOMPT ? lies against a Man, who by his Office is obliged to give an Account to another, (as a Bailiff to his Master, &c.) and refuses to do it.

ACCOUNT of Sales [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is particularly set down.

ACCOUNTABLE, liable to give an Account, answerable.

ACCOUNTANT [*Computator*, L.] one who is well versed in *Arithmetick*, casting up of Accounts, an able Arithmetician.

ACCOUNTANT [in *Law*] a Person who is obliged to render an Account to another.

TO ACCOUTRE [of *accoutrev*, F.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike Accoutrements.

ACCOUTREMENT [*Accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, &c. as before.

ACCRETION, growing or sticking to, L.

ACCRETION [with *Naturalists*] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally; but it is frequently apply'd to the Increase of such Bodies as are without Life, and it is also called *Apposition* or *Juxta-position*.

ACCRETION ? [with *Civilians*] a vague or vacant Portion of Ground, joined or united with Grounds held or possess'd by another.

TO ACCROACH [*Acrocher*, F.] to hook or grapple unto; also invade another Man's Right; to encroach upon.

ACCROACHMENT, an Encroachment, &c.

ACCROCHE' [in *Heraldry*] is when one Thing hooks into another, F.

TO ACCRUE ? [of *Accrescere*, L. or *accroître*, F.] to be increased or added to; also to fall to a Person by way of Accretion or Accession, &c. as *great good will accrues from it*.

ACCUBATION, a sitting down, or lying at Table, L.

ACCUBITION, a sitting down, L.

TO ACCUMB [*accumbere*, L.] To lie down at, or sit at Table.

TO ACCUMULATE [*Accumulare*, L.] to heap up, or gather together in Heaps.

ACCUMULATION, a heaping up.

ACCURACY { [*Accuratio*, L.] Exactness, Niceness.

ACCURATENESS }

ACCURATE [*Accuratus*, L.] done with Care, exact.

ACCURATELY, with Exactness and Nicety.

ACCURSED, [of *ad*, *d* by Euphony changed into *c*, and *cypre*, *sax*.] lying under a Curse, or excommunicated.

ACCUSABLE [*Accusabilis*, L.] that may be, or deserves to be accused.

ACCUSATION [in the *Civil Law*] is the intending a criminal Action against any one, either in one's own Name, or that of the Publick, L.

ACCUSATION, a Charge of some Fault or Crime, an Impeachment.

ACCUSATIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the 4th Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active.

ACCUSATORY [*accusatorius*, L.] of or belonging to Accusation.

TO ACCUSE [*Accusare*, L.] to charge with a Fault or Crime, to censure, to inform against, indite or impeach.

ACCUSERS [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the 8th Order of the Devils, whose Prince is called *Asteroth*, i. e. a Spy, and in Latin *Diabolus* of *διαβολω*, Gr. to accuse falsely, who in the Revelations is called the Accuser of the Brethren, &c.

ACCUSTOMABLY [of *accountumé*, F.] customarily, according to Custom.

TO ACCUSTOM ones self, to inure or use himself to.

ACE acc [Sax. *Az* or *as*, F. *Azan*, Gr.] that Side of a Dice on which the Number is expressed.

ACEPHALI [*Ἀκέφαλοι*, of *a priv.* and *κέφαλον*, at Head, i. e. having no Head] a Sect of *Hereticks*; also certain Levellers mentioned in the Laws of King Henry I. who acknowledged no Head.

ACEPHALI VERSUS [Poetry, *Greek* and *Latin*] Verses, that begin with a short Syllable, and end with a long one.

ACEPHALOUS, [*ἄκεφαλον*, Gr.] without a Head.

ACERB [*Acerbus*, L.] a compound Taste, which consists of Sour, and a Degree of Roughness, or a Taste between Sour and Bitter, such as most unripe Fruits have.

ACER, [with *Botanists*] a Maple-tree.

ACERBA { [with *Botanists*] signifies sour with a

ACERBUM } Roughness in the Taste like unripe

ACERBUS } Fruit, L.

TO ACERBATE [*acerbatum*, L.] to make sour or harsh-tasted; also to molest or trouble.

ACERBITUDE ? [*acerbitudo*, L.] Sourness, Harshness

ACERBITY } in Taste; Bitterness.

ACERIDES [of *a neg.* and *Κηρός*, Gr. Wax] Plaisters without Wax.

ACEROSE [*acerosus*, L.] chaffie, full of or mixed with Chaff.

ACERRA [among the *Romans*] a kind of Altar erected near the Gate of a Person deceased, wherein his Family and Friends did daily offer Incense till the Time of his Burial, L.

ACERVAL [*acervalis*, L.] belonging to a Heap,

ACERVA'TION, a heaping up together, L.

ACERVO'SE [*acervosus*, L.] full of Heaps.

ACETA'BULA [*Anatomy*] certain Glandules in the Chorion, one of the Skins which cover a Child in the Womb.

ACETA'BULUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Navelwort.

ACETA'BULUM [with *Anatomists*] the Cavity or Socket in the Huckle-bone, that receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETARS [*acetaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegar.

AC ETIAM BILLE, the Words of a Writ where the Action requires good Bail.

ACETO'SA [with *Botanists*] Sorrel.

ACETO'SE [*acetosus*, L.] eager, sour, full of Sourness.

ACCETOSE'LLA

ACETOSELLA [with *Botanists*] Wood-Sorrel.
ACETO-SITY, Sourness, Sharpness, Tartness.
ACETOUS [*Acetosus*, L.] Vinegary, or being something like Vinegar.
ACETUM Vinegar, in general any sharp Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c.
ACETUM Alcalifatum, in Chymistry Vinegar distilled, in which some alkalizate Salt is infused.
ACETUM Philosphorum [*Chymistry*] a fowr Liquor made by dissolving the Butter, or icy Oil of Antimony in Water.
ACETUM radicatum [with *Chymists*] the sharpest Part of Vinegar, having its Phlegm drawn off.
A'CHAMECH [*Chymistry*] the Drofs of Silver.
ACHA'T [of *achet*, F.] a Purchasing or Buying.
ACHAT [*Com. Law*] a Contract or Bargain.
ACHA'TES, [*Ἀχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone, called an Agate, of several Colours, the Veins and Spots of some of which represent various Figures, as of Trees, Shrubs, &c.
ACHA'TORS, Purveyors.
A'CHE [of *ace*, *Sax.*] a Pain in any Part of the Body, as Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Belly-ache, &c.
ACHE [with *Farriers*] a Disease in Horses, causing a Numbness in the Joints.
ACHE'RNER [in *Astronomy*] a bright fixed Star of the first Magnitude in *Eridanus*, whose Longitude is 10, 31. Degrees, and Latitude 59, 18.
A'CHERON [*Ἀχέρων* of *Ἀχέω*, Sorrow, and *ῥέω* to flow, or of a *privat.* and *χαίρω*, Gr. to rejoice, i. e. a sorrowful River] a River of *Epirus*, over which the Poets feigned departed Souls were ferried. The Reason why the Ancients placed Hell in *Epirus*, seems to be, because the Mines of that Place had destroyed abundance of Men.
ACHERO'NTICK, of, or pertaining to *Acheron*.
ACHERSET, an ancient Measure of Corn, supposed to be the same as our Quarter or eight Bushels.
To ACHIE'VE [*Achever*, Fr.] to achieve, to accomplish; to perform or finish some notable Act or Exploit.
ACHIE'VEMENT [*Achevement*, Fr.] a notable Performance.
ACHILLE'A [*Ἀχιλλεία*, Gr.] so called of *Achilles*, who is said to have cured *Telephus* of a dangerous Ulcer with it; the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.
ACHILLE'IS [with *Anatomists*] a Tendon formed by the Tails of several Muscles, and tied to the *os calcis*; it takes its Name from the Action in conducting to Swiftness of Pace.
ACHILLES, a Name which the Schoolmen give to the principal Argument alledged by each Sect of Philosophers in their Behalf.
ACHIMENIS [*Ἀχιμηνίς*, Gr.] the Herb Poley.
ACHLY'S [of *Ἀχλὺς*, Gr.] a Defect in the Eye, accounted one of the Kinds of *Amblyopia*.
ACHOLITE, See *Acolyte*.
ACHOR [of *Ἀχὼρ*, Gr.] the Scald; a Disease in the hairy Scalp of the Head, which eats thro' it like a Moth.
ACHO'RES [of a *neg.* and *χωρῶ* Space, because these Eruptions have but a small Vent, as *Galen* supposes; but others derive it of *ἄχρωρ* of *ἄχρη*, any light and soft Thing] Ulcers of the Head running from a small Orifice.
ACHRE'STY [*achrestia*, L. of *ἀχρηστία*; Gr.] Unprofitableness.
ACHRIO'GELIST [*acriogelos*, L. of *ἀχρεῖος γελῶ*, Gr.] a great Laugher, one that laughs at nothing, or at every Trifle.
ACHRO'I [*Ἀχροί*, of a *priv.* and *χρῶς*, Gr. Colour] Persons having lost their natural Colour; such as have the Jaundice, &c.
ACHRO'NICAL ? [*achronicus*, L. of a *privat.* and *χρόνῳ* time] out of, or without time.
ACHRO'NICK }
ACI'CULA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Shepherd's-Needle or Wild-Chervil, L.
A'CID [*Acidus*, L.] sour, sharp, biting.
ACI'DITY [with *Naturalists*] consists of keen Particles of Salts dissolved and put into a violent Motion by Means of Fire.
A'CID'S are Kinds of Salts, all whose little Particles are long, pointed and sharp at their Extremities, and make the Tongue feel a Sharpness, as Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Tamarinds, &c. the most sensible Effect of them is the Coagulation of those Liquors, with which they are mixed. The manner how these Coagulations are effected, is by the *Acids* stopping the Pores of the Liquor, upon which they are poured, in such sort, that the subtil Matter cannot pass more into it, and so they grow thick and lose their Motion.
Natural A'CID'S [with *Physicians*] are such as have a

proper Sharpness of their own, as Juice of Lemons, &c.
Artificial A'CID'S [with *Chymists*] are such as are prepared by the Fire, in Chymical Operations.
Manifest ACID'S, such Things as affect the Tongue, with a Sense of Sharpness and Sourness.
Dubious ACID'S, such Things which have not enough of the Acid Nature, to give sensible Marks to the Taste; but yet agree with the manifest Acids in other Properties.
ACI'DITY ? [*Aciditas*, L.] Keeness, Sharpness; that
A'CIDNESS } Taste which acid or sharp Bodies leave in the Mouth.
ACI'DITY ? [with *Chymists*] the Acidity or Keeness
A'CIDNESS } of any Liquor that consists in keen Particles of Salts dissolved, and put into a violent Motion by the Means of Fire.
ACI'DULA [*Botany*] an Herb, a kind of Sorrel.
ACI'DULÆ [in a *Medicinal* Sense] any Spaw-waters that are not hot; a Species of Mineral Waters, which discover a Degree of Acidity to the Taste, L.
ACINESIA [*Ἀκίνησια*, Gr.] the Unmoveableness of the whole Body, or of any part of it, as in an Apoplexy, Palsy, &c.
A'CINI [with *Botanists*] are taken for those Grains that grow thick, or small Grains growing in Bunches after the manner of Grape-stones, of which the Fruits of the Elder-tree, Privet and other Plants of the like kind are composed.
ACINI [with *Physicians*] the Seed that is within a Fruit, and thence they in their Prescriptions frequently use *ova exacinata*, i. e. the *Acini* or Seeds being taken out, L.
ACINIFO'RMIS Tunica [with *Anatomists*] a Coat of the Eye, called also *Uvea tunica*.
A'CINOS [*Ἀκινῶς*, Gr.] the Herb wild Basil.
ACINUS [*Ἀκινῶς*, Gr.] a Grape or Raisin-stone, or the Kernel of a Pomgranate.
To ACKOW'LEDGE [*ad*, d changed into c enapan, to know, and *lēgan* to put, *Sax. q. d.* to put into Knowledge] to confess or own; also to be grateful or thankful for; also to requite or reward.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, Owning, Confessing; Thankfulness, Gratitude.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT Money, Money which was paid in ancient Times by some Tenants upon the Death of their Landlord as an Acknowledgment of the new one.
ACMA'STICA [*Ἀχμαστικά*, Gr.] a continued Fever.
A'CMĒ [*Ἀκμή*, of a *neg.* and *κάμνω* to be weary, Gr.] the Prime of a Thing; the Flower of Age, the Vigour of Constitution; also the utmost Top or Height of any Thing; the point of a Weapon.
ACME [with *Physicians*] is used to denote the third Degree or Height of Distempers, of which many have four Periods. 1st, the *Arche* or Beginning; 2d, *Anabasis*, the Increase or Growth; 3d, the *Acme*, when the Morbifick Matter is at the Height; 4th, the *Paracme* or Declension of the Disease.
ACOMETES [of *Ἀκομιταί*, of a *neg.* and *κοιμῶ* to lie down or Sleep] certain Monks in the ancient Church, who were thus called, because Divine Service was performed in their Churches continually, and without Interruption; they dividing themselves into three Bodies, each officiating in their Turns.
A'COLYTE [*Ἀκόλυτος*, Gr.] a sort of inferior Church Officer, who in the Primitive Times assisted the Priest, Deacons, and Sub-deacons.
ACO'NITUM [*Ἀκονίτον*, Gr.] the Herb Wolf's-bane, or Libbard's-bane.
ACO'NTIAS [*Ἀκόντια*, Gr.] a sort of Comet or Blazing-star, in Form resembling a Javelin or Dart.
ACO'PICA [*Ἀκοπία*, of a *priv.* and *κόπῳ*, Gr. Labour] Ingredients in Medicines to relieve Weariness.
A'CORUM [*Ἀκορον*, Gr.] a Fomentation made of Ingredients that are soft and warm, to allay the Sense of Weariness caused by hard Labour.
A'COR [in *Medicines*] a Sourness at the Stomach, proceeding from Indigestion, whence Flatulencies and sour Belchings proceed.
A'CORN [*accorn*, *Sax.* [of *Aac* an Oak, and *cepn*, *Sax.* Grain] the Fruit or Seed of the Oak.
A'CORNE [in Heraldry] bearing Acorns.
A'CORNA [*Ἀκορία*, Gr.] the Thistle called *Androsamon*, or Man's-Blood.
A'CORUS [*Ἀκορῶς*, Gr.] the greater Galingale; the Sweet Cane, the Sweet Garden-Flag.
ACOSMIA [*Ἀκοσμία*] of a *priv.* and *κόσμος* adorned] an ill State of Health, with the Loss of the natural Colour in the Face.

ACOU'STICKS [Acoustica, L. 'Ακουστικά, Gr.] either Instruments or Medicines which help the Sense of Hearing.

To ACQUAINT { [of *accointer*, F.] to give Intelligence or Notice of, To make ACQUAINTED } to make known to, to inform or tell one of any Matter.

ACQUAINTANCE [of *accointance*, F.] Fellowship, Conversation, Correspondence; also one with whom a Person is conversant or acquainted.

To ACQUIESCE [*acquiescere*, L.] to rest satisfied with, to consent, to yield, to comply with.

ACQUIESCENCE, [*Acquiescentia*, F.] Acquiescence.

ACQUIESCENCE { [of *acquiescere*, L.] Consent, Compliance, Condescension.

ACQUIETA'NDIS Plegiis [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Surety against a Creditor, who refuses to acquit one after Payment of a Debt.

ACQUIETA'NTIA de Shiris & Hundredis [in *Law*] a Freedom from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

ACQUIETA'RE [*Law Word*] to pay the Debts of a deceased Person, as an Heir does the Debts of his Father.

To ACQUIRE [*acquirere*, L.] to attain to, to get, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an Obtaining, &c.

ACQUISTS [*acquisita*, L. *acquies*, F.] Procurements, Purchases; but most properly Victories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword.

To ACQUIT [of *acquitter*, F.] to discharge or free from.

ACQUITMENT [in *Law*] a setting free from the Suspicion of Guilt or an Offence; also a Tenant's Discharge from or by a *Mesne* Landlord, from doing Service to, or being disturbed in his Possession by any Superior Lord or Paramount.

ACQUITTAL [in *Law*] is when two Persons are indicted, the one as Principal, and the other as Accessory; the Principal being discharged, the Accessory of Consequence is acquitted.

ACQUITTAL [in *Fact*] is when a Person is found not to be guilty of the Offence, with which he was charged, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming his Adversary in the ancient Way of Trial by Battle or Combat.

ACQUITTANCE [of *acquit*, F. and Termination *ance*] a Discharge or Release given in Writing for a Sum of Money, or other Duty paid or done.

ACRA'PULA [*Ακραπυλλη*, Gr.] a Remedy by Way of Prevention of Drunkenness and Surfeiting, L.

A'CRASY [*acrasia*, L. of *Ακρασία*, of *a neg.* and *κράσις* Disposition, &c.] an Indisposition or Disorder.

ACRASIA [in *Physical Writers*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another in the Constitution of a human Body; also in a Medicinal Composition.

A'CRE [*Acre*, Sax.] a Measure of Land, containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, or 160 square Poles or Perches.

A'CRE, an Act of Parliament made in the Time of King *Edward I.* ordained, that an Acre of Land should contain 160 Perches or Poles to be made out Square, or 4840 Yards Square, or 43560 Feet Square; but in divers Places in this Kingdom this has been altered by Custom, by varying Perches in the Number of Feet, as 18, 20, 24, and sometimes 28 Feet to the Perch.

ACRE'ME [*Law*] ten Acres of Land.

ACRIBIA [*Ακριβεία*, Gr.] an exquisite or delicate Accuracy.

ACRIDO'PHAGI [of *ακρίδες* Locusts, and *φαγῖν*, Gr. to eat] a People of *Ethiopia*, that fed principally on Locusts, which they took and salted in the Spring of the Year for their standing Food the rest of it.

ACRIMO'NIUS Bodies [with *Philosophers*] such as have a great Acrimony, the Particles of which cut, fret, destroy and dissolve whatsoever comes in their Way.

A'CRIMONY [*Ακρίμωνία*, Gr.] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness.

ACRISIA { [*Ακρίσια* of *a neg.* and *κρίσις*, Gr. Judgment] that of which no Judgment is past, or Choice made; also a Matter in Dispute, or which is not yet determin'd; also want of Judiciousness, Rashness in judging.

ACRISIA { [with *Physicians*] the Uncertainty of the Estate of a Distemper, so that they cannot pass a right Judgment upon it.

A'CRITUDE [*acritudo*, L.] Sharpness.

A'CRITY [*acritas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness in Taste.

ACROA'TICKS [*Ακροατικά*, Gr.] *Aristotle's* Lectures

on the more nice and principal Parts of Philosophy; to whom none but Friends and Scholars were admitted by him.

ACROCHO'RDON [*Ακροχορδων*, of *ἀκρον*, the extreme Part, and *χορδή*, Gr. a String] a sort of large Wart, having a small Root like a String.

ACRO'DRYA [*Ακρόδρυα* of *ἀκρον* the Top or Extremity, and *δρῦς*, Gr. an Oak] all sorts of Fruit having hard Rinds or Shells, as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, &c.

ACRO'MION [*Ακρόμιον* of *ἀκρον* and *ἄμϋ*, Gr. a Shoulder] the upper Process or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, or the Top of the Shoulder, where the Neck-bones are united with the Shoulder-blade.

ACRO'MPHALUM [*Ακρόμφαλον*, of *ἀκρον* and *ὄμφαλον*, Gr. the Navel] the Top or Middle of the Navel.

A'CRON [*Ἀκρον*, Gr.] the Extremity or utmost End of any Member; also a little Stock or Stem.

ACRON [*sylvaticum* [with *Botanists*] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

ACRO'NYCHAL [with *Astronomers*] pertaining to the Evening Twilight; when a Star rises at Midnight, it is said to rise *acronychally*, and when a Star sets with the Sun, it is said to set *acronychally*.

A'CROPIS [of *ἀκρον* the highest Pitch or Tip, and *ὄψ* Gr. the Voice] an Inarticulation of the Voice arising from an Imperfection in the End of the Tongue.

ACROPOSTHIA [of *ἀκρος* and *ποσθῖον* the Prepuce, Gr.] the Extremity of the Prepuce or Skin of the Yard.

ACRO'PSILON [of *ἀκρος* and *ψιλός*, Gr. naked] the Extremity of the Glans.

ACRO'S [*Ἀκρος*, Gr.] the Top of an Herb, of a Finger, or any other Thing.

ACROS [in *Physick*] the Height of a Disease.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominence or Knob, or Top of a Bone.

A'CROSPIRED [with *Malsters*] a Term used of Barley, which in malting, sprouts at the upper or Blade End.

ACRO'STICK [of *ἀκρος* the Extremity, and *στίχος* a Verse] a Piece of Poetry ordered so, that the first Letters of every Verse may contain some particular Name, Title, Motto or Sentence.

ACRO'TERES [*Ακρότερες*, Gr.]

ACROTE'RIA [with *Anatomists*] the utmost Part of a Man's Body; as his Fingers Ends, &c.

ACRO'TERES { [in *Architecture*] little Pedestals, commonly without Bases, placed at the middle, and both Extremes of Frontispieces or Pediments, which serve to support Statues; also those sharp Pinnacles or spiry Battlements, standing in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Ballusters; also the Figures, whether of Stone or Metal, which are placed as Ornaments or Crownings on the Tops of Temples and other Edifices.

ACROTERIA'SMUS [of *ἀκροτέρια* of *ἀκρωτεριάζω*, Gr. to cut off the extreme Parts] the Ampntation or cutting off any of the extreme Parts.

To ACT [*actum*, sup of *ago*, L.] to do, operate or perform

An ACT [*actum*, L.] a Deed, a Performance or Thing done; also a Part of a Play.

ACT [in *Physicks*] an effective Exercise, or Application of some Power or Faculty.

ACT of Faith [in the Inquisition in *Spain*] a solemn Day held by the Inquisitors, for the Punishment of such as they declare *Hereticks*, and the Absolution of the Innocent accused, called by them *Auto de Fe*.

ACT [with *Metaphysicians*] is that by which a Being is in real Action: so *Running* is an Act, not as it is in the Power of any one, but as it is really performed.

ACT, a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or other Courts of Judicature.

ACT [at the University of *Oxford*] the Time when Degrees are taken; the same is called Commencement at *Cambridge*.

ACTÆA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wall-wort, or shrubby Elder, L.

ACTÆON, the Poets tell us, that *Actæon* was transformed into a Buck (and torn in Pieces by his own Dogs) by *Diana*; because he happened to see her naked Bathing herself. The Truth of this Fable is, *Actæon* was a Man of *Arcadia*, a great Lover of Dogs and Hunting, and by keeping many Dogs, and spending his Time in Hunting on the Mountains, he entirely neglected his Domestic Affairs. For at that Time Men did their Work themselves, not depending on Servants, but till'd their own Land them-

themselves, and he was accounted the richest Man, and most commended, who was the most laborious: But *Astæon* being intent upon hunting, neglected his Family Affairs, and consumed what should have maintained him, and when all he had was wasted, was every where called wretched *Astæon*, who was devoured by his own Dogs, as we call a Rake a wretched Man, who is brought to Poverty by Harlots. *Palæphatus*.

A'CTE [with *Botanists*] the Elder Tree.

A'CTIFS [probably so called from their Activity and Readiness to perform all Exercises of severe Penance] a certain Order of Friars who feed on Roots, &c. and wear tawny-colour'd Habits.

ACTI'LIA [Law Term] Military Utensils.

A'CTING [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the Categories, either in itself, as *Dancing, Walking, Knowing, Loving, &c.* or out of itself, as *Beating, Calling, Breaking, Warming, &c.*

Clerk of the Acts, an Officer of the Navy, who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commission, &c. and registers the Orders and Acts of the Commissioners of the Navy.

ACTINO'BOLISM [*Ἀκτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτιν* a Sunbeam and *βολή* a Plumb-line] a Term given by Philosophers to the Diradiation, Diffusion, or Spreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carried, or flows every way from its Centre.

A'CTION, an Act or Deed, also a particular Manner of Delivery in a Speech, Oration, Sermon, &c.

ACTION [in *Physicks*] an Operation or Function performed by Persons, either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind, and is both *voluntary* and *spontaneous*.

Spontaneous ACTION [with *Philosophers* and *Physicians*] an Action that does not depend on the Will, as the Beating of the Pulse, the Circulation of the Blood, &c.

Voluntary ACTION [with *Philosophers*] that which is directed by the Will, as Handling, Going, Running, &c.

ACTION [in *Law*] the Process or Form of a Suit given to recover a Right.

Preparatory ACTION [in *Law*] is that which grows

Prejudicial ACTION from some Doubt in the Principal; as suppose a Man sue a younger Brother for Land, descended from his Father, and Objection is made that he is a Bastard, the *Bastardy* must be first try'd, and thence the Action is called *Prejudicial*.

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ACTION [of a *Writ*] is a Term made use of when a Person pleads some Matter, by which he shews that the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ that he brought.

ACTION Ancestral [in *Law*] is an Action which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

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ACTION upon the Statute [Law Term] an Action brought upon the Breach of a Statute, as where Perjury is committed to the Prejudice of another.

ACTION of a Horse [Horseman'ship] is the Agitation of the Tongue or Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Token of Mettle.

ACTION [with *Painters* and *Carvers*] the Posture of the

Figure, or that is expressed by the Disposition of its Parts, or the Passion that appears in the Face of it.

ACTION [in *Poetry*] is an Event, either real or imaginary, which makes the Subject of a Dramatick or Epick Poem.

ACTION [in an *Epick Poem*] is reckoned the second Part; and this Action, which is presented by the Recital, must be *universal, imitated, feigned*, and the *Allegory of a moral Truth*.

ACTION [in *Commerce*, or of a *Company*] is a Part or Share in the Stock of a Company; the same in *France*, as Shares or Subscriptions in *England*, &c. also the Obligation, Instrument or Bill, which the Directors of such Companies deliver to those who pay Money into their Stock.

ACTION [with *Orators*] is the Orator's accommodating his Person to his Subject; or the Management of the Voice and Gesture suitable to the Matter he delivers.

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1. To hold out the Hand when you speak of begging; up when you speak of praying.

2. To beat down the Hand when Anger is spoken of or display'd.

3. To clap the Hands together in speaking of any thing is wonderful.

4. To open one or both Hands when you would make any thing plain.

5. To draw the Arms back close to the Sides when any Thing is requested.

6. To put forth the Fore-finger in demonstrating.

7. To turn down the first Finger in urging.

8. To put up the same for threatening.

9. To put out the middle Finger for reproaching.

10. To touch the Left Thumb with the Index of the Right Hand, in reasoning and disputing.

11. To touch a Finger with the other Hand in distinguishing and numbering.

12. To bring the Hand towards one in speaking of himself.

13. To move the Hand towards the Head in speaking of Understanding; towards the Breast when speaking of the Will, Soul or Affection.

14. To fold the Arms when Sadness is imitated.

ACTION [in *Metaphysicks*] is an Accident, by which a Thing is said to act.

ACTION Immanent [in *Metaphysicks*] is an Action that does not pass from the Agent to another Subject, as *Understanding, Thinking, &c.*

ACTION Transient [in *Metaphysicks*] is that which passes from one Subject to another, as *Striking*.

Necessary Moral ACTIONS [in *Ethicks*] are when the Person, to whom the Law or Command is given, is bound absolutely to perform it by Virtue of the Law of the Superiour.

ACTIONS morally good [in *Ethicks*] are such as are agreeable to the Law.

ACTIONS morally evil [in *Ethicks*] are such as are disagreeable to the Law.

ACTIONABLE, that will bear an Action, or afford Cause on which an Action may be founded.

ACTIONA'RE [Law Term] to prosecute one at Law.

ACTIONARY the Proprietor of an Action or Actions

ACTIONIST or Shares of a Company's Stock.

ACTITATION, a Debating of Law-suits, *L.*

A'CTIVE [*actīvus*, *L.*] nimble, quick, apt or forward to act.

ACTIVE Principles [*Chymistry*] are Spirit, Oil and Salt, so named, because when their Parts are briskly in Motion, they cause Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE Voice [with *Gram.*] that Voice of a Verb which signifies Action or doing, as *Lego* I read, *Audio* I hear.

ACTIVITY [*actīvitas*, *L.*] Nimbleness, Readiness

A'CTIVENESS or Propensity to act.

Sphere of ACTIVITY of a Body, is that Space which surrounds it, so far as the Virtue or Efficacy of it extends and produces any sensible Effect.

ACTO [Old Records] a Coat of Mail.

A'CTOR, the Doer of any Thing; also one who acts some Part, and represents some Person upon the Stage.

ACTOR [with *Civilians*] an Advocate or Proctor.

A'CTRESS [of *actum*, *L.*] a Woman that acts on the Stage.

A'CTUAL [*actūalis*, *L.*] something real and effectual, or existing truly and absolutely.

ACTUAL [in *Metaphysicks*] a Term used, as to be actual or in Act, is said of that which has a real Existence or Being, and is understood in Opposition to *Potential*.

ACTUAT

ACOU'STICKS [Acouſtica, L. 'Αουστικά, Gr.] either Instruments or Medicines which help the Sense of Hearing.

To ACQUAINT } [of *acqointer*, F.] to give In-
To make ACQUAINTED } telligence or Notice of,
 to make known to, to inform or tell one of any Matter.

ACQUAINTANCE [of *acqointance*, F.] Fellowship, Conversation, Correspondence; also one with whom a Person is conversant or acquainted.

To ACQUIESCE [*acquiescere*, L.] to rest satisfied with, to consent, to yield, to comply with.

ACQUIESCENCE, [*Acquiescentia*, F.] Acquiescence.

ACQUIESCENCE } [of *acquiescere*, L.] Consent, Com-
ACQUIESCENCY } pliance, Condescension.

ACQUIETA'NDIS Plegiis [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Surety against a Creditor, who refuses to acquit one after Payment of a Debt.

ACQUIETA'NTIA de Shiris & Hundredis [in *Law*] a Freedom from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

ACQUIETA'RE [*Law Word*] to pay the Debts of a deceased Person, as an Heir does the Debts of his Father.

To ACQUI'RE [*acquirere*, L.] to attain to, to get, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an Obtaining, &c.

ACQUI'STS [*acquisti*, L. *acquests*, F.] Procurements, Purchases; but most properly Victories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword.

To ACQUI'T [of *acquitter*, F.] to discharge or free from.

ACQUITMENT / [in *Law*] a setting free from the Suspi-

ACQUITTAL } cion of Guilt or an Offence; also
 a Tenant's Discharge from or by a *Mesne* Landlord, from doing Service to, or being disturbed in his Possession by any Superior Lord or Paramount.

ACQUITTAL [in *Law*] is when two Persons are indicted, the one as Principal, and the other as Accessory; the Principal being discharged, the Accessor of Consequence is acquitted.

ACQUITTAL [in *Fact*] is when a Person is found not to be guilty of the Offence, with which he was charged, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming his Adversary in the ancient Way of Trial by Battle or Combat.

ACQUIT'TANCE [of *acquit*, F. and Termination *ance*] a Discharge or Release given in Writing for a Sum of Money, or other Duty paid or done.

ACRA'PULA [*Ακραπυλα*, Gr.] a Remedy by Way of Prevention of Drunkenness and Surfeiting, L.

A'CRASY [*acrasia*, L. of 'Ακρασία, of *a neg.* and *κράσις* Disposition, &c.] an Indisposition or Disorder.

ACRAS'IA [in *Physical Writers*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another in the Constitution of a human Body; also in a Medicinal Composition.

A'CRE [*Acre*, Sax.] a Measure of Land, containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, or 160 square Poles or Perches.

A'CRE, an Act of Parliament made in the Time of King *Edward I.* ordained, that an Acre of Land should contain 160 Perches or Poles to be made out Square, or 4840 Yards Square, or 43560 Feet Square; but in divers Places in this Kingdom this has been altered by Custom, by varying Perches in the Number of Feet, as 18, 20, 24, and sometimes 28 Feet to the Perch.

ACRE'ME [*Law*] ten Acres of Land.

ACRIBI'A [*Ακριβεία*, Gr.] an exquisite or delicate Accuracy.

ACRIDO'PHAGI [of *ακρίδες* Locusts, and *φαγεῖν*, Gr. to eat] a People of *Ethiopia*, that fed principally on Locusts, which they took and salted in the Spring of the Year for their standing Food the rest of it.

ACRIMO'NIUS Bodies [with *Philosophers*] such as have a great Acrimony, the Particles of which cut, fret, destroy and dissolve whatsoever comes in their Way.

A'CRIMONY [*Ακρίμωνία*, Gr.] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness.

ACRISI'A } [*Ακρισία* of *a neg.* and *κρίσις*, Gr. Judg-
A'CRISY } ment] that of which no Judgment is past,
 or Choice made; also a Matter in Dispute, or which is not yet determin'd; also want of Judiciousness, Rashness in judging.

ACRISIA } [with *Physicians*] the Uncertainty of the
ACRISY } Estate of a Distemper, so that they cannot pass a right Judgment upon it.

A'CRITUDE [*acritudo*, L.] Sharpness.

A'CRITY [*acritas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness in Taste.

ACROA'TICKS [*Ακροατικά*, Gr.] *Aristotle's* Lectures

on the more nice and principal Parts of Philosophy; to whom none but Friends and Scholars were admitted by him.

ACROCHO'RDON [*Ακροχόρδων*, of *ἀκρον*, the extreme Part, and *χορδή*, Gr. a String] a sort of large Wart, having a small Root like a String.

ACRO'DRYA [*Ακρόδρυα* of *ἀκρον* the Top or Extremity, and *δρῦς*, Gr. an Oak] all sorts of Fruit having hard Rinds or Shells, as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, &c.

ACRO'MION [*Ακρόμιον* of *ἀκρον* and *ἄμϋον*, Gr. a Shoulder] the upper Process or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, or the Top of the Shoulder, where the Neck-bones are united with the Shoulder-blade.

ACRO'MPHALUM [*Ακρόμφαλον*, of *ἀκρον* and *ὀμφαλόν*, Gr. the Navel] the Top or Middle of the Navel.

A'CRON [*Ακρον*, Gr.] the Extremity or utmost End of any Member; also a little Stock or Stem.

ACRON sylvaticum [with *Botanists*] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

ACRO'NYCHAL [with *Astronomers*] pertaining to the Evening Twilight; when a Star rises at Midnight, it is said to rise *acronychally*, and when a Star sets with the Sun, it is said to set *acronychally*.

A'CROPIS [of *ἀκρον* the highest Pitch or Tip, and *ὄψ* Gr. the Voice] an Inarticulation of the Voice arising from an Imperfection in the End of the Tongue.

ACROPOSTH'IA [of *ἀκρος* and *ποσθίον* the Prepuce, Gr.] the Extremity of the Prepuce or Skin of the Yard

ACRO'PSILON [of *ἀκρος* and *ψιλός*, Gr. naked] the Extremity of the Glans.

ACRO'S [*Ακρος*, Gr.] the Top of an Herb, of a Finger, or any other Thing.

ACROS [in *Physick*] the Height of a Disease.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominence or Knob, or Top of a Bone.

A'CROSPURED [with *Maltsters*] a Term used of Barley, which in malting, sprouts at the upper or Blade End.

ACRO'STICK [of *ἀκρος* the Extremity, and *στίχος* a Verse] a Piece of Poetry ordered so, that the first Letters of every Verse may contain some particular Name, Title, Motto or Sentence.

ACRO'TERES [*Ακρότερες*, Gr.]

ACROTE'RIA with *Anatomists*] the utmost Part of a Man's Body; as his Fingers Ends, &c.

ACRO'TERES } [in *Architecture*] little Pedestals, com-

ACROTERI'A } monly without Bases, placed at the
 middle, and both Extremes of Frontispieces or Pediments, which serve to support Statues; also those sharp Pinnacles or spiry Battlements, standing in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Ballusters; also the Figures, whether of Stone or Metal, which are placed as Ornaments or Crownings on the Tops of Temples and other Edifices.

ACROTERIA'SMUS [of *ἀκροτέρεα* of *ἀκρωτεράζω*, Gr. to cut off the extreme Parts] the Amputation or cutting off any of the extreme Parts.

To ACT [*actum*, sup of *ago*, L.] to do, operate or perform

An **ACT** [*actum*, L.] a Deed, a Performance or Thing done; also a Part of a Play.

ACT [in *Physicks*] an effective Exercise, or Application of some Power or Faculty.

ACT of Faith [in the Inquisition in *Spain*] a solemn Day held by the Inquisitors, for the Punishment of such as they declare *Hereticks*, and the Absolution of the Innocent accused, called by them *Auto de Fe*.

ACT [with *Metaphysicians*] is that by which a Being is in real Action: so *Running* is an Act, not as it is in the Power of any one, but as it is really performed.

ACT, a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or other Courts of Judicature.

ACT [at the University of *Oxford*] the Time when Degrees are taken; the same is called Commencement at *Cambridge*.

ACTÆ'A [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wall-wort, or shrubby Elder, L.

ACTÆON, the Poets tell us, that *Actæon* was transformed into a Buck (and torn in Pieces by his own Dogs) by *Diana*; because he happened to see her naked Bathing herself. The Truth of this Fable is, *Actæon* was a Man of *Arcadia*, a great Lover of Dogs and Hunting, and by keeping many Dogs, and spending his Time in Hunting on the Mountains, he entirely neglected his Domestick Affairs. For at that Time Men did their Work themselves, not depending on Servants, but till'd their own Land them-

themselves, and he was accounted the richest Man, and most commended, who was the most laborious : But *Athos* being intent upon hunting, neglected his Family Affairs, and consumed what should have maintained him, and when all he had was wasted, was every where called wretched *Athos*, who was devoured by his own Dogs, as we call a Rake a wretched Man, who is brought to Poverty by Harlots. *Palaphatus*.

A'CTE [with *Botanists*] the Elder Tree.

A'CTIFS [probably so called from their Activity and Readiness to perform all Exercises of severe Penance] a certain Order of Friars who feed on Roots, &c. and wear tawny-colour'd Habits.

A'CTILIA [Law Term] Military Utensils.

A'CTING [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the Categories, either in itself, as *Dancing, Walking, Knowing, Loving, &c.* or out of itself, as *Beating, Calling, Breaking, Warming, &c.*

Clerk of the Acts, an Officer of the Navy, who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commission, &c. and registers the Orders and Acts of the Commissioners of the Navy.

A'CTINOBOLISM [*Ἀκτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτις* a Sun-beam and *βόλος* a Plumb-line] a Term given by Philosophers to the Radiation, Diffusion, or Spreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carried, or flows every way from its Centre.

A'CTION, an Act or Deed, also a particular Manner of Delivery in a Speech, Oration, Sermon, &c.

A'CTION [in *Physicks*] an Operation or Function performed by Persons, either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind, and is both *voluntary* and *spontaneous*.

Spontaneous ACTION [with *Philosophers* and *Physicians*] an Action that does not depend on the Will, as the Beating of the Pulse, the Circulation of the Blood, &c.

Voluntary ACTION [with *Philosophers*] that which is directed by the Will, as Handling, Going, Running, &c.

A'CTION [in *Law*] the Process or Form of a Suit given to recover a Right.

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Prejudicial ACTION } from some Doubt in the Principal; as suppose a Man sue a younger Brother for Land, descended from his Father, and Objection is made that he is a Bastard, the *Bastardy* must be first try'd, and thence the Action is called *Prejudicial*.

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A'CTUAL [in *Metaphysicks*] a Term used, as to be actual or in Act, is said of that which has a real Existence of Being, and is understood in Opposition to *Potential*.

A'CTUAL

ACTUAL Fire [with *surgeons*] that which burns at first Touch, as Fire itself, or Searing Irons.

ACTUALITY [of *actualis*, L.] Perfection of Being.

ACTUARY [*actuarius*, L.] a Clerk who registers the Canons and Ordinances of a Convocation.

To **ACTUATE** [of *actum*, L.] to bring into Action, to move, to quicken, to stir up.

ACTUOSE [*actuosus*, L.] very busy.

To **ACUATE** [*acutum*, L.] to sharpen.

ACULEATE [*aculeatus*, L.] having a Sting.

ACUMEN, an Edge or Point; Quickness or Sharpness of Wit, L.

To **ACUMINATE** [*acuminare*, L.] to bring to a Point, to sharpen.

ACURE [with *Chymists*] a Liquor heighten'd, or made more piercing by a stronger, as Spirit of Wine quickens the Juice of Lemons.

ACUTE [*acutus*, L.] Sharp-pointed, keen; also sharp-witted, subtle; also ingenious.

ACUTE Accent, see *Accent*.

ACUTE Angle [in *Geometry*] any Angle less than a right Angle; or containing less than 90 Degrees, as



ACUTE Angled Triangle [*Trigonometry*] a Triangle which has all its Angles acute, as

ACUTE Angular Section of a Cone [*Conick Sections*] a Term given to an Ellipsis or Oval Figure by ancient Geometricians, they considering it only in that Cone, the Section of which by the Axis is a Triangle Acute-angled at the Vertex.

ACUTE Disease [with *Physicians*] a Distemper that by reason of its Vehemence, soon grows to an Height, and either abates or kills the Patient.

ACUTO [in *Musick Books*] a Voice or Sound that is high or shrill.

ACYROLOGIA [*Ἀκυρολογία*, Gr.] an improper Way of speaking; a Bull.

AD, at the Beginning of *English* proper Names, signifies the same with *ad* or *apud* with the *Latins*, and so *Adston* signifies at some Stone, *Adhill*, near or at some Hill.

ADACTED [*adactus*, L.] beaten or driven in by Force.

ADAD [𐤀𐤁𐤏, Syr. *i.e.* the one] a Deity of the *Assyrians*, the *Sun*, they reckoned the *Earth* to be his Wife, which they call'd the Goddess *Adargytes*.

ADADUNEPHROS [of *Adad* and *nephros*, Gr. a Kidney] a precious Stone resembling a Kidney.

ADAGE [*adagium*, L.] a Proverb or old Saying.

ADAGIAL, pertaining to a Proverb, proverbial.

ADAGIO [in *Musick Books*] denotes the slowest, especially if the Word be twice repeated.

ADAGO

ADO

ADALIDES, *Spanish* Military Officers.

ADAMANT [*adamas*, L.] a Diamond, the hardest, most glittering and valuable of all precious Stones.

ADAMANTINE [*adamantinus*, L.] pertaining to or made of a Diamond; hard; also inflexible.

ADAMITE, a Sect of Hereticks, which pretended to be restored to *Adam's* Innocence, went naked in their Assemblies, are reported to have condemned Marriages, and to have had Women in common.

ADANIMATED [*adanimatus*, L.] heartened, encouraged.

ADAPERILE [*adapertilis*, L.] easy to be opened.

To **ADAPT** [*adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to apply or suit one thing to another.

To **ADAPTATE** [*adaptatum*, L.] to fit.

ADAR [𐤀𐤁𐤕, *i.e.* mighty, *Heb.*] the twelfth Month of the *Jewish* Year, which for the most part answers to Part of *February*, and Part of *March*.

ADARCON, a Gold Coin of the *Jews* in Value fifteen Shillings Sterling.

ADARIDGE [*Chymistry*] Sal Armoniack.

To **ADCORPORATE** [of *adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREULITARE [*Law Term*] to purge one's self of an Offence by Oath.

To **ADD** [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To **ADDECIMATE** [*addecimare*, L.] to take Tithes.

ADDEPHAGY [*Ἀδδεφαγία*, Gr.] insatiable eating.

ADDER [*ἄτερον*, *Sax.*] a dangerous Serpent whose Poison is deadly.

ADDER's Graft, an Herb.

ADDER's Tongue, an Herb which has one single Leaf, in the middle of which is a small Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder.

ADDER's Wort, an Herb.

ADDER-Stung, a Term used of Cows, Horses, and other Cattle, that have been bit by any venomous Reptiles or Adders, a Hedge-hog or Shrew, &c.

ADDICE [Adeya, *Sax.*] a Cooper's Instrument to chop or cut with.

To **ADDICT** [*addictum*, L.] to give one's self up wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind wholly to it.

ADDITAMENT [*additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Advant, an Encrease.

ADDITAMENTS [with *Physicians*] Things added anew to the ordinary Ingredients in any Composition.

ADDITAMENTS [with *Chymists*] any thing added to a Menstruum for the rendering it more efficacious to open and dissolve any mixed Body.

ADDITION, an adding, joining, or putting to; an Encrease.

ADDITION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together, that their total Sum may be found out, as 2 and 2 make 4, &c.

Simple ADDITION [*Arithmetick*] is the collecting several Numbers which express Things of the same kind into one Sum, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, Miles, Yards, &c.

Compound ADDITION [*Arithmetick*] is the summing or adding up Things of different Names or Kinds, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

ADDITIONS [of *Estate*] or Quality, in a Law Sense, are Yeoman, Gentleman, Esquire, &c.

ADDITION [of *Degree*] the same as Names of Dignity, as Duke, Earl, &c.

ADDITIONS [of *Place*] as such a Person of *London*, *Bristol*, &c.

ADDITION [in *Algebra*] is performed by joining together the Quantities propos'd, preserving their proper Signs, and the peculiar Sign or Mark of Addition, which is +, and is always supposed to belong to the Quantity following it; thus if to 4 times *a*, you add five times *a*, the Sum is 4 *a* + 5 *a*.

ADDITIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that is added over and above.

ADDITIONALES [*Civil Law*] additional Terms or Propositions to be added to the former Agreement.

ADDLE [of *Abel*, *Sax.* a Disease, of *Ablian*, *Sax.* to be sick] empty or rotten, commonly said of Eggs, *q. d.* a sick Egg.

ADDLE, the dry Lees of Wine.

ADDLE-headed, empty-scall'd, silly, stupid.

To **ADDOULCE** [*addoucir*, F. of *ad* and *dulcis*, L.] to sweeten; also to soften.

ADDESS [of *adresse*, F.] suitable and dextrous Behaviour in the Management of an Affair, prudent Conduct; also a short Remonstrance or Petition made by a Parliament; also an Application or Dedication to a Person.

To **ADDRESS** [of *addresser*, F.] to present a Petition to; also to make Application to a Person.

ADDUBB'D, created, made, as an addubb'd Knight.

ADDUCENT [*adducens*, L.] drawing or leading to.

ADDUCENT Muscles, see *Adductores*.

ADDUCTOR Oculi [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Eye, so called from the drawing the Pupil or Apple of the Eye towards the Nose; the same is also called *Bibitorius*, because it directs the Eye towards the Cup when a Person is drinking.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis [*Anatomy*] a Muscle arising in common with the *Abductor Indicis*, ascending obliquely to its Insertion, at the upper Part of the first Bone of the Thumb. Its Use is to bring the Thumb nearer to the Forefinger. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis Pedis [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great Toe arising from the lower Parts of the *Os cuneiforme tertium*, and is inserted to the *Offa Sesamoidea* of the great Toe, being opposite laterally to the *Abductor Pollicis pedis*. Its Use is to bring the Great Toe nearer to the rest.

ADDUCTORES [with *Anatomists*] such Muscles as bring to, close, or draw together any Parts of the Body to which they are joined.

ADECATIST, one who is against paying Tithes.

ADELENTADO [*Spa.*] the Deputy of a Province for a King or General.

ADELING [*Adeling*, *Sax.* excellent] a Title of Honour among the *English Saxons*, belonging properly to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

ADELPHIDES [*Ἀδελφίδης*, Gr.] a kind of Palm Tree, whose Fruit has the Taste of Figs.

ADEN [*ἄδην*, Gr.] [with *Anatomists*] a certain Glandule or Kernel in an animal Body; also a Swelling in the Groin, the same as *Bubo*.

ADENO'

ADENOGRAPHY [of *Adn* and *γραφη*, Gr. a Writing or Description] a Treaty or Description of the Glands.
ADENOIDES [of *adn* and *ειδω*, Shape] an Epithet applied to the *Prostate*.

ADENOSUS *abscessus* [with *Surgeons*] a hard unripe Tumour or Swelling which proceeds from obstructed Viscidities; it has the Appearance of a natural Gland, altho' in Parts free from them.

ADE'ON [among the *Romans*] a Goddess to whom they ascribed the Care and Tutelage of young Children; whose Charge was, that when the Child could go well, it should go to the Mother and make much of her. *Mammea* the Mother of the Emperor *Antoninus* built her a sumptuous Temple at *Rome*.

ADEONA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess worshipped for Liberty of Access, i. e. for going to a Person or Place, *L.*

ADEPHAGIA ? [*Ἀδελφία*, Gr.] an eating to the Fill, *ADDEPHAGIA* } Greediness.

A'DEPS, Fat, Tallow, Grease, *L.*

ADEPS [with *Anatomists*] a smaller Part of the Body differing from *pinguedo*, in that it is a Substance thicker, harder, and more earthy. It flows from the Blood through peculiar Vessels into Bags or Bladders which receive it.

ADEPTICK [*adepticus*] easily or slightly gotten.

ADEPTS ? [of *adipiscere*, *L.* to get or obtain] *q. d.*

ADEPTITS } the obtaining Sons of Art, *Alchymists*, who by great Labour and Industry, are said (by some of the Profession) to have discovered the Secret of Transmuting Metals, or making the *Grand Elixir*, called the *Philosopher's Stone*.

A'DEQUATE [*adequatus*, *L.*] equal, even or proportionable, something equal to or co-extended with another, and filling the whole Measure and Capacity of it.

To be **A'DEQUATE**, is to be every Way equal, as to Capacity, Extent of Power, and all other Properties; neither falling short of it, nor exceeding it in any Part.

A'DEQUATENESS [of *adequatus*, *L.*] Equality.

ADEQUATE Ideas [according to *Mr. Lock*] such Ideas or Conceptions as perfectly represent the Antetypes or Original Images, which the Mind supposes them to be taken from, and which it intends them to stand for, and whereto it refers them.

A'DES [*ἄδης* of a *privat.* and *ιδεῖν*, Gr. to see, because of its Darknefs] the God of Hell, or Hell it self; so called of a King of *Epirus*, who employed a great many Men in digging Mines, where most of them dying, he was called the God of Hell and Riches.

ADESPO'TICK [*adespoticus*, *L.*] without Master, Lord or Owner.

ADECTED [*adfectus*, *L.*] compounded.

ADECTED Equations [in *Algebra*] compounded Equations.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption for a Son, &c.

To **ADHE'RE** [*adherere*, *L.* *adherer*, *F.*] to stick fast, to cleave to, to be joined to; also to take Part with.

ADHE'RENCE } [of *adherens*, *L.*] a sticking close

ADHE'RENCY } to the Interests or Opinions of others.

An **ADHE'RENT** [*adherens*, *L.*] one who adheres to a Party, a Stickler for it; a Favourer or Follower.

ADHE'SION [*adhesio*, *L.*] a cleaving or sticking unto.

ADHESION } [in *Natural Philosophy*] signifies the State
ADHERENCE } of two Bodies, which are joined or fastened to each other, either by the mutual Interposition of their own Parts, or the Compression of external Bodies.

To **ADHI'BIT** [*adhibere*, *L.*] to take to, to shew to, to apply to.

ADHIBITION, an Application to, *L.*

ADJA'CENT [*adjacens*, *L.*] lying near to, bordering upon.

ADI'ANTUM [*ἀδαντον*, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-hair, so called, because its Leaves take no wet, *L.*

ADIA'PHORA [*Ἀδιαφορα*, Gr.] Things indifferent, neither commanded nor forbidden, which, while they are such, Persons are at Liberty to do, or not to do.

ADIA'PHORIST [of *a* and *διαφορεω*, Gr.] a moderate or indifferent Person.

ADIAPHORISTS, a Name given to those *Lutherans*, who adhered to the Sentiments of *Melancton*, and afterwards to those who subscribed the Interim of *Charles V.*

ADIAPHOROUS [of *a* *privat.* and *διαφορεω*, Gr.] indifferent.

ADIAPHOROUS Spirit [according to *Mr. Boyle*] a Neutral, indifferent kind of Spirit, distilled by him from *Tartar* and some Vegetables, which Spirit was neither acid, vinous nor urinous.

ADIA'PHORY [*Ἀδιαφορία*, Gr.] Indifferency, a sort

of Easiness or cool Inclination, as to the Choice of one Thing before another; cool Affection or Behaviour towards another Person.

ADIAPNEUSTIA [*Ἀδιαπνευστία*, of *a* and *διαπνέω*, Gr. to perspire] a Breathing through the Pores of the Body.

ADJE'CTION, a casting to, *L.*

Noun A'DJECTIVE [with *Grammarians*] a Word which only sets forth the manner of a Thing or Substantive, and which requires a *Noun Substantive* to be added to it, to render the Sense intelligible.

ADIE'U, Farewel, God be with you (as some think) an Abbreviation of *ad Deum te commendo*, i. e. I commend thee to God.

AD INQUIRENDUM, [in *Law*] a judicial Writ, commanding Inquiry to be made concerning any Matter about a Cause that depends in the King's-Court, for the better Execution of Justice.

To **ADJOIN** [of *adjoindre*, *F.*] to join to, to lie next to, or neighbouring.

ADJOURNMENT in Eyre [*Law Term*] an Appointment of a Day, when the Justices in *Eyre* meet to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT [*Common Law*] the putting off any Court or Meeting, and the appointing it to be held again at another Time or Place.

ADIPOS'A MEMBRANA [with *Anatomists*] a Membrane which incloses the *Cellule Adipose*, or a Number of Holes or Cells full of Fat; but more particularly that in which the Kidneys are wrapt up.

ADIPO'SA Vena [with *Anatomists*] a Vein which arises from the descending Trunk of the *Cava*, and spreads it self on the Coat and Fat, covering the Kidneys.

ADIPO'SÆ Cellule [with *Anatomists*] a certain Number of little Cells or Holes, full of Fat.

ADIPO'SI Ductus [with *Anatomists*] certain Vessels of an Animal Body, which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles or Parts that are between the Flesh and the Skin.

ADIPO'SUS } [*Adiposus*, *L.*] full of *Adeps* or Fat, greasy.

ADIPOUS }

A'DIPSA [*Ἀδιψα*, Gr.] Medicines or Juleps to quench Thirst.

ADIPSA'THEON [*Ἀδιψάθεον*, Gr.] a kind of branchy Shrub full of Thorns and Prickles.

ADIRATUS [*Law*] a Value or Price set on Things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*aditus*, *L.*] a Passage or Entry, the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

ADITION, a going or coming nigh to.

To **ADJU'DGE** [*adjudge*, *F.*] to give Judgment or Sentence, in a Court of Justice; also to Award.

ADJUDICA'TION, Judgment or Decree, *L.*

To **ADJU'DICATE** [*adjudicatum*, *L.*] to adjudge, to Award.

To **ADJU'GATE** [*adjugatum*, *L.*] to yoke or couple to.

A'DJUNCT [*adjunctum*, *L.*]

ADJUNCT [*adjunctus*, *L.*] joined to.

ADJUNCT [in *Civil Concerns*] a Colleague or Fellow Officer, associated to another, to assist him in his Office, or to oversee him.

ADJU'NCT [with *Logicians*] a Quality which belongs to any thing as its Subject; as Greenness to Grass, Heat to a Fire, &c.

ADJU'NCT [with *Philosophers*] whatever comes to any Being from without, and does not naturally and essentially belong to it, but is adjoined or added to it over and above.

ADJU'NCTION, a coupling or joining to, *L.*

ADJU'NCTIVE [*adjunctivus*, *L.*] subjunctive.

ADJURA Regis [*Law Term*] a Writ lying for the King's Clerk against one, who went about to put him out of Possession, to the Prejudice of the Title of the King in Right to his Crown.

ADJURA'TION, an earnest and solemn Charging, &c.

To **ADJU'RE** [*adjurare*, *L.*] to charge earnestly, or in God's Name, to put a Person to his Oath; to command an Evil Spirit to quit its Possession by the Force of Incantments.

To **ADJU'ST** [*adjuster*, *Fr.*] to make fit, to set in order; to settle, to state an Account; also to compose or determine a Difference.

A'DJUTANT [*adjutans*, *L.*] one who assists or helps an Officer in a Regiment of Soldiers.

ADJUTANT General [in an *Army*] one who attends the General of an Army, to be his Assistant in Affairs of Council, Advice, &c.

ADJU'TOR, A Helper or Assister, *L.*

ADJUTO'R IUM [in the *Medicinal Art*] a Means of Cure, subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJUTO'R IUM [with *Anatomists*] a certain Bone, so named, because of its Usefulness in lifting up the Arm.

ADJU'TORY [*adjutorius, L.*] Aiding, Assisting, Helping.

ADJUTORY Bones [*Anatomy*] two Bones reaching from the Shoulders to the Elbows.

ADJU'TRIX, A She-helper.

ADJUVANT [*adjuvans, L.*] Helping, Aiding, Assisting.

AD LARGUM [*Law Term*] at large, *L.*

ADMEA'SUREMENT [*Common Law*] a Writ lying for the bringing of those to Reason, who usurp more than their Part or Share, which takes effect in two Cases.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Dower*] is when the Widow of the deceased holds from the Heir or his Guardian, more under Pretence of her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is when any of them, who have Common of Pasture, overcharge the Common of Pasture, lying between them that have Right of it belonging to their Free-holds and Neighbourhood, with more Cattle than they ought.

ADMENSURA'TION, Admeasurement, the Act of making equal.

ADM I'NICLE [*adminiculum, L.*] Aid, Help, Support, Succour.

ADMINICLE [*Civil Law*] imperfect Proof.

ADMIN I'CLAR [*adminicularis*] helpful.

To ADM I'NISTER [*administrare, L.*] To do Service for, to dispense or give; also to manage or govern.

ADMINISTRA'TION, the Management of some Affair.

ADMINISTRATION [*Civil Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Effects of a Man who died without a Will, in Order and with Design to give an Account thereof.

ADMINISTRA'TIVE [*administrativus, L.*] pertaining to Administration.

ADMINISTRA'TOR [*Common Law*] a Person who has the Goods, &c. of a Person who died without making a Will committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, for which he is accountable as an Executor, *L.*

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Polity*] one who has the Management of Publick Affairs, instead of a Sovereign Prince.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX [*Civil Law*] she who has the Goods of a deceased Person, and Power of an Administrator committed to her Care.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP [of *Administrator* and *Ship*, a Termination signifying Office] the Office of an Administrator.

A'DMIRABLE [*admirabilis, L.*] deserving Admiration, marvellous, wonderful; also good, rare, excellent.

ADMIRABI'LITY [*admirabilitas, L.*] Admiration.

A'DMIRABLENESS, Marvellousness, Wonderfulness.

A'DMIRAL [derived as some say from *Amir* in *Arabick*, a Governour, and *al-as*, Gr. the Sea] a Principal Officer of the Crown, who has the Government of the Navy in Chief, and thence stiled Lord High-Admiral; he is invested with a Power to determine all Maritime Causes, Civil or Criminal.

ADMIRAL, the Chief Commander of any distinct Squadron or Number of Ships.

Rear ADMIRAL, the Admiral of the third Squadron in a Royal Fleet, who carries his Flag with the Arms of his Country in the Mizzen Top of his Ship.

Vice ADMIRAL, another of the three Principal Officers of a Royal Navy, that commands the second Squadron, and carries his Flag in his Ship's Fore-top.

A'DMIRALTY Court, the Chief Court at *London* of the Lord High-Admiral, erected for deciding Maritime Controversies, Trial of Malefactors for Crimes committed on the High-Sea.

ADMIRA'TION, Admiring, *L.*

To ADM I'RE [*admirare, L.*] to behold with Wonder; to be surpriz'd at, or wonder greatly.

ADMISS ION } Receiving into, Entrance upon.

ADMITTANCE }

ADMISSION } [in *Law*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice, is made by the Patron, the Bishop having examined the Clerk, and finding him able, says, *admitto te.*

To ADM I'T } [*admittere, L.*] to receive to, to suf-

To ADMIT of } fer or permit, to allow of.

ADMITTE'NDO Glorio, a Writ granted to a Clerk,

who has recovered his Right of Presentation against the Bishop in the Common Bench.

ADMITTENDO in Socium [in *Law*] a Writ for Associating several Persons to Justices of Assize, who have been appointed before.

To ADMO'NISH [*admonere, L.*] to warn, to advise; to put in mind of; also to reprove.

ADMON I'TION } a giving Warning, Advice; also

ADMO'NISHMENT } Reproof.

ADMO'TION, a moving to, *L.*

ADMO'VENT [*admovens, L.*] moving to.

ADMURMURA'TION, a Murmuring at.

ADNASCE'NTIA } [with *Anatomists*] Branches that

ADNA'TA } sprout out of the main Stock, as

the Veins and Arteries.

ADNASCENTIA } [with *Botanists*] those Excrecencies,

ADNATA } which grow under the Earth, as

in the *Lily Narcissus, Hyacinth, &c.* which afterwards become true Roots.

ADNATA Tunica [*Anatomy*] the common Membrane or Coat of the Eye, which arising from the Skull, adheres to the external Part of the *Tunica Cornea*, leaving a round hollow Space forward, that the visible Species may pass there. To which another nameless Coat, made up of the Tendons of those Muscles which move the Eye, is joined. It is called also *albuginea* and *conjunctiva*.

ADNI'CHILED [*Old Law*] annulled, made void, brought to nothing.

ADNI'HILATED [*adnihilatus, L.*] made void, frustrated.

ADNU'BILATED [*adnubilatus, L.*] darkened or clouded.

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to eight] so some ancient Philosophers termed the Superlative Degree, because they accounted no Degree above the Eighth, according to their Method of distinguishing Accidents or Qualities.

ADO'LESCENCE } [*adolescencia, L.*] the Flower of

ADO'LESCENCY } Youth, the State of young Per-

sons from twelve Years of Age to twenty one in Women; and from fourteen to twenty five or thirty in Men, or it is that Period of a Persons Age, commencing from Infancy and terminating at his full Growth.

ADO'NIA, Festivals celebrated in Honour of *Adonis*; wherein the Women imitated the Lamentation of *Venus*, for the Death of *Adonis*, and when they were tired with this, they changed their Notes, sung his Praises, and made Rejoycings, as if he were raised to Life again.

ADO'NICK Verse [so called on Account of its being a kind of *Verse* first composed for bewailing of *Adonis*] this sort of Verse consists only of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; and is rarely used, but at the End of every Strophe or Strain in *Sapphicks*; as *Terruit Urbem*, Hor.

ADO'NIUM, an Herb which the Poets feign to have sprung up from the Blood of *Adonis*.

ADONIUM [with *Botanists*] Southern-wood.

To ADO'PT [*adoptare, L.*] to chuse a Son of another Person, for a Son or Heir; to make one not of a Kin capable to inherit.

ADO'PTION, the Choice or chusing a Person for a Son and Heir.

ADO'PTIVE [*adoptivus, L.*] pertaining to Adoption; also he that is adopted by another.

ADOPT I'VI } An ancient Sect so called, on Account

ADOPTIA'NI } of the Manner wherein they conceived our Saviour to be the Son of God.

A'DOR, a Kind of pure Bearded Wheat, which the Ancients used in Sacrifices.

ADO'RABLE [*adorabilis*] fit or deserving to be adored or worshipped; if the Word is at any time applied to Men, it denotes worthy of all Honour and Respect.

ADO'RABLENESS [of *adorabilis, L.*] Worthiness to be adored.

A'DORAT [with *Chymists*] a Weight of four Pounds.

ADORA'TION, a rendering profound Respect and Submission; Respect, Reverence, Worship.

To ADO'RE [*adorare, L.*] to reverence, to pay divine Worship, to shew profound Respect and Submission; also to admire extravagantly or dote upon.

To ADO'RN [*adornare, L.*] to deck, trim, beautify or set off.

ADORNA'TION } Adorning, Ornaments, Beautify-

ADO'RNMENT } ing.

AD PONDUS omnium [in *Physicians Bills*] signifies that the Ingredient or Medicine last prescribed must be as much as all the rest before prescribed.

AD QUOD DAMNUM [*Law*] *i. e.* to what Damage; a Writ lying for the Sheriff to enquire what Damage it may prove to others, if the King grant a Market or Fair, &c.

or where a Person or Persons would turn a common Road or Highway, and lay out another as convenient.

A'DRAGANT, See *Tragacanth*.

ADRAMIRE [Law Term] to oblige one's self before a Magistrate to perform something.

ADRECTA'RE [O. L. Rec.] to satisfy, to make a-ADRETIA'RE } mends.

ADSCITI'TIOUS [adscititius, L.] borrowed; added, far fetch'd, foreign, counterfeit, false.

ADR'Y [a and *ᾠδῆς*, Sax.] Thirsty.

ADSTANTES, See *prostat*.

AD TERMINUM *qui praterit* [Law] a Writ of Entry, lying where a Man having Leased Lands or Tenements for a Term of Years or Life, after the Expiration of which, is held by the Tenant or Stranger that is in Possession, and keeps out the Lessor. In this Case this Writ lies for the Lessor and his Heirs.

To ADVA'NCE [avancer, Fr.] to step or go forward, also to promote or further; also to prefer or raise; also to give Money before-hand.

ADVANCE, *Foss* [Fortification] a Ditch of Water round the Esplanade or Glacis of a Place to prevent its being surprized by the Besiegers.

ADVANCE Guard [Military Affairs] the first Line or Division of an Army ranged or marching in Battle Array, or that Part which marches first toward the Enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT [avancement, F.] Preferment, Promotion.

ADVA'NCER [with Hunters] one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, viz. that which is between the back Antler and the Palm.

ADVA'NTAGE [avantage, F.] Good, Profit, Benefit; also Gain, also over Measure.

ADVANTAGEOUS [avantageux, F.] tending to a Person's Good or Benefit; also convenient, useful.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS [of avantage, F.] Profitableness.

ADVECTITIOUS [advectitius, L.] brought from another Place; foreign.

A'DVENT [adventus, L.] a coming to.

ADVENT [in Ecclesiastical Affairs] a Time set apart by the Church as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of Christmas.

ADVENT Sundays, are in Number four, the first of which Fasts are on St. Andrew's Day, November 30. or the next Sunday following, and they continue to the Feast of Christ's Nativity.

ADVENTITIA, *dos*, a Dowry or Portion given to a Woman by some other Friend, besides her Parents, L.

ADVENTITIOUS [adventitius, L.] accruing or befalling a Person, or Thing from without.

ADVENTITIOUS [in the Civil Law] is applied to such Goods as fall to a Person either by mere Fortune, or the Liberality of a Stranger, or by collateral Succession, in Opposition to *Profectitious*, i. e. such Goods as descend in a direct Line, from Father to Son.

ADVENTITIOUS Glandules [Anatomy] those Kernels which are something under the Arm-holes in the Neck, as the King's-Evil, &c.

ADVENTITIOUS Matter [with Philosophers] Matter which does not properly belong to any Body, either natural or mix'd; but comes to it from some other Place; as in the freezing of Water, some frigorifick Particles do not enter in, which are adventitious to the Water, either from the Air or the freezing Mixture.

ADVENTREM *inspicendum* [Law] a certain Writ in the Statute of *Effoins*.

To ADVENTURE [avanturer, F.] to venture, or put to the Venture, to hazard.

ADVENTURE [avanturer, F.] chance, accidental, encounter, hazard; also an extraordinary or surprizing Enterprize.

ADVENTUROUS } bold, daring, hazardous.

ADVENTURE-OM }

ADVENTURESOMNESS [of avanturer, F.] Venturefomness.

A'DVERB [with Grammarians] a Part of Speech which being joined to a Verb, serves to express the Manner, Time, &c. of the Action.

ADVE'RBIAL [adverbialis, L.] pertaining to an Adverb.

ADVE'RSABLE [adversabilis, L.] that is adverse or contrary to.

ADVERSA'RIA, a Common-place Book. L.

A'DVERSARY [adversarius, L.] one who opposes, or is against one; one who sues another at Law; an adverse Party.

ADVE'RSATIVE [adversativus, L.] a Part of Speech in Grammar that signifies some Opposition or Contrariety between what goes before and what follows.

ADVERSE [adversus, L.] contrary, opposite.

ADVERSE [with Logicians] is when the two Contraries have an absolute and perpetual Opposition one to the other.

ADVE'RSITY [adversité, F. res adversa, L.] Affliction, Trouble, Misfortune, Calamity, Misery.

To ADVE'RT [advertere, L. to turn to] to mark, mind or take heed.

ADVE'RTENCE } [of advertere, L.] Attention, Heed-

ADVE'RTENCY } fulness, Mindfulness.

To ADVE'RTISE [avertir, F.] to give Notice, Advice or Intelligence of.

ADVE'RTISEMENT [avertissement, F.] Information, Intelligence given to Persons invested in an Affair; also Advice, a putting in mind.

To ADVE'PERATE [advesperatum, L.] to grow towards the Evening.

ADVI'CE [avis, F.] Counsel; also Notice, an Account.

ADVI'GILANCE [advigilantia, L.] a diligent Watching.

ADVI'ABLE [of aviser, F.] that may be advised about; also fit to be done.

ADVI'ABLENESS [of avisable, F. and *ness*, Eng. Termination] Fitness to be advised, done, &c. Expediency.

To ADVI'SE [aviser, F.] to counsel or give Advice; to give Information or an Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADVI'SEDNESS [of aviser, F.] Considerateness.

ADULA'TION, Fawning, Flattery, L.

ADVI'SEMENT, Consultation.

ADULA'TOR, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back, L.

ADULA'TORY [adulatorius, L.] pertaining to, or full of Flattery.

ADU'LT [adultus, L.] that is grown or come to full Ripeness of Age.

ADU'LTNESS [of adultus, L.] the being grown to Ripeness of Years.

ADU'LTÉRANT [adulterans, L.] adulterating.

ADU'LTÉRATE } [adulteratus, L.] corrupted; mar-

ADU'LTÉRATED } red, spoiled, counterfeit, made of a baser Alloy or Mixture.

To ADU'LTÉRATE [adulterare] to corrupt, mar, spoil or counterfeit.

ADU'LTÉRATENESS, Baseness or Counterfeitiness.

ADULTE'RATION, a corrupting, counterfeiting, &c. It consists in mixing some baser Matter with Wines, Chymical Preparations, Medicinal Drugs, Metals, &c. so that they are rendered not genuine, or truly good.

ADU'LTÉRINE [adulterinus, L.] counterfeit, forged.

ADULTE'RIE [in Civil Law] a Child issued from an adulterous Amour or Commerce.

ADU'LTÉROUS [of adulter, L. *adultereux*, F.] Pertaining to, or given to Adultery.

ADU'LTÉRY [adulterium, L.] properly the Sin of Incontinency in married Persons, defiling the Marriage Bed; it is Adultery, if but one of them be married, in the married Person, Fornication in the unmarried.

ADULTE'RY [with some whimsical Astronomers] a Term used of an Eclipse of the Moon, which (as they suppose) happens in an unusual and irregular manner, as Horizontal Eclipses, where though the Sun and Moon are diametrically opposite, yet by reason of the Refraction, they appear as if above the Horizon.

ADU'MBRANT [adumbrans, L.] shadowing.

ADU'MBRATED [adumbratus, L.] shadowed, resembled.

ADUMBRA'TION, a Shadowing, a Remembrance, L.

ADUMBRA'TION [in Heraldry] is when any Figure in a Coat-armour is born so shadowed or obscured, that nothing is visible but the bare Purfile, or (as the Painters call it) the Out-line; when this happens, it is said to be *adumbrated*.

ADUMBRATION [with Painters] a Sketch, a rough Draught of a Picture.

ADUNA'TION, an uniting or gathering together, L.

ADU'NCITY [aduncitas, L.] Crookedness.

A'DVOCATE [advocatus, L. i. e. called to] a Person well skilled in the Civil Law; who maintains the Right of such Persons as need his Assistance, either by Word or Writing.

Lord ADVOCATE [in Scotland] an Officer of State, appointed by the King to advise about the making and ex-

cuting

cutting *Law*; to defend his Right and Interest in all public Assemblies, to prosecute Capital Crimes, &c.

College of { ADVOCATES } [in *Scotland* a College consisting of 180, appointed to plead in all Actions before the Lords of Sessions.

ADVOCATE [in a *metaphorical Sense*] one who lays to Heart, or secures the Interests of another upon all Occasions, in which Sense Christ is said to be *our Advocate in Heaven*.

Church { ADVOCATES } signify the Advocates of the Causes and Interests of the Church, being retained as a Counsellor and Pleader to maintain the Rights and Properties of the Church; also a Patron who has the Advowson of Presentation.

ADVOCATESHIP [of *avocat*, F. *advocatus*, L. and *Ship*] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIO'NE *Decimarum* [in *Law*] a Writ lying for the fourth Part of the Tithes belonging to any Church.

ADVOLA'TION } a Flying towards, or to. L.

ADVOLI'TION } a rolling towards, L.

ADVOLU'TION, a rolling towards, L.

To ADVO'W { [avouer, F.] to justify and maintain an Act formerly done: Thus he is said to avow, who having taken a Distress for Rent, &c. justifies or maintains the Act, after the Party distrained has sued a Replevin to have his Goods again.

ADVOWEE' { one that has a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE' { nefice.

ADVOWEE *Paramount*, i. e. the highest, that is to say, the King.

ADVO'WSON } [Common Law] the Right which a Bishop, Dean and Chapter, &c. or any Lay-Patron has to present a Clerk to a Benefice, when it becomes void.

ADVO'WZEN } shop, Dean and Chapter, &c. or any Lay-Patron has to present a Clerk to a Benefice, when it becomes void.

ADVO'WSON *Appendant*, an Advowson that depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance to it; thence called an Incident of the Kitchen.

ADVOWSON *in Gross*, that Right of Presentation which is Principal, Absolute or Sole, not belonging to any Manour, as a Part of its Right.

ADVO'WTRY [Old Statutes] Adultery.

ADU'ST [adustus, L.] burnt or parched up.

ADUST [in a *Medicinal Sense*] the Blood, when by reason of its excessive Heat, the thinner Parts of it steam through in Vapours, the thicker remaining black, and full of Dregs, as if parch'd or burnt; when so, it is said to be adust.

ADU'STIBLE [of *adustus*, L.] capable of being parched, scorched, burned.

ADU'STION, Scorching, parching, L.

A'DYTRUM [Aδυτρον of a privative, and δύνω to pass or go under] a secret Place or Retirement in Pagan Temples, where their Oracles were given, into which Places none but the Priests were permitted to go; the Sanctuary.

ÆA'CEA, solemn Feasts and Combats celebrated in Ægina, in Honour of Æacus.

ÆACUS [of Aιακίζω to beat, or αἰδέω to lament] according to the Poets, was the Son of Jupiter and Europa, or Egina. The *Painims* supposed him to be of such Justice, that he was appointed by Pluto to be one of the Judges of Hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus, to discuss the Transgressions of dead Men, and to assign to them Punishments according to their Merits.

ÆCHMALOTA'RCHA [Aικμαλοταρχης, of Aικμαλοτόω, Gr. to lead captive, and αρχή a Chief] the Chief or Leader of Captives.

ÆDOI'CA *Ulcera* [with *Surgeons*] Ulcers or Sores about the privy Parts; Buboes, Shankers.

ÆGA'GROPILI [of Aἴζ a Goat, &c.] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, hard on the Outside, but containing a kind of heavy Matter on the Inside.

Æ'GILOPS [Aιγίλωψ, of αἴγος Gen. of αἴζ a Goat, and ὤψ an Eye, Gr.] Darnel, Wild Oats.

Æ'GILOPS [in *Surgery*] a Swelling between the Nose and great Corner of the Eye, which if not timely opened, the Bone underneath will putrify; also the *Fistula Lacrymalis*.

ÆGIPA'NES [Aιγιπῆνες, Gr. of Aἴζ and Πᾶν] Beasts like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats, and Satyrs.

ÆGI'PYROS [Aιγίπυρος, of αἴζ and πῦρ, Gr. Fire] the Herb Buck Wheat, Rest Harrow or Cammock.

ÆGI'RINON [Aιγείριον, Gr.] an Ointment made of the black Poplar Tree.

ÆGO'CERAS [Aιγόκερος, Gr.] the Herb Fœnugreek.

ÆGO'CERAS [Aιγόκερος, Gr.] the Sign Capricorn.

ÆGOLE'THRON [Aιγολέθρον, Gr.] a Flower, a sort of Crow-foot, L.

ÆGO'NICHON [Aιγόνηχον, Gr.] the Herb Gromwel, L.

ÆGOPHTHA'L MOS [Aιγοφθαλμός, Gr.] a precious Stone resembling the Eye of a Goat.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, sc. *Unguentum* [Pharmacy] a detensive Ointment compounded, &c. of Honey, Green Copper, Dyers Galls, Verdigrase, &c. good to cleanse Ulcers, so named, as tho' of the Colour of an Egyptian, altho' it is rather of a dusky-brown.

ÆGYPTI'ACA

ÆGYPTI'ACUM } [with *Botanists*] of the Product or Growth of Egypt.

ÆGYPTI'ACUS

ÆIPATHI'A [Aειπαθεία, Gr.] a Passion or Affection of long Continuance.

ÆL { in Compound Names, is a *Saxon* Particle, and signifies all or altogether, as πᾶν does in *Greek*. Ælpin signifies altogether Conquerer, Ælbert all-illustrious, Aldred altogether reverend, Alfred altogether peaceful.

ÆEL } a *Saxon* Particle, according to the different Dialects is pronounced *Ulf*, *Wulf*, *Hulf*, *Hilf* or *Helf*, and signifies the same that we pronounce *Help*; so Alwin is victorious Help; Aelwold an auxiliary Governour; Aelfgiva, a Giver of Aid or Assistance.

ÆE'LLLO [Aελλό, Gr. a Whirlwind or Storm] one of the Harpies or monstrous Birds, mentioned by the Poets, L.

ÆELMSFEON, Peter-pence anciently paid to the Pope.

ÆENI'GMA [Aινιγμα, Gr.] an intricate or difficult Question, a Riddle, L.

ÆENIGMA'TICAL [Aινιγματικός, Gr.] pertaining to or full of Riddles, &c.

ÆOLIPY'LE [Aιόλων πύλαι, i. e. the Gates of Æolus or the Wind] a Contrivance or Device for curing or helping smoking Chimnies.

ÆOLIPILE } an Hydraulic Instrument, consisting of a hollow Ball of Metal, having a slender Neck or Pipe arising from the Ball, which being filled with Water and thus exposed to the Fire, produces a violent Blast of Wind.

ÆOLUS [according to the Poets] was the Son of Jupiter and Aesta, who being God of the Winds, had his Residence in one of the Islands near Sicily, where he is feigned to have kept the Winds close Prisoners in a Cave, giving them Liberty when he thought convenient.

The Moral of this is, Æolus was once Lord of the Seven Islands on the West Part of Sicily, and being well skill'd in divining from what Coasts the Winds would blow, which he conjectur'd from Smoak ascending from the Æolian Islands, gave the Poets a Handle to make him King of the Winds.

ÆO'LII SCLOPE, a Wind Musket, which will shoot Bullets with Wind and Air, as forcibly as with Powder.

ÆON [Aῶν, Gr. Age] the Duration of a Thing.

ÆONS, from the *Ideas* which are imagined to be in God, some Hereticks personifying them, and feigning them distant from God, and to have been produced by him, some Male and others Female, of an Assemblage of these they have composed a Deity, which they called Πλήρωμα, Gr. i. e. Fulness.

ÆQUILI'BRITY [æquilibrity, L.] Equalness of Weight.

ÆQUILI'BRIUM [in *Mechanicks*] is when equal Weights at equal Distances, or unequal Weights at unequal Distances, mutually proportionable to the Center, cause the Arms of any Ballance to hang even, so that they do not outweigh one another; even Weight and Poize.

A'ER [Aἴρ, Gr.] Air, one of the 4 Elements.

Æ'RA is said originally to have signified a Number stamp'd on Money, to denote the current Value of it; and if so, it may come from Æs Brass, from which Plural Æra came the feminine singular Æra, and that because they put the Word Æra to each Particular of an Account, as we now do *Item*, or else because the Romans anciently marked down the Number of Years in Tables with little Brass Nails; and so in Reference to the last mentioned Custom the Word Æra came to signify the same with *Epocha*, viz. a certain Time or Date from whence to begin the new Year; or some particular Way of reckoning Time and Years.

And in this Sense the Word is thought to be composed of these initial Letters A. E. R. A. for *Annus erat regni Augusti*, the Spaniards having began their Æra from his Reign.

Reign. There are many *Æra's* used by Chronologers, the most eminent of which are

1. The *Æra* of the Creation of the World, which began, according to the *Julian* Account, on the twenty fourth Day of the Month of *October*, which some place 3951 Years before the Birth of Christ, others reckon 3983, and *Kepler* 3993.

The *Christian Æra*, from the Birth of Christ, begins December 25.

The *Roman Æra*, from the Building of the City of *Rome*, begins April 21, and is 752 Years before Christ's Time.

The *Turkish Æra* or *Hegira*, which they account from *Mahomet's* Flight, begins the 16th of July, A.D. 622.

The *Æra* of the *Olympiads* begins from the New Moon in the Summer Solstice 777 Years before the Birth of Christ. This *Æra* and that of *Iphitus* is chiefly used by Greek Historians.

Æ'RIAL [*aerius*, L.] pertaining to the Air, or bearing some Relation or Resemblance to the Air.

ÆRIAL Perspective, is that which represents Bodies weaken'd and diminished in Proportion to their Distance from the Eye.

Æ'RIE, an Airy or Nest of Goshawks.

ÆRIZU'SA [*Ἀειζούσα*, Gr.] a Jasper Stone, resembling the Air or Sky in Colour.

Æ'ROMANCY [*ἀεργμαντεία*, of *αἶρ* the Air, and *μαντεία* Prophecy, Gr.] a foretelling future Events from certain Spectres or other Appearances in the Air, and sometimes thus; they folded their Heads in a Napkin, and having placed a Bowl full of Water in the open Air, they proposed their Question in a small whispering Voice, at which Time if the Water boil'd or fermented, they thought what they had spoken of was approved and confirmed.

ÆROME'LI [of *Ἀῖρ* and *μέλι*, Gr.] Manna, Honey-Dew.

ÆROMETRIA [*Ἀερομετρία*, Gr.] the Art of measuring the Air, its Powers and Properties.

ÆRUGINEOUS [*arugineus*, L.] rusty, canker'd, mildewed.

ÆRU'GO, the green Rust of Copper or Brass, the Rust or Canker of Metal, L.

ÆRU'MNOUS [*arumnosus*, L.] wretched, miserable.

ÆSUSTUM, Calcin'd Copper, L.

Æ'CHYNO'MENOUS Plants [with *Botanists*] such as if touch'd by the Hand or Finger, shrink in or flag their Leaves, *Sensitive Plants*.

ÆSCULAPIUS [*Ἀσκληπιός* of *α* privative, and *τῷ οὐλάσθωαι*, because he suffers not to die] the Poets make him the Son of *Apollo* by the Nymph *Coronis*, whom *Apollo* kill'd with an Arrow while she was big with Child, because she had admitted another to her Bed, but preserv'd the Child by cutting it out of her Womb, and afterwards 'twas suckled by a Goat.

Others say, that *Æsculapius* was a poor Infant, whom his cruel Parents being aham'd to own, laid in a Wood near *Epidaurus*, and was fortunately found by some Huntsmen, who observing a lambent Flame about its Head, they accounting it a Prognostick that the Child would prove in Time an eminent Person, put him to Nurse to a Woman named *Trigo*. Being grown up, he studied Physick under *Chiron* the Centaur, and proved so great a Proficient in the Art, that he obtained the Stile of the God of Physick.

He had a Temple built to him in a City of the Romans named *Tetrapolis*, which was enrich'd with noble Presents, offered by Persons, who ascrib'd their Recovery out of dangerous Sicknesses to *Æsculapius*. And the Walls of this Temple were hung, and in a Manner hid, with Memorials of Miracles done by him.

The *Grecians* celebrated Plays to him every five Years, nine Days after the *Isthmean* Games in the Woods near the City *Epidaurus*. *Æsculapius* was worshipped under the Form of a Serpent by the *Romans*, who, when the City of *Rome* was grievously afflicted with the Plague, sent Ambassadors to *Epidaurus* to fetch the God *Æsculapius* to their Assistance, and they say the Serpent that was worshipped there for *Æsculapius*, follow'd the Ambassadors of its own Accord to the Ship that carried it to *Rome*. The *Romans* built a Temple for it in the Isle call'd *Tiberina*. Sick People us'd to lye in this Temple for Recovery of their Health, and oftentimes, when they found themselves no better, revild *Æsculapius*.

To *Æsculapius* were dedicated the Serpent, the Goat, the Raven, the Dog and the Dragon.

The Ancients painted him in the Form of an old Man with a long Beard, having on his Head a Crown made of

the Branch of a Bay-tree, and in his Hand a Staff full of Knots, about which a Serpent twisted itself, and at his Feet was either a Dog or an Owl.

These Things were design'd as Hieroglyphicks of the Qualities of a good Physician, intimating that he ought to be as cunning as a Serpent, as vigilant as a Dog, as experienc'd as a Person of great Age, to be capable of managing a Concern so difficult as Physick is.

It is reported that *Dionysius* the *Sicilian* Tyrant coming into a Temple, where the Statues of *Apollo* and *Æsculapius* were standing together, *Æsculapius* having a grave Beard of Massy Gold, he took away the Beard, colouring his Sacrilege by putting a Jest upon *Æsculapius*, saying, it was not just that he should have a Beard, when *Apollo* his Father had none.

ÆSCULUS [with *Botanists*] the Medlar-tree, L.

ÆSTABLE [*astabilis*, L.] belonging to Summer.

ÆSTIFEROUS [*astifer*, L.] ebbing and flowing as the Tide.

ÆSTIMA'TIO Capitis [Old Saxon Law] the Price or Value set on one's Head. In a great Assembly of the Estates of the Realm held at *Exeter*, King *Athelstan* declared what Fines should be paid *pro æstimatione capitis*, for Offences committed against several Persons, according to their Degrees of Honour; thus the *Æstimation* of the King's was 30000 *Thrymsa's*.

ÆSTIMA'TORY [*astimatorius*, L.] pertaining to pricing or valuing.

ÆSTI'VAL [*astivalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Summer.

ÆSTIVA'LIS } [with *Botanists*] flowering in Summer-time.

ÆSTIVA'LE }

ÆSTI'VUS

To **ÆSTIVATE** [*astivare*, L.] to lodge or sojourn in a Place during the Summer Time.

ÆSTIVATION, a Dwelling or Residence in a Place for the Summer Time.

ÆSTUARY [*astuarium*, L.] a Place overflow'd with Sea Water, a Marsh full of Salt Water.

ÆSTUARY [with *Physicians*] the receiving the Vapours or Steam of certain Drugs, Herbs, &c. into the Body, thro' a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To **ÆSTUATE** [*astuare*, L.] to overflow, to rage like the Sea.

ÆSTUA'TION, a fervent Desire, a great Heat, L.

ÆSTUO'SE [*astuosus*, L.] full of Heat, boiling with Heat.

Æ'TAS Age; hence *anno ætatis sue*, under the Effigies of Persons, signifies in the Year of their Age, L.

ÆIATE Probanda, a Writ which lay to enquire whether the King's Tenant, holding in Chief by Chivalry, was of full Age to receive his Lands into his own Hands.

ÆTE'RNABLE [*aternabilis*, L.] possible to be or to become eternal.

ÆTHEL [*Ætel*, Sax.] noble or famous, as *Æthelred*, famous Counsel, &c.

Æ'THER [*ἄϊθρ* of *αἶ* *ἰένω*, I run always, or of *αἶθρ* shining bright, or of *αἶ* *ἰέρω*, always warming, Gr. or of *אֵתֶר*, Heb. illustrious] is most commonly used to signify a very fine, thin, diaphanous, Fluid, which, as some suppose, surrounds the Earth up to as far as the Interstellar World, and which easily penetrates and runs through all Things, and permits all Things to run as easily through it. Dr. *Hook* calls that Medium or Fluid Body, in which all other Bodies do as it were swim and move, *Æther*. But this some disapprove of, as favouring too much of the *Cartesian Doctrine* of an absolute *Plenum*, which has been proved an Impossibility by many infallible Reasons and Experiments. Therefore as we call the Medium, in which we breathe and live, the Air, by which we mean an elastic, fluid Body, which either has very large Interstices devoid of all Matter, or else is in Part fill'd with a Fluid, very easily moving out of them by Compression, and returning as readily into them again when that Compression is taken off; so we also do agree to call that finer Fluid *Æther* (if it be a Body) which is extended round our Air and Atmosphere, above it and beyond it up to the Planets, or to an indefinite Distance, tho' we scarce well understand what we mean by the Word *Æther*.

ÆTHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] pertaining to or of the Quality of *Æther*.

ÆTHEREAL Matter [with *Naturalists*] a very fine, thin, transparent Fluid, which (as some imagine) surrounds the Earth up as far as the Firmament of fixed Stars; which easily pierces and runs through all Things, and permits all Things as easily to run through it.

ÆTHEREAL World, all that Space above the upper Element, viz. Fire, which the Ancients imagined to be perfectly homogeneous, incorruptible, unchangeable, &c.

ÆTHEREAL Oil [*Chymistry*] a fine subtil Oil, approaching nearly to the Nature of a Spirit.

ÆTHIO'PICUS

ÆTHIO'PICA } [with *Botanists*] of the Product of the Southern Parts of *Africa*. L.

ÆTHIO'PICUM }

ÆTHIO'PIS [*Ἰθίοπις*, Gr.] an *Æthiopian* Herb like Lettice, with which Enchanters are said to open Locks, and dry up Rivers.

ÆTHIOPS Mineral [of *Ἰθίοψ*, Gr. a Blackmoor, from its Colour] a Medicine prepared by imbodying running Quicksilver and Flour of Brimstone, and then deflagrating off the Mixture in a Crucible.

ÆTHO'LICES [of *ἄθω*, Gr. to burn] hot fiery Pustules.

ÆTIOLO'GICA [*ἁτιολογική*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, in order to cure them.

ÆTIO'LOGY [*ætiologia*, L. of *ἁτιολογία*, of *ἁτία* a Cause, and *λέγω*, Gr. to say] a Rhetorical Figure shewing a Cause or Reason.

ÆTIOLOGY [in *Medicine*] the Reason given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTITES [*Ἀετίτης*, Gr.] the Eagle Stone, a Stone that when shaken rattles as if there was another within it. It is falsely reported to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest; but others say it is found by the Sides of Rivers, on Mountains, in the Ground, &c.

ÆVITE'RNI [among the *Romans*] certain Deities, so called, because they remained to Perpetuity, to whom they always offered red Oxen in Sacrifice.

A'FFABLE [*affabilis* L.] easy to be spoken to, courteous, civil.

AFFABI'LITY } [*affabilitas*, L.] Easiness to be spoken to or of Address, Gentleness, courteous or kind Behaviour.

AFFA'BROUS [*affaber*, L.] cunning, artificial.

AFFABULA'TION, the Moral of a Fable, L.

AFFAI'R [of *affaire*, F.] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To AFFE'CT [*affectare*, L.] to set one's Mind upon; to have an Inclination to, to love, to desire, to hanker after; to aspire to; also to move the Affection.

AFFECTA'TION, Affectedness, Conceitedness, Self-opinionatedness; Formality, Niceness, Preciseness, L.

AFFE'CTED [*affectedus*, L.] disposed or inclin'd to, as *well* or *ill* affected; also formal, nice, precise, as an *affected* Way; also over-curiously done, as an *affected* Style.

AFFECTED [in a *Medicinal* Sense] a morbid or disorderly State of the Part, seized or afflicted with a Disease or Malady, as *the Part* affected.

AFFECTION, Inclination towards, Good Will, Kindness, Love, Passion.

AFFECTION [with *Naturalists*] a Quality or Property of some natural Being.

AFFECTION [with *Physicians*] is used, for a morbid or disorderly State of the Part.

AFFECTION [in a *Legal* Sense] signifies a making over, pawning or mortgaging a Thing, to assure the Payment of a Sum of Money, or the Discharge of some other Duty or Service.

AFFECTIONATE [*affectionné*, F.] full of Affection, loving.

AFFECTIONATENESS, Fulness of Affection.

AFFECTIONS [with *Humanists*] are distinguished into *Primary* **AFFECTIONS of Being** [in *Metaphysics*] are *Unity, Truth* and *Goodness*.

United **AFFECTIONS of Being** [in *Metaphysics*] are such as are predicated of *Being*, singly and solely, and are convertible with it, without any Conjunction, as *every Being is good*, and *all good is a Being*.

Disunited **AFFECTIONS of Being** [in *Metaphysics*] are predicated for it with a disjunctive Term, and by taking in both Parts of the Sentence are convertible with it, as *Being is either necessary or contingent*, and *whatsoever is either necessary or contingent is a Being*.

AFFECTIONS of Body [with *Naturalists*] certain Modifications of a Body occasioned or introduced by Motion, by means of which the Body comes to be so and so disposed.

AFFECTIONS of the Mind, are what are commonly called Passions.

AFFE'CTUOUS [*affectuosus*, L.] much desired or affected.

AFFECTUO'SITY [*affectuositas*, L.] Affection.

AFFE'CTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or any Disorder of the Mind, L.

AFFE'CTUS [in *Medicine*] Sickness, or any Disorder of the Body.

AFFE'RRERS [in *Law*] Persons appointed by a Court Leet upon Oath, to settle and moderate the Fines on them that have committed Offences, which may be punished arbitrarily, no Statute having appointed an express Penalty.

To AFFE'RE in *Amercement* [in *Law*] signifies to lessen or mitigate the Rigor of a Fine.

AFFE'TTO [with *Musicians*] that kind of Musick which must be performed in a very tender, moving, and affecting manner, and for that Reason, rather slow than too fast.

AFFETTUO'SO, the same as *Affetto*.

AFFE'UER [*Old Rec.*] to set the Price of a Thing.

AFFI'ANCE, Trust, Confidence. Fr.

AFFI'ANCE [with *Divines*] signifies an Acquiescence of the Mind, by which it is supported against all unnecessary Doubts and Fears, upon Account of the Divine All-sufficiency in general; but with a more special Eye to his Knowledge, Wisdom and Providence.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon an Agreement of Marriage.

To AFFIANCE, to betroth, or plight the Faith.

AFFIDA'RE [*Old Records*] to plight Faith, to swear Fealty.

AFFIDA'TIO Dominorum, the Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TION, a mutual Fidelity between one Person and another, L.

AFFIDA'TURE [*affidatura*, L.] mutual Contract.

AFFIDA'TUS [*Old Law*] a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT [*i.e.* he has plighted his Faith or sworn] a Deposition, or the witnessing a Thing upon Oath.

To make AFFIDAVIT [*Law Term*] to swear to the Truth of a Thing before a Magistrate.

AFFIDIA'RI [in *ancient Deeds*] to be inrolled and mustered for Soldiers, upon having taken an Oath of Fidelity.

AFFI'NAGE, the refining of Metals, Fr.

AFFI'NITY [*affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; also the Relation or Agreeableness between several Things.

To AFFI'RM [*affirmare*, L.] to avouch, assure or maintain the Truth of a Thing.

To AFFIRM [in a *Law* Sense] signifies to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree or Sentence.

AFFI'RMANCE, the Act of ratifying after the before-mentioned manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an assuring or speaking point blank.

AFFI'RMATIVE [*affirmativus*, L.] pertaining to Affirmation, positive, peremptory; in which Sense it is opposed to Negative.

AFFIRMATIVE Heretick [in the *Papish Law*] one who owns the Errors he is charged withal, and maintains the same in his Examination with Firmness and Resolution.

To AFFI'X [*affixum*, L.] to fasten to; to set up or post up a Bill.

AFFI'XION, a fixing or fastening to, L.

AFFLA'TION, a blowing or breathing upon, L.

AFFLA'TUS, a Blast or Inspiration, a blowing or breathing upon, L.

To AFFLI'CT [*affligere*, L.] to cast down, to cause Grief to one, to trouble, disquiet, vex or oppress.

AFFLI'CTEDNESS [of *afflictus*, L. and *ness*] Affliction. **AFFLI'CTION**, Adversity, Grief, Sorrow, Trouble, Calamity, Misery, Distress.

AFFLI'CTIVE [*afflictif*, F.] causing or bringing Affliction.

A'FFLUENCE } [*affluentia*, L.] Abundance, great

A'FFLUENCY } Store, Plenty, Wealth.

A'FFLUENT [*affluens*, L.] abounding, flowing to, increasing.

A'FFLUENTNESS [*affluentia*, L.] great Plenty.

AFFLU'X [*affluxus*, L.] a Flowing to, as of Humours to or upon any Part.

AFFO'DILUS [with *Botanists*] the Daffodil, a Flower.

AFFORA'RE [*Old Law Term*] to set a Value or Price upon a Thing.

AFFORCIA'RE [*Law Word*] to add, increase or make stronger.

AFFO'RCIAMENT [*Old Records*] a Fort or strong Hold.

AFFORCIAMENTUM Curie, the calling of a Court upon some solemn and extraordinary Occasions, *Old Law Records*.

To

To **AFFO'RD** [Some derive it of *ad*, L. at, and *boare*, Sax.] to table, or find with Victuals, to give or yield, to produce.

To **AFFO'REST** [*Forest Law*] to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into Forest.

To **AFFRA'NCHISE** [*affranchir*, F.] to set a Person free from Bondage, to make him Free or a Freeman.

AFFRA'Y [probably of *affrayer*, F.] a Fray, a Skirmish, a Fight between two or more Parties.

AFFRA'Y } in *Common Law*] is an Affrightment

AFFRAI'MENT } put upon one or more Persons; which may be done by an open shew of Violence only, without either a Blow given, or a Word spoken; as if a Man should appear in Armour, or with Weapons not usually worn, it may strike a Fear into such as are unarmed, and therefore is a common Wrong, and is enquirable in a Court-Leet; but differs from an Assault, because that is a particular Injury.

AFFREIGHTMENT [of *Fretement*, hiring, or freighting F.] the same as *affretamentum*.

AFFRETAMENTUM [*Old Law Rec.*] the Freight of a Ship, Fr.

A'FFRA } [*Old Rec.*] Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.

A'FFRE } [*Old Rec.*] Bullocks or Beasts of the Plough.

A false **A'FFER** [*Northumberland*] a slow or dull Horse, also hence the Term *Aver Beasts*.

AFRE'SH [of *Frais*, F.] freshly, anew, newly, over again.

To **AFFRI'CATE** [*affricare*, L.] to rub against, to rub into Powder, to crumble.

To **AFFRI'GHT** [probably of a, and *ῥῖν* *Sax.*] to put into a Fright or Fear, to scare.

AFFRONITRE [*affronitrum*] L. of *ἄπρος* Froth, and *νῖτρον*, Gr. Nitre] the Spume or Froth of Nitre.

To **AFFRO'NT** [*q. d. ad frontem*, L. i. e. to the Face.] to offer an Abuse, to Hector, brave or swagger over, &c. F.

An **AFFRONT**, an Abuse, an Injury done either by Words, bad Usage, or Blows, F.

AFFRO'NTE [in *Heraldry*] facing, or fronting one another.

AFFRO'NTIVE, abusive, injurious.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, Abusiveness, Offensiveness.

AFFU'LSION, a shining upon.

AFFU'SION, a pouring to, or upon.

A'FRICANS [with *Gardeners*] *African* Marigolds.

AFT [of *ἔσταν*, Sax. behind, *Sea Term*] used to express any Action, Motion, &c. done from the Stern of the Ship to the Stern; as to go or walk aft, is to go towards the Stern; *How cheer you before and aft*. How fares all the Ship's Company.

AFTER [*ἔσταν*, Sax.] later in Time.

AFTER Birth } a Skin or Membrane in which the

AFTER Burden } *Fœtus* or Child is wrapped in the *Matrix*, and comes away after the Birth of the Child.

AFTER Pains, Pains felt in the Loins, Groin, &c. after the Birth is brought away.

AFTER-MATH [with *Husbandmen*] the After Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, also Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER-SAILS [with *Sailors*] those Sails which belong to the Main and Mizzen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, a great Officer of the Grand *Seignior*, or the Chief Captain of the *Janizaries*.

AGA'I [in *Holland*, &c.] a Term used in Merchandise, which signifies the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money and Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in Favour of the Note.

AGAIN [*āgen*, Sax.] another Time.

AGAINST [*onȝean*, or *āgen*, Sax.] opposite to.

AGALA'XY [*agalaxia*, L. of *ἄγαλακτία*, Gr.] Want of Milk to give Suck with.

AGA'LLACHUM [*ἄγαλλοχον*, Gr.] Wood-aloes.

A'GAMIST [*agamus*, L. of *ἄγαμος*, Gr.] an unmarried Person; a Batchelor or Widower.

AGAPAI, [*ἄγαπα*, Gr.] Love Feasts used among the Primitive Christians, after the receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in order the more closely to unite them in Love.

AGAPE' [*ἄγαπη*, Gr.] Charity, Kindness, Love; also Alms-giving.

AGAPE'T [of *ἄγαπη*, Gr. and *peto*, L. to hunt after] a Whore-master; one who hunts after Women.

AGA'RICON [*ἄγαρικον*, Gr.] Agarick, a sort of large Mushroom, which grows on the Trunks of Trees, especially the Larch-tree.

AGA'ST [of a *and* *ghast*, Sax. a Ghost or Spectre] in a great Fright dismay'd with Fear.

AGASY'LLIS [*Ἀγασύλλης*, Gr.] the Herb *Ferula*, or Fennel-Giant, out of which comes the Gum called *Ammoniack*.

AGATHITES [with *Botanists*] the Herb *Marjoram*, L.

A'GATE [*Ἀχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone well known.

A'GE [probably of *apa*, Sax. i. e. always] the whole Continuance of a Man's Life; also the Space of an hundred Years compleat; also a certain State or Portion of the Life of Man, which is divided into four different Ages, as *Infancy*, *Youth*, *Manhood*, *Old Age*, F.

Infancy or *Childhood*, extends from the Birth to the fourteenth Year.

Youth, or the Age of Puberty commences at fourteen, and ends at about twenty-five.

Manhood, terminates at fifty.

Old Age commences from fifty, and extends till the Time of Death.

AGE [in *Law*] is used to signify those special Times which enable Men and Women to do that, which they could not do before, being supposed to want Judgment. Thus a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance at twelve Years of Age, and is at Age of Discretion at fourteen, and at full Age at twenty-one.

AGE Prier [*Common Law*] is when an Action is brought against one that is under Age for Lands coming to him by Descent, who may then move the Court, and pray that the Action may be staid till he is of full Age, which is most commonly allowed; but in the *Civil Law* it is otherwise, for that obliges them to answer by their Tutors or Guardians.

Old AGE [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Raven, because that Bird lives a great while, and therefore to represent a Man dead in a very Old Age, the *Egyptians* painted a dead Raven.

AGES [of the World] are certain Periods or Limits of Time, which for the Convenience of Chronology and History are distinguished, by those Accidents and Revolutions that have happened in the World; the Generality of Chronologers agree in making seven Ages or Periods.

I. From the Creation of the World to Noah's Flood which contains 1656 Years.

II. From Noah's Flood to the Birth of Abraham, which contains 382 Years.

III. From Abraham's Birth to the Departure of Moses and the Children of Israel out of Egypt which contains 550 Years.

IV. From the Israelites going out of Egypt to the Building of Solomon's Temple, which contains 479 Years.

V. From the laying the Foundation of the Temple to the Reign of Cyrus in Babylon, which contains 493 Years.

VI. From the Reign of Cyrus to the Coming of Christ, which contains 538 Years.

VII. From the Birth of Christ to the present Year 1730, the whole from the Creation of the World, to this Year 1731, makes 5783 Years.

The Chronologers do pretty generally agree, as to the dividing the Time from the Creation into seven Periods or Ages, yet they differ as to the Time contained in these Periods: so that *Chevreau* in his History of the World reckons more than thirty different Opinions.

Again, the Poets distinguish the Age of the World into four Periods: the *Golden*, the *Silver*, the *Brazen*, and the *Iron* Age; the *Golden Age*, was in the Reign of *Saturn*; the *Silver*, that of the Beginning of *Jupiter*; the *Brazen Age*, was when Men began to depart from their Primitive Simplicity and Honesty, and to fall to Injustice and Rapine; and the *Iron Age*, when they grew not only covetous and unjust, but added Cruelty, Savageness, and Barbarities to their Vices.

It is not improbable, but that this Notion of the four Ages was taken from the History of the Golden Image, seen by *Nebuchadnezzar* in a Dream, mentioned in *Daniel*, by which the first Monarchy was denoted the *Golden* one, the second *Silver*, the third *Brazen*, and the fourth *Iron*, and that the *Greeks*, who of a long Time had Commerce with the *Egyptians*, had it from them.

AGEMO'GLANS [of *ἄγῃ* barbarous and *ὄν* *ἄγῃ* a Child, *q. d.* untaught] Christian Children, who being seized young by *Turkish* Officers, are instructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janizaries*.

A'GENCY [*agence*, F.] Acting, Management.

AGÉNFRIDA [*Old Records*] the true Lord or Owner of any thing.

AGENHINE [or third Night, *syn hine, Sax.*] a Person that comes to an House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night, after which Time he is looked upon as one of the Family; and if he break the King's Peace, his Host was to be answerable for him. See *Hogenbine*.

AGENT [*agens, L.*] a Doer, also a Dealer or Factor for another; also a Resident at a foreign Prince's Court, who manages the Affairs of his King or Republick, or of a Corporation, &c.

AGENT and **PATIENT** [*Law Phrase*] made use of when one is the Doer of a Thing, and also the Person to whom it is done, as when a Woman endows her self with the fairest of her Husband's Possession.

AGENT [in *Physicks*] that by which a Thing is done or effected, or which has a Power by which it acts on another; or induces some Change in another by its Action.

Natural } **AGENTS** [with *Scholasticks*] are such as are
Physical } immediately determined by the Author of Nature to produce the contrary thereto, as Fire which only heats, but does not cool.

Free } **AGENTS** [with *Scholasticks*] are such as
Voluntary } may equally do any Thing, or the contrary or opposite of it; as acting not from any Predetermination but from Choice, such the Mind is supposed to be, which may either *will* or *nill* the same Thing.

Univocal **AGENTS** [with *Naturalists*] are such Agents as produce Effects of the same Kind and Denomination with themselves.

Equivocal **AGENTS** [with *Naturalists*] are such Agents whose Effects are of a different Kind from themselves.

AGIOMETRESIA [*Ἀγεομετρησία, Gr.*] a Want or Defect in Point of Geometry.

AGERATIA [*Ἀγεραία, Gr.*] a vigorous old Age.

ACE'RATION [*Ἀκήερον, Gr.*] the Herb Everlasting, Cotton-weed, Moth-wort or Maudlin.

AGERO'NIA, a Goddess that was supposed to cure Agues, &c.

To **AGGERATE**, to heap up, *L.*

AGGEROSE [*aggerosus, L.*] full of Heaps.

AGGLOMERATION, a winding into a Bottom, *L.*

AGGLUTINANTS [in *Medicine*] strengthening Remedies, whose Office and Effect is to adhere to the solid Parts of the Body, and by that to recruit and supply the Place of what is worn off and wasted by the animal Actions.

AGGLUTINATION, a glueing together, *L.*

AGGLUTINATION [with *Physicians*] the Addition of new Substance, or the giving a greater Consistence to the animal Fluids, by which they are the more fit for nourishment.

To **AGGRA'NDIZE** [of *aggrandir, F.*] to make great, to raise, to advance, to prefer.

AGGRA'NDIZEMENT [*aggrandissement, F.*] a making great; but more especially in worldly Condition or Estate, a making honourable.

To **AGGRAVATE** [*aggravatum, L.*] to enlarge upon the Heinousness of a Crime; to heighten, to make heavy and grievous, to provoke.

AGGRAVATION, a Provoking, *L.*

AGGREGATE [*aggregatum, L.*] the whole Mass arising from the joining or collecting several Things together.

To **AGGREGATE** [*aggregatum, L.*] to collect, join together unto the same Body; also to admit or receive into a Society.

AGGREGATED Flowers [with *Botanists*] a Flower which consists of many little Flowers, meeting together to make one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and sticking Seed, and contained in one and the same Calix.

AGGREGATION, a collecting or uniting into one, &c. *L.*

AGGREGATION [in *Physicks*] a Species of Union, by which several Things which have no natural Dependence or Connection one with another, are collected together so as in some Sense to constitute one.

AGGRE'SS } assaulting, setting upon, *L.*

AGGRE'SSION } [Heraldry] the same as Pellets and
AGGRE'SSES } Balls.

AGGRE'SSOR, one that assails, first sets upon, or assaults.

AGGRE'STEIN [in *Falconry*] a Distemper in Hawks proceeding from a sharp Humour.

AGGRI'VANCE [probably of *ad* and *grief, F.*] Affliction, great Trouble, Wrong, Injury.

To **AGGRI'VE** [prob. of *ad* and *gravare, L.*] to

afflict, trouble, injure, &c.

AGILD [*Agilo, of a priv. and gildan, Sax. to pay*] free from Gild or Penalty, not subject to customary Fine or Imposition.

AGILE [*agilis, L.*] nimble, quick.

AGILENESS } [*agilitas, L.*] Nimbleness, Activity.

AGILITY }

AGILER [of a and *gile, Sax.*] an Observer or Informer.

AGILLA'RIOUS, a Hayward or Keeper of a Herd of Cattle in a common Field, sworn at the Lord's Court; also of the Herd of a Lord of the Manour, &c.

AGIO [in *Holland*] 2 or sometimes 4 *per Cent.* in Favour of the Bank Notes.

AGIST [of *giste, F.*] a Bed or Resting Place.

To **AGIST** [*Com. Law*] to take in and feed Strangers Cattle in the King's Forest, to collect the Money for the King's Use; also to take in other Mens Cattle into any Ground at a certain Rate *per Parcel*.

AGISTA'TOR } an Officer that takes Cattle into a Fo-
AGISTOR } rest, and receives the Money.

AGISTAGE } the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle on a
AGISTMENT } Forest or Common.

AGITABLE [*agitabilis, L.*] capable of being agitated, moved, &c.

To **AGITATE** [*agitatum, L.*] to stir; also to tumble and toss, to bandy; also to debate a Question.

AGITA'TIO *Animalium in Foresta* [*Forest Law*] the Drift of Beasts into the Forest, *L.*

AGITA'TION a Stirring, Shaking, or a reciprocal Motion of a Body this Way and that, a tumbling or tossing; also the Management of a Business in Hand.

AGITATION [with *Philosophers*] a brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles of a natural Body.

AGITATION [of *Beasts in the Forest*] anciently signified the Drift of Beasts into the Forest.

AGITA'TOR, a Stirrer up, one who carries on or manages an Affair.

AGITA'TORS [in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England, A. D. 1647.*] Persons chosen out of every Regiment to sit in Council, and manage the Affairs of the Parliament Army.

AGLAOPHO'TIS [*Ἀγλαοφωτίς, Gr.*] a certain Herb of a glorious Colour, with which Magicians used to call forth Devils; some call it *Piony*.

AGLET, the Tag or a Point, a small Piece of Metal; also a sort of Substance that grows out of some Trees before the Leaves.

AGLETS } [with *Florists*] those Pendants which hang
AGLECTS } on the Tip End of the Chives and Threads, as in Tulips, &c.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHIA [of a neg. *γλῶσσα* the Tongue, *στόμα* the Mouth, and *γράφειν* a Description, *Gr.*] the Title of the Book of a *German* Author, who describes a Mouth without a Tongue.

AGMINAL [*agminalis, L.*] belonging to a Troop.

AGNAIL [of *ange* pained, and *nægel* a Nail] a Sore which breaks out at the Root of the Nails in the Fingers, &c.

AGNA'TI [*Civil Law*] the Male Descendants of the same Father in different Lines.

AGNA'TION [*Civil Law*] that Line or Consanguinity or Kindred by Blood, which is between such Males as are descended from the same Father.

AGNIGLO'SSA [*Ἀγνόλωσσο, Gr.*] the Herb Plantain, *L.*

AGNINA LINGUA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Lamb's-Tongue, or Ribwort Plantain, *L.*

AGNI'TION [in speaking either of a Person or Thing] that is known or discover'd by some Mark or Token, *L.*

AGNOI'TES [of *ἀγνοῖν* of *ἀγνοία*, *Gr.* I know not] Hereticks who deny'd that Christ knew the Day of Judgment.

AGNO'MEN [with the *Romans*] a Name additional to the Surname of a Person, on account of some particular Atchievement, as *K. William* the Conqueror.

AGNOMINATION, a Nick-name, *L.*

AGNOPHAGITES [*Agnophagite, of agnus, L. a Lamb, and φάγειν, Gr. to eat*] Feeders on Lamb's Flesh.

AGNUS, a Lamb or young Sheep under a Year old, *L.*

AGNUS Castus [with *Botanists*] the chaste Tree, otherwise called the *Italian Willow* or *Abraham's Balm*, *L.*

AGNUS DEI's [*i. e.* Lambs of God] the Figure of a Lamb with, or holding a Cross, stamp'd upon white Wax, in an Oval Form; which being bless'd by the Pope, is either given or sold, as a precious Relick.

AGONA'LIA [of Ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain annual Feasts held by the Romans on the ninth of *January*, with Fighting of Prizes, and other Exercises in Honour of *Janus*, L.

AGO'NEA, Sacrifices offered for good Success in Business.

AGO'NES Capitolini [among the Romans] Festivals held to *Jupiter*, as Protector or Guardian of the Capitol. At this Festival Poems were sung or recited in Honour of him by the Poets.

AGONI'A [of ἀγών, Gr. a Struggle] a violent Passion or Agony.

AGONIA [of α neg. and γόνι the Semen, Gr.] a Defect of the Seed.

AGO'NISM [Ἀγόνισμα, Gr.] a Tryal of Skill at Weapons, a Combat.

AGONI'STA [Ἀγωνιστής, Gr.] a Wrestler, a Champion, or a Person who strives in Masteries.

AGONI'STICAL { [of Ἀγωνιστικός, Gr.] pertaining to
AGONI'STICK } Combating, or to Prize-fighting.

AGO'NIUS, a God worshipped by the Romans, to bless their Undertakings, L.

AGONIZANTS [of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain Friars who assist those who are in Agonies.

To **AGONIZE** [agonizare, L. of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr. to strive valiantly, to play the Champion.

AGONOCLETES [of α neg. γόνι the Knee, and κλέω to celebrate, &c.] Hereticks in the seventh Century, whose distinguishing Tenet was, never to kneel, but to deliver their Prayers standing.

AGONOTHE'TA [ἀγωνοθῆτης, Gr.] an Overseer of Activity, the Judge in such Games, the Master of the Revels, L.

AGONOTHE'TICK, belonging to the Masteries of Activity.

A'GONY [ἀγωνία of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, as when Nature makes the last Effort against a Disease; also the Pangs of Death; also excessive Grief, Horror, a trembling Passion.

AGORONOMUS [ἀγορονόμος] the Clerk of a Market, L.

AGOU'TY [in America] a little Beast of the Shape and Size of a Rabbit, which has no more than two Teeth in each Jaw, and feeds like a Squirrel. But is a fierce Creature, and when irritated, will stamp with its Hind-Feet, and erect its Hair.

A'GREAT [of a and γreat, Sax.] by the Great, in the Gross; in the whole.

AGRA'MMATIST [agrammatus, L. of ἀγράμματος, Gr.] an unlearned, illiterate Man.

AGRA'RIA Lex, a Law made by the Romans for the Distribution of Lands among the common People, L.

To **AGREE'** [agree, F.] to consent, to yield to, to make up a Difference, to strike up a Bargain.

AGREE'ABLE [agreeable, F.] agreeing or suiting with; also pleasant, charming.

AGREE'ABLENESS [qualité agreeable, F.] Suitableness, Pleasantness, &c.

AGREE'MENT, Agreeableness; also Reconcilement; also Articles agreed upon, Bargain or Contract.

AGREE'MENT [in Common Law] a joining together or Consent of two or more Minds in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

AGRE'SSES, See *Ogresses*.

AGRE'ST [agrestis, L.] belonging to Fields, Rustick, Clownish.

AGRE'STICAL [of agrestis, L.] pertaining to the Country, Clownish.

AGRE'STY [agrestas, L.] Clownishness.

AGRI'A [with Botanists] the Shrub Holly, L.

AGRIA [with Surgeons] a scurvy Scab hard to cure: a rebellious Ulcer, L.

AGRIACA'NTHA [ἀκανθα ἀγρία, Gr. Wild] a sort of wild Thistle, L.

AGRIA'MPELOS [ἀγριαμπέλους, Gr.] a Plant called Wild Vine.

AGRICU'LTURE [agricultura, L.] the Art of Husbandry, or the Improvement of Land, in order to render it fertile.

AGRIELÆ'A [ἀγριελαια, Gr.] the wild Olive.

AGRIMONIA [ἀγριμών, Gr.] Agrimony, L.

AGRIMONIA Sylvestris [Botany] Silver Weed, or wild Tansey, L.

AGRIOCARDAMUM [ἀγριοκάρδαμον, Gr.] a sort of Water-Cresses, L.

AGRIOCASTANUM [of ἀγριος, Gr. wild, and castanum, L. a Chestnut] Wild-Chestnut, the Earth-nut, the Pignut.

AGRIOCI'NARA [with Botanists] the Plant Ladies Thistle, or wild Artichoke.

AGRIONARDUM [with Botanists] the Herb Valerian, L.

AGRIONIA [Ἀγριώνα, Gr.] a Solemnity observed in Honour of *Bacchus*, which was celebrated in the Night after the Manner following. The Women assembled together and made a strict Search for *Bacchus*, and after some time of Search not finding him, said he was retired to the Muses, and had hid himself among them. This Ceremony being over, they fell to Feasting, and diverting themselves with proposing Riddles and cramp Questions; and Ivy being look'd upon as sacred to *Bacchus*, great Quantities of it were used at this Time.

AGRIOPA'LMA [with Botanists] Archangel or Dead Nettle, L.

AGRIOPASTINACA [with Botanists] the wild Parsnip or Carrot.

AGRIOPHY'LLON [ἀγριοφύλλον, Gr.] the Herb Hog's-Fennel or Sulphur-Wort, L.

AGRIOSE'LINUM [ἀγριοτέλειον, Gr.] a Flower, a sort of Crow-feet.

AGRI'PPA [of agre pedibus natus, born wrong with the Feet foremost] a Name given to such as are born with Difficulty, or their Feet foremost.

AGROU'ND [a-grunde, Sax.] upon the Ground; also nonplused, obstructed.

AGRYPNIA [ἀγρυπνία, Gr.] a watching or a dreaming Slumber.

AGRYPNOCO'MA [of ἀγρυπνία watching, and κόμα a deep Sleep, Gr.] a waking Drowsiness, a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can sleep, being affected with a great Drowsiness in the Head, a Stupidity in all the Senses and Faculties, and many times a *Delirium* too. It is the same as *Coma Vigil*, L.

A'GUE [probably of aigu, F. sharp] a Disease well known.

AGUE TREE, Sassafras.

AGUE'SH, pertaining to or of the Quality, or apt to cause Agues.

AGUILLANNEU'F, the Name of a certain Ceremony of the French Druids, who, when they were to go to gather Mistletoe against *New Year's Day*, walked about the Fields adjoining to their Forest, crying out, *A gui l'ant neuf*, i. e. to the Mistletoe the New Year, to the Mistletoe the New Year. Also the same Name was apply'd to a sort of Begging which was used in some Bishopricks for the Tapers in Churches, but this Custom was put down, Anno 1592.

A'GUISHNESS [of aigu, F. sharp] the Quality of an Ague, Coldness, Shiveringness.

AGU'RAH [אגרה, Heb.] a certain Hebrew Coin supposed to be the same as *Gerah*.

AID [aide, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour, Relief.

AID [in Law] a Tax or Subsidy; also anciently an Imposition laid by the King on Tenants, &c. for marrying his Daughter, or Knighting his eldest Son.

To **AID** [aider, F.] to help, to assist, to succour.

AID DE CAMP { [in an Army] an Officer who attends

AID DE CON } one of the Generals, either the General, Lieutenant General or Major General, to receive their Orders (as Occasion shall require) and carry them.

AID PRIER [i. e. Aid Prayer] a Word made use of in pleading for a Petition in Court, to call in Help from another Person who hath an Interest in the Thing contested.

AID of the KING [Law Term] is where the King's Tenant prays Aid of the King on account of Rent demanded of him by others.

AID MAJOR { [in an Army] an Officer who assists the

A'DJUTANT } Major in his Duty, and in his Absence performs it all. His Post is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant Colonel, when the Battalion is drawn up.

AIDS [in Horsemanship] are the Assistances and Helps that the Horseman gives an Horse, from the gentle and moderate Use of the *Bridle*, the *Spur*, the *Caveçon*, the *Poinçon*, the *Rod*, the *Action* of the *Legs*, the *Motion* of the *Thighs*, and the *Sound* of the *Tongue*.

AIDS DE CAMP [of the King] certain young Gentlemen, whom the King appoints in the Field to that Office.

AIE'L { [in Law] the Name of a Writ, the same as

AILE'S } *Ayel*.

AIGLE'TTE [in Heraldry] an Eaglet or a young Eagle, F.

AIGRE DE CÉDRE, Lemon and Sugar, a cooling Li-
quor used in *France*, F.

AIGRE'N, Housleek.

AIGUE' Marine, see *Aqua Marina*.

AIGUI'SCE } [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to a Cross,

AIGUI'SSE } when its four Ends are sharpened, but

AGUI'SSE } so as to terminate in obtuse Angles, F.



AIGUISCE } [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross *Aiguise*,

EIGUISCE } signifies a Cross having two An-

gles at the Ends, cut off, so as to terminate in Points; but it is not like the Cross Fitchée, that goes tapering away by Degrees to a sharp Point, for this Cross *Aiguise* has only an obtuse Point made by taking off the Angles.

To **AIL** [of *ailian*, *Sax.* to be sick] to be sick or ill.

AILMENT, an Indisposition or light Disorder of Body.

AILS, Beards of Wheat.

AIM [of *esme*, F.] that Point at which a Person looks to shoot at a Mark; also a Purpose or Design.

To **AIM** [of *esmer*, F.] to direct at a Mark; also to purpose or design.

AJOURÉ [in *Heraldry*] signifies some Part of an Ordinary that is so taken away that the Field appears; it is a *French* Term, and is derived of *jour* a Day or Light, and signifies that the Part which should be covered by the Ordinary is so far exposed to View.

AIR [*Aer*, L. of *ἄρ* Gr. of *τὸ αἶρ* *ἴαν*, because it is always flowing, or as others from *ἄνι* to breathe, or as others say of *אֵר* *Heb.* Light] is generally understood to be that Fluid in which we breathe and the Earth is enclosed, and as it were wrapped up.

AIR is found to have these Six Properties following.

1. It is liquid, and cannot be congeal'd like Water.
2. It is much lighter than Water, but yet it is not without its Gravity.
3. It is diaphanous, that is, it transmits the Light.
4. It can easily be condens'd and rarified.
5. It has an elastick Force.
6. It is necessary for Flame and Respiration.

I. It is much more liquid than Water is, and cannot be congeal'd, and that for the Reasons following.

1. Because it seems to have Pores much larger, full of finer Matter, of a very quick Motion, whereby the Particles of Air are continually driven about, as it appears by this Experiment, that if Air be pent up in a Vessel it is easily condensed; whereas no Person yet, by any Invention, has been able to condense Water.

2. The Particles of Air are very fine and branched, so that they leave Interstices between one another, and can never be formed into a compact Body.

II. Water has been prov'd by Experiment to be 840 Times heavier than Air, from whence it will follow, that a certain Bulk of Air contains in it 840 times less homogeneous Matter than an equal Bulk of Water does; and this is the Reason why Air may be condens'd, but not Water.

III. The Air is *Diaphanous*, because having very wide Pores, and separable Parts, it admits the Matter whereof Light consists through right Lines. And hence it is, that not only the Sun and the Planets shine or reflect their Light upon us, but also the fixt Stars are seen by us at an immense Distance. But as deep Water does not transmit all the Rays which fall upon it, because the Series of Light is interrupted by the Motion of the watery Particles: So many of the Rays, which fall upon this prodigious Bulk of Air over us, must needs be broken off and intercepted before they reach us; which probably may be the Cause, that where the Sky is very clear, it is not quite transparent, but appears of a more blue and waterish Colour.

IV. **AIR** is condensed and rarified, because it consisting of branchy Particles, those Particles are easily scatter'd by an extraordinary quick Motion, which is called *Rarification*.


Again, they are easily thrust into a less Compass, while their Branches are driven together, and close one with another, and thereby crush out the liquid Matter which lay between them; and this is called *Condensation*.

There are a Multitude of Experiments to prove this; as there are a sort of Guns, into which such a Quantity of Air may be forc'd, as to shoot out a Leaden Bullet with great Violence.

V. That the Air has an Elastick Force; that is, that it has a Power to return to the same State, and re-occupy the same Space which it filled before, when ever the Force that crush'd it into a narrower Compass is removed, the beforementioned Experiment does demonstrate.

VI. That **AIR** is necessary for Flame or Respiration. Without Air, Flame and Fire go out, and Air seems to have a

nitrous or sulphurous Matter in it, that the Air which lies upon so many Plants, Animals and Minerals, upon which the Heat of the Sun continually operates and extracts a good Part of them, must needs carry away with it innumerable Particles of Sulphur and volatile Salts, wherewith Things abound, as chymical Experiments demonstrate.

AIR [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by one of these Characters. 

AIR [in *Horsemanship*] is a Cadence and Liberty of Motion, that is accommodated to the natural Disposition of a Horse, that makes him work in the Manage, and rise with Obedience, Measure and Justness of Time. Others use the Word Air in a strict Sense, to signify a Manage that's higher, slower and more artfully designed than the *terra a terra*. The Walk, Trot and Gallop are not in the general accounted Airs; others again use the Word Air, for the Motion of a Horse's Legs upon a Gallop.

AIRINESS [of *Air*] Briskness, Liveliness.

High AIRS, are the Motions of a Horse that rises higher than *terra a terra*, and works at *Curvets*, *Balotades*, *Croupades* and *Capriols*.

AIR [with *Physicians*] makes one of the six Non-naturals.

Innate AIR [with *Anatomists*] is supposed to be a fine aerial Substance inclosed in the Labyrinth of the inward Ear, and to minister to the due Conveyance of the Sounds in the Sensory.

AIR [with *Musicians*] signifies the Melody or the Inflection of a Musical Composition.

To **AIR** [*airer*, F.] to expose to the Air, also to dry before the Fire.

AIR PUMP, a Machine or Instrument contrived to extract or draw the Air out of proper Vessels. See *Pump*.

AIRE } [in *Falconry*] a Nest of Hawks or other Birds
AIRY } of Prey, especially the Nest which Falcons make use of to hatch their Young in.

AIRY [*aerius*, L.] pertaining to the Air; full of Air or Life, brisk, lively; also that has no Substance, thin, light.

AIRY Meteors [with *Astronomers*] such as are bred of flatulous and spirituous Exhalations or Vapours; as Winds, &c.

AIRY Triplicity [with *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISE, the Herb Ax-weed.

AISIAME'NTA, Easements or Conveniences, including any Liberty of Passage, open Way, Water-Course, &c. for the Ease and Conveniency of any Tenant, of a House or Land, L.

AISLE [in *Heraldry*] signifies winged, or having Wings, F.

AISTHA'LES [*αἰσθάνης*, Gr.] Sengreen or Housleek.

AISTHE'RUM [of *αἰσθάνομαι*, Gr. to perceive] the Sensory of the Brain.

AISTHESIS [*αἰσθησις*, Gr.] the Sense of Feeling; also the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETE'RION } [*αἰσθητήριον*, of *αἰσθάνομαι* to per-
AISTHETE'RUM } ceive, Gr.] the common Sensory of the Brain.

AIR } [Eight, *Sax.*] a little Island in a River.

EYGH }

AJUTAGE [*ajutage*, F.] the Spout belonging to a *jet de eau*, or Pipe, which throws up Water in a Fountain.

AI'ZOON [*αἰζών*, Gr. i. e. ever-green] Sengreen or Housleek.

To **AKE** } [of *ace*, Pain or Grief, or *acian*, *Sax.*] to

To **ACHE** } be painful, to be pained.

To have an **AKING Tooth** at one, to be angry at, to have a Mind to rebuke or chastise one.

AL, an *Arabick* Particle, added to some Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification, as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, *Alkali*, &c.

A'LA, the Wing of a Fowl.

ALA [with *Botanists*] the Angle which the Leaves or the Foot-stalks of Leaves make with the Stalk or any Branches of it.

ALA [in *Anatomy*] a Term used for several Parts of the Body, which bear a Resemblance to the Figure of a Wing, as the Top of an Auricle, &c.

ALABA'NDICA Rosa [so named of *Alabanda* in *Asia Minor*] a sort of Damask Rose with whitish Leaves; some take it for the Province Rose.

ALABA'STRA [in *Botany*] those little green Leaves of a Plant that compass in the Bottom of a Flower.

ALABA'STRITES, the Alabaster Stone, L.

ALABA'STRUM } [*Alabaſtr.*, Gr.] an Alabaſter Box
ALABA'STRUS } of Ointment.

ALABA'STRUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Bud or green Leaves of Plants which incloſe the Bottom of Flowers before they are ſpread.

ALACRITY [*alacritas*, L.] Briskneſs, Airineſs, Livelineſs.

ALÆ, is uſed to ſignify the Lobes of the Liver, and the *Nymphæ*, the ſpongy Bodies in the *Pudendum Muliebre*; alſo the Cartilages of the Noſe which form the Noſtrils.

ALÆ [in *Military Affairs*] ſignifies the two Extrems of an Army ranged in Form of Battle.

ALÆ ECCLESIASTICÆ, the Wings or Side-Iſles of a Church, L.

ALAMI'RE [in *Muſick*] the loweſt Note but one in the three Septenaries of the Scale of Muſick or Gamut.

ALAMO'DE [*à la mode*, F. *i. e.* after the faſhion] a ſort of Silk for Women's Hoods and Scarves.

ALANERA'RUS, a Keeper of Spaniels and Setting Dogs for Hawking, O. L. *Rec.*

ALARM } [*Alarime*, F.] a Signal given by loud Cries,
ALARUM } or the Sound of warlike Inſtruments to

cauſe People to take Arms upon the ſudden Arrival of an Enemy.

ALARM } [*Metaphorically*] any manner of ſudden
ALARUM } Noiſe, &c. cauſing Fear, Fright or

Trouble; alſo a Chime ſet in a Clock or Watch.

To **ALARUM** [*alarmer*, F. probably *q. d. ad arma*, L. to Arms] to give an Alarm, to fright, or put in a Fright.

ALARUM POST [*Milit. Affairs*] the Ground which the Quarter-maſter General appoints to each Regiment, to which they are to march in caſe of an Alarm from the Enemy.

ALA'SS [probably *q. d. O me laſſum*, O tired me, L. or *Helas*, F.] an Interjection of Complaint, Grief, &c.

ALATE'RNUS [with *Botaniſts*] the moſt beautiful Shrub for Hedges, of a lovely green Colour and ſweet ſcented Bloſſom.

ALAY [*Hunting Term*] uſed, when freſh Dogs are ſent into the Cry.

ALBA, a Surplice or white Veſtment, uſed by a Prieſt officiating at Divine Service; an *Albe* or *Aube*, L.

ALBADA'RIA [*Anat.*] the largeſt Bone of the great Toe, at the uppermoſt part of the *Metatarsus*, Arab.

ALBA FIRMA [*Law Term*] an annual Rent that was payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred, called *Alba*, &c. becauſe it was paid in Silver, call'd *white Money*, and not in Corn, call'd *Black-mail*.

Alba Spina [*Botany*] the white Thorn, L.

ALBE, ſee *Alba*.

ALBERGE, [*Botany*] a ſmall forward Peach of a yellow Colour.

ALB'NUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Chaff-weed or Cud-wort.

ALBU'CUM [in *Botany*] the white Daffodil.

ALBUGINEA Oculi [with *Anatomists*] a very thin Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, ſo named on account of its Whiteness; called alſo *Adnata Tunica*.

ALBUGINEA Testis [*Anatomy*] the white Membrane or Skin that immediately covers the Teſticles.

ALBUGINEOUS [*albugineus*, L.] of or pertaining to the white of the Eye.

ALBU'GO [with *Oculists*] a white Speck in the horny Coat of the Eye, alſo a Pearl or Web growing over the Sight; alſo the White of the Eye; alſo the White of an Egg.

ALBUM, White, Whiteness; alſo white Rent paid in Silver.

ALBUM GRÆCUM [in *Pharmacy*] white Dogs Turd.

ALBUM Oculi, the White of an Eye, L.

ALBUM Ovi, the White of an Egg, L.

ALBURN Colour, a brown, ſee *Auburn*.

ALBURNUM [with *Botaniſts*] is eſteemed by ſome to be the Fat of Trees, that Part of the Trunk that is between the Bark and Timber, or the moſt tender Wood, to be hardened after the Space of ſome Years.

ALCA'DE } a ſort of Judge or Miniſter of Juſtice a-
ALCA'ID } mong the *Spaniards*, much the ſame as

ALCA'IDE } a Provost.

ALCALIZA'TION } [with *Chymists*] the Act of im-
ALKALIZA'TION } pregnating a Liquor with an al-
 caline Salt.

ALCAHOI } [with *Chymists*] the pure Subſtance of any
ALCOO'L } thing that is ſeparated from the more
 groſs; but more eſpecially a ſubtil and highly refined
 Powder; and alſo a very pure Spirit, as *Alcohol Vini*, the
 rectified Spirit of Wine.

ALCA'ICK Verſes, Latin Verſes that conſiſt of two Dactyls and two Trochees, ſo named of *Alcaeus* the firſt Inventor.

ALCAICKS, are of three Species; the firſt conſiſts of two Dactyls and two Trochees.

Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

The ſecond conſiſts of five Feet; the firſt of which is a Spondee or Iambick; the ſecond an Iambick; the third a long Syllable; the fourth a Dactyl; the fifth a Dactyl or Amphimater; as *Horace*,

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium

Versatur urna, ſerius ocyus

Sors exitura.

Theſe two are called *Alcaick Dactylicks*; the three Species has the firſt an *Epitrite*, the ſecond and third *Choriambus's*, and the fourth a *Bacchius*, as

Cur timet flavium tiberim tangere? Cur olivum

An **ALCA'ICK Ode** conſiſts of four *Strophes*, each of which contain four Verſes, the two firſt are *Alcaick Verſes* of the ſame kind; the third an *Iambick Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, *i. e.* of four Feet and a long Syllable; the fourth is an *Alcaick* of the firſt kind. The *Alcaick Strophe* entire is as follows.

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium

Versatur urna, ſerius ocyus

Sors exitura, & nos in æternum

Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

An **ALCA'ID** [in *Barbary*] the Governour of a City.

AL'CHYMY [of *Al* an Arabick Particle and *χρῆμα* of *χρῆμα*, of *χρῶ*, to melt Metals] that ſublimer Part of Chymistry that teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and making the *Grand Elixir* or *Philosophers Stone*, according to the Cant of *Adeptists*. The Word ſignifies no more than bare Chymistry without the Addition of the Arabick Particle *Al*, which they will needs have to ſignify a wonderful Virtue here; ſome have defin'd this Study of *Alchymy* to be *Ars ſine Arte, cujus principium eſt mentiri, medium laborare, & finis mendicare*, *i. e.* an Art without Art, which begins with Lying, is carried on with Labour, and ends in Beggary. And thus it was found to his Sorrow by *Penotus*, who having ſpent his whole Life and Fortune in this Art in vain, died in an Alms-houſe at *Tverdon* in *Switzerland*, and was uſ'd to ſay, that had he an Enemy he did not dare openly to attack, he would recommend the Study of *Alchymy* to him.

ALCOCHO'DON [with *Astrologers*] *i. e.* the Giver of Life or Years, the Planet which bears Rule in the principal Places of an *Astrological Figure* when a Perſon is born; ſo that his Life may be expected longer or ſhorter according to the Station, &c. of this Planet.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, the reducing any Subſtance into a fine Powder; or in Liquids, the depriving liquid Spirits or *Alcohols* of their Phlegm; or wateriſh.

To **ALCOHOLIZE** [*Chymistry*] to ſubtilize or reduce to an *Alcohol*.

ALCMA'NIAN Verſe, a ſort of Verſe compos'd of three Dactyls and a long Syllable, as

Munera, lætitiæque Dei.

ALCOLE'TA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

ALCO'RAD [with *Astrologers*] a Contrariety of Light in the Planets Arab.

ALCORAN, the *Turks* Book of their Law, or Goſpel, or the Revelations and Prophecies, &c. written by their falſe Prophet *Mahomet*.

ALCORANES, high ſlender Turrets, which the *Turks* generally build for Uſe and Ornament near their Mosques.

ALCO'VE, a particular Place in a Chamber, parted by an Eſtrade.

ALCYONI'A [*Ἀλκυονίς*, Gr.] Halcyon Stones; a ſort of Stones bred of the Froth of the Sea, with which the Birds King's-fiſhers make their Neſts.

ALDEBA'KAN [with *Astronomers*] the Name of a fixed Star, called *Royal*, of the firſt Magnitude, ſeated in the Head of the Conſtellation of the Bull, call'd commonly the Bull's-eye.

ALDER Tree [*alder*, Sax. *alnus*, L.] a tree well known, delighting to grow in watery, boggy Places.

ALDER, firſt, as *Alder-beſt* is the beſt of all.

ALDERMAN [of eald old, ealden older, and eald; hence ealdorman, Sax.] Anciently one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Anglo-Saxons*, being the ſecond Degree, *Abelm* was the firſt, and *Eane* the third; Aldermen of *London* and other Cities, &c. are now the *Aſſociates* of the Lord Mayor, or chief Magiſtrate of a City or Corporation, &c.

AL'E [*Eale*, Sax.] A well known Drink.

ALE CONNER, an Officer of the City, whose Business is to inspect the liquid Measures used in Victualling-houses.

ALE TASTER, an Officer sworn in every Court Leet to examine and see that there be a due Size and Goodness of Ale, Beer, Bread, &c.

ALE COST, an Herb.

ALE DRAPER, a Victualler, an Ale-house-keeper.

ALE HOOF [of Ale-behozan, *Sax.*] an Herb.

ALE HOUSE [Eal huſ, *Sax.*] A House where strong Drink is sold.

ALE SHOT, see *Scotale*.

ALE SILVER, a Tribute or Rent paid annually to the Lord Mayor of London by those that sold Ale within the Liberties of the City.

ALE STAKE, A May-pole, because the Country People drew much Ale there; but not properly the common May-pole; but rather a long Stake drove into the Ground with a Sign on it that Ale was there to be sold.

ALECENARIUM, a sort of Hawk called a Lanner.

ALE'CTO [Ἀλέκτω, of a priv. and ἀλέω to cease, *q. d.* without Repulse] the Daughter of *Acheron* and *Night*, or *Pluto* and *Proserpine*, and one of the Furies of Hell.

ALECTORIA { [Ἀλεκτορία *Gr.*] the Cock-stone, or
ALECTORIUS { Capon-stone; a Stone about the Bigness of a Bean, and of a crystal Colour, found in the Maw or Gizzard, or rather Gall-bladder of a Cock, *L.*

ALECTOROLOPHUS [Ἀλεκτολόφος, *Gr.*] an Herb that has green Leaves like Tufts of Feathers on the Crown of a Cock; Cocks-comb, Rattle-grass or Louse-herb.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY { [Ἀλεκτρυομαντία, *L.* of Ἀλεκ-
ALECTOROMANCY { τρυωμαντία, of Ἀλέκτωρ a Cock, and μαντεία, *Gr.* Divination] an ancient Divination, in which they made use of a Cock in discovering secret and unknown Transactions or future Events. The Method was this; they first wrote on the Dust the twenty-four Letters of the Alphabet, and laid a Grain of Wheat or Barley upon every one of them; then having prepared a Cock magically, they let him loose among them, and those Letters out of which he picked the Corns being put together, were thought to declare whatever they had a mind to know.

ALECTRYONO'MACHY [Ἀλεκτρυονμαχία, of Ἀλέκτωρ a Cock, and μάχη a Fight] the Sport of Cock-fighting.

A'LEGAR [*qu.* eager or tart Ale] a sort of Vinegar made of Ale.

ALE'MBICK [of *al* an Arabick Particle and ἄμβιξ, *Gr.*] a Still, a Chymical Vessel of Pewter, Copper, &c. used in Distillations, in Shape something like an Helmet, and having a Beak or Noſe towards the bottom by which the Vapours descend.

ALEMBICK in Chymical Writers is express'd by this Character **X**

ALE'MBOT { [with *Paracelsians*] the Philosophers
ALE'MBROTH { Salt, the Key of Art.

ALEOPHANGI'NA { [with *Physicians*] Powders of
ALEPHANGI'NA { sweet Spices.

ALE'NTOIS, see *Allantois*.

ALE'RT [of *alerte*, *F.* of *Ala*, *L.* a Wing] upon the Wing, brisk, chearful, pert.

ALE'RTNESS [of *Ale*, *F.* *Ala*, *L.* a Wing] Pertness, Liveliness.

ALE'T [in *Falconry*] the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

A'LETUDE [aletudo, *L.*] Fatness of the Body.

ALEU'ROMANCY [Ἀλευρομαντεία, of ἀλεύρον Meal, and μαντεία Divination] a sort of Divination or Soothsaying among the Ancients by Bread or Cake-paste.

A'LEXANDER { A Garden-help well known.
ALESSANDERS {

ALEXANDERS FOOT, an Herb, the Root of which resembles a Foot.

ALEXA'NDRINE [with Poets] a Metre that consists of two Syllables more than the common Heroick or Pentameter; as

*The same the Fate of Arms and Arts you'll find,
They rose with equal Pace, with equal Pace declin'd.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK [Ἀλεξίφάρμακον, of ἀλέξω to expel, and φάρμακον Poison] Of a Poison-expelling Quality.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK Medicines are these used either as Antidotes against Poison, or any infectious Distemper; or else to fortify the Spirits which are decay'd or drooping in malignant Distempers.

ALEXIPYRE'TICUM { of Ἀλεξίπυρετον, of ἀλέξω and
ALEXIPYRE'TUM { πυρετός, *Gr.* a Fever] A Medicine that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITE'RICAL { [of Ἀλεξίτεριον, of ἀλέξω and
ALEXITE'RICK { δαίτηριον, *Gr.* Poison] that expels or fortifies against Poison, and prevents the mischievous Effects of it in a human Body.

ALEXITE'RICUM [with *Physicians*] A Preservative against Poison or Infection.

ALFE'T [of *Alphetum*, probably of *celan*, *Sax.* a Cauldron] a sort of a Trial of an Innocency by the accused Person putting his Arm up to the Elbow into a Cauldron of scalding hot Water; and if he was hurt he was judged to be guilty, if not, he was acquitted.

AFFE'TUM, a Cauldron or Furnace.

ALFRI'DARY [with *Astrologers*] a temporary Power they imagine the Planets have over the Life of any Person.

A'LGA, a Weed or Herb that grows on the Sea-shoar, Sea-weed or Reets, *L.*

ALGA [with *Botanists*] the Sea-Oak, *L.*

ALGA Saccharifera [with *Botanists*] Sugar-bearing Seaweed. By hanging in the Air, this Plant will afford repeated Efflorescences of white Sugar, as sweet as any prepared from Sugar Canes, *L.*

A'LGARET [*Chym.*] a strong Emetick and Cathartick Powder, prepar'd of Butter of Antimony.

A'LGAROT [*Chymistry*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, wash'd in a large Quantity of warm Water till it turn to a white Powder. It is otherwise called *Mercurius vitæ*.

A'LGEBRA [it is deriv'd of *al* excellent, and *Gebra* the Name of its supposed Inventor] it is the Science of Quantity in general, or a peculiar Method of Reasoning, which takes the Quantity sought, as if it were known, and then by the Helps of another or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequences, till at length the Quantity first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities certainly known; and it is two-fold, either *numeral* or *literal*: It is called the Analytical Art.

Numeral ALGEBRA { serves to resolve Arithmetical
Vulgar ALGEBRA { Questions, it is so called because the Quantity unknown and sought for, is represented by some Letter of the Alphabet, or some other Character taken at Pleasure; but all the Quantities given are expressed by Numbers, called the *Old Algebra*.

Literal ALGEBRA { is a Method by which both the
Specious ALGEBRA { Quantities given or unknown, and those unknown are severally expressed by Letters of the Alphabet; and this is useful generally in the solving Mathematical Problems, and is called the *New Algebra*.

ALGEBRAICAL, of or pertaining to *Algebra*.

ALGEBRAICAL Curve [in *Geometry*] is a Curve of such a Nature, that the Abscisses of it will always bear the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates; thus if the Product of any Abscissa, A. P. x. multiplied into the same Quantity, p. be always equal to the Square of the Correspondent Ordinate, P. M. 2. yy.

ALGEBRA'IST, a Person skilled in the Art of *Algebra*.

A'LGEMA [Ἀλγίμα, *Gr.*] Pain, Sickness.

A'LGENE [with *Astronomers*] a fixt Star of the second Magnitude in the right Side of *Perseus*, in Longitude 57 Degrees 17 Minutes, Latitude 30 Degrees 5 Minutes.

A'LGID [algidus, *L.*] Cold, Chill.

ALGI'DITY { [algiditas, *L.*] Coldness, Chilness.
A'LGIDNESS {

ALGI'FICK [algificus, *L.*] making chilly, &c.

A'GOL [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation *Perseus*, in Longitude 51 Degrees, 37 Minutes, Latitude 22 Degrees 22 Minutes, called also *Medusa's Head*.

A'LGOR, great Cold or Chilness.

A'LGORISM [with *Mathematicians*] the practical Operations in the several Parts of specious *Arithmetick*; also the Practice of common *Arithmetick*, by ten Numerical Figures.

A'LGORITHM [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of Reckoning or Computing by Numbers, and contains the five principal Parts of *Arithmetick*, viz. *Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication* and *Division*; the same is called *Logistica Numeralis*.

ALGO'SE [algosus, *L.*] full of Weeds or Rees called *Alga*.

ALGUAZIL, a Serjeant or Officer in *Spain*, who arrests Persons, and executes the Orders of the Magistrate.

ALHOLLAND-TIDE [is a Corruption of *Albaltows-tide* or Time, *q. d.* the Tide or Time of all holy Men] the first Day of *November*, called *All-Saints-day*.

ALHIDA DA [with *Astronomers*] the Index or Ruler that moves upon the Center of an *Astrolabe* Quadrant, or other Mathematical Instrument, *Arab.*

ALHA'NDAL [in *Pharmacy*] the *Arabian* Name of *Colocynthis*, as *Trochisca Albandali*, are Trochees composed of *Colocynthis*, *Bdellium* and *Gum Tragacanth*.

A'LIAS, a second or further Writ issued from the Courts at *Westminster*, after a *Capias* issued out without Effect.

ALIAS, *Dist.* is to ascertain the Name and Additions of the Defendant in Declarations for Debt on Bond, &c.

A'LIBLE [*Alibilis*] nourishable, nourishing.

A'LIEN [*alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country, who, according to the *English* Common Law, is incapable of inheriting Lands in *England*, till he his naturalized by Act of Parliament.

To **ALIEN** [*alienare*, L.] to transfer or convey the Property of any Thing to another.

To **A'LIEN** in Fee [*Law Term*] is to sell the Fee Simple of any Land or Tenement, or any incorporeal Right.

To **ALIEN** in Mortmain [*Law Phrase*] signifies to make over an Estate to a Religious House, or any other Body Politick.

ALIEN Priors, certain Cells of Monks formerly in *England*, which appertained to foreign Monasteries.

A'LIENABLE, that may be alienated.

To **A'LIENATE** [*alienare*, L.] To give, make over, or give the Right and Property of a Thing to another; also to draw away or estrange the Affections.

ALIENATION, a making over, &c.

ALIENATION Office, an Office to which all Writs and Covenants and Entry, upon which Fines are levied and Recoveries suffered, are carried, to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereon.

ALIENILOQUY [*alieniloquium*] a talking wide from the Purpose, or not to the Matter in hand.

ALI'FEROUS [*alifer*, L.] bearing or having Wings.

ALIFO'RMES Musculi [*Anatomy*] Muscles in the Form of a Wing, arising from the *Os Pterygoidea*, as also the Process of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw.

ALIFORMES Processus [*Anatomy*] the Prominences or Knob like Bones of the *Os Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part, and the same with the *Pterygoidea*.

A'LIFRED [*alifred*, Sax.] allowed or permitted.

ALI'GEROUS, [*aliger*, L.] bearing, carrying, or having Wings.

To **ALI'GHT** [*alihcan*, Sax.] to get off the Back of an Horse, also to settle upon as a Bird.

A'LIMA [of *a* privative, and *limos*, Gr. Hunger] Medicines which either prevent or assuage Hunger, L.

A'LIMENT [*alimentum*] Food; whatsoever is proper to nourish or supply the Decays of Nature, or to recruit a Body either animal or vegetable; Nourishment.

ALIMENT, [in a *Medicinal* Sense] all that which may be dissolv'd by the Ferment or natural Heat of the Stomach, and converted into the Juice call'd *Chyle*, to repair the continual wasting of the Parts of the Body.

ALIMENTA'LIS Ductus, [with *Anatomists*] the Gullet, Stomach and Bowels, which make but one continued Duct or Canal.

ALIMENTARINESS [of *alimentarius*, L.] nourishing Quality.

ALIMENTARY { [*alimentarius*, L.] pertaining to Nourishment.

ALIMENTARY Duct [*Anatomy*] that Part of the Body through which the Food passes, from its Reception into the Mouth to its Exit at the *Anus*, including the *Gula*, *Stomach* and *Intestines*, Dr. *Tyson*; also it is sometimes us'd for the *Thoracick Duct*.

A'LIMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Maintenance, Food, Sustainance.

ALIMONY [in *Law*] that Portion or Allowance, which may be sued for by a married Woman upon any occasional Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

ALIPÆ'NA [*Αλιπαίνα*, Gr.] Plasters that have no Fat in them, L.

ALIPA'SMA, [*Αλιπασμα*, Gr. a Thing that fattens] a Sort of fine Powder, mixt with Oil in order to be soak'd into the Body to hinder Sweating, L.

A'LIPED, [*Alipes*, L. of *Ales* a Bird, and *Pes* a Foot] nimble, swift of Foot.

ALIPTERY, [*Alipterium*, L. of *Αλιπτεριον*, Gr.] a Place belonging to, or an Apartment in Baths, where Persons were anointed.

A'LIQUANT PART [in *Arithmetick*] is that part of a great Number which is contained certain Times in it, with

some Remainder over and above, as in 7, the Remainder is 1. L.

A'LIQUOT PART [*Arithmetick*] a Part which being taken a certain Number of Times precisely, makes up the greatest Number; so 3 is an aliquot Part of 9, for 3 times 3 makes exactly 9.

ALISA'NDERS, the Herb Lovage.

ALITU'RE [*Alitura*, L.] Nourishment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Affection of new, nutritious Juices.

ALITU'RGESEY [*Aliturgesia*, L. of *Αλιτρυγισια*, Gr.] a Franchisement, Exemption from any publick Office or Charge.

A'LKAHST [*Chymistry*] an universal Dissolvent or *Menstruum*, which, as some Chymists pretend, will dissolve all Sorts of mixt Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance, and yet preserve the Power of its Seeds, and also its natural essential Form intire.

ALKAKE'NGI [in *Medicine*] a Plant called the Winter-Cherry.

ALKAKE'NGI [*Botany*] the Fruit of one of the Night-shades; the Winter-Cherry.

A'LKALI [so called from the *Arabick* Particle *al*, and *Kali*] an Herb, called otherwise *Salt-wort* or *Glass-wort*, which is a kind of Sea-blite, and one of the principal Ingredients in making Glass, and affords a great Quantity of this kind of Salt, and is either fixed or volatile.

ALKALI, in the modern extensive Sense, is any Substance which being mixt with an Acid, an Ebullition and Effervescence ensues.

A'LKALI Salts, are only Acids concentrated in little Molecules of Earth, and united with certain Particles of Oil by the Means of Fire.

Fixt A'LKALIES [with *Chymists*] are made by burning the Plant *Kali*, &c. and having made a Lixivium, or *Lee* of the Ashes, filtrating that *Lee*, and evaporating the Moisture of it by a gentle Heat, so that the fixt Salt may be left at the Bottom of the Vessel. This fixt Salt being render'd very porous by the Fire having pass'd so often through it in its Calcination, and probably by fixing there some of its essential Salt: And because that many of the fiery Particles do also stick in those Pores, when any acid Liquor is mingled with it, causes a very great Ebullition or Effervescence.

Volatile ALKALIES [*Chymistry*] are the Volatile Salts of Vegetables, which are so call'd because they will ferment with Acids.

ALKA'LIZATE Bodies [with *Chymists*] are such as have their Pores naturally so formed, in such a Proportion, that they are fit to be pierced and put into a violent Motion, by the Points of an Acid poured upon them.

ALKALIZATE Spirits of Wine [with *Chymists*] a certain very rich Spirit that will burn all away, and even fire Gunpowder.

ALKALIZATION [with *Chymists*] a reducing or turning into an *Alkali*.

A'LKANET [with *Botanists*] *Spanish* Bugloss.

ALKE'RMES [of *al* the *Arabick* Particle and *Kermes*, certain red or scarlet Grains] a Confection sold by Apothecaries; whereof the *Kermes* Berries are the Basis.

ALL [*al*, Sax.] the whole.

ALL [in Names proper or common] seems to be derived from *Eald*, Sax. Old (1) according to the Custom of the *Normans*, being liquidated into *u* makes *au*, as *Auburn*, anciently written *Albvrn*, and *Aldington*, *Avinton*.

ALLABORATION, a labouring strenuously, L.

ALLABORATENESS, a being well wrought.

To **ALLA'TRATE** [*allatratum*, L.] to bark at or against.

ALLAU'DABLE [*allaudabilis*, L.] Praise-worthy.

ALL SEED, a Plant so called from its abounding with Seed.

ALL GOOD, the Herb *Mercury*, or *Good Henry*.

ALLANTOI'S { [of *Αλλας* a Gut stuffed, and *ειδω*

ALLANTOI'DES } Form, Gr.] with *Anatomists*; one of the Coats belonging to a Child in the Womb, which is placed between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, and receives the Urine coming from the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*, the same that in many Brutes is called *Farciminialis Tunica*, because of its being in the Shape of a Gut-Pudding; but it is round in Men and some Brutes.

A'LLAR [*Botany*] the Alder-tree, L.

ALLA'Y, the Tempering and Mixture of other Metals with Gold or Silver.

To **ALLA'Y** [*Allayer*, O.F.] to assuage or ease, to lessen Pain or Grief; also to mix Metals with a baser Sort.

To **ALLAY** a Pheasant [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

ALLECTATION, an alluring, L.

ALL'ECTIVE [*allectivus*, L.] an alluring, enticing, engaging or charming Quality.

To **ALLE'DGE** [*allegare*, L.] to produce a Thing for Proof, to instance in, to quote.

ALLEGATION, an alledging; the quoting the Authority of a Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion.

ALLEGIANCE [*Ligeance*, F.] the natural and sworn Obedience, which is due from all Subjects to their King or Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Old Law*] to excuse, defend or justify by Courſe of Law.

ALLEGORICAL [*allegoricus*, L.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

ALLEGORICALNESS [of *allegorique*, F. *allegoricus*, L. of *ἀλληγορικὸς*, Gr.] being an Allegory.

To **ALLEGORIZE** [of *ἀλληγορίω*, Gr.] to make uſe of Allegories in Speech, alſo to explain Paſſages, according to the Allegorical Senſe.

A'LLGORY [*Ἀλληγορία*, of *ἄλλος* another, and *ἄγορεύω* I ſay, Gr.] a ſaying one thing, and meaning another. It is a continued Metaphor, in which Words there is ſomething couch'd, different from the literal Senſe, and the figurative Manner of Speech is carried on through the whole Diſcourſe; or it may be defined to be a Series or Continuation of Metaphors, as that Allegory in *Horace*, *Lib. I. Ode 14.*

O navis referent in mare te novi fluctus, &c.

Where by the *Ship* is meant the *Common-wealth*; by the *Waves* the *Civil War*, by the *Port Peace* and *Concord*, by the *Oars Soldiers*, by the *Mariners Magiſtrates*, &c.

ALLEGRO [with *Muſicians*] is uſed to ſignify that the Muſick ought to be performed in a brisk, lively, gay and pleaſant manner; but yet without Precipitation or Hurry.

If it is preceded by *Poco*, it weakens the Strength of its Signification, intimating that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briskly and gaily, as **ALLEGRO** would require if it ſtood alone.

If **ALLEGRO** is preceded by the Word *Piu*, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, requiring that the Muſick be performed brisker and gayer than **ALLEGRO** ſtanding alone requires.

ALLEGRO ALLEGRO [with *Maſters of Muſick*] ſignifies much the ſame as *Piu ALLEGRO*.

ALLEGRO, ma non preſto [with *Muſicians*] ſignifies, brisk, lively, gay; but yet not too quick.

ALLELU'JAH [ללוהיה, Heb.] i. e. *praise ye the Lord.*

ALLELUJAH, the Herb Wood Sorrel, or French Sorrel.

ALLEMA'NDA [in *Muſick*] a certain Air or 'Tune, where the Meaſure is good, and the Movement flow.

ALLEMA'NDE [with *Muſicians*] a ſort of grave, ſolemn Muſick, whoſe Meaſure is full and moving.

ALLER [in *ancient Writers*] a Word uſed to expreſs the Superlative Degree, as *aller good*, the greateſt good.

ALLER SANS JOUR [*Law Phrase*] i. e. to go without a Day] it ſignifies to be finally diſmiſſ'd the Court; another Day of Appearance not being appointed.

ALLERIONS [in *Heraldry*] are ſmall Birds painted without Beak or Feet, like the *Martlet* or *Martinet*. Others ſay, they are like Eagles without Beak or Feet, ſo called, becauſe they have nothing perfect but the Wings; that they differ from *Martlets*, in that their Wings are expanded and the *Martlets* are cloſe; and alſo that they are not repreſented facing as the *Allerions* are, as in the Figure.

ALLEVIA'RE [in *old Rec.*] to levy, or pay an accuſtomed Fine, &c.

To **ALLEVIATE** [*alleviatum*, L.] to lighten, to allay or aſſuage, to leſſen Pain or Grief.

ALLEVIA'TION, an Allaying; Eaſe, Refreshment, Comfort.

A'LLY [*allée* of *aller*, F. to go] a narrow Lane.

ALLEY [in a *Garden*] a ſtrait parallel Walk, bordered or bounded on each Hand with Trees, Shrubs or other low Plants, as Box, &c. ſome diſtinguiſh an Alley from a Path, in that an Alley muſt be wide enough for two Perſons to walk a-breast.

ALLEY, in a *Compartment*, is an Alley which ſeparates the Squares of a *Parterre*.

Counter ALLEY, a little Alley by the Sides of a great one.

A **Diagonal ALLEY**, is one that cuts a Square, *Parterre*, Thicket, &c. from Angle to Angle.

Front ALLEY, is one which runs ſtrait from the Front of a Building.

ALLEY in Perspective, is that which is larger at the Entrance than at the Iſſue, in order to make the Length appear greater.

Transverſe ALLEY, an Alley which cuts a Front Alley at right Angles.

An **ALLEY in Ziczac**, an Alley which has too great a Deſcent, and by reaſon of that is liable to be injured by Floods, to prevent the ill Effects of which, it has uſually Platbands of Turf running acroſs it from Space to Space, which are of ſervice to keep up the Gravel; alſo an Alley in a Labyrinth or Wilderneſs is ſo called, which is formed by ſeveral Returns of Angles, in order to render it more ſolitary and obſcure, and to conceal its Iſſue.

ALLIANCE [of *allier*, F. or *alligare*, L. to tie or unite together] an Union or Joining of Families together by Marriage; alſo of Kingdoms, &c. by Leagues; alſo Kindred by Marriage, League, &c.

ALLIARIA [with *Anatomists*] an Herb whoſe Taſte is like that of Garlick; called Sauce alone, or *ſack* by the Hedge, Ramſons, L.

ALLI'ED [*allié*, F.] matched, united, alſo joined by Leaſe.

To **A'LLIGATE** [*alligatum*, L.] to bind to.

ALLI'ES, Princes, &c. who have entered into an Alliance or League, for mutual Defence and Preſervation.

ALLIGATION [*Arithmetick*] a Rule for reſolving Queſtions relating to the Mixture of Drugs, Simples, Metals, or Merchandizes of unequal Price, one with another, ſo as to diſcover how much muſt be taken, according to the Tenor of the Queſtion.

It takes its Name from the Number being tyed together by circular Lines; it is of two Kinds.

ALLIGATION alternate, is when the ſeveral Rates or Prices of divers Simples being given, ſuch Quantities of them are found out, as are neceſſary to make a Mixture, as may make a certain Rate propoſed.

ALLIGATION medial, is when the ſeveral Quantities and Rates being propoſed of divers Simples, the mean Rate is found out of the Mixture ſo made.

ALLIGATOR, a Binder, L.

ALLIGATOR, a kind of a *West-Indian Crocodile*, an amphibious Creature, living both on Land and Water; they grow as long as they live, and ſome are eighteen Feet in length, and proportionably large, they have a muſky Smell ſo ſtrong, that the Air is ſcented for an hundred Paces round them, and alſo the Water they lie in.

ALLIGATURE [*alligatura*, L.] a binding or tying to.

ALLITERA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a repeating or playing on the ſame Letter.

A'LLI'OTH [*Navigation*] a Star in the Tail of *Urſa major*, of much Uſe to Navigators in finding out the Latitude, the Height of the Pole, &c.

ALLIO'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] thoſe Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleanſing purify and alter the Blood.

ALLIO'TICUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine that alters and purifies the Blood by its cleanſing Quality.

ALLI'UM [with *Botaniſts*] Garlick, L.

ALLOCATION, a placing or adding to, L.

ALLOCATION [in the *Exchequer*] the admitting or allowing an Article in an Account, and paſſing it as ſuch, L.

ALLOCATIONE facienda [at the *Exchequer*] a Writ directed to the Lord Treafurer and Barons, upon ſome Complaint made by an Accountant, requiring them to allow him ſuch Sums of Money as by Virtue of his Office he has reaſonably and lawfully diſburſed.

ALLOCUTION, a talking to; alſo an Oration or Speech made by a General to his Soldiers, to encourage them to Fight, and to dehort them from Sedition.

ALLO'DIAL [that which is free, or for which no

ALLO'DIAN Rents or Services are due; as *Allodial Lands* are Free-Lands.

ALLO'DIUM [*Civil Law*] a Free-hold, every Man's own Land or Eſtate that he poſſeſſes, merely in his own Right, not yielding any Services to another, and is oppoſed to *Feodum*.

ALLOE'THETA [with *Grammarians*] a Figure that varies from the common Rules of *Syntax*; as *pars abière*.

ALLONGE [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Paſs at the Enemy.

ALLO'PHYLLUS [*Ἀμόφυλλος* of *ἄλλος* another, and *φυλλή* Tribe, Gr.] one of another Tribe or Kindred; alſo an Alien or Stranger.

A'LLQUY [*alloquium*, L.] talking with another.

To **ALLO'T** [of *Plot*, Sax.] to diſtribute or ſhare by Lot; to appoint or aſſign.

ALLO'TTING of Goods [in *Merchandise*] is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into ſeveral Parcels, in order to be

be bought by several Persons, and their Names being written on so many Pieces of Paper, are by an indifferent Person applied to their different Lots or Parcels, so that every Man has that Parcel of Goods which answers to the Lot with his Name affixed to it.

ALLOTMENT [of *Plot*, *Sax.*] Allotting, Appointment, Assignment, Affignation.

To ALLO'W [of *allow*, *Fr.*] to permit or suffer; to give or grant; also to approve of.

ALLOW'ABLE [of *ad* and *louer*, *F.*] that may be allowed or granted.

ALLOW'ABLENESS [of *allow*, *F.*] being allowable.

ALLOW'ANCE [of *allow*, *F.*] an allowing or permitting, a winking at; also Portion, Maintenance, Salary.

ALLO'Y ? [Aloy, *F.*] a certain Quantity or Proportion

ALLA'Y S of some baser Metal mixed with a finer or purer, and so the Quantity of Copper or Silver that is mixed with Gold, to make it of a due Hardness for Coining, is called the Alloy of it; and if Metal have more of this than it ought to have, it is said to be of a greater or coarser Alloy.

To ALLOY [alloyer, *F.*] to mix a baser Metal with a finer or purer.

ALLUBE'SCENCY [allubescencia, *L.*] a Willingness; also Content.

To ALLU'DE [alludere, *L.*] to play upon, to quibble or pun, to speak a Thing that has some Resemblance, or Respect to some other Matter.

ALLUM [alumen, *L.*] a Mineral well known.

Saccharine ALLUM, a Composition of Allum, Rose-Water, and Whites boiled to the Consistence of a Paste.

Plumose ALLUM, a sort of saline Mineral Stone, most commonly white, inclining to green, which rises in Threads and Fibres, resembling a Feather.

ALLUM [in Chymical Writers] is expressed by one of these Characters. 

To ALLU'MINATE [of *allumer*, *F.*] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light and Beauty to the Letters so painted by ALLUMINOR, one who paints and gilds Letters, &c. on Paper, Parchment, &c.

To ALLURE [of *ad* to, *L.* and *Lure*, *q. d.* to bring to the Lure] to decoy or entice, to bring or draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS [of *ad* and *Lure*] Enticingness.

ALLU'SION [a speaking a Thing with Reference to another; and so an Allusion is made to a Custom, History, &c. when any Thing is spoken or written that has Relation to it.

ALLUSION, a Dalliance or Playing with Words alike in Sound, but unlike in Sense, by changing, adding or taking away a Letter or two.

ALLU'SIVENESS [of *Allusio*, *L.*] the having an Allusion to.

ALLU'VIA, Little Islets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream.

ALLU'VION, a flowing to, a swelling of Waters, *L.*

ALLUVION [in the Civil Law] an Accession or Accretion along the Sea Shore, or the Banks of large Rivers, by Tempests or Inundations.

ALLU'VIOUS [alluvius, *L.*] overflowing.

A'LMA [of *Almus* of *alendo*, *L.* Nourishing, &c.] Nourishing, Fostering, Cherishing, as *alma mater Cantabrigia*, the Fostering Mother Cambridge.

ALMACANTORS [with Astronomers] Circles of Altitude parallel to the Horizon, the common Pole of which is in Zenith, Arab.

ALMICA'NTERAHS } the same.

ALMICANTU'RAHS }

ALMACANTOR Staff [with Mathematicians] an Instrument of Box or Pear Wood, with an Arch of fifteen Degrees, for taking Observations of the Sun at his Rising or Setting, to find the Amplitude, and thereby the Variation of the Compass.

ALMA'DE, an Indian Boat made of one intire Piece of Timber.

ALMAGE'ST [of *Ptolemy*] an excellent Treatise, being a Collection of many Observations and Problems of the Ancients, relating both to Geometry and Astronomy, and also another of Riccioli.

An ALMAIN, a native German.

ALMAIN [in Musick] a sort of Air that moves in Common Time.

ALMAIN Rivers, a sort of light Armour, with Sleeves of Mail, or Iron Plates rivetted with Braces for defending the Arms.

A'LMANACK, Distribution or Numbering, Arab.

ALMANACK [it is deriv'd by *verfegan*, of Almon-ac or Al-monah't, *Sax. q. d.* All Moon Heed; but Scaliger of *al*, Arab. and *manah's*, Gr. the Course of the Months; others derive it of *al*, Arab. and *mana* to count or reckon: Others of *Al-maen-ach'te*, *q. d.* an Observation of all the Months] it is an Ephemeris, Table or Kalendar, wherein are the Months, the Days of the Week, the Fasts and Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c.

ALMANDINE, a coarse Sort of Ruby, more coarse and light than the Oriental, the Colour partaking more of the Granate than the Ruby.

ALMA'RIA, the Archives of a Church.

ALMERIO'LA, see Almonarium.

ALMIGHTY [of *al* and *mih'te*, *Sax*] All-powerful.

A'LMNER, See Almoner.

ALMODA'RII [Law Term] Lords of free Manours, Lords Paramount.

ALMOIN, See Frank Almoin.

A'LMONARY } the Office or Lodgings of the Almoner,

AU'MRY } also the Place where Alms are given.

A'LMOND [amygdala, *L.*] a Sort of Nut well known.

ALMONA'RUM } [Old Records] a Safe or Cupboard to

ALMORIE'CUM } set up broken Victuals to be distributed to the Poor, hence

ALMOND Furnace [with Refiners] a Furnace for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, Pieces of melting Pots, and other refuse Things.

ALMONDS of the Throat, are a glandulous Substance, placed on each Side the Uvula at the Root of the Tongue, resembling two Kernels; these receive the Saliva or Spit- tle from the Brain, and disperse it to the Tongue, Jaws, Throat and Gullet, to moisten them, and make them slippery. These being inflam'd and swell'd by a Cold, &c. straighten the Passage of the Throat, and render it painful and difficult to swallow even the Spittle. This is called a sore Throat, and by some the falling of the Almonds of the Ears.

ALMOND Tree, a pretty tall Tree resembling a Peach- Tree, one of the first Trees that bloom; its Flowers are pentapetalous, and ranged in the Rose manner are very beautiful, of a purple red Colour, and make a fine Shew in a Garden. These Trees grow frequently in Germany, France, and the neighbouring Countries, also in the Eastern Countries, especially in the Holy Land near the River Jordan, and the Jordan Almonds are esteemed the best; the Pistil of the Flower becomes a fleshy Fruit, which contains a Seed, which is the Almond, and which drops out when it comes to Maturity; it is of two Sorts, the sweet and the bitter.

A'LMONER } an Ecclesiastical Officer of the King, &c.

A'LMNER } whose Office is to take Care of the Distribution of Alms to the Poor, to visit the sick, to receive all things given in Alms; also Forfeitures by Mis- adventures, and the Goods of Self-murderers, &c.

ALMO'ST [Al-mæ't, *Sax.*] for the most or greatest part.

ALMS [Ελεημοσύνη, Gr.] that which is freely given to the Poor.

A'LMSPENON [Almæ'penn, *Sax.*] Alms Money, Peter Pence, anciently paid in England to Rome, by our Saxon Ancestors on the First of August, called also Rome'scot, Rome'scob and Heorthpenny.

ALMS-HOUSE, an House built by a private Person for the Poor to live in, and also most commonly endow'd for their Maintenance.

ALMUCA'NTARS, See Almacantars.

ALMUG TREE, a sort of fine Wood growing on Mount Lebanon.

ALMU'GIA [with Astrologers] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiac.

ALMU'TEN [with Astrologers] the Lord of a Figure or the strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM [Old Records] a Garment that covers the Head and Shoulders of a Priest.

ALNAGE, Ell Measure, or rather the measuring by the Ell.

A'LNAGAR } *q. d.* a Measurer by the Ell, a sworn

A'LNAGAR } Officer, whose Business formerly was

AU'LNAGAR } to see to the Assize of Woollen Cloth, and to fix the Seals appointed upon it for that Purpose; but there are now three Officers belonging to the Regulation of Cloathing, who bear the distinct Names of Searcher, Measurer and Aulneger, all which were formerly comprised in one Person.

ALNE'TUM, a Grove of Alder Trees, Old Records.

A'LNUS [with Botanists] the Alder-Tree, *L.*

A'LOES [*ἄλως*, Gr.] the Gum or Juice of a Tree growing especially in *Egypt*.

Hepatick ALOES, is so called from being of the Colour of the Liver.

Succotrine ALOES, is so called from *Socotra*, an Island near *Tanquebar* in *Ethiopia*.

Caballine ALOES, is so called because used by Farriers on Horses; it is the coarser Sort.

ALOE'TICK, pertaining to Aloes.

ALOE'TICKS [with *Physicians*] Medicines compounded chiefly of Aloes.

ALO'FT [of *alle* and *open*, *Sax.*] a Term used by Mariners for on high, or in the upper Part.

ALO'GII [of *a neg.* and *λόγος*, Gr. the Word] Heretics who deny'd that *Jesus Christ* was the Eternal Word.

A'LOGY [*ἄλογία*, Gr.] Unreasonableness, especially in eating.

ALOGOTRO'PHY [of *ἄλογος* unreasonable, and *τροφή* Food, Gr.] a disproportionate Nutriment, when one Part of the Body is nourished more or less than the other.

ALO'NG [*q. d. ad longum*, L. or *au long*, F.] forwards, as *go along*.

ALOO'F [with *Mariners*] a Word used at Sea, speaking to the Steersman, as *keep your Loof*.

ALOPECIA [*ἄλωπεκία*, of *ἄλωπις* a Fox, Gr. the Fox Evil] a Disease called the Scurf, when the Hairs fall from the Head by the Roots.

ALOPECUROIDES Gramen [of *ἄλωπις* a Fox, *ἔρα* a Tail, and *ἄλδος* Form, Gr.] the Herb Fox-tail Grass.

ALOPO'CURUS [*ἄλωπύκην*, Gr.] tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

ALOU'D [of *ἄλως*, *Sax.*] loudly, with a strong and audible Voice.

ALOVE'RUM [Old Rec.] a Purse

A'LPHA [*A, α*] the first Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet.

A'LPHABET [*q. Alpha*, *ἄλφα*, *Beta*, *βητα*, Gr. of *ἄλφ* Heb. he taught, whence *ἄλφ*, a Leader or First of a Company] the whole Order of Letters in any Alphabet, or the several Letters of a Language disposed either in their accustomed or natural Order.

A'LPHABET [in *Polygraphy*] a Duplicate of the Key of a Cypher, which is kept by each of the Parties who correspond together.

ALPHABETICAL } [alphabeticus, L.] pertaining or

ALPHABETICK } agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHE'TA [*Astronomy*] a Star of the second Magnitude; also called *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHITI'DON [of *ἄλπιτος*, Gr. Bran or Meal] an Epithet which Surgeons give to a Fracture when the Bones are smash'd or crumbled to Picces.

ALPHO'NSINE Tables, certain Tables of Astronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonsus* King of *Aragon*.

A'LPHOS [*ἄλφος*, Gr.] a sort of Morpew or white Speck on the Skin, differing from the *Leuce*, in that it pierces not so deep as the *Leuce*.

ALPINE [*Alpinus*, L.] pertaining to the Mountains called the *Alpes*.

ALRAME'CA } [*Astronomy*] the Name of the Star *Arc-*

ALRUME'CH } *turus*, *Arab.*

ALRA'TICA [*Arabick* Term] those whose Genitals, either Male or Female, are not perforated.

ALSINE [*ἄλσιν*, Gr.] Chickweed.

ALT [in *Musick*] high, see *Alto*.

A'LTAREST Paracelsi [with *Chymists*] a mixt Body reduced to its first Principles.

A'LTARS [*altaria*, of *altus* high, or *altitudo*, L. Height, because they were usually erected in high Places] the ancient Heathens, when they offered Sacrifice to the Celestial Deities, erected their Altars on the Brows or Tops of Mountains; and when they sacrificed to the Terrestrial Deities, to whom they ascribed the Care or Tuition of the Earth, they erected their Altars on the plain Superficies of the Earth; but when they sacrificed to the Infernal Deities, they did it in Grotto's, Caves, and other gloomy Recesses.

A'LTAR of Prothesis [among the *Greeks*] a small preparatory Altar, whereon they bless the Bread before they carry it to the Altar, where they perform the Liturgy.

A'LTARAGE, the free Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; also the Profits arising to the Priest from the Altar, as small Tithes.

To **A'LTAR** [*alterare*, L.] to change, to vary, to turn.

A'LTARABLE, capable of being altered.

A'LTARABLENESS [of *alterare*, L.] Liableness to be altered.

A'ALTERANT [*alterans*, L.] a Property or Power in certain Medicines, by which they induce an Alteration in the Body, and dispose it for Health and Recovery, by correcting some Indisposition without causing any sensible Evacuation.

ALTERA'NTIA [with *Physicians*] altering Medicines, such as serve to alter, purify, and restore the due Mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours, L.

ALTERA'TION, Mutation, Change, &c. 1.

ALTERATION [with *Naturalists*] that Motion whereby a natural Body is changed or varied in some Circumstances from what it really was before, tho' as to the Nature and Bulk, they appear to Sense the same.

ALTERCA'TION, Contentious Dispute, Wrangling, Brawling, L.

ALTER'ECUM [with *Botanists*] Henbane.

A'LTERN [*alternus*, L.] by Changes.

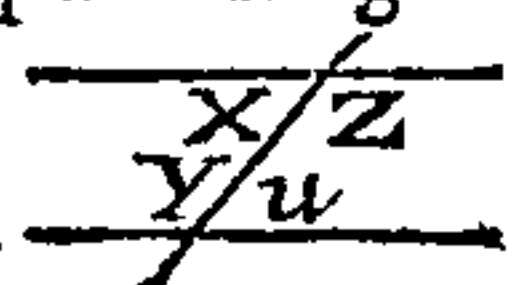
ALTERN BASE [*Trigonometry*] in oblique Triangles the true Base is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the altern Base; or else the true Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is the altern Base.

ALTE'RNATE } [of *alternativus*, L.] that are done,

ALTE'RNATIVE } succeed, or are disposed by Turns, or one after another.

To **ALTE'RNATE** [*alternare*, L.] to do by Course or Turns, as an *alternate Office*, i.e. an Office which is discharged by Turns.

ALTE'RNATE Leaves [of *Plants*] are those where there is a Correspondence between the Sides of a Branch; the Leaves of the one following those of the other.

ALTERNATE Angles [in *Geometry*] two equal Angles made by a Line cutting two Parallels, and makes those Parallels the one on one Side and the other on the other, as *x* and *u*, *z* and *y* 

ALTERNATE Proportion [with *Geometricians*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Consequents together.

ALTERNA'TION, a Change by Turns, L.

ALTERNATION [by some *Mathemat.*] is used for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any Number of Things, as the Changes rung on Bells, &c.

ALTE'RNATENESS } [alternatio, L.] a Succession

ALTE'RNATIVENESS } by Course.

ALTE'RNATIVELY [*alternativement*, F.] by Turns.

ALTERNATIVEMENT [in *Musick* Books] denotes to play or sing two Airs by Turns, the one after the other.

ALTE'RNITY [*alternitas*, L.] Interchangeableness.

ALTHÆ'A [*ἄλθαία* of *ἄλθαίρειν*, Gr. to heal] Wild or Marsh Mallows, L.

A'LTIGRADE [*altigradus*, L.] going on high, ascending aloft.

ALTI'LOQUENCE [of *altiloquens*, L.] talking loud or high.

ALTILO'QUIOUS [*altiloquus*, L.] talking aloud; also of high Matters.

ALTI'LOQUY [*altiloquium*, L.] loud Talk; also of high Things.

ALTI'METRY [of *alta* high Things, and *metri*, L. to measure] a Part of Geometry that teaches the Method of taking and measuring Heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

ALTI'ON [of *alere*, L. to nourish] a Nourishing.


ALTISONA'NT } [*altè sonans*, L.] } founding high,


ALTISONOUS } [*altisonus*, L.] } loud, shrill, clear, &c.

ALTITO'NANT [*altitonans*, L.] thundering from on high.

A'LTITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.

ALTITUDE of the Pole [in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is the Height or Number of Degrees, that the Pole in any Latitude is raised or appears above the Horizon.

ALTITUDE of a Triangle [in *Geometry*] is the Length of a right Line let fall perpendicular from any of the Angles on the Side opposite to that Angle, from whence it falls, and may be either within or without the Triangle, as is mark'd by the prick'd Lines in the Figure annex'd. 

The **ALTITUDE of a Rhombus** [in *Geometry*] or of a *Rhomboides*, is a right Line let fall perpendicularly from any Angle on the opposite Side to that Angle, and it may be either within or without the Figure, as is the prick'd Lines in the Figure annex'd. 

ALTITUDE [with *Astronomers*] the Height of the Sun, Moon, Planets, or Point of the Heavens comprehended between the Horizon and Parallel Circle of Altitude, or between

between the Star or assigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

ALTITUDE [in *Cosmography*] is the Perpendicular Height of a Body or Object; or its Distance from the Horizon upwards.

Meridian ALTITUDE of the Sun, an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Sun and the Horizon, when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Apparent ALTITUDE of the Sun, &c. [in *Astronomy*] is what it appears to our Observation.

Real ALTITUDE [in *Astronomy*] that from which the **True ALTITUDE** Refraction has been subtracted.

ALTITUDE of the Equator [in *Astron.*] the Complement of the Altitude of the Pole to a Quadrant of a Circle.

ALTITUDE of the Nonagesimal [in *Astron.*] is the Altitude of the 19th Degree of the Ecliptick reckoned from the East Point.

ALTITUDE [in *Opticks*] is the perpendicular Space of Place betwixt the Base and the Eye, or Height of the visual Point above the Base.

ALTITUDE of a Figure [with *Geometr.*] the perpendicular Distance between the Vertex and the Base.

ALTITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] the Measure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

ALTI'VOLANT [altivolans, L.] Flying high.

ALTO & BASSO [Old Law] the absolute Submission of all Differences, great or small, low or high, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

A'LTO [in *Musick Books*] intimates that the Musick **A'LTIUS** is the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is common in Musick of several Parts.

ALTO VIOLA [in *Musick Books*] a small Tenor Viol.

ALTO VIOLINO [in *Musick Books*] a small Tenor Violin.

ALTO CONCERTANTE [in *Musick Books*] the Tenor of the little Chorus, or that Tenor which sings and plays throughout.

ALTO RIPIENO [in *Musick Books*] the Tenor of the great Chorus, which sings and plays only now and then in some particular Places.



ALU'DELS [with *Chymists*] a sort of Pots used in Sublimations; they have no Bottom, and are fitted into one another, as many as there is Occasion. At the Bottom, in the Furnace, there is a Pot holding the Matter that is to be sublimed, and at the Top there is a Head to receive the Flowers that sublime up thither.

ALVEA'RUM, a Bee-hive; also a Place where Bees are kept, L.

ALVEARIUM [with *Anatomists*] the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear that contains the Wax, near to the Passage that conveys the Sound, L.

ALVE'OLUS, any wooden Vessel made hollow, as a Tray, L.

ALVE'OLI Dentium [with *Anatomists*] the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are set, L.

ALVI'DUCA [with *Physicians*] Loosening Medicines, L.

ALVI FLUXUS [with *Physicians*] a Looseness.

A'LUM [Botany] the Herb Comfrey.

A'LUMEN, Alum, a Mineral Salt, L.

ALUMEN Saccharinum, a Mixture of Roch Alum, the White of an Egg and Rose-water, so called for the Resemblance it bears to Sugar.

ALU'MINATED [aluminatus, L.] done with Alum.

ALU'MINOUS [aluminosus, L.] pertaining to Alum.

ALU'TA, Leather, L.

A'LVUS [Anatomy] is sometimes used for the intestinal Tube from the Stomach to the Anus, L.

A'LVUS [with *Physicians*] is used for the State and Condition of the Excrements contained within that Hollowness.

A'LVAYS [Calopega, Sax.] Ever.

ALY'SSON [αλύσσον, Gr.] Comfrey.

ALYTA'RCHA [αλυταρχης, Gr.] a Chief Officer of the publick Games and Sports among the Greeks, and particularly the Priest of Antioch in Syria, who was to see good Order kept at such Times.

AM [Com, Sax.] as I am.

AMABILITY [amabilitas, L.] Amiability, Loveliness.

AMADE'TTO, a sort of Pear.

AMABY'R [Ant. Law] the Price of Virginity paid to the Lord.

AMABYR [Ant. Law] the Price of Virginity paid to the Lord.

AMAFRO'SE, the Gutta Serena, a Disease in the Sinews of the Sight.

AMAIN, vigorously, vehemently.

AMAIN [Sea Term] made use of when one Man of War gives Defiance to another, and commands her to yield, they say, *Strike amain*.

To wave a naked Sword **AMAIN**, is as much as to command another Ship to lower her Topsail.

AMA'LGAM [of αμα together, and γαμειν to join; Gr.] a Mass of Mercury united and incorporated with some Metal.

AMA'LGAMA [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by one of these Characters.



To AMA'LGAMATE, is to mix Mercury with Gold, Silver, &c. to reduce it into a kind of Paste, to be used in Gilding, &c. or to change it to an insensible Powder; also to moisten any thing into a Softness, especially for a Medicinal Use; this Operation is denoted by Chymists by the Letters AAA.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Act or Operation of making an Amalgama.

AMA'LGAME, any Metal (except Iron and Copper which will not be amalgamated) so reduced to a soft Paste.

AMANDA'TION, a commanding or sending out of the Way, L.

AMA'NSES [with *Chymists*] Jewels or precious Stones; **AMANUE'NSIS**, a Writer for another, a Clerk or Secretary, L.

AMA'RACUM [Αμαρακον, of a priv. and παρανομασ Gr.] The Herb Sweet Marjoram.

AMARACUS [Gr.] The Herb Sweet Marjoram.

AMARA-DULCIS, the Herb Bitter-Sweet, L.

AMARA'NTUS [Αμαραντος, Gr. q. d. not withering] a beautiful, long lasting Flower of two sorts, *Tricolor* and *Cocks-comb*.

AMARA'NTUS [Gr.] a beautiful, long lasting Flower of two sorts, *Tricolor* and *Cocks-comb*.

AMARA'NTUS luteus [Botan.] Flower Maudlin, or Baltazar with a yellow Flower, L.

AMARA'NTUS purpureus [Botan.] Flower Gentle with a purple Flower, L.

AMARE'LLA [with *Botanists*] Feverfew or Milkwort, L.

AMARULENCE [amarulentia, L.] Bitterness.

To AMA'SS [of amasser, F.] To heap up, to hoard or treasure up.

AMATO'RCULIST [amatorculus, L.] a trifling Sweetheart, a general Lover.

An A'MATORY [amatorium, L.] a Philter to cause Love.

AMA'TORY [amatorius, L.] pertaining to Love, Lovers, &c.

AMATO'RII musculi [with *Anatomists*] those Muscles of the Eyes that draw them side-ways, and assist in the Look call'd Ogling.

AMAU'ROSIS [Αμαύρωσις, q. d. Darkness, Gr.] a Dimness or Loss of Light, without any external Fault to be seen in the Eye.

AMAXO'BIA [of αμαξα a Chariot] a People who had neither Houses nor Tents, but dwelt in Chariots. *Anc. Geogr.*

AMAY'L, Enamel, *Old Rec.*

To AMA'ZE [of a and mase, Sax.] to astonish or surprise; to daunt.

AMA'ZEDNESS [of a and mase, Sax.] the being amazed, Astonishment.

A'MAZONS [of a privat. and μαζα a Pap] certain warlike Women (said to have been) in Asia, near the River *Thermadon*, who cut off their right Paps, that they might the better draw the Bow, and kill'd all their Male Children that they might have no Man among 'em.

A'MBAGES, a Circumvolution or long Detail of Words remote from the true Scope of the Matter; a Compass or Fetch-about of Words; a tedious Lengthening out of a Story.

AMBA'GIOUS [ambagiosus, L.] full of far-fetch'd Speeches.

AMBARVA'LIA [of ambire to surround, and arua the Grounds, L.] Holy-days among the Romans, wherein they used to make a solemn Procession, and Deprecations, that no Ill might come to their Corn-fields.

AMBA'SSADOR [a Person sent by a King, Prince or Sovereign State to another either to treat about some important Affair, to complement upon some happy Occasion, or to condole upon a Death, &c.]

EMBA'SSADOUR [a Person sent by a King, Prince or Sovereign State to another either to treat about some important Affair, to complement upon some happy Occasion, or to condole upon a Death, &c.]

AMBA'SSADRESS [Ambassadrice, F.] a Woman Ambassador, or Wife of one.

A'MBE [Αμβη, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Hill.

AMBE [with *Surgeons*] A Superficies jutting out of the Bones; also an Instrument with which dislocated Bones are set again.

A'MBER [Αμβρα, Gr.] a sort of hard Gum of a bright yellow Colour, of which there is good Store in Prussia.

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A'MBER [Αμβρα, Gr.] a sort of hard Gum of a bright yellow Colour, of which there is good Store in Prussia.

It is said to grow like Coral on a Rock in the North-Sea, and being broken off by the Waves is cast up on the Shores and into the Harbours. *Pliny* and others will have it a resinous Juice, issuing from old Pines and Firs, and being discharged into the Sea, and having undergone there some Alteration is thrown on the Shores. Others suppose it a Bitumen trickling into the Sea from subterraneous Sources.

AMBER GREASE } a fragrant Drug, which melts al-
AMBER GRIS } most like Wax, of an Ash or
greyish Colour; it is used both by Apothecaries as a Cor-
dial, and by Perfumers as a Scent.

Liquid AMBER, is a sort of native Balsam or Resin, re-
sembling Turpentine, clear, of Colour reddish or yellow-
ish, of a pleasant Scent, almost like that of Ambergrease.

Oil of AMBER, is a fine yellow transparent, ponderous
Oil, procured after the Spirit, by augmenting the Degree
of Fire.

Spirit of AMBER, is an acid Liquor drawn from Am-
ber, by pulverizing and distilling it in a Sand Bath, &c.

A'MBIDENS, a Sheep that has Teeth on both Sides,
both upper and lower, a Hogrel, a Theave, L.

AMBIDEXTER, a Person who uses both Hands alike,
a Prevaricator, a Jack on both Sides, L.

AMBIDEXTER [in Law] a Juror or Jury-man, who
takes Money of both Parties for his Verdict; the Penalty
of which is ten times as much.

AMBIDEXTEROUS, pertaining to such foul Practices,
as *ambidexterous Dealings*.

AMBIDEXTEROUSNESS [of *ambidexter*, L.] the using
of both Hands alike.

A'MBIENT [*ambiens*, L.] encompassing.

A'MBIENT Air [with *Naturalists*] the encompassing Air,
so called by way of Eminency, because it surrounds all
Things on the Surface of the Earth.

AMBIENT Bodies [with *Philosophers*] the same as cir-
cumambient Bodies; natural Bodies that happen to be pla-
ced round about, or encompass other Bodies.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double
Meaning.

A'MBIFORM [*ambiformis*, L.] having a double Form.

AMBI'GENAL Hyperbola [with *Geometricians*] is such an
one that has one of its infinite inscribed Legs in it, and
the other circumscribed.

AMBIGU' [Cookery] several sorts of Meat and Pulse
serv'd up in the same Dish; also a Banquet of Meat and
Fruit serv'd together.

AMBIGUOUS [*ambiguus*, of *ambo* both and *ago* to
drive, L.] uncertain, doubtful; of a double Meaning (spo-
ken of Words;) so that they may be taken several Ways.

AMBIGUITY } [*ambiguitas*, L.] a double Mean-

AMBIGUOUSNESS } ing, Obscurity in Words.

AMBI'LOGY } [*ambilogium*, L.] double speak-

AMBI'LOQUY } [*ambiloquium*, L.] ing.

AMBI'LOQUOUS [*ambiloquus*, L.] double-tongued,
speaking doubtfully.

A'MBIT [*ambitus*, L.]

AMBIT of a Figure [with *Geometricians*] the Sum of
all the bounding or encompassing Lines that enclose it.

AMBI'TION, an immoderate Desire after Honour and
Promotion, L.

AMBITIO'SITY [*ambitiositas*, L.] Ambitiousness.

AMBI'TIOUS [*ambitiosus*, L.] greedy of Honour, &c.
full of Ambition.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS [of *ambitieux*, Fr. *ambitiosus*, L.]
Ambition, aspiring Mind, Disposition or Quality.

A'MBITUDE [*ambitudo*, L.] a Circuit.

A'MBLE [with *Horsemen*] is the Pace or going of a
Horse; the Motion of which is two Legs of a Side, rais-
ed and set down together, after which the two Legs of the
other Side rise, and come down in the same manner; each
Side observing an alternate Course.

~~Ambles~~ free [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to amble
free, that goes a good Amble when led by the Halter in a
Man's Hand.

AMBLO'SIS [*Ἀμβλώσις*, G.] an Abortion or Miscar-
riage.

AMBLO'TICKS [*Ἀμβλωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which
cause Abortion.

A'MBLYGON [of *αμβλὺς* blunt, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.]
any plain Figure whose Sides make an obtuse Angle one
with another, L.

AMBLYGO'NAL, pertaining to an Amblygon.

AMBLYOPI'A [of *Ἀμβλυωπία*, Gr.] Dulness or Dim-
ness of Sight, when the Object is not clearly discern'd, at
what Distance soever it be placed.

A'MBO [of *ἄμβω*, Gr. I mount] a kind of Pulpit or
Desk anciently used in Churches, where the Priests and
Deacons stood to read and sing Part of the Service and
preach to the People.

A'MBRA [*ambra*, Sax. *amphora*, L.] a Vessel among
the Saxons. It contained a certain Measure of Salt, Butter,
Meal, Beer, &c.

AMBRO'SIA [*Ἀμβροσία*, Gr.] the delicious Food of
the Gods, according to the Poets.

AMBRO'SIA [in Pharmacy] a Medicine grateful and
pleasing to the Palate.

AMBROSIA [Botany] the Herb Oak of Jerusalem.

AMBRO'SIAL } [*ambrosiacus*, L.] belonging to or of
AMBRO'SIAN } the Quality of Ambrosia.

AMBRO'SIACK }
AMBRO'SIAN Office [of St. Ambrose Bishop of Milan] a
Formula of Worship used in the Church of Milan.

A'MBRY, A'MMERY, and A'MBRY, is still in Use
in the Northern Counties of England.

AMERY, a Cupboard or Sale for keeping cold Victuals
to be given to the Poor; also a Place where the Arms,
Vessels, Plate, and all Things belonging to House-keeping
are preserv'd.

AMBS-A'CE [*q. d. ambo*, i. e. Aces, *Ambesa*, F.] two
Aces thrown at one time by Dice.

AMBULA'TION, a Walking, L.

AMBULATION [with *Surgeons*] the Spreading of a Gan-
grene or Mortification.

A'MBULATORY [*ambulatorius*, L.] going or moving up
and down, not being fixed to any Place; as *Ambulatory*
Courts in opposition to *Sedentary*.

AMBU'RBIAL Sacrifices [among the Romans] a Solemn-
ity of leading the Beasts round the City before they are
sacrificed.

A'MEURY [with *Farriers*] a Disease in Horses, which
causes them to break out in spongy Swellings full of hot
Blood and Matter.

AMBU'CA'DE [of *embucker*, F.] an *Am ush* or *Ambush-
ment*, a body of Men lying hid in a Wood or some other
convenient Place, that they may rush out upon or enclose
an Enemy unawares; also a privily lying in wait to sur-
prise, catch or trap one.

AMBU'ST [*ambustus*, L.] burnt round about.

AMBU'STION [with *Surgeons*] a Solution of the Con-
tinuity of Parts; a Burn or Scald caus'd by some outward
Burning.

AME [of *Antwerp*] a Vessel containing 50 Stoops, each
Stoop 7 Pints English Measure.

A'MEL, Enamel, which see.

AMEL Corn, a sort of Grain of which Starch is made.

AME'N [in Heb. and Syr.] Verily, so be it, usually
added at the End of Prayers and Graces.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] tractable, that may be led
or governed.

AME NABLE, a Term used in our Law Books of a Wo-
man, who may be governed by her Husband.

To AME'ND [*emendare*, L.] to reform or correct, to
repair; to grow, also to make better.

AME'NDABLENESS [of *amendement*, F. or *emenda-
bilis*, L.] Capableness of being amended.

AME'NDE [in French Customs] a Mulct or pecuniary
Punishment, imposed by the Sentence of the Judge for
any Crime, false Prosecution, or groundless Appeal.

AMENDE honorable, is where a Person is condemned to
come into Court, or into the Presence of some Person in-
jured, and make an open Recantation; also an afflictive
Pain, carrying with it some Note of Infamy or Disgrace;
as when the Person offending is sentenced to go naked to
his Shirt, a Torch in his Hand, and a Rope about his
Neck, into a Church or before an Auditory, and there
beg Pardon of God, or the King, or the Court for some
Delinquency.

AME'NDMENT [*amendement*, F.] Reformation, Corre-
ction.

AMENDMENT [in Law] the Correction of an Error
committed in a Process, observed before Judgment, which
also may be amended by the Justices after Judgment.

AME'NDS [of *amende*, F. *emendari*, L.] Recompence,
Satisfaction.

AME'NITY [*amoenitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

AME'OS [with *Botanists*] the Herb Bishops-weed.

To AME'RCE [*amercier*, F.] to set a Fine or Forfeiture
upon one.

AME'RCEMENT } [of *merci*, F.] a Penalty that is
AMERCI'AMENT } ass'd by the Equals or Peers
of the Party amerced for some Offence done against the
King,

King, &c. or a pecuniary Punishment imposed on Offenders at the Mercy of the Court, and therefore they call it in our Law *Misericordia*, i. e. Mercy.

AMERCEMENTS, are different from Fines in this, that *Amercements* are imposed arbitrarily; whereas Fines are appointed expressly by Statute.

AMERCEMENT *Royal* [in Law] is where a Sheriff, Coroner, or other Officer of the King, is amerced by the Justices for some Offence committed in his Office.

AME'RICIA [so called by *Americus Vespulius*, who made a farther Discovery than *Columbus*, anno 1497.] the fourth Part of the World of late well known, first discovered in the Year 1492.

AME'RIMNON [*Ἀμείμνον*, Gr.] the Herb Aizoon, L.

AMERI'NA *Salix* [of *Ameria* in Italy] the Twig Withy.

A'MESS } [*Amictus*, L.] an Ornament which Popish Ca-

A'MICE } nons and Priests wear on their Arms when they are to say Mass.

AMETHO'DICAL [*amethodicus*, L.] without Method.

A'METHYST [*Ἀμύσθ*, Gr. of *α* priv. and *μῆθος* to make drunk] a precious Stone of a violet Colour and faint Lustre, so called because it is said to prevent Drunkenness.

A'METHYST [in Heraldry] is the Purple Colour in the Coats of Noblemen, which is called *Purple* in the Coats of lower Gentry, and *Mercury* in those of Sovereign Princes.

AMETHYSTIZO'NTES [of *Ἀμύσθιστος*, Gr.] the best sort of Carbuncles or Rubies.

To AMEU'BLE [*ameubler*, F. to render moveable] a Term used by French Gardeners concerning the Culture of Earth which has indurated by Length of Time, or has a sort of Crust formed over it by great Rains, Storms, Waterings, &c. and it signifies to render the Earth loose and moveable, that Waterings may penetrate it.

AMFRA'CTUOUS [*amfractusus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings:

AMFRACTUO'SITY } [of *amfractuositas*, L.] Fulness

AMFRACTUOUSNESS } of Turnings and Windings.

A'MIABLE [*amabilis*, L.] lovely, deserving Love, charming.

AMIA'BLE Numbers [in Arithmetick] are Numbers that are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as the Numbers 284 and 220; for the first Number 284 is equal to the Sum of all the aliquot Parts of the Number 220. The aliquot Parts of which are 110, 55, 44, 22, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1; and 220 is equal to all the aliquot Parts of 284, viz. 142, 71, 4, 2, 1.

A'MIABLENESS [*amabilitas*, L.] Loveliness; also Friendliness.

AMIA'NTUS [*Ἀμιάντ*, Gr.] a sort of Stone resembling Allum, Tozy like Wool, which if cast into the Fire will not consume; called also *Salanders Hair* and *Earth Flax*.

A'MICABLE [of *amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMIC'IA, a Cap made of Goats or Lambs Skin, that Part which covered the Head being square, and another Part of it hanging behind and covering the Neck.

AMIC'TUS [in ancient Writ] the uppermost of the six Garments worn by Priests, tyed round the Neck, covering the Breast and the Heart.

To AMIT [*amittere*, L.] to lose.

AMIT'TERE *legem terræ* [in Law, i. e. to lose the Law of the Land] to be depriv'd of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; in ancient Times, it was the Punishment of a Champion, who was either overcome or yielded in Fight; as also of Jurors who were found guilty in a Writ of Attaint and of Persons attainted or out-law'd.

A'MITY, [*amicitia*, L.] Friendship, Affection, Love.

A'MMA [some derive it of *ἄμω*, Gr. to connect or join together] a Tying, Knitting, a Band.

A'MMA [with Surgeons] a Truss for Ruptures.

A'MMI } [of *ἄμμος*, Gr. Sand] the Herb Bishops-

A'MNIUM } weed.

A'MMIRAL, an Admiral.

AMMONI'ACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniack, a Gum brought from the *East Indies*, suppos'd to ooze from an umbelliferous Plant.

AMMO'NITRUM [*Ἀμμόνιτρον*, Gr.] a sort of Nitre with Nitre and Sand mix'd together.

AMMUNITION [*munition*, F.] all sorts of Warlike Provisions and Stores, especially Powder and Ball.

AMMUNITION *Bread*, Bread for Soldiers in an Army.

A'MNER, an Almoner.

A'MNESTY [*ἄμνηστια*, Gr.] an Act of Oblivion, or a

general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects, for former Offences.

AMNI'COLIST [*amnicola*, L.] one that dwells by a River.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L.] born or bred in, of, or near a River.

AMNI'ON } [*ἄμνιον*, Gr.] the Coat or soft Skin which

AMNI'OS } immediately covers the Child in the Womb, and after the Birth is voided, with the *Allantois* and *Chorion*.

AMOE'BEAN *Verses* [with Grammarians] Verses which answer one another by Turns, as in some of the Eclogues of *Virgil*.

AMO'MUM [*ἄμωμον*, Gr.] certain Grains of a spicy Smell and biting Taste; the Fruit of an *East Indian* Tree.

AMOMUM [with Botanists] the Herb *Our Lady's Rose*, or *Rose of Jerusalem*.

AMORGINE [*ἀμοργίνη*, Gr.] Pellitory of the Wall.

A'MORIST [*amorusus*, L.] an amorous Person.

AMORO'SO, an amorous Person, a Gallant, a Lover, a Spark.

A'MOROUS [*amorusus*, L.] Loving, of or pertaining to Love, propense to Love.

AMO'ROUSNESS [of *amorusus*, L.] Lovingness, &c.

AMO'RPHOUS [of *amorphus*, L. *ἀμορφ*, Gr.] without Form or Shape, ill-shapen.

AMO'RT, dead, F.

ALL AMORT, a Term used of a Person in a melancholy or dejected Mood, *q. d.* quite dead-hearted.

AMORTIZATION } [in Law] the Act of turning

AMORTIZEMENT } Lands into Mortmain, i. e. of alienating or transferring them to some Corporation, Guild or Fraternity, and their Successors. See *Mortmain*.

To AMORTIZE [in Law] to make over Lands and Tenements to a Corporation, &c.

To AMOUNT [*monter*, F.] to rise up in Value or Tenor.

AMOU'RS [*amores*, L.] Love-concerns or Intrigues.

AMOU'SES [with Chymists] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMPELITES [*ἀμπελίτης* of *ἄμπελος*, Gr. a Vine] a kind of black or bituminous Earth, used about Vines to make them thrive the better; also to blacken the Eye-Brows and the Hair withal.

AMPELODE'SMOS [of *ἄμπελος* and *δέσμος*, Gr. a Band] an Herb that the *Sicilians* used to tie their Vines.

AMPELOLE'UCE [of *ἄμπελος* and *λευκός*, Gr. white] the white Vine or Herb Briony.

AMPELOME'LANA [of *ἄμπελος* and *μέλαινα*, Gr. black] black Briony.

AMPELOS AGRI'A [of *ἄμπελος* and *ἀγρία*, Gr. wild] the Wild Vine, an Herb.

AMPELOPRA'SON [of *ἄμπελος* and *πράσον*, Gr. a Leek] Leek Vine, Bear's Garlick or Ramsons.

AMPEMERI'NUS [of *ἀμπε* about, and *ἡμέρα* a Day, Gr.] a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIA'RTHROSIS [of *ἄμφοι* and *ἄρθρον* a Joint] a neutral or dubious kind of Articulation, distinguished from the *Diarthrosis*, in that it has no apparent Motion, and from the *Synarthrosis* in that it is not absolutely devoid of Motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS [of *Ἀμφίβιος* of *ἄμφοι* in both, and *βίος* Life, Gr.] that lives both upon the Land and Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, *Bever*s, others, &c.

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS [of *amphibius*, L. of *Ἀμφίβιος*, Gr.] amphibious Nature, living on Land and in Water.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES [*Ἀμφιβλεστοίδης*, of *ἄμφιβλεστρον*, a Net, and *εἶδος* Form, Gr.] a soft, white, slimy Coat or Skin of the Eye, so called, because if it be thrown in Water it will appear like a Net.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, [of *Ἀμφιβολογία*, Gr.] doubtful.

AMPHIBO'LOGY [*Ἀμφιβολογία* of *ἄμφοι* and *βόλος*] a dark Speech that has a double Meaning.

AMPHIBRA'CHIUS [of *ἄμφοι* on both Sides, and *βραχὺς* short, Gr.] a Foot in a Verse either *Greek* or *Latin*, that has a short Syllable before and after, and a long one in the middle.

AMPHIBRA'NCHIA [of *Ἀμφιβρανχία* of *ἄμφοι* about, and *βράγχια* the Jaws, Gr.] certain Places about the Glandules in the Jaws that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHIDÆ'UM [*Ἀμφιδάιον*, Gr.] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb.

AMPHIDRO'MIA [*Ἀμφιδρομία* of *ἀμφιδρομεῖν*, Gr. to run round] a Festival observed in *Athens* by private Families upon the 5th Day after the Birth of a Child, it being the Custom for the Gossips to run round the Fire with the Infant in their Arms; and then having delivered it to the Nurse, they were entertained with Feasting and Dancing.

AMPHI'MACER

AMPHI'MACER [of ἀμφι on both Sides, and μακρός long] a Foot in a Verse that has a short Syllable in the middle, and a long one on either Side, as æquitās.

AMPHIMETRION [of ἀμφι about, and μέτρον the Womb, Gr.] the neighbouring Parts of the Womb.

AMPHIPRO'STYLUS { [Ἀμφιπρόστυλος] a Term in Architecture, used of those Temples in ancient Times which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and the same Number behind.

AMPHISCHII [Ἀμφίσκιοι of ἀμφι and σκίος Shadows] those People dwelling in Climates, wherein the Shadows at different Times of the Year fall both Ways, viz. both to the North Pole, when the Sun is in Southern Signs, and to the South Pole, when he is in Northern Signs, these are those who inhabit the Torrid Zone.

AMPHISMELE { [of ἀμφι on both Sides, and σμίλη, a Scraping Knife, Gr.] an Instrument used in Dissections of human Bodies, &c.

AMPHITANE [Ἀμφιτανή] a precious Stone of a gold Colour, having the same Quality with the Load-stone, attracting Gold, as that does Iron.

AMPHITHEATRE [Ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφι and θέαμαι to behold, Gr.] an Edifice of the Romans, in Form either oval or round, which contained a great Number of Seats, one above another, so as some of them to hold 50, 60 or 80,000 Spectators of Shews, Sports, Fencers, Wild-beasts Fighting, Sea-fights, &c.

AMPHORA [Ἀμφορεύς, Gr.] a Measure of liquid Things, a Vessel a Foot square, having two Ears or Handles; the Attick Amphora contained seven Gallons and a half, and the Italian five.

AMPHYCTIO'NES [so called of Ἀμφύκτιον the Son of Helenus, who first instituted them] Magistrates of the supreme Tribunal of Greece, or the Parliament of Greece; being the Presidents of the Members which were sent from the seven principal Cities of Greece, who determined both private and publick Disputes.

A'MPLE [amplus, L.] of a large Extent; also abundant; also noble.

A'MPLENES [amplitudo, L.] Largeness of Extent.

AMPLIA'TION, Enlargement.

AMPLIATION [in Law] a deferring or putting off Judgment, till a Cause has been better examined.

TO AMPLIFICATE [amplificatum, L.] to amplify, augment or enlarge.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging.

AMPLIFICATION [with Rhetoricians] an amplifying or enlarging upon an Argument, either by aggravating a Crime, heightening a Commendation, or enlarging a Narration by an Enumeration of Circumstances, so as to excite the proper Emotions in the Souls of the Auditors, and in order to gain their Belief of what is said.

TO A'MPLIFY [amplificare, L.] to enlarge, to dilate upon.

A'MPLITUDE [amplitudo, L.] Greatness, Largeness.

AMPLITUDE [in Astronomy] is an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the true East or West Point thereof, and the Center of the Sun or a Star at its Rising or Setting.

Eastern AMPLITUDE, is the Distance between the Point wherein the Star rises, and the true Point of East in which the Equator and Horizon intersect.

Western AMPLITUDE is the Distance of the Point wherein the Sun sets, and the true Point of West in the Equinoctial.

AMPLITUDE, of the Range of a Projectile, is the Horizontal Line, subtending the Path in which it moved.

AMPLI'VAGOUS [amplivagus, L.] that wanders wide, or far and near, that stretches out far, having a large Scope.

TO A'MPUTATE [amputare, L.] to cut off; in Gardening, to Lop or Prune.

AMPUTA'TION [with Gardeners] a Cutting or Lopping.

AMPUTATION [with Surgeons] is the cutting off a corrupted or putrified Part of the Body, or any Member of it, to hinder the Infection from spreading though the whole Body.

AMSDO'RFIANS [of Amsdorf their Leader] a Sect in the sixteenth Century, who maintained that good Works were not only unprofitable, but even opposite and pernicious to Salvation.

A'MULET [amuletum, L.] a Sort of Physical Composition or Charm to wear about a Person's Neck, as a Preservative against Plague, Poison, Enchantment, or to remove Diseases, &c.

AMURCA, the Mother, Dregs or Lees of Oil.

AMURCO'SITY [amurcositas, L.] the having Lees, Dregginess, L.

TO AMU'SE [amuser, F.] to hold in Play, to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to feed with vain Expectations.

AMU'SEMENT [amusement, F.] the making of vain Promises, &c. to gain Time; a trifling Business or Employment to pass away Time.

A'MY [a Law Word] Amy Prochein, i. e. the next Person or Friend, who is to be intrusted for an Infant or Orphan, F.

AMY'GDALA [Ἀμυγδαλή, Gr.] the Almond Tree or its Fruit.

AMY'GDALÆ [with Anatomists] the Almonds of the Ears; the same as *Paristhemia* and *Tonsillæ*.

AMY'GDALATE [of amygdala an Almond, L. Ἀμυγδαλή, Gr.] artificial Milk made of blanched Almonds.

AMYGDALINE [amygdalinus, L.] the same as *amygdalicious*, i. e. of or pertaining to Almonds.

AMYGDALITES [Ἀμυγδαλοειδής, Gr.] an Herb of the spurge kind, having Leaves like those of the Almond-Tree.

AMY'NTICA emplastra [in Pharmacy] defensive, strengthening Plasters.

AMY'ON [of ἀπρὶν and μῦς a Muscle, Gr.] a Limb so emaciated that the Muscles scarce appear.

A'NA [in Physicians Bills] is used to signify that an equal Quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

ANA [with Schoolmen] as Books in *Ana* are Collections of the memorable Sayings of Persons of Wit and Learning, much of the same kind with what we usually call Table-Talk.

ANA, an Indian Coin, in Value id. $\frac{1}{4}$ English.

AN JOUR and WASTE, see *Tear and Day*.

ANABAPTISTON, See *Abaptiston*.

ANAPBA'PTISTS [of ἀνὰ again, and βαπτίζω, Gr. i. e. *Rebaptizers*] a religious Sect, whose distinguishing Tenet is, that Persons are not to be baptized till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

ANABASII, Couriers among the Ancients, who travelled either on Horseback or in Chariots.

ANABA'SIS [ἀναβάσις of ἀναβαίω, Gr. to ascend] an ascending or getting up, an Ascent or Rise.

ANABA'SIS [Botany] the Herb Horse-hair or Horse-Tail, L.

ANABA'SIS [with Physicians] the Growth or Increase of a Disease.

ANABIBA'ZON [in Astronomy] the Dragon's Head, or the Node of the Moon where she rises from North to South Latitude.

ANABROCHI'SMUS [Ἀναβροχισμός, of ἀνὰ upwards, and βρόχος a Halter or Loop, Gr.] a particular Way or Method of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids, which are turned inwards, by a fine Silk doubled in a Needle, which the Hair is put through, and so drawn out.

ANA'BROSIS [ἀναβρωσις, of ἀναβρώσκω to eat through, Gr.] a corroding or eating away.

ANABROSIS [in Surgery] a consuming or wasting away of any Part of the Body by sharp Humours.

ANACALYPTE'RIA [of ἀνακαλύπτω, Gr. to reveal] a Feast kept a Day after a Wedding, when the Bride put off her Veil, that all might see her Face, which till then was covered, L.

ANACA'MPSEROS [ἀνακάμψω, Gr.] an Herb, which being touched, is said to be efficacious in reconciling Lovers or Friends that are fallen out.

ANACA'MPTICAL { [of ἀνακάμπτω, Gr. to reflect,

ANACA'MPTICK } commonly said of Echoes, which are Sounds produced anacampically, or by Reflection] reflecting, bowing, or returning back or again.

ANACA'MPTICKS, are a Branch of *Opticks* call'd *Catoptricks*, a Science which find out the Form and Dimensions of Distance and other Properties, by the Rays of some luminous Object.

ANACA'RDUM, a Bean in Malacca, growing in the Form of a Sheep's Heart.

ANACATHARSIS [ἀνακαθάρσις, of ἀνα above, and καθάρω to purge, Gr.] a Medicine that purges or discharges Nature by some of the upper Parts, L.

ANACATHA'RTICK Medicines [Pharmacy] such as cause Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Gr.] a brief Recapitulation or Summing up of the Heads of any Matter, which is either spoken or written, a short Repetition or Summary of what went before.

TO ANACE'PHALIZE [of ἀνακεφαλαίω, Gr.] to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

ANACHIS [among the *Romans*] one of the four *Penates* or Household-Gods, who (they believed) from their Birth attended every Body; whose Names were *Dymon*, i. e. Power; *Tyche*, i. e. Fortune; *Heros*, i. e. Love, and *Anache*, i. e. Necessity.

ANACHITES [of *ἀνά* and *κινέω*, Gr. to move] a Diamond, a sort of precious Stone, said to have the Virtue of driving away Distempers of the Mind, and to defend against Poison.

ANACHORETA [*Ἀναχωρετής*, Gr.] a Monk who retires from Company, and leads a solitary Life by himself.

ANACHRONISM [of *ἀνά* and *χρονίζω*, Gr. to fix as a Time higher or backwards] a Fault or Error in Chronology, or a Computation of Time, when an Event is placed earlier than it really was.

ANACLA'TICKS [of *ἀνά* and *κλίνω*, Gr.] a Branch of *Opticks* that treats about all Sorts of Refractions, the same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACLETHERIA [of *ἀνά* and *κλέω*, Gr. to call] Festivals in honour of Kings and Princes, when they took upon them the Administration of the State.

ANACOLLE'MATA [of *ἀνακολλάω*, Gr. to glew together] a Medicine to be applied to the Forehead, Nostrils, &c. in Diseases of the Eyes, &c. or the Defluxions of Rheum; also that will conglutinate Parts, and produce Flesh in a Wound or Ulcer.

ANACOLYTHON [*Ἀνακόλυθον* of *ἀνά* and *ἀκολουθίω*, Gr. to follow] an Inconsequence, a Figure in *Rhetorick* when a Word is not expressed which is to answer another.

ANACREONTICK Verse [of *Anacreon*, a Lyrick Poet] a sort of Verse consisting of seven Syllables, and is not tied to any certain Rule, &c. of Quantity.

ANACTORION [*Ἀνακτορίον*, Gr.] the Herb Sword-Grass.

ANADENDROMA'LACHE [*ἀναδενδρομάλαχη*, Gr.] the Rose Mallow-tree.

ANADE'SMA [of *ἀνά* and *δεσμός*, Gr.] a Swath or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADI'PLOSIS [*Ἀναδιπλωσις*, Gr. with *Rhetoricians*] a Redoubling, a Figure, when the same Word that ends a Sentence is repeated in the Beginning of the next; as,

ANADI'PLOSIS [with *Physicians*] the Redoubling of Fits of Agues, Fevers, &c.

ANA'DOSIS [*ἀνάδοσις*, Gr.] a bursting forth, a bubbling as Water does.

ANA'DOSIS [with *Physicians*] the Conveyance of the Chyle through its proper Vessels, also a Vomit.

ANAGALLIS [*ἀναγallis*, Gr.] the Herb Pimpernel.

ANAGALLIS aquatica [*Botany*] Sea-purslain or Brooklime.

ANAGALLIS Sylvestris [*Botany*] the Herb Calves-Snout.

ANAGLY'PTICE [*Ἀναγλυπτική*, Gr.] the Art of Engraving, Chasing, or Imbossing.

ANAGO'GE [*Ἀναγωγή* of *ἀνά* and *ἄγω*, Gr. to lead] a Rapture or Elevation of the Soul to Things Celestial and Eternal; an exciting or raising of the Mind, to search out the hidden or mysterious Meaning of any Passage, especially of the holy Scripture.

ANAGOGE'TICAL [*anagogeticus*, L.] pertaining to high Matters.

ANAGOGE'TICAL [*anagogeticus*, L.] pertaining to Mysteries, mystical, mysterious, that has an exalted or uncommon Signification; also that exalts the Mind to divine Contemplations.

ANAGO'GICAL, mysterious, raising the Mind to Things eternal and divine.

ANAGRAM } [*Ἀναγράμμα ἀναγραμματισμός*,
ANAGRA'MMATISM } an ingenious and witty Interpretation of a Name or Title, &c. by transposing the Letters of it, in order to set forth something to the Praise of the Person.

ANAGRA'MMATIST [of *ἀναγράφω*, Gr. I write backwards] a Writer of Anagrams.

ANA'GRAPHE [*Ἀναγραφή*, Gr.] a Recording or Registering Affairs, a Commentary; also an Inventory, &c.

ANA'GYRIS [*Ἀνάγυρις*, Gr.] Bean Trefoil, an Herb.

ANAI'TIS, a Goddess of the *Armenians*; the same as *Succoth Benoth* of the *Babylonians*, the *Venus* of *Armenia*, who had a Temple erected to her, in which Virgins prostituted themselves before Marriage. See *Venus*. The like Custom was in *Lydia*.

ANAI'THESIA [of *ἀνά* and *ἀιθεσία*, Gr.] a Loss of, or Defect of Sense, as in such as have the Palsy or are blasted.

ANALE'CTA [of *Ἀναλέκτα*, Gr.] Fragments or Crumbs, gathered up from the Table; also Collections or Scraps collected out of Authors.

ANALE'MMA [*Ἀνάλημμα* of *ἀναλαμβάνω* to resume, Gr.] a lofty Building, a Fort or Citadel.

ANALEMMA [with *Astronomers*] an Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, on the Plane of the Meridian, the Eye being supposed to be at an infinite Distance, and either in the *East* or *West* Points of the Horizon.

ANALEMMA [*Astronomy*] an Instrument, a kind of Astrolabe made either of Brass or Wood, consisting of the Furniture of the same Projection, with an *Horizon* or Cursor fitted to it, used for finding the Sun's Rising and Setting, &c.

ANALEP'TICKS [*Ἀναλεπτικά*, of *ἀναλαμβάνω*, to re-establish or restore, Gr.] Restorative Medicines, such as are good to restore the Body when wasted and emaciated either by the want of Food, or the continuance of a Disease.

ANA'LGESY [*analgesia*, L. *ἀναλγησία*, Gr.] an Indolency, a being free from Pain and Grief.

ANA'LOGICAL [*Analogicus*, L.] Proportionable.

ANALO'GICALNESS [of *analogique*, F. *analogicus*, L. of *ἀναλογικός*, Gr.] the being proportional.

ANA'LOGISM [*Ἀναλογισμός*, of *ἀνά* and *λογίζω*, to reason]

ANALOGISM [with *Logicians*] a cogent or forcible Argument deduced from the Cause to the Effect, so as to imply an unavoidable Necessity.

ANALOGISM [with *Physicians*] a Comparison of Causes relating to a Disease.

ANA'LOGOUS [*analogus*, L.] pertaining to *Analogy*, answerable in Proportion, resembling or bearing Relation to.

ANA'LOGY [*Ἀναλογία* of *ἀνά* and *λογίζω*, Gr.] like Reason, Proportion, Correspondence; Relation which several Things in other Respects bear to one another.

ANA'LOGY [with *Grammarians*] the Declining of a Noun, or the Conjugation of a Verb according to its Rule or Standard.

ANALOGY [with *Mathematicians*] the Comparison of several *Ratios* of Numbers or Quantities one to another.

ANA'LYSIS [*Ἀνάλυσις* of *ἀνά* and *λύσις*, a Solution, Gr.] the dividing, parting or severing a Matter into its Parts.

ANALYSIS [*Anatomy*] an exact and accurate Division of all the Parts of a human Body, by a particular Dissection of them.

ANA'LYSIS [with *Chymists*] the decomposing of a mixt Body, or the reducing any Substance into its first Principles.

ANA'LYSIS [with *Logicians*] is the Method of finding out Truth, and *Synthesis* is the Method of convincing others of a Truth already found out. It is the Attention the Mind gives to what it knows in a Question, which helps to resolve it, and in which the *Analysis* principally consists: All the Art lying in extracting a great many Truths, which lead us to the Knowledge of what we seek after.

ANALYSIS [with *Mathematicians*] is the Art of discovering the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition, by supposing the Question to be always solved and then examining the Consequences, till some known or eminent Truth is found out; or else the Impossibility of the present Proposition is discovered.

ANALYSIS of *finite Quantities* [*Mathematicks*] that which is called *specious Arithmetick* or *Algebra*.

ANALYSIS of *Infinites* is the Method of *Fluxions* or *differential Calculus* called the *New Analysis*.

ANALYSIS, a Table or Syllabus of the Principal Heads or Articles of a continued Discourse, disposed in their natural Order and Dependency.

ANALY'TICAL } [*ἀναλυτικός*, Gr.] pertaining to *Analysis*,
ANALY'TICK } *lysis*, or the Method of resolving Things.

ANALY'TICAL Method [in *Logick*] is the Method of Resolution, shewing the true Way by which the Thing was methodically or primarily invented.

ANALY'TICALLY [of *analytique*, F. *analyticè*, L. of *ἀνάλυσις*, Gr.] by Way of *Analysis*.

ANALY'TICKS } [*ἀναλύτικα*, Gr.] a Name com-

ANALY'TICAL ART } monly given to *Algebra*, as being nothing else but a general *Analysis* of pure *Mathematicks*; or else because it teaches how to solve Questions and demonstrate *Theorems* by searching into the fundamental Nature and Frame of the Thing; which to that End is as it were resolved into Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again.

ANALY'TICKS, the Doctrine and Use of *Analysis*.

To **ANALYZE Bodies** [with *Chymists*] is to resolve

or dissolve them by the means of Fire, in order to discover the several Parts of which they are compounded or made.

ANAMNESIS [*Ἀνάμνησις*, Gr.] Remembrance.

ANAMNESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when the Orator mentions or calls to mind what is past.

ANAMNETICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines proper to restore a decay'd Memory.

ANAMORPHOSIS [of *ἀνα* and *μορφωσις*, of *μορφή*, Gr. Form or Shape] a monstrous Projection in Perspective and Painting; or the Representation of some Figure or Image either upon a Plane or curv'd Surface in a deform'd Shape, which at a proper Distance shall appear regular and in Proportion.

ANANA [with *Botanists*] a fine *Indian* Fruit commonly called the Pine-apple, because of its Likeness to the Cone of a Pine. This Fruit grows on a Plant like the Fig-tree, and is about the Size of an Artichoke. It is adorned on the Top with a kind of Crown, and small Bunch of red Leaves resembling a Flame of Fire; the Pulp or Flesh of it is fibrous, but dissolves in the Mouth, and has the delicious Taste of the Peach, the Quince, and the Muscadine Grape. These are brought to a very great Perfection in the Garden of Sir *Mathew Decker*.

ANANCI'ON [*ἀναγκάων*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick* that makes out the Necessity of a Matter.

ANANTOP'ODON [*ἀναντοπόδοτος*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when an Oration wants some Parts.

ANAPÆ'STUS [with *Grammarians*] a Foot or Measure in *Greek* or *Latin* Verses that have the two first Syllables short, and the last long, as *Piëra*.

ANAPÆ'TICK *Verses*, such Verses that have the fore-mentioned Feet, three Feet being made use of in all Parts of the Verse; usual in *Tragedies*.

ANAPHORA [*ἀνάφορα*, Gr.] a Relation, a Repetition, &c.

ANAPHORA [with ancient *Astronomers*] an Ascension or Rising up of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, from the East, by the daily Course of the Heavens.

ANAPLEROSIS [*ἀναπλήρωσις*, of *ἀναπληρω* to fill up, Gr.] a filling up or supplying.

ANAPLEROSIS [with *Surgeons*] that Part of Surgery that restores either what Nature has deny'd, or is any other Way decay'd.

ANAPLEROTICALNESS [of *ἀναπλήρωσις*, Gr.] the being of Quality to fill up.

ANAPLEROTICKS [*ἀναπληρωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines proper to fill up Ulcers and Wounds with new Flesh.

ANARCHY [*ἀναρχία*, of *ἀνα* without, and *ἀρχή* a Chief or Head] being without Rule, Want of all Government in a State or Nation, there being no supream Governor; so that all Affairs thereof are in Disorder and Confusion.

ANARE'TA [probably of *ἀναίρεω*, Gr. to destroy] a Killer or Murderer.

ANARETA [in *Astrology*] the fatal Planet, the Threatener of Death in a Nativity.

ANARRH'NON [of *ἀνὰ* and *ῥή* the Nostril, Gr.] an Herb like Pimpernel, Calves-Snout.

ANASA'RCIA [*ἀνασάρκεια*, of *ἀνα* and *σάρξ* Flesh, Gr.] a certain sort of Dropsy, being a white, soft, yielding Swelling of some Parts or of the whole Body, that dents in when pressed.

ANASTASIS [*ἀνάστασις*, Gr.] a Stretching or Reaching.

ANASTASIS [in *Surgery*] the stretching out of the Body towards the upper Part.

ANASTOMA'TICKS [of *ἀναστόμωσις*, of *ἀνα* and *στόμα*, Gr. the Mouth, or *ἀναστόμω* I open or unstop] Medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Vessels, so as to cause the Blood to circulate freely, and pass easily out of the Arteries into the Veins. Or Medicines for the Opening of the Pores and Passages, as those Medicines are that provoke Sweat, Urine, &c.

ANASTOECHIO'SIS [*ἀναστοιχείωσις*, Gr.] a Resolution of mixt Bodies into their first Principles by Chymical Operations.

ANASTO'MOSIS [*ἀναστόμωσις*, Gr.] a Loosening or Opening, such an Aperture in the Vessels as lets out their Contents, also a mutual Opening of Arteries and Veins one into another, L.

ANASTOMO'SIS [with *Physicians*] a Flux or Flowing out of the natural Humours of a human Body, &c. as Blood, Chyle, Lympha, at the Places where are such Vessels as are not well closed.

ANASTRO'PHE [*ἀναστροφή*, Gr.] a turning the contrary Way or Inversion, the contrary Way.

ANASTROPHE [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when that Word which should follow is set foremost, as *Italianum contra*.

ANA'TASIS [*ἀνάτασις*, Gr.] a stretching, reaching our Extension upwards.

ANATASIS [with *Surgeons*] an Extension of the Body towards the upper Parts.

ANA'THEMA [*Ἀνάθεμα* of *ἀνατίθεμαι*, Gr.] the last Syllable but one short, is a solemn Curse or Sentence of Excommunication; also any Person, &c. cut off from the Communion of the Church.

ANATHE'MA [*Ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθεμι*, Gr.] the last Syllable but one long, is used for any kind of Gift or Offering, given or set apart to God or the Church. Things that were by the *Pagans* consecrated to mere Idols, were commonly hung upon the Walls, &c. of their Temples.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY [of *anatheme*, F. *anathema*, L. *Ἀνάθεμα*, Gr.] in a cursing manner.

TO ANATHE'MATIZE [*anathematizare*, L.] to put under a Curse, to excommunicate.

ANATHYMIA'SIS [of *ἀνα* and *θυμιάμα*, Gr.] a Perfume, Vapour or Exhalation.

ANA'TOCISM [*ἀνατοκισμός*, of *ἀνα* and *τίτω*, Gr. to bring forth] Compound Interest, or Use upon Use, the renewing Use-Money annually, so that the Interest becomes the Principal; *Interest upon Interest*; *Compound Interest*.

ANATO'MICAL [of *ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] pertaining to Anatomy.

ANATO'MICALLY [*anatomicè*, L. of *ἀνατομικός*, Gr.] according to the Rules of Anatomy.

TO ANA'TOMIZE [of *ἀνατέμνω*, Gr.] to cut up, to cut to Pieces, or dissect an human Body, in order to view the Parts of it.

ANA'TOMIST, a Person well vers'd or skill'd in Anatomy.

ANA'TOMY [*ἀνατομή*, Gr.] a curious, dexterous and neat Dissection, or taking to Pieces the solid Parts of an animal Body, for the Discovery of its several Parts, in order to explain the Original, Nature and Use, for the better Improvement of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

ANATRIPSIS [of *ἀνα* and *τριβω* to wear, &c.] a rubbing against or upon, a bruising.

ANATRIPSIS [in *Surgery*] the bruising or breaking of a Bone, the breaking the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

A'NATRON [*ἀνατρον*, Gr.] a sort of Salt extracted from the Water of the River Nile; also a nitrous Juice which condenses in Vaults, Arches, and subterraneous Places; also a volatile Salt skimmed off the Composition of Glass when in Fusion; also a compound Salt made of Quicksilver, Alum, Vitriol, Common Salt and Nitre.

ANAXY'RIS [*ἀναξυρίς*, Gr.] the Herb-Sorrel.

A'NBURY [with *Farriers*] a sort of Wen or spongy Wart full of Blood, growing in any Part of the Body of an Horse.

A'NCESTOR, a Forefather, L.

ANCESTOR [in *Common Law*] the Difference between Ancestor and Predecessor is this, *Ancestor* is apply'd to a natural Person as, A B, and his *Ancestors*, and *Predecessor* may be used of any Persons that were prior in Time, as to a Corporation or Body Politick, as a Bishop and his Predecessor.

ANCE'STREL [in *Law*] pertaining to Ancestors, as *Homage Ancestrel*, i. e. Homage done by Ancestors.

A'NCHOR [*anchora*, L. of *ἄγκυρα*, Gr. *ancpe*, Sax.] an Iron Instrument to hold a Ship in the Place she rides.

ANCHOR [*Hieroglyphically*] represents Hope, Hope being as it were the Anchor that holds us firm to our Faith in Adversity.

To Boat the ANCHOR, to put it into the Boat.

The ANCHOR is foul [Sea Phrase] is when the Cable by the turning of the Ship is hitcht about the Fluke.

The ANCHOR is a Cock-bell [Sea Phrase] used when the Anchor hangs right up and down by the Ship's Side.

The ANCHOR is a Peek [Sea Phrase] is when it is just under the House or Hole in the Ship's Stern, thro' which the Cable runs out that belongs to it.

To boot an ANCHOR [Sea Term] is to take or put it into the Boot.

To let fall an ANCHOR } [Sea Phrase] is to put or let
To drop an ANCHOR } it down into the Sea, in order to make the Ship ride.

The ANCHOR comes Home [Sea Term] used, when it cannot hold the Ship, but that it drives away by the Violence of the Wind or Tide.

To fetch Home the ANCHOR } [Sea Term] is to weigh
To bring Home the ANCHOR } or take it up out of the River, &c.

To *fix an ANCHOR* [*Sea Term*] is to caſe the Flook of it with Boards, that it may better take hold in ſoft Ground.

A'NCHORAGE } Ground apt or fit to hold the Anchor
A'NCHORING } of a Ship, ſo that ſhe cannot drive,
but ride it out with Safety.

A'NCHORAGE [*in Law*] a Duty paid to the King for the Privilege of caſting Anchor in a Pool of a Haven.

ANCHORA'LIS *Proceſſus* [*with Anatomists*] the Proceſs or ſhooting forth of the Shoulder Bones like a Beak call'd *Coracoides* and *Cornicularis*.



A'NCHORED [*in Heraldry*] as a Croſs anchored is ſo called, becauſe the four Extremities of it reſemble the Flook of an Anchor.

A'NCHORET } an Hermit, &c. who leads
A'NCHORITE } a ſolitary Life in a Deſart,

to be farther out of the Reach of the Temptations of the World, and to be more at Leiſure for Meditation.

ANCHO'VIES [*of anchoia, Ital. or anchora, Span.*] a ſmall Fiſh caught on the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, &c. which comes to us in Pickle, uſed in Sauces.

ANCHU'SA [*ἀγχύσα, Gr.*] a kind of Bugloſs or Orchanet.

ANCHY'LE [*ἀνχύλη, Gr.*] the Back Part of the Knee; alſo the Contraſtion of a Joint, eſpecially of the Ham.

A'NCHYLOPS [*ἀνχυλωψ, Gr.*] a certain Swelling between the great Corner of the Eye and the Noſe, a Species or rather Degree of the *Fiftula lacrymalis*.

A'NCIENT } old, of former time, and particularly as
A'NTIENT } oppoſed to late or modern.

ANCIENT *Demeſn* [*in Law*] a Tenure whereby all Manours appertaining to the Crown were held in the Times of King *Edward* the Confefſor, and *William* the Conqueror.

A'NCIENT } a Flag or Streamer ſet up in the Stern of
A'NSHENT } a Ship.

A'NCIENTLY [*anciennement, F.*] in ancient Times.

A'NCIENTNESS [*ancienneté, F.*] the Oldneſs.

A'NCIENTS [*in the Middle Temple*] ſuch as are paſt their Reading, and do not read.

ANCIENTS [*in Gray's Inn*] the Society conſiſts of *Anients*, *Barriſters*, *Benchers*, and *Students* under the Bar.

A'NCIENTY [*in Law*] Ancientneſs, Seniority, Elderſhip.

A'NCOME [*with Surgeons*] a ſort of Boil, Sore, foul Ulcer, or Swelling, that breaks out in the fleſhy Parts.

A'NCON [*ἀγκων, Gr.*] the Elbow, the Top or Point of the Elbow.

A'NCON [*in Anatomy*] the backward and larger ſhooting forth the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*.

A'NCONES [*with Architects*] the Coins or Corners of Walls; ſuch as Meetings or Bowing of Elbows; Croſs Beams, Rafters.

ANCONÆ'US *Musculus* [*Anatomy*] the ſixth Muſcle of the Elbow, ariſing from the lower and back Part of the *Os humeri*, and is inſerted to the lateral Part of the *Brachæus externus*, a little below the *Olecranium*; it helps to ſtretch the Elbow.

A'NCONY [*in the Iron Mines*] is when Metal is wrought in the finery-Forge, from a four-square Maſs or Bloom to a Bar of any Shape about three Foot in Length, leaving a ſquare rough Piece at each End to be wrought at the Chaſery.

ANCY'LE [*ἀνχύλη, Gr.*] a ſort of Dart or Javelin.

ANCYLE [*with Anatomists*] the bending either of the Elbow or the Hand; alſo the Contraſtion or drawing together of a Joint.

ANCYLOBLE'PHARUM [*ἀγχυλοβλέφαρον, of ἀγκύλη, crooked, and βλέφαρον an Eye-lid, Gr.*] a Diſeaſe when the Eye-lids grow to the *Tunica Cornea*, or *Albuginea*, ſo that they cloſe and ſtick together.

ANCYLOGLO'SSUM [*ἀγχυλόλωσσον, of ἀγκύλη and γλῶσσα, Gr. the Tongue*] a being Tongue-ty'd, when the ſmall String which is under the Tongue is too ſtrait, which cauſes it to be difficult to utter Words.

ANCYLO'GLOSSUS [*ἀγχυλόγλωσσος, Gr.*] one who has an Impediment in his Speech, Tongue ty'd, &c.

ANCYLO'MELE [*ἀγκύλος crooked, and μέλη a Probe, Gr.*] a crooked Probe.

ANCY'LOSIS, the ſame as *Ancylogloſſum*.

ANCYLO'TOMUS [*of ἀγκύλη and τομή, Gr.*] a ſmall Knife to cut the String under the Tongue.

ANCYROIDES [*ἀγκυροειδής, of ἀγκυρα an Anchor, and ἄσος Form, Gr.*] the Shooting forth or Proceſs of the Shoulder Bone, reſembling a Beak.

ANDABA'TÆ [*among the Ancients*] a ſort of Gladiators who fought Hood-wink'd.

ANDR'NA, a Swathe in mowing; alſo as much Ground as a Man could ſtride over at once.

ANDOVILLE [*in French Cookery*] a ſort of Chitterlings, either of Calves or Hog's Guts, the one ſtuff'd with Pork, and the other with Udder, Calves Chaldron, &c.

ANDOVILLE'T [*French Cookery*] Minc'd Veal, Bacon, and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paſte, or of Eels and Carps Fleſh minced and pounded.

ANDRA'CHNE [*ἀνδράχνη, Gr.*] Purſlain.

St. A'NDREW was taken to be the Patron of Scotland on account of a Viſion before a Battle, ſuppoſed to be won by the *Picts* againſt the *English* or *Northumbrian Danes*.

A'NDREW, as Knights of St. Andrew, an Order of Knighthood eſtabliſhed by *Archiacus*, King of Scotland, A. C. 809, called alſo *Knights of the Thistle*.

ANDROD'MAS [*ἀνδρόδμας, of τὸ δαμάζειν ἀνδρας, i. e. of taming Men, Gr.*] a kind of hard, heavy Blood-Stone, which is ſaid to bleed when rubb'd on a Whettſtone; alſo a precious Stone, bright as Silver, like a Diamond, in many Squares.

ANDRO'GYNUS [*ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνή a Woman*] an Hermaphrodite who is both Man and Woman, having the natural Parts of both Sexes; a Will-Jill or Scrat.

ANDROGY'NUS [*Aſtology*] ſuch a Planet as is ſometimes hot, and ſometimes cold.

ANDROI'DES [*of ἀνδρῶς of a Man, and εἶδος Form, Gr.*] an Autometon in the Form of a Man, which by means of certain Springs, &c. juſtly contriv'd, walks, ſpeaks, &c.

ANDRO'MEDA [*Aſtronomy*] a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of 27 Stars.

ANDRO'SÆMON [*ἀνδρόσαιμον, Gr.*] St. John's Wort or Tutſan.

ANDRO'TOMY [*of ἀνὴρ, gen. ἀνδρός, and τομή a Diſſection, Gr.*] an anatomical Diſſection of human Bodies.

To ANE'AL, to bake or harden Glaſs, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANE'CDOTE, a ſecret Hiſtory, ſuch as relates the ſecret Affairs of Kings and Princes; ſpeaking with too much Freedom or too much Sincerity, of the Manners and Conduct of Perſons in Authority.

ANE'CDOTON } [*ἀνέκδοτον, Gr.*] a Thing not given

ANE'KDOTON } forth, produced, or made publick.

ANELA'CIUS, a ſhort Knife or Dagger.

ANE'MIUS *Furnus* [*with Chymiſts*] a Wind Furnace for ſtrong Fires for diſtilling or melting.

ANEMO'METER [*of ἀνέμος the Wind, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure*] an Inſtrument or Machine for meaſuring the Strength of the Wind.

ANE'MONE [*ἀνεμώνη, Gr.*] the Emony or Wind-flower.

ANEMO'SCOPE [*of ἀνέμος the Wind, and σκοπία to view, Gr.*] a Machine or Device invented to ſhew the Change of the Air.

A'NES } the Spires or Beards of Barley, or any other

A'WNS } bearded Grain.

A'NETHUM [*ἀνέθον, Gr.*] the Herb Dill.

ANEU'RISM } [*of ἀνευρύω to dilate, Gr.*] a ſtretching

ANEY'RISM } or burſting of the Arteries, ſo that they beat and ſwell continually, till they ſometimes become as large as an Egg; the Swelling yields if it be preſſed with the Finger, but quickly recoils.

ANFE'LDTHYDE } [*anfelðþýte, Sax.*] a ſimple or

ANFEA'LTHILE } ſingle Accuſation. Thus it was

among the *Saxons*, when the Oath of the Criminal and two more was ſufficient to diſcharge him; but his own Oath, and the Oath of five more, were required to free him from the *Triplex Accuſatio*.

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS [*anfractus, L.*] the being full of Turnings and Windings.

ANGARI'A, the preſſing of Teams, Horſes, Men, &c. for publick Service.

ANGARIA [*Old Records*] any vexatious or troubleſome Service or Duty, done by a Tenant to his Lord.

ANGEI'OGRAPHY [*of ἀγγεῖον a Veſſel and γραφή a Deſcription, Gr.*] a Deſcription of Veſſels in the human Body, i. e. the Nerves, Veins, Arteries and Lymphaticks.

ANGEIO'TOMY [*ἀγγειοτομία, of ἀγγεῖα Veſſels, and τομή of τέμνω, Gr. to cut*] a cutting open the Veſſels, as in the opening a Vein or Artery.

A'NGEL [*ἀγγέλ, of ἀγγέλλω, Gr. to do a Meſſage, angel, Sax.*] a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is moſt properly and generally apply'd to thoſe immaterial and intellectual Beings, which are uſed by God as his Miniſters to execute the Orders of Divine Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin, in Value Ten Shillings, having the Figure of an Angel stamp on it.

ANGEL SHOT, Chain Shot, being a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and the Halves being joined together by a Chain.

ANGEL Bed, an open Bed without Bed-posts.

ANGE'LICA [Botany] an Herb.

ANGE'LICAL [αγγελικη, Gr.] a famous Dance among the Greeks.

ANGE'LICAL [angelicus, L.] pertaining to, partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGELICAL Garment, a Monkish Garment which Men put on a little before their Death, that they may receive the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks.

ANGE'LICALNESS [of angelique, F. angelicus, L.] the being angelical, angelical Nature, &c.

ANGE'LICI, a Sect so denominated from their yielding extravagant Worship to Angels.

ANGE'LICUS Pulvis [Pharmacy] a Distinction that Schroder gives to Mercurius vita.

ANGELOT [Cookery] a certain sort of small French Cheese; also a Musical Instrument something like a Lute.

ANGERO'NA [among the Romans, so called of Angina, the Scurfey, as having cur'd the Romans of that Distemper] the Goddess of Patience or Silence; her Statue was placed on the Altar of Pleasure.

ANGERONA'LIA, Feasts celebrated to Angerona the Goddess of Patience and Silence.

A'NGI [in Surgery] those Swellings or Tumours in the Groin call'd Buboes.

ANGIGLO'SSI [of αγγις and γλωσσα the Tongue, Gr.] Persons who stammer in their Speech and Tongue, especially such as with great Difficulty pronounce the Letters, K, L and R.

A'NGILD [of an and gild, Sax. Payment] bare single Valuation or Compensation of a Criminal; the Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing; a Mulct or Fine.

ANGINA [with Surgeons] the Quinsy; an Inflammation of the Jaws and Throat attended with a continual Fever, and a Difficulty of Breathing and Swallowing, L.

ANGINA LINI [Botany] Dodder.

ANGIO'LOGY [αγγιολογια, of αγγια Vessels, and λογω to say, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of the Vessels of a human Body, as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, &c.

AN ANGLE [angulus, L.] a Corner; also a Rod with a Line and Hook for Fishing.

ANGLE [in Geometry] a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines, which is either greater or less, as those Lines incline towards one another or stand farther distant asunder, these Angles are either plain or spherical.

A Plain ANGLE [in Geometry] is the Distance or Opening of two Lines that touch one another in the same Plane; but so as not to make one straight Line, and the Lines that form it are called Legs, as in the Figure above; or it is a Space bounded by the Meeting of two Lines which cut one another on a Plane, as in the Figure, and are either *right-lined*, *curvilinear*, or *mixed*, the first of which are the Angles above.

Curvilinear ANGLE [Geometry] or crooked-lined Angle, is made by the Intersection or mutual Cutting one another of two crooked Lines, as in the Figure.

Mixt ANGLE [Geometry] is made by the Meeting of a right Line with a crooked or curved Line, as in the Figure.

A Spherical ANGLE [Geometry] is an Angle made by the Meeting of two Angles of great Circles, which intercept or mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere, as the Figure ABC.

ANGLES, whether plain or spherical, may be considered as right, acute and obtuse.

A Right ANGLE [Geometry] is an Angle made by a Line falling perpendicularly on another, or that which subtends an Arch of 90 Degrees or a fourth part of a Circle as in the Figure, all Circles being commonly divided into 360 Parts, call'd Degrees.

An Acute ANGLE [Geometry] is an Angle that is less than a right Angle, or than 90 Degrees, as in the Figure, and is so called because the angular Point is sharp.

An Obtuse ANGLE [Geometry] is one which has its angular Point blunt or broad, and is greater than a right one, its angular Point consisting of more than 90 Degrees, as in the Figure A which is so much more than 90 Degrees, as B is less than 90, both together making a Semi-circle or 180 Degrees.

Right ANGLED Triangle, is one which has one right Angle, as the Angle A in the Figure, the other two B and C being both acute, and making both together but 90 Degrees.

Oblique ANGLE, is a Name used in common to both acute and obtuse Angles.

ANGLES have also several other Names according to their different Positions, their Relations to the respective Figures they are in, and the Lines that form them, as

Adjacent ANGLES [Geometry] which have one Leg common to both Angles, and both taken together are equal to two right ones, as in the Figure the Angles ABC, CBD; CBD, DBE; DBE, EBA are contiguous Angles.

Opposite Vertical ANGLES [Geometry] are such as are made by two right Lines crossing each other, and which only touch in the angular Point; they are called Vertical on account of their being opposed *ad verticem*, or at the Top, as the Angles A and C are vertical or opposite Angles, as likewise C and D.

An ANGLE also in a Triangle is said to be opposite to the Side that subtends it, as the Angle A is opposite to the Side BC, and the Angle C to the Side AB, and the Angle B to the Side AC, as in the Figure.

Internal ANGLES [Geometry] if a Line cuts two others that are parallel, the Angles C and D are called internal and opposite, in respect to the external ones A and B, to which they are respectively equal as in the Figure.

Alternate ANGLES [Geom.] are the Angles E and D, and F and C, which are respectively equal to one another.

External ANGLES [Geometry] are the Angles of any right-lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced and lengthened; and all being taken together are equal to four right Angles.

Internal ANGLES [Geometry] are all Angles made by the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

ANGLE at the Centre of a Circle, is an Angle whose Vertex is at the Center of the Circle, and whose Legs are two Radii of a Circle, as in the Figure.

An Angle in the Segment of a Circle, is that, which is included between two Chords, that flow from the same Point in the Periphery as in the Figure.

A Solid ANGLE [Geometry] is contained under more than two Planes or plain Angles, not being in the same Place and Meeting in a Point.

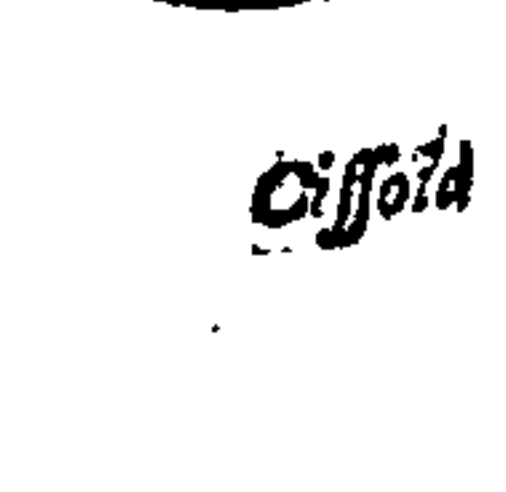
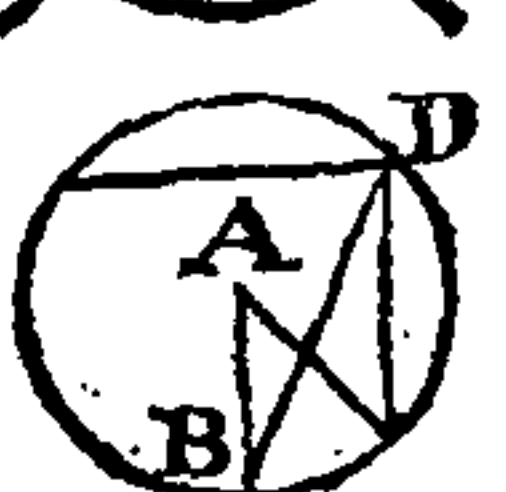
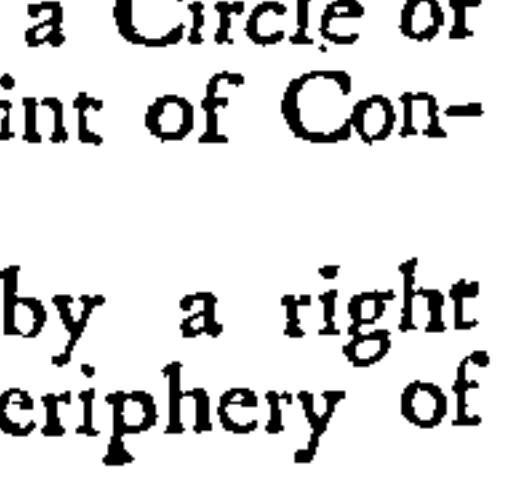
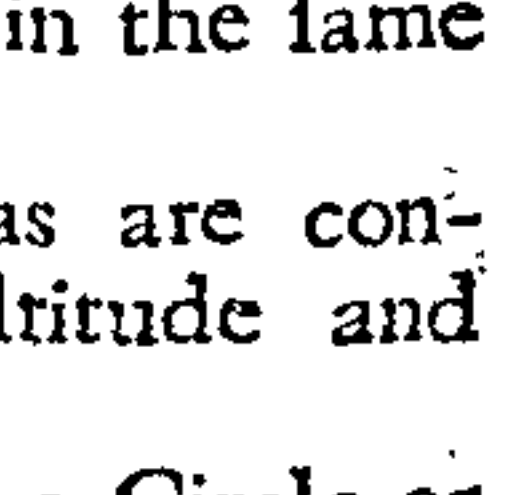
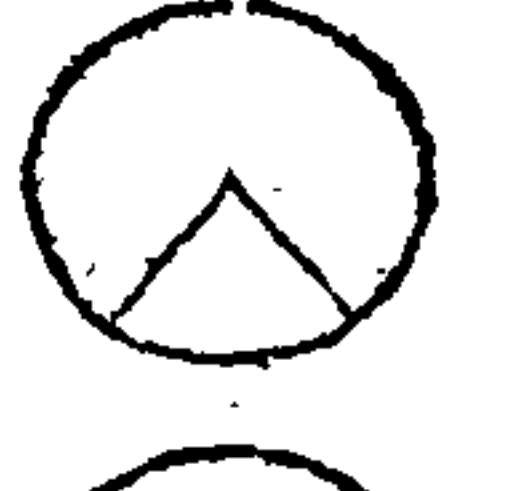
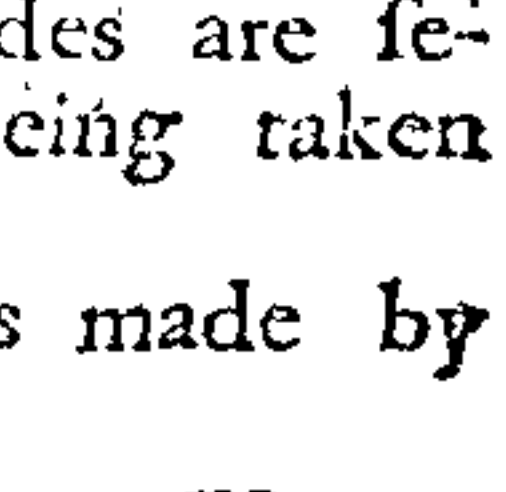
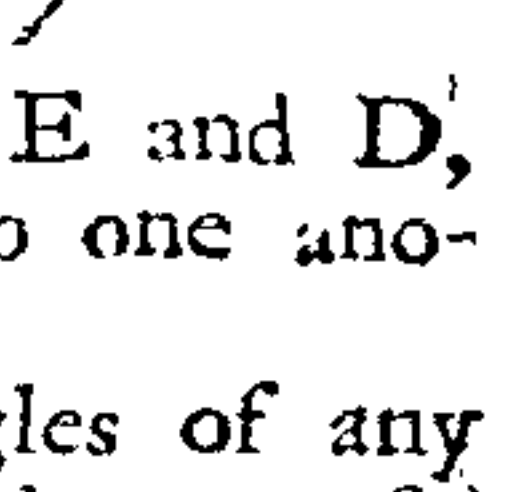
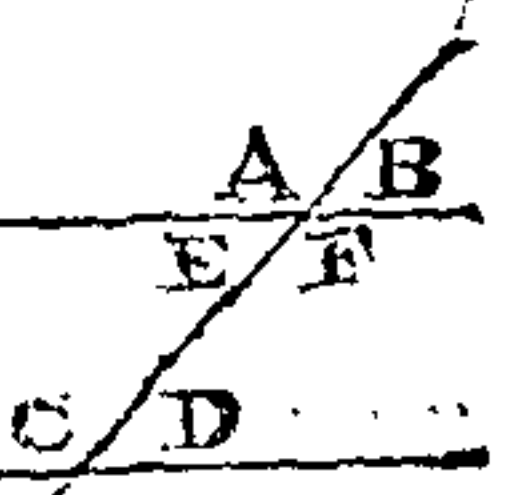
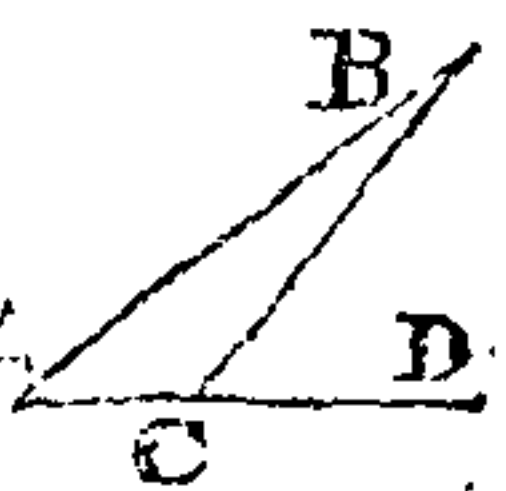
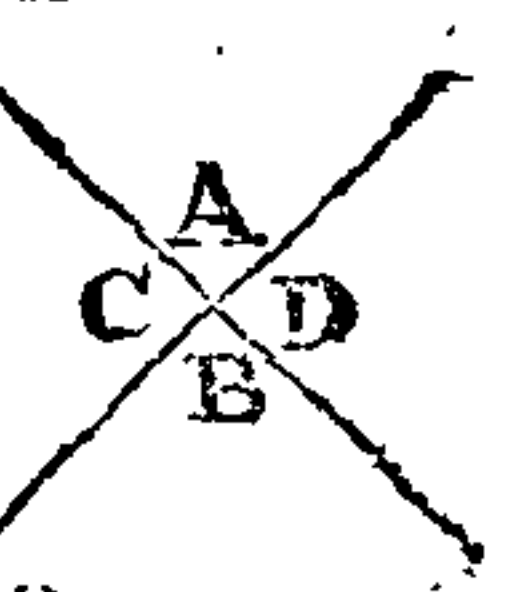
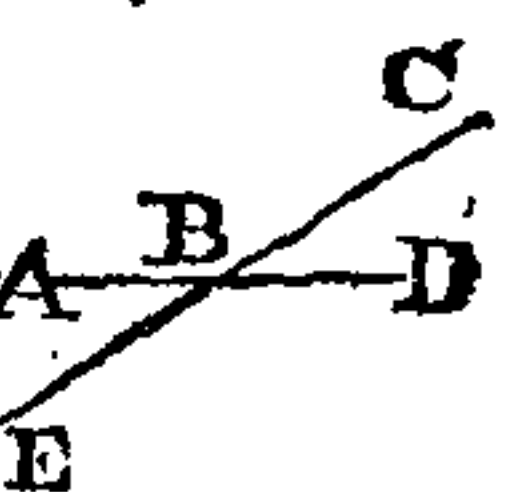
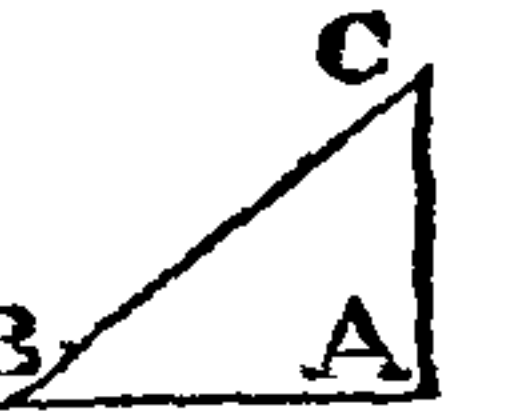
Equal solid ANGLES [Geometry] are such as are contained under plain Angles, equal both in Multitude and Magnitude.

ANGLE of Contact [Geometry] is that which a Circle or other Curve makes with a Tangent at the Point of Contact.

Horned ANGLE [Geometry] an Angle made by a right Line, either a Tangent or a Secant with the Periphery of a Circle.

Homologous ANGLES [Geom.] are such as in two Figures, retain the Order from the first in both Figures OX.

ANGLE at the Periphery [Geometry] is an Angle at the Segment comprehended between the two Chords AB and BD, and stands on the Arch AB.



Ciffoid ANGLE [*Geometry*] the inner Angle which is made by two convex spherical Lines intersecting each other.

Poleoid ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle in the Shape or Figure of an Hatchet.

Sifroid ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle in Form of a Sistrum.

ANGLES [*in Anatomy*] are understood of the Corners of the Eye or *Canthi*, where the upper Eye-lid meets with the under.

ANGLE of a Wall [*Architecture*] is the Point or Corner, where the two Faces or Sides of a Wall meet.

ANGLES [*Astrology*] Certain Houses of a Scheme of the Heavens, the first House or Horoscope is called the Angle of the East, the seventh the Angle of the West, the fourth House the Angle of the North, the tenth House the Angle of the South.

ANGLE of Longitude [*Astronomy*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

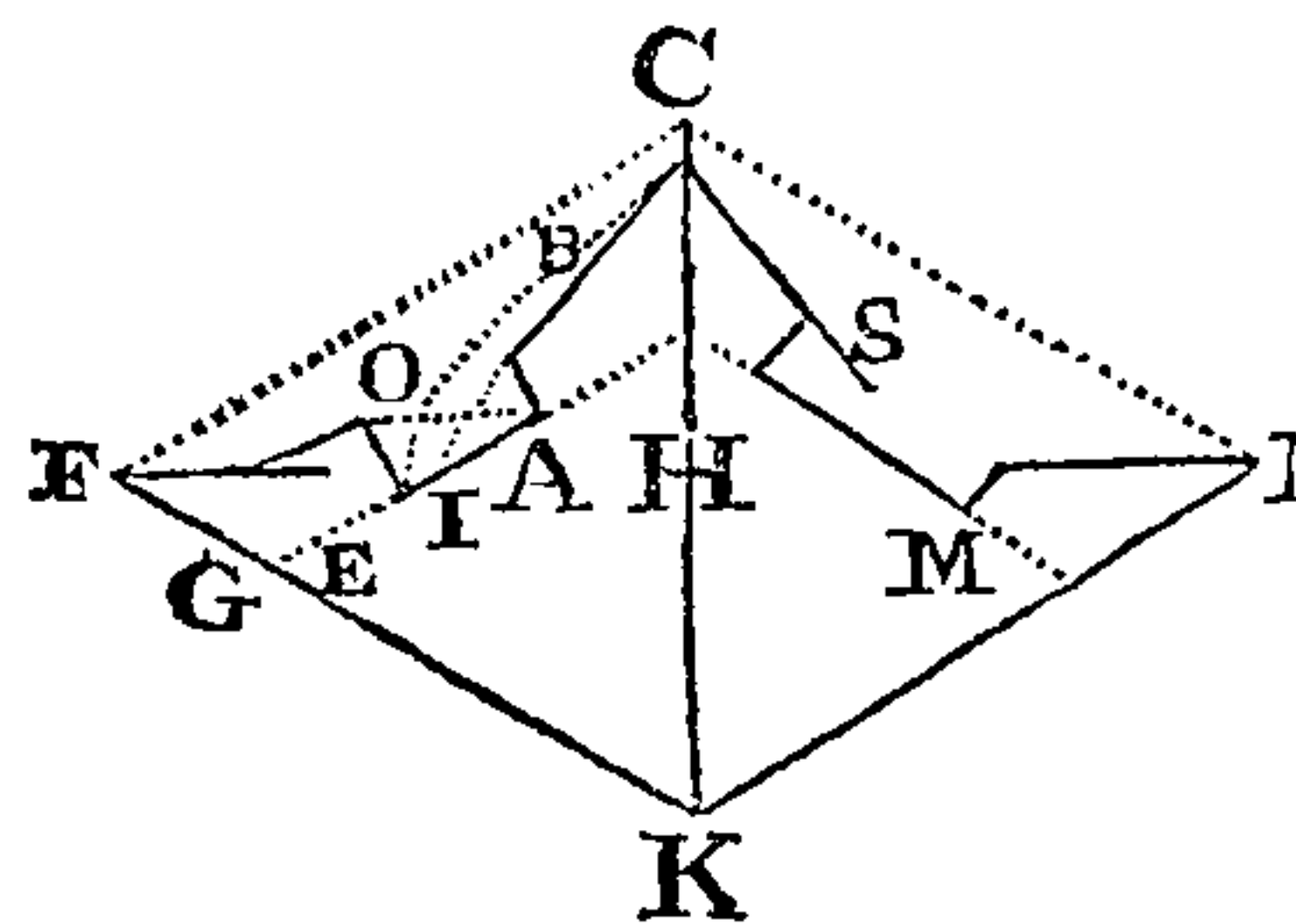
ANGLE of the same Position [*Astronomy*] an Angle that is made by the Meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of the Azimuth or any other great Circle that passes thro' the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Elongation [*Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true Place of the Sun, and the Geocentrick Place of the Planet.

ANGLE of Commutation [*Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true Place of the Sun, seen from the Earth, and the Place of a Planet reduced to the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Incidence [*in Catoptricks*] is the lesser Angle made by an incident Ray of Light with the Plane of a *Speculum*; or if the *Speculum* be concave or convex with a Tangent in the Point of Incidence, or, as others define it, an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on a Body with any Tangent Line of that Body that is next the luminous Body.

ANGLE of Incidence [*in Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by an incident Ray with a Lens or other refracting Surface.



ANGLE of or at the Center [*in Fortif.*] is the Angle G K F, which is formed by the Concurrence of two strait Lines drawn from the Angles of the Figure F C.

ANGLE of the Circumference [*in Fortif.*] is the next Angle made by the Arch, which is

drawn from one Gorge to the other.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [*in Fortification*] is formed by the two Sides of the Counterscarp meeting before the Middle of the Curtain.

ANGLE of the Curtain [*in Fortification*] or the Angle of the Flank B A E is formed by or contained between the Curtain and the Flank in any Piece of Fortification.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defence [*in Fortification*] is the Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements the one with the other.

Diminished ANGLE [*in Fortification*] is the Angle B C F which is formed by the Meeting of the outermost Sides of the Polygon and the Face of the Bastion.

ANGLE of the exterior Figure [*in Fortification*] is the same as the Angle of the Polygon, and is the Angle F C N form'd at the Point of the Bastion C, by the Meeting of the two outermost Sides or Bases of the Polygon F C and C N.

ANGLE of the interior Figure [*in Fortification*] is the Angle G H M, which is formed in H the Center of the Bastion by the Meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure G H and H M.

ANGLE Flanking [*in Fortification*] is the Angle which is made by the two salant Lines of Defence, viz. the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE flanking upwards [*Fortification*] is the Angle G L H formed by the flanking Line and the Curtain.

Flanked ANGLE [*in Fortification*] is the Angle B C S, which is made by the two Faces B C, C S, and is the utmost Part of the Bastion, most expos'd to the Enemy's Batteries, and is therefore called by some the Angle of the Bastion, or the Point of the Bastion.

ANGLE forming the Flank [*Fortification*] is that which consists of one Flank and one Demi-gorge; or it is com-

posed by the Flank and that Side of the Polygon, running from the Flank to the Angle of the Polygon, and were it extended would cross the Bastion.

ANGLE forming the Face [*Fortification*] is an Angle made of one Flank and one Face.

ANGLE of the Moat [*in Fortification*] is an Angle which is made before the Curtain where it is intersected:

Re-entrant ANGLE } [*Fortification*] is an Angle which retires inwards towards the Place.

Salient ANGLE [*Fortification*] is an Angle which advances its Point towards the Field.

ANGLE of the Epaule } [*Fortification*] is the Angle **ANGLE of the Shoulder** } A B C, which is formed by the Lines of the Face B C and the Flank A B.

ANGLE flanking outward } [*Fortification*] is formed by **ANGLE of the Tenaille** } the two Lines salient in the Faces of the two Bastions extended, till they meet in an Angle towards the Curtain; and is that which always carries its Points in towards the Work, and is called also the *Dead Angle* or *Angle of the Moat*.

ANGLE of Elevation [*in Mechanicks*] an Angle comprehended between the Line of Direction of a Projectile, and a horizontal Line.

ANGLE of Direction [*Mechanicks*] an Angle comprehended between the Lines of Direction of two conspiring Forces.

ANGLE of Incidence [*Mechanicks*] an Angle made by the Line of Direction of an impinging Body in the Point of Contact.

ANGLE of Reflection [*Mechanicks*] an Angle made by the Line of Direction of a reflected Body, in the Point of Contact from which it rebounds.

ANGLES of a Battalion [*Military Affairs*] are made by the last Men at the Ends of Ranks and Files.

Front ANGLES [*Military Affairs*] the two last Men of the front Rank.

Rear ANGLES [*Military Affairs*] the two last Men of the Rear Rank.

ANGLE of the East [*in Navigation*] is that Point of the Compass that the Ship sails upon.

Optick ANGLE, is that which is contained or included between two Rays drawn from the extreme Points of an Object to the Center of the Pupil.

ANGLE of Inclination [*Opticks*] is the Angle made by a Ray of Incidence, and the *Axis of Incidence*.

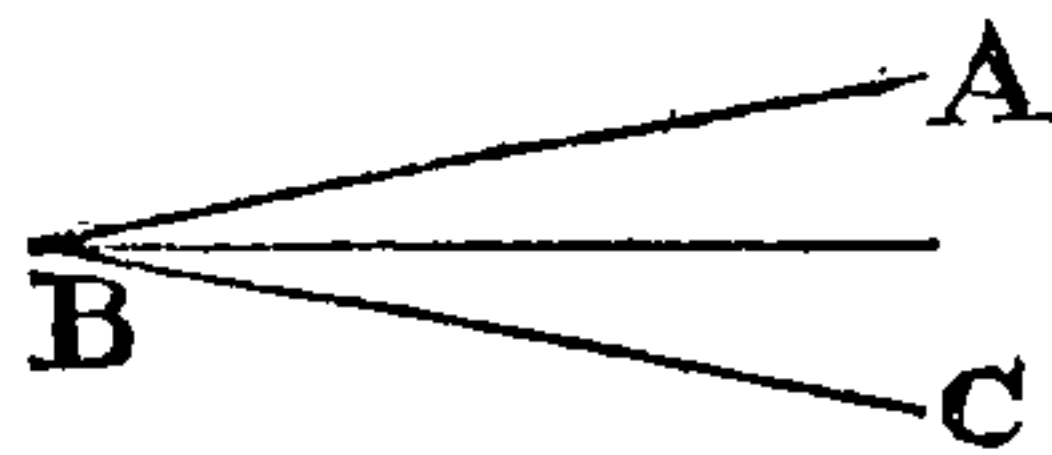
ANGLE of the Interval of two Places [*in Opticks*] an Angle that is subtended by the Lines directed from the Eye.

ANGLE of Reflection [*in Opticks*] is an Angle formed by the reflected Ray, at the Point of Reflection, with the other Part of the Tangent Line.

ANGLE refracted [*in Opticks*] is an Angle between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of Refraction [*Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Ray of Incidence, extended through another Medium (as out of the Air into the Water) and the Ray of Refraction.

Optick ANGLE } [*in Opticks*] is an Angle included between two Rays, drawn from the two extreme Points in an Object to the Center of the Pupil, as A B C, which is comprehended between the Rays A B and B C.



ANGLE [*in Sciagraphy, i. e. Dialling*] an Angle that is made by the strait Line, proceeding from the Sun to the Dial Plane.

To ANGLE [*of Anſel, Sax. an Hook*] to fish with an Angling Rod.

ANGLER [*of Anſel, Sax.*] one who fishes with an Angle.

ANGLIA, that Part of Great Britain, called England.

ANGLICISM [*Anglicismum, L.*] a Diction in the Idiom, or a manner of Speech peculiar to the English Tongue.

ANGLICUS Sudor, i. e. the English Sweat [*with Physicians*] an Epidemical Colliquative Fever, rise in England, such as was once in the Time of Henry VII. L.

ANGOBER, a sort of Pear.

ANGUE'LLS [*with Falconers*] small Worms ejected by Sick Hawks.

ANGUI'GENOUS [*anguigenus, L.*] ingendred or begotten of Serpents.

ANGUI'FER } [*Astronomy*] a Constellation or Clu-
ANGUI'TENESS } ster of Stars, the Figure of which
 on a Globe represents a Man holding a Serpent.

ANGUI'NEAL [*anguineus*, L.] pertaining to an Eel.

ANGUI'NEAL Hyperbola, an Hyperbola of an Eel-like Figure, which cuts its Asymptote with contrary Flexions, and is produced both Ways into contrary Legs.

A'NGUI'SH [*angor*, L. *angoisse*, F.] excessive Pain of Body or Grief of Mind.

A'NGULAR [*angularis*, L.] pertaining to, or having Angles or Corners.

A'NGULARNESS [*angulaire*, F. *angularis*, L.] having Corners.

A'NGULAR Motion [*Mechanicks*] a Compound sort of Motion, wherein the moveable both slides and revolves at the same Time.

ANGULAR Motion [with *Astronomers*] is the Increase of the Distance of any two Planets, revolving round any Body as the common Center of Motion.

ANGULA'RITY [of *angularis*, L.] the Corneredness, the having Nooks and Corners.

ANGULO'SITY [with *Philosophers*] the Quality of that which has several or many Angles.

ANGUST [*angustus*, L.] narrow.

ANGU'STNESS, [of *angustus*, L.] Narrowness, Straitness.

ANGU'STITY [of *angustitas*, L.] Straitness or Narrowness of Place; also Straitness of Circumstances, Poverty, &c.

ANHALTI'NA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that promote Respiration.

ANHELA'TION, a Painting, a Difficulty of Breathing; Shortness of Breath, L.

ANHELITUS, a Shortness and Thickness of Breath, as in an *Asthma*.

ANHELO'SE [*anhelosus*] fetching Breath quick and short; Puffing and Blowing.

ANHELO'TH [in *Old Law*] a Term used to signify that every one should pay his respective Part and Share, as *Scot* and *Lot*, according to the Custom of the Country.

ANICE'TUM [*Anixis*, Gr.] Anise-seeds.

ANIE'NTED, made void, frustrated.

ANIL, the Plant from which *Indigo* is procured.

ANI'LENES } [*anilitas*] the being a very old Wo-
ANI'LITY } man.

A'NIMA, the Breath, also the Principle of Life in the rational, sensitive or vegetative Soul, L.

ANIMA gummi, an *Ethiopian* and *Indian* Gum, like *Frankincense*.

A'NIMA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and

ANIMATO } Spirit, and is much the same as *vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA Hepatis [with *Chymists*] *Sal Martis*, i. e. Salt of Iron or Steel.

ANIMA articulorum [with *Physicians*] *Hermodystils*, so called, because of their Efficacy in Disorders of the Joints.

ANIMA Pulmonum [with *Physicians*] *Crocus* or *Saffron*, so called on account of its being good for the Lungs.

ANIMA Saturni [i. e. the Soul of Lead] the Extract of Lead, L.

ANIMA Mundi, called by *Plato* ψυχή τῶ κόσμου, the Soul of the World, or of the Universe [with *Naturalists*] is a certain pure, Ethereal Substance or Spirit, which is diffused through the Mass of the World, which informs, actuates and unites the divers Parts of it into one great, perfect, organical or vital Body.

The Modern *Platonists* explain the *Anima Mundi* to be a certain Ethereal, Universal Spirit; which exists perfectly pure in the Heavens, but pervading Elementary Bodies on Earth, and intimately mixing with all the minute Atoms of it, assumes somewhat of their Nature, and thence becomes of a peculiar kind.

Some again define it to be a certain ignifick Virtue, or vivifick Heat infused into the Chaos and disseminated through the whole Frame of it, for the Conservation, Nutrition and Vivification of it.

A'NIMABLE [*animabilis* L.] that hath Life or Breath.

A'NIMABLENESS [of *animabilis*] the having Life.

ANIMADVE'RSION, a serious Consideration and Reflection upon any Matter, also a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE [of *animadvertere*, L.] considering or reflecting.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS [of *animus* and *advertere*, L.] the animadversive Faculty.

To **ANIMADVE'RT** [*animadvertere*, L.] to turn or bend the Mind to any Thing; to observe, to take Notice of; also to remark.

A'NIMAL, i. e. a living Creature is by some defined to be a Being, which besides the Power of growing, increasing and producing its Like (which Vegetables also have) is further endowed with Sensation and spontaneous Motion.

ANIMAL, Adj. [*animalis*, L.] pertaining to living Creatures or to Life.

ANIMAL Faculty [with *Philosophers*] is defined to be that Faculty by which a Man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind, as Imagination, Reasoning, Memory.

ANIMAL Secretion [in *Medicine*] is the Act whereby the divers Juices of the Body are separated or secreted from the common Mass of Blood by Means of the Glands.

ANIMAL Motion, is the same that is called Muscular Motion.

ANIMAL Part of Man [with *Moralists*, L.] the sensible fleshy Part in Opposition to the rational Part, which is the Understanding.

ANIMAL Spirits, a fine subtil Juice or Humour in Animal Bodies, supposed to be the great Instrument of Muscular Motion, Sensation, &c.

ANIMA'LITY } [*animalitas*, L.] the animal Faculty.

A'NIMALNESS }

ANIMA'LCULA [a Diminutive of *Animal*] a Minute Creature, scarce discernible by the naked Eye; but may be discovered by the help of a Microscope in most Liquors, but there are prodigious Numbers in black Pepper Water, and Water in which Wheat, &c. have been steeped for four or five Days, also in human Seed.

To **A'NIMATE** [*animatum*, L.] to give Life; to enliven or quicken; also to encourage, to hearten, to abet, egg or set on.

A'NIMATED Mercury [with *Chymists*] Quicksilver impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, so as to render it capable of growing hot when mixt with Gold.

ANIMATE [*animatus*, L.] animated, endued with Life, in Contradistinction to inanimate, or such Things as have not Life.

ANIMATED Needle, a Needle touched with a Loadstone.

ANIMATE Power [*Mechanicks*] is used to signify a Power in Man or Brute in Contradistinction to an inanimate one, as that of Springs, Weights, &c.

A'NIMATENESS [of *animé*, F. *animatus*, L.] the being animated.

ANIMA'TION, the informing, furnishing or supplying an Animal Body with a Soul. As a Fœtus or Child in the Womb, is said to be come to its Animation, when it begins to act like a true living Creature, or after the Mother (according to the usual Expression) is quick.

ANIME' [in *Heraldry*] is when the Eyes, &c. of any rapacious Creature are born of a different Tincture from the Creature it self.

ANIMO'DAR [with *Astrologers*] one of the Methods some use of rectifying Nativities, as to find out artificially the exact Minute ascending at a Person's Birth.

ANIMO'SE [*animosus*, L.] courageous; also stomachful.

ANIMO'SENESS [*animosité*, F. *animositas*, L.] the having an Animosity.

ANIMO'SITY [*animositas*, L.] Quarrel, Contention, Heart-burning, &c.

AN JOUR and WAST [*Law Term*] a Forfeiture when a Man has committed *Petty Treason* and *Felony*, and has Lands held of some common Person, which shall be seized for the King, and remain in his Hands a Year and a Day, next after the Attainder, and then the Trees shall be pulled up, the Houses razed and pulled down, and the Pasture and Meadows ploughed up; except he to whom the Lands should come by Escheat or Forfeiture, redeem it of the King.

ANISCA'LPTOR, i. e. the *Arse-scratcher* } [*Anatomy*] a
ANISCA'LPTORIS Musculi par } Muscle cal-

led also *Latissimus dorsi*; from its Largeness, q. d. the broadest of the Back, a Pair of Muscles, so called from that Action that is performed by the help of it, it serving to draw the Arm backwards and downwards.

A'NISUM [*Anisum*, Gr.] Anise, a fragrant Herb, L.

A'NKER [at *Amsterdam*] a liquid Measure, the 4th Part of the *Aein*, containing two *Stekans*, each *Stekan* containing sixteen *Mingles*, the *Mingle* two *Paris* Pints.

A'NKRED [*Heraldry*] a sort of Cross born in Coats of Arms, the Ends of which are in the Shape of the Flook of an Anchor.

ANKY'-

ANKY'LOSIS [*Ἀγκύλωσις* of *ἀγκύλη*, Gr. a *Callus* in a *Juncture*] a Disease in the *Junctures* of an human Body, where the nervous *Liquor* which should lubricate the *Bones*, growing too thick clog them up, and as it were cement them within one another.

A'NNALES, Histories or Chronicles of Things done, from Year to Year, *L.*

ANNALES [*Old Records*] Yearlings or young Cattle of the first Year, *L.*

ANNA'LIST, a Writer of Annals.

A'NNALS [*annales*, *L.*] annual or yearly Chronicles, or a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages, that happen in a Kingdom or Republick from Year to Year. Annals are different from History in this Respect, because History descants on the Events and the Causes of them.

A'NNATS ? [the First-Fruits of Ecclesiastical Benefices, being the Value of one Year's Profit formerly paid to the Pope, but now to the King.]

ANNE'AL [probably of on-ælan, *Sax.* to burn, &c.] a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, and used in Dying, Painting, &c.

ANNEA'LING, a Method or Art of baking of Glass, so that the Colour may penetrate quite through it; also a particular Way of baking Tiles.

To **ANNE'X** [*annexum*, of *annektare*, *L.*] to join or unite one Thing with another.

ANNEXA'TION [in *Law*] the uniting of Land or Rents to the Crown.

ANENTED, *See* aniented.

To **ANNI'HILATE** [*annihilatum*, *L.*] to reduce or bring any created Being to nothing; to utterly destroy it.

ANNIHILA'TION, a reducing a Substance to nothing, &c. or a total destroying or taking away its Existence, *L.*

ANNI NUBILES [in *Law*] the marriageable Age of a Virgin, before which Time she is said to be *infra nubilem annos*, the Time is at twelve Years of Age.

ANNIVE'RSARY [*anniversarius*, *L.*] done annually or every Year at a certain Time, celebrated every Year.

An **ANNIVE'RSARY** [with *Romanists*] a yearly Obit or Service said by a Popish Priest once every Year, for a Person deceased.

ANNIVERSARY Days [with the ancient *Anglo-Saxons*] certain Days appointed to be observed solemnly, yearly in Commemoration of the Death or Martyrdom of Saints; also Days at the Return of the Year, People used to pray for the Souls of their Friends deceased; which Custom the *Romanists* still retain.

ANNO DOMINI [*i.e.* in the Year of our Lord] that Computation of Time, from the Birth of our Saviour, which is used from the Date of publick Deeds and Writings in *England*, with the Addition of the Year of the King's Reign.

ANNOI'SANCE [in *Law*] Nuisance, a Hurt or Offence either to a publick Place, as a high Way, Bridge or common River, or to a private one by laying any Thing that may breed Infection; by encroaching or the like.

ANNOISANCE, the Name of a Writ brought upon this Transgression.

ANNO' LIS [in *America*] an Animal about the Bigness of a *Lizard*, whose Skin is of a yellowish Colour. It continually proles about the Cottages for Food in the Day Time, and lies under Ground at Night, making a loud Noise.

ANNO'SITY [*annositas*, *L.*] Agedness.

ANNO'TATION, an Observation, a Remark, &c. *L.*

To **ANNO'Y** [probably of *nuire*, *F.* to hurt, damage, &c.] to endamage, hurt, prejudice, to be offensive in Smell.

ANNOY'ANCE, Offensiveness in Smell; also Damage, Prejudice.

ANNUA'LIA, Oblations made by the Relations of deceased Persons, on the Day of their Deaths every Year, which Day our Forefathers called the *Tear's Day*, or *Tear's Mind*, on which Mass was solemnly celebrated.

A'NNUAL Pension [in *Law*] a Writ by which the King, having an annual Pension due to him from an Abbot or Prior for any of his Chaplains, used to demand it, &c.

A'NNUAL [*annuus*, *L.*] that comes every Year, yearly.

ANNUAL Leaves [*Botany*] such as put forth in the Spring of the Year, &c. but perish in the Winter.

ANNUAL Equation [*Astronomy*] is the Equation of the mean Motion of the Sun and Moon, and of the Apogee and Nodes.

ANNUA'LA, a yearly Stipend; anciently assigned to a Priest for observing the Anniversary or saying continued Masses one Year for the Soul of the deceased Person.

ANNUALS [with *Botanists*] Plants that are to be

raised Year by Year; such as die away in the Winter.

ANNUATES Musculi [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles so called, because they cause the Head to nod directly forward, they are seated at the Root of the transverse *Vertebra* of the Back.

ANNU'ITY [of *annuus*, *L.* yearly] a yearly Income or Rent that is to be paid for Term of Life; an *Annuity* is different from a *Rent* only in this, that the former only charges the Granter or his Heirs, whereas a *Rent* is payable out of Land.

Dr. *Halley* in his Observations on the *Breslaw* Bills of Mortality, shews that it is 80 to 1 a Person of 25 Years of Age does not die in a Year; that it is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to one that a Man of 40 lives 7 Years; and that one of 30 may reasonably expect to live 27 or 28 Years: So great a Difference there is between the Life of Man at different Ages; that it is 100 to 1, if one of 20 lives out a Year; and but 38 to 1, that one of 50 does so.

When and from some other Observations he has constructed the following Tables, shewing the Value of Annuities from every 5th Year of Life to the 70th.

Age	Y. Pur.	Age	Y. Pur.
1—10,	28	40—10,	57
5—13,	40	45—9,	91
10—13,	44	50—9,	21
15—13,	33	55—8,	51
20—12,	78	60—7,	61
25—12,	27	65—6,	54
30—11,	72	70—5,	32
35—11,	12		

To **ANNU'L** [of *annuller*, *F.* of *nullus*, *L.* none] to abolish, to repeal, to make void.

A'NNULAR [*annularis*, *L.*] pertaining to a Ring.

ANNULAR Cartilage [in *Anatomy*] the second Cartilage or Gristle of the Top of the Wind-pipe or *Larynx*, encompassed by it, as it were by a Ring.

ANNULAR Ligament [*Anatomy*] a strong Ligament encompassing the *Carpus* or Wrist after the manner of a Bracelet.

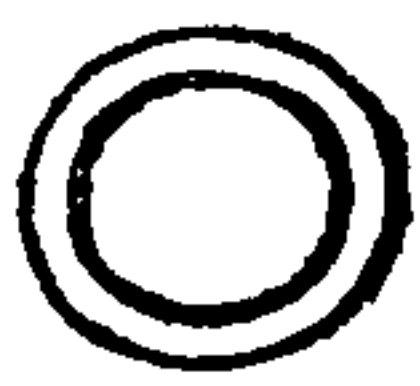
ANNULA'RIS Digitus, the Ring Finger, that which is betwixt the Middle Finger and the Little Finger, *L.*

ANNULARIS Processus [with *Anatomists*] a certain Bunch or Knob made by the meeting of the *Processes* of the *Medulla Oblongata*, under its Side, *L.*

A'NNULARIS Protuberantia [*Anatomy*] that Part of the human Brain that lies between the *Cerebellum* and the two backward *Prominences*, or Parts bunching out.

ANNULA'RY [*annularis*, *L.*] like, with or in the Form of a Ring.

A'NNULET [in *Heraldry*] a small Ring, which, being a Mark of Distinction, the 5th Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms, as



ANNULETS [with *Architects*] are small square Parts, turned about in the *Corinthian Capital*, under the Quarter Round or *Echinus*, others define an *Annulet* to be a narrow flat Moulding, which is common to other Parts of a Column the *Bases*, &c. as well as the Capital; and is the same Member which sometime is called the *Fillet*, a *Listel*, a *Coincture*, a *Liste*, a *Tince*, a *Square*, a *Rabit* and a *Supercilium*.

To **ANNU'LL** to abolish an Act, Procedure, Sentence, &c.

To **ANNU'MERATE** [*annumerare*, *L.*] to reckon in to the Number.

ANNUMERA'TION, a putting to the Number, *L.*

ANNUNCIA'DA, as Knights of the *Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood in *Savoy*, instituted in Memory of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, instituted by *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, *Anno Dom.* 1350.

To **ANNUN'CIATE** [*annunciatum*, *L.*] to bring Tidings to.

ANNU'NTIATE ? a Denomination that is common to **ANNUNTIA'DA** several Orders, both Religious and Military among the *Roman Catholics*, so named on Account of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*.

ANNUNCIA'TION, the Delivery of a Message, it is generally applied to the Tidings that the Angel brought to the Virgin *Mary*, concerning the Incarnation of *Jesus Christ*.

The Feast of the ANNUNTIATION, Lady-day, the 25th of March.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Years 63 and 81, of which there went a Notion that Men must needs die; the two Numbers consist of Nines, as seven times Nine is 63, nine times Nine is 81.

ANODY'NE [*Ἀνοδύνη* of *a* privat. and *ᾠδύνη*, Pain, Gr.] a Medicine which either alleviates or quite takes away Pain called also a *Paregorick*.

ANOI'SANCE } [of *Nuisance*, F.] any Injury, Damage
NOI'SANCE } or Hurt done to a publick Place,
NU'SANCE } Bridge, Highway, &c. or to a private one by Encroachment, by laying in it any Thing that may breed Infection, &c.

ANOMALISM [*Ἀνομαλισμὸς*, Gr.] an Irregularity.

ANOMALI'STICAL Year [*Astronomy*] is the Space of Time wherein the Earth passes through her Orbit.

ANO'MALOUS [*Ἀνόμαλος*, of *a* neg. and *ᾠμαλος* equal] out of Rule, irregular, uneven, unequal, that deviates from the true Order and Method.

ANOMA'LY [*Ἀνομαλία*, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declension of Nouns, &c. *Gram.*

ANO'MALY [with *Astrologers*] an Inequality in the Motions of the Planets.

ANO'MALY [in *Astronomy*] the Distance of a Planet from the *Aphelion* or *Apogee*; or an Irregularity in the Motion of a Planet, whereby it deviates from the *Aphelion* or *Apogee*.

ANOMALY of a Planet mean or equal [in the *New Astronomy*] is the *Area*, which is contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

Mean ANOMALY of the Sun or Planet [with *Astronomers*] is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, between the mean Place of it, and its *Apogee*. In the *Modern Astronomy* it is the Time wherein the Planet moves from the *Aphelion* to the mean Place or Point of its Orbit.

The true ANOMALY of the Center [*Astronomy*] an Arch of the *Zodiack* bounded by the true Motion of the Center, in the *New Astronomy* it is an Arch of the *Eccentrick Circle*, included between the *Aphelion*, and a Right Line, drawn through the Center of the Planet perpendicular to the Line of the *Apsides*.

ANOMALY of the Eccentrick [*New Astronomy*] an Arch of the Eccentrick Circle included between the *Aphelion*, and a Right Line drawn through the Center of the Planet perpendicular to the Line of the *Apsides*.

True or equated ANOMALY [*Astronomy*] is the Angle at the Sun which a Planet's Distance from the *Aphelium* appears under; or it is the Angle at the *Area* taken proportional to the Time in which the Planet moves from the mean Place to its *Aphelion*.

ANO'MALY of the Orbit [*Astronomy*] is the Arch or Distance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

ANO'MEANS [of *a* and *ᾠμοῖος* similar or like, *q. d.* dissimilar, Gr.] a Name by which a Sect of pure *Arians* were call'd.

ANO'MPHALOS [of *a* privat. and *ᾠμφαλός*, Gr. a Navel] one who is without a Navel, as our first Parents *Adam* and *Eve* are supposed to have been created, not standing in need of Nourishment that way.

ANOMEO'MERES [of *a* neg. *ᾠμοῖος* and *μέρος*, Gr. a Particle] that which consists of several and different Particles.

ANO'NIS [in *Botany*] the Herb Cammock, or Rest Harrow, *L.*

ANO'NIUM, Archangel, or Dead Nettle, an Herb, *L.*

ANO'NYMAL } [of *ᾠώνυμος*, Gr.] nameless, or with-

ANO'NYMOUS } out a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS Spirit [with *Chymists*] a kind of Spirit that may be separated from Tar, &c. and several sorts of Wood, the same as *neutral* or *adiaphorous Spirit*.

ANOREXI'A [*ἀνορεξία*, of *ἀρεξίω* to desire, Gr.] a Want of Appetite, a loathing of Meat caused by an ill Disposition of the Stomach.

A'NSA, the Handle of a Cup or other Vessel, *L.*

A'NSÆ } [with *Astronomers*] are those apparently pro-

A'NSÆ } minent Parts of the Ring of the Planet *Saturn*, discovered in the opening of it, and seeming like Handles to the Body of the Planet.

ANSERI'NA [*Botany*] Wild Tansey.

A'NSCOTE [in ancient *Law Books*] the same as *Angild*.

ANSPE'SA'DES [of *lanfa spezzada*, Ital. *i. e.* a broken Lance] in the *French Foot-Soldiery*, a sort of inferior Officers above common Centinels, yet below Corporals.

An A'NSWER [an'ypene, *Sax.*] a Response.

To A'NSWER [an'yparian, *Sax.*] to give an Answer or Response; also to be proportionate.

A'NSWERABLE [of an'ypene, *Sax.* and *able*] obliged to answer to a Thing; also accountable for or to; also that has the same Relation to; also proportionable.

ANT [anet, *Sax.*] an Insect so call'd, also an Emet or Pissmire.

A'NTA } [with *ancient Architects*] a square Column or
A'NTE } Pilaster placed at the Corners of the Walls of Temples, &c.

ANTACHA'TES [of *ἀντι ἀχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Agate kind, which being burnt, sends forth a Scent, Myrrh.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *Anti Acida*, *i. e.* against Acids] like certain Things which destroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*ἀνταγωνιστής*, of *αντι* and *ἀγωνίζω*, to strive, Gr.] one that strives for the Mastery against, or out-vies another; an Adversary; also a Disputant who opposes another in arguing.

ANTA'GONIST } [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle that

ANTAGONISTA } has an opposite Situation to another, or a contrary Function, as the *Abductor* of the *Cubitus*, which serves to pull the Arm back, and the *Adductor* that stretches it out.

ANTANA'CLASIS [*ἀντανάκλασις* of *ἀντι* and *ἀνακλάω*, to strike back again, Gr.] a reflecting or beating back.

ANTANACLASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Word spoken in one Sense is handsomely turn'd to another.

ANTANAGO'GE [*ἀνταναγωγή*, of *ἀντι* against, and *ἀγώγος* a Leader, Gr.] properly a going forth to meet an Enemy; also a producing on the contrary Side.

ANTANAGO'GE [with *Rhetoricians*, &c.] a Figure when the Orator not being able to answer the Accusation of an Adversary, returns the Charge by loading him with the same Crime.

ANTAPHRODITICKS [of *ἀντι* against, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. *Venus*] Medicines against the Venereal Disease.

ANTAPHRODITICK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀφροδισιός*, Gr. Venereal] Antivenereal; a Term apply'd to such Medicaments as cool or extinguish Venereal Desires.

ANTA'POCHA [of *ἀντι* and *ἀποχή*, Gr.] the Counterpart of a Deed or Writing; a Counter-bond.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [*ἀνταπόδοσις*, of *ἀντι* against, *ἀπό* from, and *δίδωμι*, Gr. to give] a returning or paying on the other Side, or by Turns.

ANTAPODOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] the Counterpart or Clause of a Similitude answering to the former, as the *Ground is improv'd by Tillage*, so is the *Mind by good Discipline*.

ANTA'RCTICK [of *ἀντι* and *ἄρκτος* the Bear, Gr.] against the Bear or Northern, as

ANTARCTICK Pole [*Astronomy*] the Southern Pole or End of the Earth's Axis, exactly opposite to the North or Arctic Pole.

ANTA'RES [with *Astronomers*] the Scorpion's Heart, a fixt Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation *Scorpio*, in Longitude 45 Degrees 13 Minutes, Latitude 4 Deg. 27 Min.

ANTA'RCTICK Circle [with *Astronomers*] one of the lesser Circles of the Globe or Sphere, which is described 23 Degrees and a half from the Antarctic or South

ANTARTHRI'TICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἀρθευτικός*, Gr.] Remedies good against the Gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ᾠσθμητικός*, Gr.] Remedies against the Phthisick or Shortness of Breath.

A'NTEACTS [*Ante acta*, *L.*] Past Acts.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, a walking before, *L.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS [*antecedaneus*, *L.*] going before.

ANTECE'DENCE [*antecedens*, *L.*] a going before, *L.*

ANTECEDENCE [with *Astronomers*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the usual Course or Order of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, it is said to be in *Antecedence* or *Antecedentia*, as when it moves from *Taurus* to *Aries*; but if it moves from *Aries* to *Taurus*, and so to *Gemini*, they say it goes in *Consequence* or *Consequentia*.

ANTECE'DENT [*antecedens*, *L.*] foregoing, going before in Time.

ANTECEDENT [with *Grammarians*] a Word to which the Relative refers, as *the Man who*.

ANTECEDENT [with *Logicians*] is the first Proposition of an Enthymeme, or a Syllogism that consists but of two Members.

ANTECEDENT Decree, a Decree preceding some other Decree, or some Action of the Creature, or the Prevision of that Action.

ANTECEDENTS of the Ratio [with *Mathematicians*] is the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion, or that which is compared to another. Thus if the Ratio or Proportion

portion were of B to C, or 8 to 16, B or 8 is the Antecedent, and G or 6 the Consequent.

ANTECEDENT [with *Physicians*] those Signs or Symptoms of Disorder that are observed before a Disease.

ANTECEDENTIA [Astronomy] when a Planet appears to move Westward contrary to the Order or Course of the Signs, it is said to move in *Antecedentia*.

ANTECESSOR, one who goes before or leads another, L.

A'NTECHAMBER } [of *ante Camera*, L.] an outer Chamber before the principal Chamber of an Apartment, where Servants wait, and Strangers stay, till the Person is at Leisure to whom they would speak.

ANTECURSOR, a Forerunner, L.

A'NTEDATE, an older Date than ought to be.

To ANTEDATE [of *antedater*, F.] to date a Letter, Bond, or other Writing, before the Time.

ANTEDILUVIAN [antediluvianus, of *ante* before and *diluvium* the Flood, L.] pertaining to the Time before Noah's Flood.

ANTEDILUVIANS [Antediluviani, L.] those Generations from Adam that were before Noah's Flood; and *e contra*, the Descendants from Noah are called *Postdiluvians*.

ANTEDILUVIAN EARTH, is the Earth that then was, before it was destroy'd by the Flood, and which the Ingenious and Learned Dr. Thomas Burnet conceives to have been very different from ours in Form, Constitution, Figure, and Situation, that it was round, smooth, even and uniform.

But Dr. Woodward, on the contrary, in his *Natural History of the Earth*, undertakes to prove,

1. That the Face of the Earth was not as Dr. Burnet imagines, *smooth, even and uniform*, but as it now is, unequal, distinguished into Mountains and Dales, and having a Sea, Lakes and Rivers; that the Sea was then salt as ours is; that it was then subject to Tides, and possess'd nearly the same Space that it now does; that the antediluvian Earth was stock'd with Animals, Metals, Minerals, &c. that it had the same Position with respect to the Sun that our Earth now hath, and that of consequence there was the same Succession of Weather, and the same Vicissitudes of Seasons that are at present.

ANTEJURAMENTUM [in *Old Times*] an Oath which the Accuser was obliged to take before the Trial to prosecute the accused, and that the accused was oblig'd to make Oath on the very Day he was to undergo the Ordeal, that he was innocent of the Fact which he was charged with. If the Accuser failed, the Criminal was set at Liberty; if the accused, he was suppos'd to be guilty.

A'NTELOPE, a kind of Deer that has wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN [antemeridianus, L.] pertaining to the Time before Mid-day or Noon.

ANTEMETICKS [of *ἀντι* and *μετिका*, Gr.] Medicines against Vomiting.

ANTEDEIXIS [of *ἀντι* and *δείξιμι*, Gr.] a contrary Indication, Sign or Symptom of a Disease, forbidding that to be used which before seem'd to be proper by a former Indication.

ANTEPAGMENTA } [with *Ancient Architects*] the Jaumbs of a Door, the Lintels of a Window.

A'NTEPAST [of *ante* before, and *pastus*, L. fed] a Fore-taste.

ANTEPENULTIMA [with *Grammarians*] the third Syllable of a Word from the End, or the last Syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICKS [of *ἀντι* against, and *ἐπιλεπτικός*, Gr.] Remedies against Convulsions.

To A'NTEPONE [anteponere, L.] to put or set before.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS [with *Logicians*] certain previous Matters necessary to be known before-hand, in order to the better understanding, or a more clear and easy Apprehension of the Doctrine of Predicaments or Categories, as Definitions of univocal, equivocal, and demonstrative Terms.

ANTERIDES [ἀντίρριδες, Gr.] a Name given by ancient Architects to Buttresses against Walls, to bear up the Building.

A'NTERIOR } something before another, especially

ANTERIOUR } in respect of Place, L.

ANTERIORITY [anteriorité, F. of L.] Priority of Time.

A'NTEROS [probably of ἀντίρρις, Gr.] the best sort of Amethyst, a precious Stone.

A'NTES [Husbandry] the foremost or uttermost Ranks of Vines, L.

A'NTES [with *Architects*] Pillars or vast great Stones set to underprop the Front of a Building; also those square Pilasters which anciently were placed at the Corners of the Walls of Temples.

ANTESTATURE [in *Fortifications*] a small Retrenchment made of Palisadoes, or Sacks of Earth set up in Haste in order to dispute the Remainder of a Piece of Ground, Part of which hath already been gained by the Enemy.

ANTHE'DON [ἀνθιδων, Gr.] a kind of Medlar-tree, which bears a Flower like that of an Almond-tree, and is delicious Fruit.

ANTHE'LIX [of *ἀντι* and *ἑλιξ*, Gr.] the Protuberance or Knob of the Ear, or the inner Circle of the Auricle, called thus on account of its Opposition to the outer Circle, called the *Helix*.

ANTHELMINTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *ἑλμινθος*, Gr. a Worm] Medicines which destroy Worms in human Bodies.

A'NTHEM [Anthema, Ital. q. of ἀνθυμνος, Gr.] a Church Song, performed in a Cathedral, &c. by the Choristers, divided into two Chorus's, who sing alternately.

A'NTHEMIS [ἀνθεμις, Gr.] the Herb Camomile.

A'NTHERA [in *Pharmacy*] the yellow Part that is in the middle of a Rose; also a Salve of a bright orient Colour; also a kind of Medicine for a Sore.

A'NTHERÆ [in *Botany*] those little Tufts or Knobs which grow on the Tops of the Stamina of Flowers.

ANTHESPHORIA [of ἀνθος a Flower, and φέρω I carry, Gr.] a Festival celebrated in Sicily in Honour of Proserpine, in Memory of the Goddess being forced away by Pluto while she was gathering Flowers in the Fields.

ANTHETERIA [ἀνθετήρια, Gr.] a Festival celebrated by the Athenians in Honour of Bacchus.

ANTHOLOGION [ἀνθολόγιον, of ἀνθος a Flower, and λόγος, Gr.] a Church Book; also a Breviary or Mass Book, with the Offices to Christ, the Virgin Mary, Saints and Martyrs.

ANTHOLOGY [ἀνθολογία, of ἀνθος a Flower, λόγος a Word, or λέγω to gather, Gr.] a Treatise of Flowers, or a Collection of Flowers; also a Collection of Greek Epigrams.

St. A'NTHONY'S Fire, See Erysipelas.

ANTHO'RA } [with *Botanists*] the Plant Healing

ANTI'THORA } Wolf's Bane.

A'NTHOS [ἀνθος, Gr.] a Flower, but appropriated by way of Excellency to Rosemary Flowers.

ANTHOPHYLLI [in *Botany*] a large sort of Cloves.

ANTHRACITES [of ἀνθραξ, Gr.] a precious Stone in which appears as it were Sparks of Fire.

ANTHRACOSIS [ἀνθρακώσις, of ἀνθραξ a Coal, Gr.] a Distemper in the Eyes caused by a corrosive Ulcer, accompanied with a general Swelling of the Parts about the Eye.

ANTHRA'COTHEI'OSALENI'TRUM [of ἀνθραξ a Coal, θάον Sulphur, αλς Salt, and νίτρον Nitre, Gr.] all the Ingredients of Gunpowder.

A'NTHRAX [ἀνθραξ, Gr.] a live Coal; a Carbuncle Swelling surrounded with fiery, sharp and painful Swellings, which as it were burns the Skin.

ANTHROPOLOGY [of ἀνθρωπος a Man, and λόγος Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse, or a Description of a Man or Man's Body and Soul.

ANTHROPOLOGY [in *Theology*] a Way of speaking of God after the manner of Men, by attributing to him human Parts, as Hands, Eyes, &c.

ANTHRO'POMANCY [of ἀνθρωπος and μαντήα Divination, Gr.] Divination performed by inspecting the Viscera of a deceased Person.

ANTHROPOMETRIA [of ἀνθρωπος, and μετρέω, Gr. to measure] the Consideration of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHITICAL, of or pertaining to Anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES [ἀνθρωπομορφίται, of ἀνθρωπος and μορφή, Gr. Form] Hereticks who attributed to God the Figure of a Man.

ANTHROPOMORPHUS [ἀνθρωπομόρφος, Gr.] the Mandrake, a kind of Plant.

ANTHROPA'THY [ἀνθρωποπαθεία, of ἀνθρωπος and παθή, Gr. Passion] a being endu'd with the Affections and Passions of Men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI [ἀνθρωποφαγί, of ἀνθρωπος and φάγειν, Gr. to eat] Men-Eaters, Cannibals or Savages who eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, the Act of eating Man's or human Flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of ἀνθρώπος and σοφία Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHYPNOTICS [of ἀντι and ὕπνος, Gr. Sleep] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACA [of ἀντι and ὑποχονδρία, Gr.] Medicines good against Diseases of the Hypochondria.

ANTHYPOPHORA [ἀνθυποφορά, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, in which the Objections and Insinuations that an Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTERICKS [of ἀντι and ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] Remedies against Hysterick Passions, or Fits of the Mother.

A'NTI [in *Affairs of Literature*] Pieces written by way of Answer to others, whose Names are commonly annexed to the *Anti*.

ANTI'ADES [ἀντιάδες, Gr.] the Glandules or Kernels usually call'd the *Almonds* of the Ears, also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODITICKS [of ἀντι and Ἀφροδίτη *Venus*, Gr.] Remedies for allaying the Heat of Lust.

ANTIARTHRITICKS [of ἀντι and ἀρθρίτις, Gr. the Gout] Remedies against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMATICKS [of ἀντι and ἄσθμα, Gr.] Remedies against the Asthma.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [of ἀντι and ἄξιωμα, Gr.] that which opposes or contradicts any known Axiom.

ANTIBACCHUS [in *Ancient Poetry*] a Foot that has the two first Syllables long, and the third short.

ANTIBALLO'MENE [of ἀντι and βάλλω, Gr.] Medicines that are of alike or equal Strength.

ANTICARDIUM [of ἀντι and καρδία, Gr. the Heart] the little Hollow at the Bottom of the Breast, commonly called the Pit of the Stomach.

ANTICHACHECTICKS [of ἀντι and καχεξία, an ill Disposition, Gr.] Remedies for correcting the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICARDIUM [ἀντικαρδίον, Gr.] the Pit of the Stomach or Heart-pit.

A'NTICHAMBER, See *Antechamber*.

A'NTICHEIR [of ἀντι instead of, and χεῖρ of the Hand, Gr.] the Thumb, so called because it is of as much Use as the rest of the Hand.

ANTICHRE'SIS [ἀντιχρεῖσις, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn.

ANTICHRE'SIS [in the *Civil Law*] a Covenant or Convention between the Debtor and the Creditor, as to a Loan of Money upon a Mortgage or Pawn.

A'NTICHRIST [ἀντίχριστος, of ἀντι against, and Χρῆστος Christ, Gr.] one who is an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, one who puts himself in the Room and Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [antichristianus, L.] of or pertaining to Antichrist.

ANTICHRISTIANISM [antichristianismus, L. Barb.] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist.

ANTICHRISTIANITY ? [of ἀντι against, and Χρῆς, Gr. Christ] Oppositeness to the Doctrine of Christ, or the Principles, &c. of Christians.

ANTI'CHTHONES, the same as *Antipodes*.

To **ANTI'CIPATE** [anticipare, L.] to take up before hand, or before the Time, also to forestall, to prevent one.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of preventing one, &c. L.

ANTICNE'MIUM [of ἀντι and κνήμη the Leg, Gr.] the Fore-part of the Leg.

A'NTICK [of antiquus, L.] old, ancient.

An **ANTICK**, a Buffoon; also a Piece of Antiquity.

ANTICK ? [with Painters and Carvers] a Device

ANTICK Work } of several odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Beasts, Flowers, &c. form'd rudely one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist, affording a grateful Variety to the Eye of the Beholder.

To **dance ANTICKS**, is to dance after an odd manner, making ridiculous Gestures.

ANTICNE'MION [of ἀντι against, and κνήμη, Gr. the Tibia, or great Bone of the Leg] the Skin or Fore-part of the Tibia.

ANTICHO'LICA ? [of ἀντιχολικά, of ἀντι and χολή,

ANTICO'LICA } Gr. Choler] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRONISM [ἀντιχρονισμός, of ἀντι and χρόνος Time] a false Chronology or Chronicling.

A'NTICOR [with Horse-Doctors] a dangerous Disease in Horses.

ANTIDA'CTYLUS [of ἀντι and δάκτυλος, Gr.] a

Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyl, consisting of the two first Syllables short, and the last long as Pīētas.

ANTIDIA'PHORISTS [of ἀντι and διαφέρω, Gr. to differ] those who are opposite to the Diaphorists.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANS [of ἀντι, or Antidico and Mary] such Persons who were against, or spake against the Virgin Mary, asserting that she had several Children by Joseph.

ANTIDI'NICA [of ἀντι and δίνη, Gr. a Whirlwind] Remedies against Dizziness in the Head.

A'NTIDOTE [ἀντίδοτον, of ἀντι and δίδωμι to give, Gr.] a Remedy against deadly Poison, a Counter-Poison.

ANTIDYSENTE'ERICA [of ἀντι and δυσεντερικός, Gr.] Medicines that are efficacious against the Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

ANTIEMI'NTHICKS [of ἀντι against, and ἔλμιθος a Worm, Gr.] Medicines efficacious in destroying Worms in human Bodies.

ANTIEME'TICKS [of ἀντι and ἐμέτικος, Gr.] Remedies that stop vomiting.

ANTIPILE'PTICKS [of ἀντιεπιληπτικός, Gr.] Remedies against the Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness.

ANTIPILEPTICK Elixir [Pharmacy] a Spirit of the human Head mix'd with an equal Quantity of the Spirit of Wine in which Opium has been dissolved.

ANTIHE'CTICKS [of ἀντι and ἐκτικός, Gr.] Medicines against an Hectic Fever or Consumption.

ANTIHE'CTICUM Poterii [with Chymists] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial Regulus of Antimony, and fixed with Salt-peter.

ANTHYPNOTICKS [of ἀντι and ὑπνотικός, of ὕπνος Sleep, Gr.] Medicaments that hinder Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACKS [of ἀντι and ὑποχονδρία, Gr.] Remedies against Melancholy.

ANTILEGO'MENA [ἀντιλεγόμενα, Gr.] Contradictions.

ANTILO'BIVM [of ἀντι against, and λόβος, Gr.] the Bottom of the Ear.

ANTILOE'MICA [of ἀντι and λοιμός, Gr. the Pestilence] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTI'LOQUIST [antiloquus, L.] a Contradictor.

ANTILO'GARITHM [ἀντιλογαριθμός, of ἀντι, λόγος, and ἀριθμός, Gr.] is the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sign, Tangent or Secant, to 90 Degrees.

ANTI'LOGY [ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

A'NTILOPE, a Mungrel Creature, engender'd by a Hart and a Goat.

ANTIME'NSIA, a sort of consecrated Table Cloth, occasionally used in the Greek Church, in lieu of a proper Altar.

ANTIME'TRICAL [of ἀντι and μετρεῖς, of μέτρον Gr. Measure] contrary to the Rules of Metre or Verse.

ANTIMERIA [ἀντιμερία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE [αντιμεταβολή, of ἀντι, μετά behind, and βάλλω, Gr. to cast or throw] a Rhetorical Figure, where there is a Repetition of Words in the same Sentence, in a different Tense, Person or Case, as *Non vivo ut edam, sed edo ut vivam*.

ANTIMETA'STASIS [of ἀντι and μεταστροφή, Gr. a Mutation] a translating or changing to the contrary Part.

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL ? [of ἀντι and μοναρχικός, Gr.] against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS [of ἀντι and μοναρχικός, Gr.] the being against Government in a single Person.

A'NTIMONY [antimonium, L.] a Mineral which consists of a Sulphur like common Brimstone, and of a Substance that comes near that of Metals. *Alchymists* call it the *Red Lyon*, because it turns red, and also the *Philosophers Wolf*, because it consumes all Metals except Gold; or as others define it, a Semi-Metal, being a Fossil Glebe, composed of some undetermined Metal, combined with a sulphureous and stony Substance.

Calx of ANTIMONY ? is a white Powder, produc'd **Cerufs of ANTIMONY** } of the Regulus, distilled with Spirits of Nitre in a Sand Furnace.

Cinnabar of ANTIMONY, is prepared of a Mixture of Sulphur, Mercury and Antimony, sublimed in a luted Bolt Head, and a naked Fire.

Crocus of ANTIMONY } See *Crocus Metallorum*.

Liver of ANTIMONY }

BUTTER of ANTIMONY, a white, gummous Liquor, prepared either of Crude, or Regulus of Antimony, and corrosive, sublimate, pulveriz'd, mixt, and distilled by a gentle Heat.

Golden Sulphur of ANTIMONY } [is prepared from the
Precipitate of ANTIMONY } Scoria, arising in pre-
paring the *Regulus*, by boiling, Filtration, and adding dis-
till'd Vinegar.

Magistery of ANTIMONY, is a yellowish Powder pre-
pared from crude Antimony, digested in *aqua regia*, which
becomes an insipid Matter, by many repeated Ablutions in
Water.

Crude ANTIMONY, is the native Mineral *Antimony*,
melted down, and cast in Cones; called also *Antimony in
Substance*.

Prepared ANTIMONY, is that which has past under some
Chymical Process, by which the Nature and Powers of it
have been alter'd and abated.

Regulus of ANTIMONY, a ponderous, metallick Pow-
der, which, upon fusing some of that Mineral in its crude
State, sinks to the Bottom, leaving the Scoria or Impurities
on the Top.

Glass of ANTIMONY, is the crude Antimony ground
and calcined by a very vehement Fire, in an Earthen
Crucible, till it leaves off fuming, and then vitrified in a
Wind Furnace.

Flowers of ANTIMONY, are the volatile Parts that stick
to the subliming Pot, after having been pulveriz'd and
sublimed in Aludels.

ANTIMO'NIUM Diaphoreticum [with *Chymists*] a Medi-
cine prepared of one Part of Antimony and three of Salt-
peter, pulverized and mingled together, so that the Sul-
phurs being fixed by the Salt-peter, are hindered from
operating any other Way, but by Sweat.

ANTIMO'NIUM medicamentosum [with *Chymists*] a Com-
position of five Ounces of Antimony, four Ounces of Salt-
peter, and one Ounce of Salt of Tartar, fluxed together
into a *Regulus*, which is afterwards pulveriz'd and wash'd.

ANTIMO'NIUM resuscitatum [with *Chymists*] is a Com-
position of equal Parts of Antimony and *Sal Armoniack*,
sublimed together thrice; after which, it is washed with
distilled Vinegar to get out the Salt.

ANTINEPHRITICKS [of *ἀντι* and νεφρική of νεφρός,
Gr. a Kidney] Medicines good against Diseases of the
Reins and Kidneys.

ANTINOMASIA [*ἀντινομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhe-
torick, a sort of Metonymy, and is the applying the pro-
per Name of one Thing to many others, as when we call
a voluptuous Man a *Sardanapalus*, a cruel Man a *Nero*, be-
cause *Nero* the Emperor was so; or on the contrary, when
we apply a Name common to several to a particular Man,
as the Orator for *Cicero*.

ANTINOMIA [*ἀντινομία* of *ἀντι* and νόμος, Gr.] the
Repugnance or Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTINO'MIANS [of *ἀντι* and νόμος, Gr. a Law] a
Set whose Tenet is, that the keeping of the Law of *Mo-
ses* is unprofitable under the Gospel, and that there is no
Sin in Children, and that good Works do not farther,
nor evil ones hinder Salvation.

A'NTINOMY, a Contradiction between two Laws or
two Articles of the same Law, see *Antinomia*.

ANTINO'US [*Astronomy*] a Part of the Constellation,
named *Aquila* or the Eagle.

ANTIPAGME'NTA [with *Architect.*] the Garniture of
Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARA'STASIS [*ἀντιπαράστασις*, of *ἀντι*, παρὰ
and ἵστημι, Gr. to stand] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one
grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Inference.

ANTIPARALY'TICK [of *ἀντι* and παρὰλυσις, Gr. the
Palsy] efficacious against the Palsy.

ANTIPARASIASIS, a Rhetorical or Logical Figure,
where one granting something to his Adversary thereby
turns it to deny more strongly.

ANTI'PASIS [with *Physicians*] the Revulsion or Draw-
ing back of a Disease, when the Humours, which flow in-
to one Part, are turned back and caused to take some other
Course, as by opening a Vein in some remote Part.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, pertaining to Antipathy.

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS, the having an Antipathy,
or antipathetical Quality.

ANTI'PATHY [*Antipathia*, L. of ἀντιπαθεία, of ἀντι
against, and πάθος the Passion] some say the Reason of
Antipathy between Animals is, that by the Sight of such
Objects certain Impressions are transmitted thro' the Fibres
of the Nerves into the Brains, which convey the animal
Spirits into the Nerves; which upon the Blood being rari-
fied after another manner than is usual, sends into the
Brains those Spirits, which are adapted to the Fomenting
or Cherishing of Terror. And again as *Effluvia* and spiri-
tuous Steams proceed from the Bodies of all Creatures,

some of which disagree with others, they do excite Anger
and Hatred in each other.

ANTIPATHY [*Ἀντιπαθεία*, of ἀντι and πάθος Affec-
tion, Gr.] a natural Aversion, a Contrariety of natural Qua-
lities between some Creatures and Things.

ANTIPATHY [in a *Medicinal* Sense] a Contrariety of
Humours in the Body, also of Medicines; a loathing any
thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPE'LARGY [*Antipelargia*, L. of ἀντιπελαργία of
πύλαργος, Gr. a Stork, because of the Gratitude of Storks,
who feed their Sires or Dams when old] a mutual Thank-
fulness or Requit of a Benefit; but especially a Child's
nourishing a Parent in old Age.

ANTIPE'NDIUM, a large silver Skreen, that hides the
Front of an Altar in Popish Countries.

ANTIPENDIUM [with the *Romanists*] a silver Skreen,
which covers the Front of an Altar, which is hanged on
with Screws upon a Festival Day.

ANTIPERISTA'LICK, belonging to Antiperistasis.

ANTIPERISTALTICK [of ἀντι, περι and σάλτις, Gr.
having the Power of compressing] Quibbling, Quiver-
ing, as the Antiperistaltick Motion of the Guts is the
worm-like, wave like, or quibbling Motion of them in-
verted, or an irregular Motion of them from the bottom to
the top, contrary to their natural Course.

ANTIPERI'STASIS [*ἀντιπερίστασις*, Gr. of ἀντι against,
περί about, and ἵστημι, Gr. to stand] a Repulsion on every
Part, whereby either Heat or Cold is made more strong in
itself, by the restraining of the contrary; also when Heat
inverts Cold, or Cold Heat, or one contrary Quality ano-
ther. Hence Wells in Winter Time become warm, be-
cause the Heat retires thither, giving Place to the Cold
which possesses the upper Parts of the Earth, and Lime
grows hot by pouring cold Water upon it.

ANTIPHA'RMACUM [of ἀντι and φάρμακον, Gr.] a
Remedy against Poison or any Disease.

ANTI'PHONE [of Ἀντίφωνα, of ἀντι and φωνή, Gr. the
Voice] a Singing by way of Answer, when the Choir on
one Side answers to the Choir on the other, one singing
one Verse and the other another.

ANTI'PHRASIS [*Ἀντίφρασις*, of ἀντι and φράσις of
φράω to speak] a Figure in Grammar, when a Word has
a Meaning contrary to the original Sense; also a figura-
tive Speech that has a contrary Meaning to what it appears
to be.

ANTIPHRA'STICALLY [of *antiphrasis*, L. of ἀντίφρα-
σις, Gr.] by way of Antiphrasis.

ANTIPHTHI'SICA [of ἀντι and φθίσις, Gr.] Remedies
against the Phthisick or Consumption.

ANTI'PLEURE'TICUM [of ἀντι and πλευρίτις, Gr. a
Pleurisy] a Medicine against the Pleurisy.

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντι and ποδάγρα, Gr. the
Gout] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTI'ODES [of ἀντι and πῶς ποδός, Gr. a Foot]
Contrary or opposite as to the Foot.

ANTI'PODES [in *Geography*] such Inhabi-
tants of the Earth, who dwell in opposite Pa-
rallels of Latitude, and under the opposite
half of the same Meridian, and walk with
their Feet directly opposite one to another.
The Antipodes have the same Length of Day
and Night, but at contrary Times; when it is
Noon with the one, it is Midnight with the
other; and the longest Day with one is the
shortest with the other; they have likewise
the same Degree of Heat and Cold; they have likewise
their Summer and Winter, the Rising and Setting of the
Stars quite contrary one to another.

A'NTIPOPE [of ἀντι and πάππας, L. the Pope] a false Pope
set up by a particular Faction against one who is duly
elected.

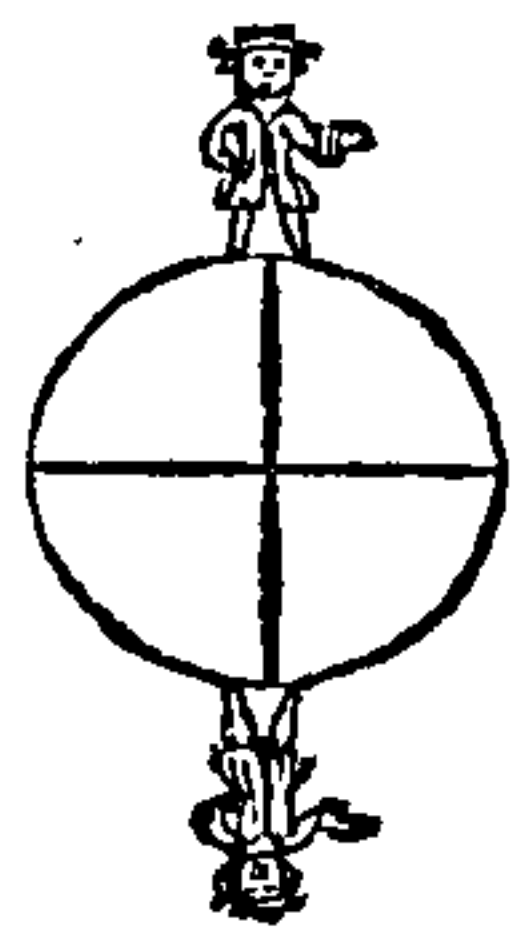
ANTI'PTOSIS [*Ἀντιπῶσις* of ἀντι and πῶσις a Case]
a Grammatical Figure, when one Case of a Noun is put
for another.

ANTI'PYRE'NDICUM } [of ἀντι and πυρετός a fiery
ANTI'PYRE'TICUM } Heat] a Medicine that allays
the Heat of Fevers.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIVM } a Remedy against Quartan
ANTIQUA'RTIVM } or Fourth-day Agues in-
clusive from Fit to Fit.

A'NTIQUARIES [*Antiquarii*, L.] Persons that are well
skill'd in, or who apply themselves to the Study of Anti-
quity or ancient Coins, Medals, Statues, Sculptures, In-
scriptions, &c.

To **A'NTIQUATE** [*antiquare*, L.] to abolish, repeal,
or make void.



A'NTIQUATEDNESS [of *antiquatus*, L.] the being grown out of Use or Date.

ANTI'QUE [*antiquus*, L.] ancient. *Antique* is chiefly used by Architects, Carvers, Painters, &c. and is apply'd to such Pieces of Work as were perform'd at the Time when those Arts were in the greatest Perfection among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, or after the Time of *Alexander the Great* to the Irruption of the *Goths*, and also the *Intaglia's* within that Time, and is used in opposition to *Modern*.

ANTI'QUE is sometimes used in Contradistinction to *Ancient*, which latter is used to signify a less Degree of Antiquity, when the Art was not in its utmost Purity.

ANTI'QUITY [*antiquitas*, L. Ancientness, the State of old Things, old Times, &c. it is frequently used in respect to the Remains or Monuments of the Ancients.

ANTI'QUO *Modern*, a Term used of old *Gothick* Buildings to distinguish them from the *Roman* and *Greek* ones.

ANTI'RRHINON / [*Ἀντίρρινον*, Gr.] the Herb Calves-
ANA'RRHINON / Snout or Snap-dragon.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS [of *ἀντί* and *Σάββατον*, Gr.] such as are against the keeping of the Sabbath.

ANTI'SCII [*Ἀντισχιοί* of *ἀντί* and *σκιά*, Gr. a Shadow] contrary as to Shadow

ANTI'SCII [with *Geographers*] those People who dwell in two Places opposite to one another, the one on the North-side of the Equator, and the other on the South, so that their Shadows fall different Ways at Noon, one directly opposite to the other.

ANTI'SCIIONS [with *Astrologers*] certain Degrees in the Zodiack which answer to one another.

ANTI'SCIION SIGNS [in *Astrology*] Signs, which with reference to each other, are equally distant from the two Tropical Signs *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; so that when a Planet is in such a Station, it is said to cast its Antiscion, i. e. to give a Virtue or Influence to another Star or Planet that is in the opposite Sign.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS [of *ἀντί* Gr. and *Scorbutum*, L. the Scurvy] Medicines against the Scurvy

ANTICO'RODON [of *ἀντί* and *σκόροδος*, Gr.] a sort of Garlick call'd *Urum Cyprium*.

ANTIS'GMA [of *ἀντί* and *σῆμα*, Gr.] a Note or Mark in the ancient Writings where the Order of the Verses is to be changed; also a Sigma reversed.

ANTLO'PHIST [of *ἀντί* and *σοφιστής*] a Counter-Sophister, one who disputes on the contrary Part, or that argues and declaims against another.

ANTIS'PASTIS [of *ἀντί* against and *σπάω*, Gr. to draw] the Revulsion of any Humour into another Part.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS [of *ἀντί* and *σπασμός*, Gr. the Cramp] Medicines against the Cramp, shrinking of the Sinews or Convulsions.

ANTISPA'STICKS [of *ἀντί* and *σπαστικός*, Gr.] Medicines which divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTI'SPASTOS [*Ἀντισπαστος*, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, which has the first Syllable short, the second and third long as *Alexander*.

ANTI'SPODA / [of *ἀντί* and *σπόδιον*, Gr.] certain

ANTISPODI'A / Drugs that have the same Quality, and perform the same Operation that *Spodium* has, and are used instead of it; also a sort of Medicinal Ashes made of certain Herbs.

ANTI'STERNON [of *ἀντί* opposite to, and *σέρπον* the Back] the Back-bone.

ANTISTIT'UM [Old Writings] a Monastery.

ANTI'STOICHON [*Ἀντιστοιχίον*, of *ἀντί* and *στοιχείον* a Rudiment] a Grammatical Figure when one Letter is put for another, as *promusci* for *proboescis*, where *m* is put for *b* and *u* for *o*.

ANTI'STROPHE [*Ἀντιστροφή*, of *ἀντί* and *στροφή* a Turning, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Turn or Change is made between two Terms, which have Dependence the one on the other, q. d. *the Master of the Work, or the Work of the Master*.

ANTISTROPHE, a Counter-turn. In Stage Plays among the Ancients, a Term us'd to signify the Turning of the *Chorus* or the Choir the contrary Way; the *Strophe* or first Turn of the Singers being on one Side of the Stage, and the *Antistrophe* or Counter-turn on the other.

ANTI'STROPHÉ [in *Lyric Poetry*] is used of an Ode which is generally divided into its *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, and is a Kind of Echo or Replication to the *Strophe*.

ANTITA'CTÆ [of *ἀντίτακτώ* to oppose or be contrary to] a Sort or Sect of *Gnosticks*, who held that God the Creator of the Universe was good and just; but that one of his Creatures had created Evil, and engaged Mankind to follow it, in opposition to God; and that it is the Duty

of Mankind to oppose this Author of Evil, in order to avenge God of his Enemy.

ANTITA'SIS [of *ἀντίτασσω*, Gr.] an Extending on the contrary Side, Resistance, Reluctancy.

ANTITASIS [with *Anatomists*] an opposite Placing of Parts in the Body, as, that of the Liver and Spleen, &c.

ANTITHE'NAR [of *ἀντί* and *θῆναρ*, Gr.] one of the Muscles which extend the Thumb; it is also a Muscle of the great Toe, arising from the inferior Part of the third *Os cuneiforme*, and passing obliquely is inserted into the *Ossa Sessamoidea*.

ANTI'THESIS [*Ἀντίθεσις*, Gr.] A setting one thing against another, Opposition.

ANTI'THESIS, a Sort of Rhetorical Flourish, when Contraries are ingeniously oppos'd to Contraries in the same Period or Sentence; as, *He gain'd by losing, and by falling rose*.

ANTITHETA'RIOUS, one that endeavours to discharge himself of a Fact of which he is accus'd by charging the Accuser with the same Fact.

A'NTITHETS [*Ἀντίθετα*, Gr.] Contraries, Opposites.

ANTITRA'GUS [of *ἀντί* and *τράγος*, Gr.] a little Knob of the Ear, seated at the lower End of the *Anthelix*, and opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, those who deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

A'NTITYPE [*Ἀντίτυπον*, of *ἀντί* and *τύπος*, Gr.] an Example or Copy like to the Pattern, or that which answers or is prefigured by a Type; as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is with respect to the Paschal Lamb or Jewish Passover, or as the *Sanctuary* is said to be an Antitype of Heaven.

ANTITY'PICAL [of *antitypum*, L. *ἀντίτυπον*, Gr.] pertaining to Antitype.

ANTIVENE'REAL Medicines [of *ἀντί*, Gr. and *Venerus* of *Venus*] Medicines efficacious against the French Pox.

ANTIVENE'REALNESS [of *ἀντί*, Gr. and *Venerus*, L.] the being useful against Venereal Distempers.

A'NTLERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Starts or Branches of a Deer's Attire.

Bes ANTLER, the Start or Branch next above the Brow Antler.

Brow ANTLER, the Start or Branch next the Head.

A'NTOCOW [with *Horse-Doctors*] a round Swelling about half as big as a Man's Fist, breaking out in the Breast of a Horse directly against his Heart.

ANTOE'CI / [of *ἀντί* over-against or opposite to, and

ANTIOE'CI / *οἰκίω* to dwell] a Name given by Geographers to those Inhabitants of the Earth, who dwell under the same Meridian, but under opposite Parallels; so that they inhabit in the same Zone and the same Climate, but under different Poles, and have their Noon and Midnight at the same Time, but at different Seasons, it being Summer with the one while it is Winter with the other.

ANTONOMASIA [*Ἀντονομασία*, of *ἀντί* instead of, and *ὀνομαζέω* to name, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative or common Name is used instead of a proper Name; as when it is said the *Apostle* instead of *Paul*, the *Philosopher* instead of *Aristotle*; or also when the proper Name of one Person or Thing is applied to several others; also on the contrary, when the Names of several Things are applied to one, as when any cruel Person is call'd a *Nero*, and a voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*.

A'NTRUM, a Cave or Den, L.

ANTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach, where its Coats are thickest.

ANT, an Emmet, a Pismire, a small Insect well known.

ANTS [*Hieroglyphically*] were used by the Ancients to represent laborious Persons, diligent and industrious in their Callings. For Ants are very laborious, industrious Creatures, and also ready to give Assistance to their Fellows. And the *Egyptian* Priests, in order to signify a Country destroy'd by Sicknefs or War, put a few Ants near the Herb *Origanum*, the Scent of which they cannot endure. And it is related of the Eastern Farmers, that in order to preserve their Corn from Ants, they were wont to cover it with *Origanum*.

A'NUBIS [*anupta*, of a privative and *nubere* to marry, L.] call'd also *Isis*, a Goddess of the *Egyptians*, who, the Poets say, was *Ino*, the Daughter of *Inachus*, whom *Jupiter* having lain with, transform'd into a white Cow to skreen her from the Rage and Jealousy of his Wife *Juno*; after her Death she was ador'd by the *Egyptians*; her Hair was preserv'd as a sacred Relick in her Temple at *Memphis*; she was honour'd as the Goddess of Navigation and the Weather.

ther. Her Statue was a Cow with Horns, or as some say, an Image with the Head of a Dog, holding a Palm in one Hand, and a Caduce in the other. Her Priests were initiated with Blood and Water, had their Heads and Beards shaven, and wore all white Linnen Garments. At the Entrance of her Temple was the Statue of a *Sphinx*, to signify that she was a mysterious Goddess. For her sake the *Egyptians* kept in the Corner of her Temple a white Cow, which when it dy'd they all mourn'd as for a Prince, till another was put in the Place of the dead Beast. The same is said of *Apis*, see *Isis* and *Ino*.

A'NVIL [*anvil*, *Sax.*] a massy iron Instrument on which Smiths, &c. hammer their Work.

A *Rising* ANVIL, an Anvil having two Nooks or Corners, for rounding any piece of Metal.

A'NUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*, or the Orifice of the Fundament; also a small Hole in the third Ventricle of the Brain, leading to the fourth Ventricle of the *Cerebellum*.

ANXI'ETY, Anguish, Vexation, Sorrow, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXI'FERONS [*anxifer*, *L.*] bringing or causing Anxiety.

A'NXIOUS [*anxius*, *L.*] sad, sorrowful, much concerned, thoughtful, doubtful.

A'NXIOUSNESS [of *anxiété*, *F.* of *anxius*, *L.*] Anxiety.

A'NY [*anig*, *Sax.*]

A'ORIST [*with Grammar*. 'Αόριστος, *Gr.*] a Tense in the *Greek*, answering to the Preterperfect of the *Latin* and *English Grammar*.

AO'RTA [either of ἀίρω to lift up, or ἀέρω, *Gr.* the Air, and τηρέω to keep; or of ἀγγείον a Vessel] because it receives the Air, the great Artery proceeding from the left Ventricle of the Heart, which beats continually, and conveys the Blood through the whole Body.

APA'CE, fast, quick.

APÆRESIS [*with Rhetoricians*] a Figure when some Matter is called in Question, which we willed the Judge to remember.

APAGMA ['Απαγμα, *Gr.*] the thrusting of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place.

APAGO'GICAL *Demonstration* [*with Logicians*] is such as does not prove the Thing directly; but shews the Impossibility and Absurdity of it, or which arises from denying it; and thence it is called also *reductio ad absurdum aut impossibile*.

APAGO'REUSIS [ἀπαγόρευσις, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick called an Interdiction or Forbidding, *L.*

APAR'INE [ἀπαρίνη, *Gr.*] Clivers or Goose-grass.

APANAGE, see APPANNAGE.

APA'RT [of ἀ and partiri, *L.*] aside, separate.

APA'RTHROSIS [of ἀπό from, and ἄρθρον, *Gr.* a Joint] the same as *abarticulation*.

APA'RTMENT [*appartement*, *F.*] that Part of a great House, where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

APATHE'TICALNESS [of *apathia*, *L.* of ἀπαθία, *Gr.*] a Freedom from Passion, an Insensibility of Pain.

A'PATHY [Ἀπαθεία of ἀ and πάθος, *Gr.*] a being absolutely void of all Passions or Affections; a moral Insensibility, a Privation of all Perturbation of Mind.

APATISATIO, an Agreement or Contract made with another, *Old Rec.*

APATU'RIA [ἀπαύρεια, *Gr.*] Festivals held in *Athens* in Honour of *Bacchus*. *Æthra* having made an Ordinance, that the *Troezenian* Virgins should before Marriage offer up their Girdles to *Pallas Apaturia*.

APA'UME [*in Heraldry*] signifies an Hand opened or extended, with the full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers at full Length, *F.*

A'PE [apa, *Sax.*] a Monkey.

APE [*hieroglyphically*] was used by the *Egyptians*, frequently to express the Vices of Men; and they painted an Ape pissing and covering his Excrements, to represent a Dissembler or crafty Fellow, that would conceal the Vices and Weaknesses of his Person: For this Animal is very careful to hide and bury his Excrements. An Ape is also a Symbol of an impudent and wicked Fellow, and one who admires himself.

APECHEMA [of ἀπό and ἤχω, *i. e.* an Echo, *Gr.*] a Contra-fissure, when a Blow is given on one Side, and the Fracture made on the other.

APE'LLITÆ, *Hereticks* who taught that *Christ* left his Body dissolved in the Air; and so ascended into Heaven without it.

A'PEPSY [Ἀπεψία of ἀ and πίνω, *Gr.* to concoct] a Want of Digestion, a Defect in the Stomach.

APE'RIENS *palpebram rectus* [*with Anatomy*] a Muscle arising in the Orbit of the Eye near the Entrance of the Optick Nerve which passes over the attollent Muscle of the Eye, and at last is inserted to the whole superior Part of the upper Eye-lid; the Use of it is to open it, *L.*

APERIE'NTIA [*in Medicine*] aperient Medicines, Aperitives, such as open the obstructed Passages of the small Vessels, Glands and Pores, and by that Means promote a due Circulation of the contained Juices.

APE'RIENT *Seeds* [*in Medicine*] are Grass, Maddar, Eryngo, Capers and Cammock, called the Lesser, Smal-lage, Fennel, Asparagus, Parsley and Butcher's Broom called the five greater.

APE'RT [*aperius*, *L.*] open.

APE'RTIO *Portarum* [*in Astrology*] *i. e.* an Opening of the Gates; some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Meetings of Planets and Configurations, *L.*

APE'RTIONS [with *Architects*] are the Openings in APE'RTURES { a Building; as Doors, Windows, Chimneys, Stair-Cases, Inlets or Outlets for Light and Smoke.

APERTURE { [apertura, *L.*] the Opening of any

APERTION { Thing, or a Hole cleft, in some Subject otherwise solid or contiguous.

APERTU'RA *Feudi* [*in Civil Law*] the Loss of a Feudal Tenure, by the Default of Issue of him to whom the Fee was first given or granted, *L.*

APERTURA *Tabularum*, *L.* [*Law Term*] the breaking up of a last Will and Testament, *L.*

A'PERTURE [with *Geometricians*] the Space left between two Lines, which mutually incline towards each other to form an Angle.

APERTURE [*in Opticks*] the Hole next to the Object Glass of a Telescope or Microscope, through which the Light and Image of the Object come into the Tube or Pipe, and are thence carried to the Eye; also that Part of the Object-glass it self which covers the former, and is left pervious to the Rays.

APE'TALOUS [of ἀ priv. and πέταλον, *Gr.* a Leaf] without the Leaves called *Petala*.

APETALOUS Flowers [with *Florists*, &c.] such as want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petala*; these are reckoned imperfect Flowers, and are also called *stamineous*.

APE'TALOUSNESS [of ἀ priv. and πέταλον, *Gr.* a Leaf] being without Leaves.

A'PEX, the Top, Point, Vertex, Summit or uppermost Part of any Thing.

A'PEX [*in Geometry*] the Top of a Cone, or any such like Figure, ending in a sharp Point.

APHÆ'RESIS [Ἀφαίρεσις of ἀφαιρέω, *Gr.*] a taking away, a grammatical Figure that takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit*.

APHE'LION { [Ἀφῆλιον of ἀπό

APHE'LIIUM { and ἥλιος, the

Sun, *Gr.*] a Name given by Astro-

nomers to that Point of the Or-

bit of the Earth or a Planet, in

which it is at the farthest Distance

from the Sun that it can be; thus a

Planet A in the Figure, is in its

utmost Distance or *Aphelion*, S.

APHE'TA [with *Astrologers*] the

Name of the Planet, which they

take to be the Giver or Disposer of Life in a Nativity.

APHE'TICAL, pertaining to Apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY [*philanthropia*, *L.* ἀφιλανθρωπία of ἀ priv. φίλος a Lover, and ἄνθρωπος a Man, *Gr.*] the contrary to the Love or Delight in Mankind; the first Approaches of Melancholy, when a Person first begins to dislike Conversation and Company

APHORI'STICAL, pertaining to an Aphorism.

A'PHORISM [of Ἀφορισμός of ἀφορίζω, *Gr.* to separate] a Maxim, general Rule or Principle on any Art or Science, especially such as are experienced for a Truth, or relates to Practice; or a brief Sentence, comprehending a great deal of Matter in a few Words

APHRODISI'A [of Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*] the Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

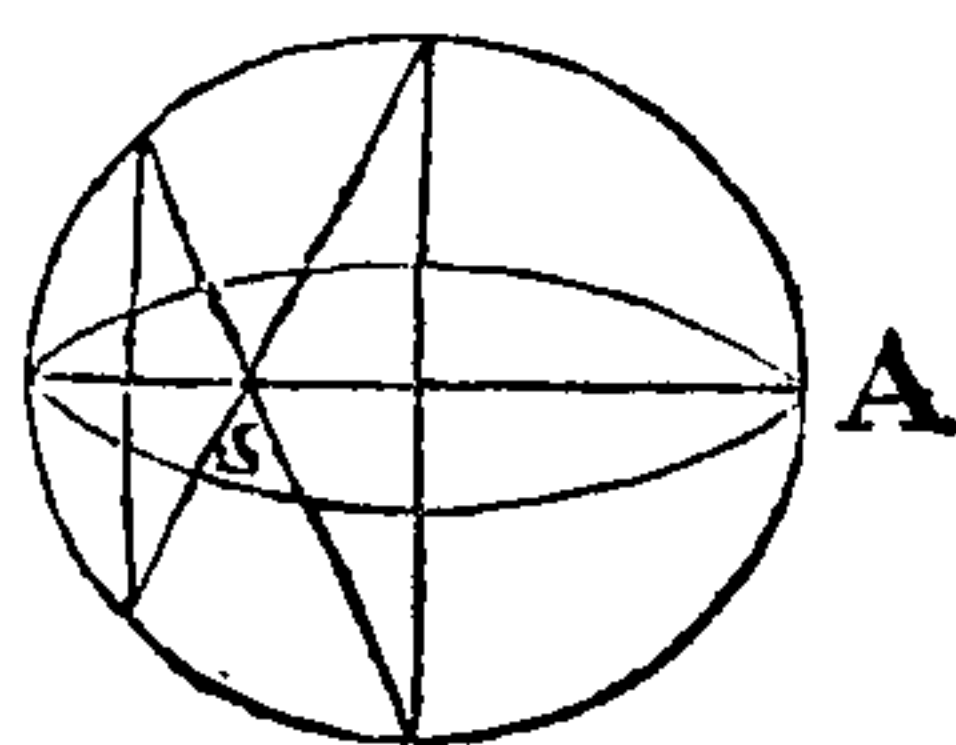
APHRODISI'A *Phrenitis* [with *Physicians*] a violent and mad Love-Passion in Maids.

APHRODI'SIACKS [Ἀφροδισιακά, *Gr.*] Things that promote Venery or Lust.

APHRODISI'ACAL, pertaining to *Venus* or Love.

APHRODISIUS *morbus*, the Venereal Disease, *L.*

APHROBITA'RIVM [with *Physicians*] a dry Medicine



made of an equal Part of Frankincense, Pomegranate, Meal and Scales of Brass.

APHROGEDA [with Physicians] Milk beat into an entire Froth.

A'PHRON [of ἀφρόν, Gr.] a sort of Poppy.

APHROSCO'RODON [ἀφροσκορόδον, Gr.] a sort of large Garlick, L.

APHRONITRON [of ἀφρος Froth, and νίτρον, Gr. Nitre] a kind of Nitre supposed by the Ancients to be Spume or subtilest and lightest Part of it, emerging at the Top.

A'PHONY [Ἀφωνία of α priv. and φωνή Gr. the Voice] a Want of Voice.

A'PHTHÆ [ἀφθαί of α priv. and φθίω, Gr. to corrupt] the Thrush, especially in Children; certain Wheals, Ulcers or Pimples about the inward Parts of the Mouth, and other Parts.

APHYXI'À [of ἀφύξω, Gr. to draw out] a Cessation of the Pulse through the whole Body, being the highest Degree of Swooning next to Death.

APHTHARDOCITES [of ἀφθαίης incorruptible, and δοκέω to think] &c. Hereticks who held that the Body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible and impassible.

A'PIARY [apiarium of apis a Bee, L.] a Place where Bees are kept.

APIA'STRUM, Balm-gentle, Mint, L.

A'PICES of a Flower [Botany] small Knobs growing on the Top of the Stamina, or fine Threads in the middle of the Flower, which are usually of a dark purple Colour, L.

APIOS, the Horse-radish Root, L.

APIS was a God of the Egyptians. The Head of the Image is said to be that of a Bull: Or, as some say, the whole of the Image was that of a Bull, bearing upon his Hide some particular Marks.

And the golden Calf, which the Israelites made, is said to be the Image of this Idol Apis; and the Manner of their worshipping it was much the same as was that of Apis, for they mightily rejoiced, feasted and danced round it.

Some Hebrew Writers relate, that the Generation of those that were so profane as to worship this Image were stigmatized with yellow Beards.

The greatest Solemnities of the Egyptians were to the God Apis. This Deity was to live a certain Number of Years, and at the Expiration of them, the Priests drowned him in the River Nile, and all the Inhabitants of the Land mourned and lamented for his Death till there was another Ox found that had the same Marks upon him, and then there was a universal Rejoycing all over the Country, expressed by all manner of Sports and Banquets.

A'PISH [of Απα, sax. an Ape] given to mimic, ridiculous.

A'PISHNESS, Mimicalness, &c.

A'PIUM [Botany] the Herb Parsley, L.

APIUM palustre [Botany] Smallage, L.

APLANES [Ἀπλανής, Gr. i. e. settled, free from rambling] the fixed Stars, so called in Contradistinction to the Planets.

APNOE'À [Ἀπνοία, a want of Breath, from α priv. and πνέω, Gr. to breath] an impairing, lessening or utter Loss of the Faculty of Breathing, at least as to Sense, as in Swoons, &c.

APOBATE'RION [of ἀποβαίνω to depart, Gr.] a farewell Speech or Poem, upon a Person's going out of his own Country, or some other Place, where he had been kindly entertained.

APO'CALYPSE [Ἀποκάλυψις of ἀποκαλύπτω, to reveal or discover] a Revelation or Vision, the Name of a Book in the New Testament.

APOCALYPTICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικός, Gr.] Pertaining to a Revelation, Vision, &c.

APOCALYPTICALLY [of ἀποκαλυπτικός, Gr.] by Way of Revelation.

APOCAPNI'SMOS [of ἀπὸ and καπνός, Gr. Smoak] Fumigation.

APOCHA'THARSIS [Ἀποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a purging both upwards and downwards.

APOCHYLI'SMA [of ἀπὸ and χυλίσμος, Gr.] any Juice boiled or thickened with Honey or Sugar, into a sort of a hard Consistence. It has other Names, as Rob, Robob and Succago.

APOCLA'SM [ἀποκλάσμα of ἀποκλάω, to break off, Gr.] a breaking off or asunder, the breaking of any Part of the Body.

APOCO'METRY [of ἀπὸ and μετρέω, Gr. to measure] the Art of measuring Things at a Distance.

APO'COPE [Ἀποκοπή of ἀποκόπτω to cut off] a cutting

off, a grammatical Figure, in which the last Syllable or Letter of the Word is cut off, as *vide'ne* for *vidēsne*.

APOCRI'SIA } [of ἀποκρίνομαι, Gr.] among Physicians
APOCRI'SIS } signifies a Voiding or Ejection of Superfluities out of the Body.

APOCRISIA'RIOUS [of Ἀποκρίσις an Answer, of ἀποκρίνομαι to answer] a Surrogate, Commissary or Chancellor to a Bishop, an Office first established in the Time of Constantine the Great.

APOCRO'USTICKS [apocroustica, L.] Medicines which obstruct the flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and repel them that are beginning to flow.

APO'CRYPHA [q. d. hidden or dark, of ἀποκρύπτειν, Gr. to hide] certain Books of doubtful Authority, not received into the Canon of the Holy Scriptures, L.

A'POCRYPHAL [Ἀποκρυφῶς, Gr.] hidden, unknown, doubtful; pertaining to those Books or any others, whose Original is not known.

APO'CRYPHALNESS [of ἀποκρυφῶς, Gr.] Hiddenness, Mysteriousness.

APO'CYNON [ἀπόκυνον, Gr.] Dog's-bane.

APO'CALISM, See Apochylisma.

APODACRI'TICA [of ἀποδακρύω, Gr. to drop like Tears] Medicines which provoke Tears, L.

APODI'CTICAL [of Ἀποδείκνυμαι, Gr. to shew clearly] as Apodictical Argument or Syllogism, is a Demonstration or clear convincing Proof of a Thing.

APODI'CTICALLY [of ἀποδείξις, Gr.] by the Rhetorical Figure Apodeixis.

APODI'OXIS [Ἀποδιώξις, Gr. an Expulsion] an expelling or drawing out.

APODIOXIS [with Rhetoricians] a Figure when any Argument or Objection is rejected with any Indignation, as absurd.

APODI'XIS [Ἀπόδειξις, Gr.] an evident Demonstration or plain Proof.

APO'DOSIS [ἀπόδοσις of ἀπὸ and δίδωμι to restore, Gr.] a giving again, or recompensing.

APO'DOSIS [with Rhetoricians] a Rhetorical Figure called Reddition, and is the Application or latter Part of a Similitude.

APOGE'UM [Ἀπόγειον of ἀπὸ from, and γαῖα or γῆ the Earth, Gr.] that Part in the Orbit of the Sun or a Planet which is farthest distant from the Earth.

Mean APOGE'E of the Epicycle [with Astronomers] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above a Right-line drawn from the Center of it, to the Center of the Equant, or that Point of the Epicycle most remote from the Earth.

APOGEE of the Equant [with Astronomers] is the farthest Distance of the Equant from the Earth, or the Point where the Equant is intersected by the Line of the Apse, in the remotest Part of the Diameter.

APO'GRAPHÀ [ἀπόγραφον, Gr.] an Inventory of Goods, a Copy or Transcript of some Book or Writing, a Pattern or Draught.

A'POLEPSY [Apolepsia, L. of Ἀπολεψία, Gr. a receiving or recovering] an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEPSY [in Medicine] a Stoppage in the Course of the Blood or Animal Spirits.

APOLLINA'RIANS } [so called of Apollinaris of Laodicea

APOLLINA'RISTS } their Leader] an ancient Sect of Hereticks who denied that Jesus Christ assumed true Flesh; but a strange kind of Flesh, which they fancied existed from all Eternity.

APOLLINARIAN Games [with the Romans] solemn Games held annually in Honour of Apollo, on account of a Shower of Darts and Arrows that (as the Tradition goes) fell on their Enemies, who suddenly invaded them, at the first Celebration of these Games, and by this Means the Romans being Victors, soon returned to their Sports.

APOLLO [according to the Poets] was the Son of Jupiter and Latona, born in the Island Delos, which lay under Water, floating in the Aegean Sea: Juno being enraged at her Husband's Amours, had covenanted with the Earth to allow no other Place; but Neptune out of Pity raised it up and fixed it. When Apollo came of Age, remembering to what Shifts and Extremities the Serpent Python had put his Mother, he slew him. After this, Apollo begat Æsculapius who restored Hippolytus to Life, for which Jupiter struck him with a Thunder-bolt. Apollo, because he could not be revenged of Jupiter himself, slew the Cyclops that made the Thunder-bolt, for which Jupiter being incensed, banished him out of Heaven, and deprived him of the Privileges of his Divinity for a Time: Upon which he entered

entered himself into the Service of *Admetus*, King of *Thes-saly*, and was his Shepherd, and thence came to be esteemed the God of Shepherds. Afterwards falling under another Misfortune, by accidentally killing his Boy *Hyacinthus*, he fled to *Troy*, and there meeting with *Neptune*, under the like Misfortune, they assisted *Laomedon* in building his City, who having perfidiously denied them the Reward of their Labours, *Neptune* in Revenge almost drowned the City, and *Apollo* sent a Pestilence among the People. But at length *Apollo* re-assum'd his Divinity, and became one of the most noted of all the Gods, not only by the great Number of Oracles he is said to have given in several Parts of the World, but also by the several Functions attributed to him. See *Delphos*, *Cortina*, *Tripes*.

Apollo was one of the most genteel of the Heathen Gods, of whom they do not relate such filthy Stories as of the other. They make him the God of Wisdom, Physick, Musick, Learning, &c.

The Ancients represented him as a young Man, without a Beard, and Rays of Light about his Head, having in one Hand a Harp and three Graces, and in the other a Shield and Arrows.

He was also represented with long curled yellow Hair, crown'd with Laurel, in a purple Robe, a silver Bow in his Hand, placed on a Throne of Emeralds.

APOLLYON [*Ἀπολλών* of *ἀπό* and *δύω*, Gr. to destroy] a Destroyer, a Scripture Name for the Devil.

APOLOGE'TICAL } [*Ἀπολογητικός*, Gr.] pertaining to
APOLOGE'TICK } an Apology or Excuse, or to any Thing that is said or written by Way of Excuse.

APOLOGE'TICALLY [of *ἀπολογητικός*, Gr.] by Way of Apology.

APO'LOGER } [*apologus*, L. of *ἀπολογέω*, Gr.] one
APO'LOGIST } who makes an Apology.

TO APOLOGIZE [of *apologizare*, L. of *ἀπολογέομαι*, Gr.] to excuse, or make a Defence for a Thing done.

APOLO'GUE [*ἀπόλογος* of *ἀπολέγω*, to utter, Gr.] a Moral, an instructive Fable or a feigned Relation intended to reform and amend the Manners.

APO'LOGY [*Ἀπολογία* of *ἀπολογέω*, Gr.] to reject, not to admit, to reject a Moral Fable, or a feigned Relation intended to reform Manners.

APO'LUSIS [*ἀπόλυσις*, Gr.] the Exclusion of any Thing, as of the Birth, the Faeces or the like; a kind of Relaxation, by Means of which the whole is debilitated.

APOMECO'METRY [of *ἀπό* and *μετρέω*, Gr. to measure] an Art shewing how to measure Things at a Distance, or to find how far they are off from us.

APONEU'ROSIS [*Ἀπνεύρωσις*, Gr.] an Enervation.

APONEUROSIS [with *Anatomists*, L.] the spreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon breadth-wise, after the Manner of a Membrane.

APO'PHASIS [*Ἀπόφασις* of *ἀποφαίνω*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate, as, *I will not act against you with the utmost Rigor*.

APOPHO'RETA [*ἀποφορή* of *ἀποφέρειν*, Gr. to bear away] Presents anciently made at Feasts to be carried away by the Guests.

APOPHLE'GMATICK Medicine } [of *ἀποφλεγματίζω*, to
APOPHLE'GMATISMS } purge the Head of Phlegm] Medicines to be chewed that have the Faculty to purge the Head and Brain of cold Phlegmatick Humours by the Nose, Mouth, &c.

APO'PHTHEGM [*Ἀπόφθεγμα* of *ἀποφθεγματίζω*, Gr. or *ἀπό* and *φθέγγομαι* Gr. to pronounce] a short pretty instructive Sentence; especially of some eminent and grave Person.

APO'PHTHORA [*Ἀποφθορά* of *ἀποφθείρω*, Gr. to corrupt] an Abortion, the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb.

APOPHYGE [*ἀποφυγή*, Gr.] a Flight or Escape.

APOPHYGE [*Architecure*] that Part of a Column where it begins to spring out of its Base, and shoot upwards, and is a Protuberance commonly at the End of a Bone; but this Apophyge originally was really no more than the Ring or Ferril anciently fastened at the Extremities of wooden Pillars, to keep them from splitting, and which afterwards was imitated in Stone-work.

APO'PHYSIS [*Ἀπόφυσις* of *ἀπό* from, and *φύσις* Nature, Gr.] a Process or Part of a Bone growing out beyond its Surface, also a Knob in a Bone, made by the Fibres being lengthened.

APO'PHYSSES Mammillares [*Anatomy*] are the Beginnings of the Olfactory Nerves, as far as the *Os Cribrosum*, where they divide into small Fibres which pass through

those Bones, and spread throughout the upper Part of the Nose.

APOPHYSIS mammularis } [*Anatomy*] one of the ex-
APOPHYSIS mastoideus } ternal Eminences of the
Os petrosum.

APOPLE'CTICAL } [of *ἀποπλήττειν*, Gr.] pertaining to
APOPLE'CTICK } or subject to the Apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY [*Ἀποπληξία* of *ἀποπλήττειν*, to strike or astonish] a Disease which is a sudden Privation of all the Senses, and sensible Motions of the Body, those of the Heart and Lungs being excepted, and is attended with a Depravation of the principal Faculties of the Soul, by Reason that the Passages of the Brain are stop'd, and the Course of the Animal Spirits hindered.

A'PORE } [*Ἀπόρον* of *α* privat. and *πόρος* a Pas-
APO'RIME } sage, Gr.] a Problem in the *Mathema-*
A'PORON } ticks, which, though it is not impos-
sible, is nevertheless very difficult to be resolved, and has not actually been resolved, such as the squaring of the Circle, &c.

APORI'A [*ἀπορία*, Gr.] an intricate Business, Perplexity of Mind, Doubtfulness.

APORIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure where the Orator is at a stand what to do, as, *shall I speak out, or be silent?*

APORIA'RE [Old Records] To be brought to Poverty, also to shun or avoid.

APORRHOE } [of *ἀπορρέω*, Gr. to flow out or
APORRHONES } down] sulphureous Effluvia's or Ex-
halations, which are sent forth from the Earth and sub-
terraneous Bodies.

APORRHOE [with *Physicians*] a steaming out of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Body.

APORRHOE [with *Astrologers*] a Term used of the Moon, when she separates from one Planet and applies to another.

APOSCA'SIS [of *ἀπό* and *σχίζω*, Gr. to scarify] a slight Wound in the Skin.

APOSCEPARNI'SMUS [of *ἀπό* and *σκεπαρνισμός*, of *σκεπαρνίζω*, to strike with a Hatchet, Gr.] a Sort of Fracture or breaking of the Scull, when some Part is apparently raised.

APOSIOPE'SIS [*Ἀποσιωπησις* of *ἀποσιωπάω*, to hold one's peace, Gr.] Reticency.

APOSIOPE'SIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when the Orator, as in a Passion, leaves out some Word or Part of a Sentence, or breaks off in a Discourse, but nevertheless so that he may be understood what he meant.

APOSPHE'CLIS [of *ἀπό* and *σφάλλω*, Gr.] a Mortification.

APOSPHEARNI'DOSIS [*Ἀποσφαιρανδωσις*, Gr.] a Punishment inflicted by the *Greeks* on Adulterers, by thrusting a Horle-Radish Root up the *Anus*.

APO'STACY [*Ἀποστασία* of *ἀφίσταμαι*, to depart, or *ἀπασταίω*, Gr.] a revolting or falling away from the true Religion, &c.

AOSPA'SMA [*ἀποσπάσμα*, Gr.] Part of a Thing drawn or pulled off, L.

AOSPA'SMA [with *Surgeons*] the drawing of one Part from another, which naturally stuck to it; as when the Skin is separated from a Membrane; a Membrane from a Muscle, one Muscle from another, &c.

APOSTA'RE Leges } [Old Latin Records] wilfully
APOSTATA'RE Leges } to transgress or break the
Laws, L.

APO'STASIS [*ἀπίστασις* of *ἀφίστημι*, to revolt or fly off, Gr.] an Abscess; also some Fractures of the Bones where the Parts break off.

APOSTATA capiendo, a Writ which in ancient Times lay against one, who having entered into and made a Profession of some religious Order, broke out again, and rambled about contrary to the Rules of that Order.

APO'STATE [*ἀποστάτης* of *ἀποσταίω*, Gr. to depart from] a Revolver from Religion.

APOSTA'TICALLY [of *apostata*, L. of *ἀποσταίω*, Gr.] after the Manner of an Apostate.

TO APO'STATIZE [*apostatize*, L. of *ἀποσταίω*, Gr.] to desert or abandon the true Religion.

APOSTE'MA } [of *ἀποσίμα* of *ἀφίσταμαι*, Gr. to de-
APOSTE'ME } part] a Preter-natural Tumour or
APOS'TUME } Swelling, caused by a corrupt Mat-
ter collected together in any Part of the Body commonly called an *Impositume*.

APO'STLE [*Ἀπόστολος* of *ἀποστέλλω*, Gr. to send on an Errand] a Person sent as a Messenger or Ambassador, or Disciple of *Jesus Christ*, commissioned by him to preach the Gospel, and propagate it in several Parts of the Earth.

APO'STLESHIP

AI O'STLESHIP } [*Apostolatus*, L.] the Office, Dignity;
 APO'STOLATE } or Ministry of an Apostle.
 APOSTO'LICAL } [*Ἀποστολικός*, Gr.] something that
 APO'STOLICK } belongs to Apostles, or descends
 from them.

APOSTO'LICALLY [*apostoliquement*, F. of *Ἀπόστολος*, Gr.] after the Manner of an Apostle.

APOSTO'LICALNESS, the being of Apostolical Appointment.

APOSTOLO'RUM *unguentum* [with *Physicians*] an Ointment so named, because it consists of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apostles.

APO'STROPHE [*Ἀποστροφή* a turning away, of *ἀποστρέφω* to turn away from] a Figure in Rhetorick whereby the Orator in an extraordinary Commotion turns his Discourse from the Audience, and directs it to some other Person or Thing. In this Things animate or inanimate may be address'd unto, as if sensible; Persons absent as well as present may be appeal'd to, as if they were present.

APOSTROPHE' [with *Grammarians*] an Accent or Mark that shews there is a Vowel cut off, and is expressed thus (') and set at the Head of the Letter, as *ev'n* for *even*.

APO'SYRMA [*ἀπόσυρμα* of *ἀποσύρω*, Gr.] that which is drawn, shaved or pared off.

APO'SYRMA [with *Surgeons*] a Shaving of the Skin or of a Bone.

ΑΡΟΤΑ'CTITÆ } [of *ἀποτάσσω* or *ἀποτάττω* I re-
 ΑΡΟΤΑ'CTICI } nounce, Gr.] A Sect, who anciently affected to follow the Evangelical Counsels of Poverty, and the Examples of the Apostles and primitive Christians, by renouncing all their Effects and Possessions.

ΑΡΟΤΕΛΕ'ΣΜ [*Apotelesma*, L. of *Ἀποτελεσμα*, Gr.] a Declaration of the Signification of the Stars in a Nativity; a Calculation of a Nativity.

ΑΡΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑ'TICKS [*Apotelesmatici*, L. of *Ἀποτελεσματικοί* of *ἀποτελέω*, Gr. to perfect] Mathematicians who calculate Nativities by the Stars, and hold all Things subject to the Power of the Planets.

ΑΡΟ'THECARY [of *ἀποθήκη* a Shop, Gr.] one who practises Pharmacy, or that Part of Physick which consists in the Preparation and Composition of Medicines.

ΑΡΟΤΗ'OSIS [*ἀποθέωσις*, Gr.] or a Consecration of Emperors, the Manner of their performing which was as follows: When the Body of an Emperor had been buried according to the Custom, his Effigies of Wax was placed at the Entry of the Palace, upon a large Bed of Ivory, sumptuously adorn'd, and the Physicians visited it for seven Days, treating it, as if it had been alive in a Fit of Sickness. In the mean while all the Senate and Nobility of Rome were present in Mourning Habits. After the Expiration of these seven Days, he was held for dead, and then they removed him to a publick Place, where the Magistrates quitted their Offices.

There the new Emperor ascended upon a high Pulpit call'd *Rostra*, because it was adorn'd with the Sterns of Ships taken from the Enemies in Sea fights; and thence he made a Funeral Oration in Praise of the Deceased.

When this was ended, they carried the Image of the deceased Emperor out of the City to the Field of *Mars*, where there was erected a stately Pile of aromatick Wood to burn it; the Roman Gentry having rid round the Pile several times in Order, the new Emperor with a Torch set Fire to the Pile of Wood: And then an Eagle was let fly from the Top of it, which was imagin'd to carry the Soul of this new God into Heaven: When an Empress was thus burnt, they let fly an Eaglet instead of an Eagle.

ΑΡΟΤΗ'OSIS, of an Emperor, was hieroglyphically represented on a Medal, by an Eagle ascending up to Heaven out of the Flame of their Funeral Pile.

ΑΡΟΤΗ'RAPY [*Apothepia*, L. of *Ἀποθεραπεία*, Gr.] that Part of Physick, that cures or prevents Weariness from too much Labour.

ΑΡΟ'THESIS [of *ἀπὸ* and *ἰσθμῖ*, Gr. to place] the Reduction of a dislocated Bone.

ΑΡΟ'TOME [*Ἀποτομία*, of *ἀποτίνω*, Gr. to cut off] A Cutting off or away.

B APO'TOME [in *Mathematicks*] is the Remainder or Difference of two incommensurable Quantities, an irrational Residue as DC, when from a rational Line BD, call'd *b*, you cut off a rational Part BC, call'd *c*, only commensurable in Power to the whole Line BD.

Apo'tome [in *Musick*] the Difference between the greater and lesser Semitones or the Part of a whole Tone which remains, when a greater Semitone is taken from it.

A'POZEM [*Ἀπόζημα* of *ἀποζέω* to grow hot or boil; Gr.] a Physical Decoction, a Diet-drink made of Roots, Herbs, Woods, Barks, Flowers, Seeds, &c.

To APPA'LE [of *appallir*, F.] to daunt, astonish or discourage, O.

APPA'LEMENT, Consternation, Astonishment.

APPA'NAGE, see *Appennage*.

APPARA'TUS, a formal Preparation for some Action, solemn or publick; as the Apparatus of a Coronation, &c.

APPARATUS also is used to signify the Utensils pertaining to a Machine, as the Apparatus of a *Microscope*, *Air-Pump*, &c.

APPARATUS [with *Surgeons*] the Bandages, Medicaments and Dressings of a Part.

APPARA'TUS *major* and *minor* [with *Lithotomists*] the greater and lesser Preparation, two different Methods of cutting for the Stone, L.

High APPARATUS [with *Lithotomists*] is performed by making an Incision above the Groin along the *Linea alba* into the Fund of the Bladder; and thro' that they extract the Stone.

The Small or Low Apparatus, is performed by thrusting the two Fore-fingers up the Fundament till they touch or come against the Stone, and with them drive it to the Neck of the Bladder, and extract it from thence, thro' an Incision in the *Perinæum*.

APPA'REL [of *appareil*, F.] Clothing, Raiment, Habit.

APPAREL of a Ship, the Tackle, Sails, Rigging, &c.

APPA'RENT [*apparens*, L.] that appears, visible, plain, manifest.

APPA'RENT *Heir*, one whose Title is clear beyond Dispute or Contradiction.

APPA'RENT *Conjunction* [*Astronomy*] is when the right Line supposed to be drawn thro' the Centers of two Planets does not pass thro' the Center of the Earth, but thro' the Spectator's Eye.

APPA'RENT *Declination*, see *Declination*.

APPARENT *Horizon* [*Astronomy*] is that great Circle which limits our Sight; or that Place where the Heavens and Earth seem to us to meet.

APPARENT *Place* of an Object [in *Opticks*] is that which appears when seen thro' one or more Glasses, and differs from the real Place, being occasioned by the various Refractions of the Rays.

APPA'RENT *Place of a Planet or Star* [with *Astronomers*] is the visible Place of it, or that Point of the Heaven in which it seems to be, by the right Line which proceeds from the Eye to it.

APPA'RENT *Colours* [according to the old natural Philosophy] those Colours that are often seen in Clouds, before the Rising or after the Setting of the Sun; or those in the Rainbow, &c. But these they will not allow to be true Colours, because they are not permanent or lasting. These are called also emphatical Colours.

APPA'RENTNESS [*apparentia*, L.] Plainness to be seen.

APPARI'TION, an Appearing; the Appearing of a Spirit, a Ghost, or Spectre.

APPARITION [with *Astronomers*] is the becoming visible of a Star or other Luminary which before was hid.

APPA'RITORS } [in the *Spiritual Court*] Messengers

APPA'RATORS } who cite Persons to appear.

APPARITOR [in the *University*] a sort of Beedle, who carries the Mace before the Masters, Faculties, &c.

APPA'RLEMENT [in *Common Law*] Likelihood, Likeness or Resemblance, as *Apparlement of War*.

APPARURA [Old Records] Furniture and Implements, L.

APPARU'RA *Carrucarum* [Old Law] Plough-tackle, all manner of Implements belonging to a Plough, L.

To APPE'ACH, the same as to impeach, *i. e.* to accuse one of any Crime.

APPE'AL [of *appellatio*, L. whence *appel*, F.] the removing a Cause from an inferior Judge or Court to a superior, in order to rectify something amiss in a Sentence pass'd by an inferior Judge; it is also an Accusation or Declaration of the Crime of any Person; particularly the accusing of a Murderer by a Person who is interested in the Party murdered.

APPEAL by *Bill* [in *Law*] is where a Man of himself gives up his Accusation in Writing, offering to undergo the Burden of appealing the Person therein named.

APPEAL by *Writ* [in *Law*] is when a Writ is purchased out of Chancery by one to another, to the Intent he appeal

appeal a third Person of some Felony committed by him, finding Pledges that he shall do it.

APPEAL of *Mayhem* [Law Term] the accusing of one who hath maimed another.

APPEAL of *wrong Imprisonment*, an Action of wrong or false Imprisonment.

To APPEAL [appellare, L.] to make such Appeal, to submit one's Case to a particular Court, Person, &c.

To APPEA'R [apparere, L.] to be in Sight, to shew one's self, to be ready at hand; also to make a Shew or Figure; to look, to seem.

APPEA'RANCE [apparentia, L.] the exterior Surface of a Thing; or that which first strikes the Sense or the Imagination.

APPEARANCE [in *Prospective*] is the Representation of a Figure, Body or the like Object, upon the perspective Plain.

APPEARANCE [in *Law*] is the Defendant's engaging to answer to a Cause or Action enter'd against him in some Court of Judicature.

APPEARANCES [with *Astronomers*] are more usually call'd *Phænomena*.

To *save* APPEA'RANCES, is seemingly to discharge one's Duty, or to acquit himself of the Formalities or Externals of it, so as to save his Character and avoid giving Offence or Scandal.

To APPEA'SE [of *appaiser*, F.] to pacify or qualify, to allay or assuage; to calm, to suppress.

APPEA'SABLE [of *appaiser*, Fr.] that may be pacified.

APPEA'SABLENESS, Capableness of being pacified.

APPE'LLANT [in *Law*] he or she that brings an Appeal against another; called also *Appellour* and *Approver*.

APPELLA'TION, the naming or calling any thing by a particular Name; a Term, a Name, a Title.

APPE'LLATIVE, or ? [with *Grammarians*] a common Name, or a Name which is proper and applicable to all Things of that kind, in opposition to a proper Name which belongs only to an individual.

APPE'LLATIVELY [of *appellatif*, F. *appellativus*, L.] by way of Appellation.

APPELLE'E, one who is appealed against or accused.

APPELLOU'R ? [in *Old Law*] one who having confessed a Crime appeals, *i. e.* accuses others who were his Accomplices.

To APPE'ND [appendere, L.] to hang up or to.

APPE'NDAGE [of *appendo*, L.] any thing which being considered as less principal is added to another.

APPE'NDANT [appendens, L.] hanging to.

APPENDANT [in *Law*] a Thing which by Prescription depends on or belongs to another that is principal; as an Hospital may be appendant to a Manour, &c.

APPE'NDED Remedies [in *Medicine*] are such as are outwardly applied by hanging about the Neck.

APPENDICULA, a little Appendix, L.

APPENDICULA *Vermiformis* [Anatomy] the *Intestinum cæcum*, or *Blind Gut*, so called on account of its Figure and Situation; because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm, and is not filled with Ordure as the others are.

APPENDI'TIA [ancient *Deeds*] the Appendages or Appurtenances of an Estate.

APPE'NDIX, a Thing accessory to or dependent on another. It is principally used in Matters of Literature for an additional Discourse placed at the End of a Book or Treatise, either to explain some Things or to draw Conclusions therefrom.

APPENDIX [with *Anatomists*] a Part which is in some Measure detach'd from another Part to which it adheres.

APPE'NNAGE ? [the Fortune, or Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Son or Children. The younger Sons of *England* have no certain Appennages, but only what the King is pleased to bestow upon them; but in *France* the King's younger Sons have (by virtue of the Law of *Appannage*) Duchies, Counties or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, the Reversion reserved to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality, as Coinage, levying Taxes, &c. Fr.

APPE'NSA, Things hanged up or weighed out, L.

APPENSA [with *Physicians*] the same as *Periapta*, Things hanged about the Neck of diseased Persons, to cure some Distempers.

APPENSU'RA [Old *Records*] the Payment of Money at the Scale or by Weight.

To APPERTAIN [appartenir, F. of *ad* and *pertinere*, L.] to have a Dependence upon, to belong to.

APPERTINANCES { [of *ad* and *pertinentia*, L.] APPURTINANCES { Things both corporeal, *i. e.* belonging to another Thing as their Principal, as Court-yards, Drains, &c. to an House; and incorporeal, as Liberties and Services of Tenants.

APPETENCY [appetentia, of *appetere*, L.] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

APPE'TIBLE [appetibilis, L.] that which may be desired, desirable.

APPE'TIBLENESS [of *appetibilis*, L.] Worthiness to be desired.

APPETITE [appetitus of *appeto*, L.] the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Desire, Lust; also the Desire of Nourishment or a Stomach to Victuals.

APPETITE [by *Philosophers*] is defined a Desire of enjoying something wanted, or a Complacency in the Enjoyment of a Thing present. It is distinguish'd into *voluntary* and *natural*.

Natural APPETITE { [with *Schoolmen*] is the Will Voluntary APPETITE { itself acting under a competent Knowledge or Information of the Matter in hand, as the Desire of *Happiness*.

Natural APPETITE [with *Schoolmen*] a sort of Instinct, whereby we are mechanically pushed on to consult our own Preservation.

APPETITION, an earnest Desire, or eager Pursuit after.

APPETITIVE, of or belonging to the Appetite.

APPETITUS *Caninus* [with *Physicians*] an inordinate, extravagant Hunger to the Degree of a Disease, so that Persons devour every thing like Dogs.

To APPLAU'D [applaudere, L.] to commend highly, as it were, with clapping of Hands; to approve well of any thing done.

APPLAU'SE [applausus, L.] A Clapping of Hands as a Sign of Joy or Congratulation; publick Praise, great Commendation.

APPLE [Apple, Sax.] *Botanists* give the Name of Apple not only to the Fruit of the Apple tree; but also to all sorts of Fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, that are round.

APPLE of *Love* [with *Botanists*] an Herb or Plant, a kind of Nightshade.

APPLI'ABLE ? [applicabilis, L.] that may be applied,

APPLICABLE { that has relation to, conformable.

APPLICATE [with *Geometricians*] is a right Line drawn across a Curve, so as to bisect the Diameter. In a Conick Section it is called the *Ordinate* or *Semi-ordinate*.

APPLICATE *Ordinate* [Conick Sections] is a right Line applied at right Angles to the Axis of a Conick Section and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION, the Act of applying one thing to another, by approaching or bringing them together; also the making an Address to a Person; also Attention of Mind, Diligence, Study.

APPLICA'TION [with *Divines*] is used for the Act whereby our Saviour transfers or makes over to us what he had purchased by the Sanctity of his Life and Death.

APPLICATION [Astrology] the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

APPLICATION [with *Geometricians*] is sometimes used for Division.

To APPLY' [applicare, L.] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another; to have Recourse to a Person or Thing; also to take to, or give one's self up to; also to bestow upon some Uses.

To APPLY [by *Geometricians*] is used in several Senses; to fit Quantities, the Areas of which are equal; but the Figures different, so that they shall conform one to another. Again,

To APPLY is used for to transfer or inscribe a Line given into a Circle or any other Figure, so that it may be fitted or accommodated there, as that its Extremities may touch the Circle.

To APPLY [with *Geometricians*] is used to express Division, and thus they say, *Applica 8 ad 24*, when they would have 24 divided by 8. And also,

APPLY is used for to multiply by the same Writers. Thus they say, *duc 8 in 12*, when they would have 12 multiplied by 8.

APPODIARE [Old Word] to lean on or prop up any thing.

To APPOINT [of *appointer*, F.] to commissionate or order; to set a Task; also to determine or design.

APPOINTEE [in *France*] a Foot Soldier, who for his long Service and singular Bravery, not only receives more Pay than private Centinels, but stands fair for Promotion.

APPOINTMENT [of *appointment*, Fr.] the Act of appointing; an Order or Assignment; also a Pension or Salary given by Princes and Noblemen to Persons of Merit to retain them in their Service.

APPO'NERE [Old Records] to pledge or pawn.

To APPO'RT [apportare, L.] to bring or carry to.

APPO'RTION [of *ad, d. mut. in p.* and *portio*, L.] to proportion, to divide into convenient Portions or Lots. *Law Term.*

APPO'RTIONMENT [apportionamentum, *Law Lat.*] A Dividing of Rent into two Parts or Portions, according as the Land whence it issues is divided among two or more: Thus if a Man have Rent Service issuing out of Land, and he purchases Part of the Land, the Rent shall be apporportioned according to the Value of the Land.

APPO'RTUM [Old Records] a Corrody or Pension allowed out of a Religious House; also the Revenue, Gain or Profit which a Thing brings unto its Owner.

APPO'SAL of *Sheriffs*, is the Charging them with Money received upon their Account in the Exchequer.

To APPO'SE [appositum, L. sup.] to put to.

A'POSITE [appositus, L.] well appointed, put, or what is said or done to the purpose.

APPOSITION, a Putting to or Applying, a Laying a Thing by the Side of another, L.

APPOSITION [in *Grammar*] is the putting two or more Substantives together in the same Case, and without any Conjunction Copulate between them.

APPOSITION [with *Philosophers*] an Addition of Matter to any Body outwardly; but it is usually applied to the Encrease of Bodies without Life; and is call'd also Accretion, and *juxta* Position.

A'POSITNESS [of *appositus*, L.] Fitness for the Purpose.

To APPRAI'SE [probably of *ad* and *pretium*, L. a Price, or of *apprecier*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Price on Goods.

APPRAI'SER, a Valuer of Goods.

APPRAI'SEMENT, the Valuation of any thing.

To A'PPREHEND [apprehendere, L.] to lay hold of, seize or arrest; to conceive, comprehend or understand; to suspect or fear.

APPREHENSION, a Seizing, &c. also Perception, Conception, Understanding; also Suspicion, Fear.

APPREHENSION [with *Logicians*] the first Idea which the Mind forms of any thing abstractly of its particular Qualities.

APPREHENSIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible.

APPREHENSIVENESS [of *apprehensivus*, L.] Aptness to apprehend, Sensibleness.

APPRE'NDRE [in *Ancient Law Books*] A Fee or Profit to be taken or received.

APPRE'NTICE [apprentisse, F. probably of *apprehendere*, L. to learn] a Youth who is bound by Indenture, &c. to serve a Person for a Term of Years, to learn his or her Art and Mystery.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, the Time of an Apprentice's Service.

To A'PRICATE [apricari, L.] to set abroad in the Sun.

To APPROA'CH [of *approcher*, F.] to draw nigh to, or come near.

APPROA'CHABLE, that may be come near to.

APPROA'CHABLENESS [of *approcher*, F.] Easiness of being approached.

APPROA'CHES [in *Fortification*] the several Works made by the Besiegers for advancing or getting nearer to a Fortress or besieged Place.

APPROBA'TION, an Approving or Liking, L.

To APPRO'PERATE [appropriatum, L.] to come nigh to, to approach.

APPROPRIA'RE *Communam* [in *Law*] signifies to discommon, i. e. to separate or inclose any parcel of Land, which before was common.

APPROPRIA'RE *ad honorem* [in *Law*] is to bring a Manour within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

APPRO'PRIATE } [appropriatus, L.] a Term used by
APPRO'PRIATED } Philosophers of something which is indeed common to several; yet in some respects is peculiarly attributed.

To APPRO'PRIATE [appropriare, L.] to usurp the Property of a Thing; to set aside any thing for the Use

of any one; to claim or take to one's self; to apply particularly.

APPRO'PRIATE [in *Law*] signifies a Church or Benefice, the Patronage of which is annexed to some Church-Dignity, so that the Parson receives the Tithes.

APPRO'PRIATENESS [of *approprius*, F. *appropriatum*, L.] Fitness to some other Thing, &c.]

APPROPRIA'TION [in *Law*] is when the Advowson of a Parsonage or the Profits of a Church-Living are made over to the proper and perpetual Use of some Bishop, Dean, Chapter, College, Religious House, &c. and their Successors; so that the Body or House are both Patron and Parson, and some one of the Members officiates as a Vicar.

To APPRO'VE [approbare, L. whence *approver*, Fr.] to allow of, to like, to render one's self recommendable.

To APPROVE [in *Common Law*] is to improve or increase.

APPRO'VABLE, [of *approver*, F. *approbare*, L.] that may be approved.

APPRO'VEMENT [approveamentum, *Law Lat.*] is used for Improvement by ancient Writers.

APPRO'VEMENT of *Land* [Law Term] signifies the making the best Advantage of it by increasing the Rent; also a Lord's inclosing Waste Ground for himself, yet leaving sufficient Ingress for the Commoners to the Common.

APPRO'VER [approbator, L.] one who approves or allows of.

APPROVER [in *Law*] a Felon who accuses his Accomplices as guilty of the same Crime with himself.

APPRO'VERS, are also certain Persons who are sent into several Counties, there to increase the Farms of the Hundreds, &c. which in ancient Times were set at a certain Rate to the Sheriffs, who let them to others.

APPROVERS [of the King] such Persons who in small Manours have the letting of the King's Demains or Lands.

APPROVERS [in the *Marches of Wales*] those Persons who had License to sell and buy Cattle in the Parts of Wales.

APPROXIMA'TION, a Coming or putting near to, L.

APPROXIMA'TION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual Approach nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without a Possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPROXIMATION [in *Natural Magick*] is one of the Methods of Transplantation or the Removing a Disease from one Creature to another, or from an Animal to a Plant.

A'PPUI [with *Horsemen*] is the Stay upon the Horseman's Hand, or the reciprocal Sense between the Horse's Mouth and the Bridle-Hand; or the Horse's Sense of the Action of the Bridle in the Horseman's Hand.

A full **A'PPUI** [in *Horsemanship*] is a firm Stay without resting very heavy, and without bearing upon the Horseman's Hand.

A more than full **A'PPUI** [with *Horsemen*] a Term they use of a Horse that is stopt with some Force, but still so that he does not force the Horseman's Hand.

APPU'LTE [Appulsus, L.] an Approaching or Coming to, an Arriving at.

APPULSE [with *Astronomers*] the Approach of a Planet to a Conjunction.

APPURTENANCE [appurtenance, Fr.] See Appertinances.

A'PRICOCK [abricot, F.] a Sort of Wall-Fruit that requires much Sun to ripen it.

APRICA'TION, a Basking or Lying in the Sun, L.

A'PRIL [of *aperiendo*, L. opened, because the Pores of the Earth are then opened] the fourth Month from *December*. The Ancients painted this Month like a young Man clothed in green with a Garland of Myrtle, and Hawthorn Buds, winged, holding in one Hand Primroses and Violets, and in the other the Celestial Sign *Taurus*.

APRON [of *ayopan*, a Woman's Garment to wear before them.

APRON [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Lead that covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

A'PSIDES } [with *Astronomers*] two Points in the Orbit

ABSIDES } of a Planet, the highest of which is call'd the *Apogee* or *Aphelion*, and the lowest the *Perigee* and *Perihelion*.

APSIDES [of *'Aψis*, Gr. a Vault or Arch] so called because vaulted over, a kind of private Oratories or Chappels in great Churches; also called *Doxalia* or *Doxologia*, and is used in the *Low-Countries* for a kind of Choir or Place beyond the Altar, where the religious sit and sing the Office without being seen by the People.

A'PSYCHY [*apsychia*, L. of *a* priv. and *ψυχή*, Gr. the Soul, &c.] a swooning or fainting away.

APSYCTOS [of *a* and *ψύχος* cold, Gr.] a precious Stone, which, when hot, will keep so 7 Days.

APSYCTOS [with *Physicians*] the cold or shaking Fit of an Ague.

APT [*aptus*, L.] fit, proper, meet, convenient, propense, or forwardly inclined to.

A'PTNESS [*aptitudo*, L.] Fitness, Readiness.

To A'PTATE [*aptatum*, L.] to make fit.

To APTATE a Planet [with *Astrologers*] is to strengthen the Planet in Position of House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage, in order to bring about the desired End.

AP THANES [in *Scotland*] the higher Nobility, anciently so called in Distinction to the lower Sort or Under-Thanes.

A'PTITUDE [*aptitudo*, L.] Fitness, a natural Disposition to do any thing.

A'PTOTON [of *a* and *πῶσις*, Gr.] a Noun which is not declined with Cases.

APY'REXY [*ἀπυρεξία*, Gr.] the cooling, abating, or slackening of a Fever, the cold Fit of an Ague.

APY'RTOS [*ἀπυρῶς*, Gr.] the best sort of a Carbuncle which glows like a Burning, yet cannot be hurt by Fire.

APY'RUM Sulphur [in *Medicine*] Sulphur that has not felt the Fire, or has not been burnt.

A'QUA, Water, Rain; also waterish Humour.

AQUA Cœlestis [with *Chymists*] Heavenly Water, i. e. rectify'd Wine.

AQUA Communis [in *Chymical Writers*] is express'd by these Characters.



AQUA DISTILLATA, Distilled Water, a Water drawn by the distilling any kind of Herbs and Drugs.

AQUA Distillata [in *Chymical Writings*] is express'd by this Character.



AQUA omnium Florum [with *Physicians*] i. e. Water of all Flowers; the Water distilled from the Dung of Cows when they go to Grass.

AQUA FORTIS [i. e. Strong Water] a corrosive Liquor serving as a Menstruum wherewith to dissolve Silver, and all other Metals, except Gold. It is made of a Mixture of purify'd Nitre or Salt-peter, Vitriol calcin'd white, and Potter's Earth or Clay, distilled in a close Reverberatory, the Fumes condensing in the Receiver are the *Aqua fortis*.

AQUA FORTIS [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this Character.



AQUA intercus [with *Physicians*] the Dropsy, L.

AQUA Marina, a precious Stone of a Sea-green Colour, L.

AQUA Pericardii [with *Physicians*] that Liquor or Humour that is collected about the Heart, serving to cool it.

AQUA Regia } [i. e. Royal Water] a Liquor made by

AQUA Regalis } dissolving Sal Armoniack in Spirit of Nitre, and so called because it dissolves Gold.

AQUA REGIS [in *Chymical Writings*] is expressed by one of these Characters.



AQUA Secunda [with *Surgeons*] a Liquor made of common Water, and the Powder or Precipitate of Silver; it is used to cause an Escar to fall off in Shankers, and to consume proud Flesh, L.

AQUA Chrysulca, See *Aqua Regia*.

AQUA Stygia, See *Aqua Regia*.

AQUA VITÆ [i. e. Water of Life] a sort of cordial Liquor formerly made of brew'd Beer strongly hopp'd, well fermented, now it is commonly understood of Spirits, Geneva, and the like.

AQUA VITÆ [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this Character.



A'QUABIBE [of *aqua* Water, and *bibere* to drink, L.] a Water-drinker.

AQUÆDUCT [*aqueductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Water by Pipes, a Conduit of Water; is a Construction of Stone or Timber made on uneven Ground, to preserve the Level of the Water, and convey it by a Canal from one Place to another.

AQUÆDUCT [with *Anatomists*] a Passage or Perforation, partly membranous, and partly cartilaginous, leading out of the bony Passage of the internal Ear into the Palate.

A'QUAGE [*aquagium*, L.] a Water-Course.

AQUA'GIUM [Old Records] an Aquage or Water-Course.

AQUALI'culus [with *Anatomists*] the lower Part of the Belly or Paunch, called also *Hypogastrium*, L.

AQUARIANS, a Sect of Christians who used nothing but Water in the Sacrament.

AQUARIUS [with *Astronomers*] a Constellation of the Zodiac marked thus π , and consists of 99 Stars.

AQUARIUS [the *Water-Bearer*] this seems to be called *Aquarius* from its Form. He stands holding a Basin in one Hand, and seems to pour out much Water. Some will have it, that this is *Ganymede*, and suppose that it is sufficient Ground for that Conjecture, because the Picture bears some Resemblance to one pouring out Wine, and they bring the Poet for an Evidence, that says, that *Ganymedes* was snatch'd up to *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, and was by the Gods accounted worthy of the Office on account of his great Beauty, and because he gave to Men Immortality, which was unknown to them before. That pouring forth is supposed to resemble *Nectar* (and that is the Drink of the Gods) and that this is the Resemblance of that Drink. The Constellation has two obscure Stars on the Head, one great one on each Shoulder, one on each Elbow, one bright one on the extreme Part of his Right Hand, one on each Pap, one on the left Hip, one on each Knee, upon his Right Leg one; in all seventeen. The pouring out of Water is on the Left Hand. It has thirty Stars, of which two are bright, the rest obscure.

AQUA'TICK } [*aquaticus*, L.] } growing, living or
AQUATI'LE } [*aquatilis*, L.] } breeding in or about the Water.

AQUA'TICKS, Trees or Plants which grow on the Banks of Rivers in Marshes and watery Plants.

A'QUEOUS Ducts [*Anatomy*] certain Ducts whereby the aqueous Humour is supposed to be convey'd into the Inside the Membranes which inclose that Liquor.

A'QUEOUSNESS } [of *aquositas*, L.] Waterishness.
AQUO'SENESS }

A'QUEOUS [*aqueus*, L.] Waterish, like Water.

AQUEOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, the outmost of the three Humours being transparent and of no Colour. It fills up the Space between the *Tunica cornea*, and *Chrystalline Humour*.

AQUIFO'LIUM [with *Botanists*] a kind of Holm Tree with prickly Leaves; also the Holly Tree, L.

A'QUILA, an Eagle,

AQUILA Alba [with *Chymists*] the white Eagle, the same as *Mercurius dulcis*.

A'QUILA [*Astronomy*] the Eagle, a Constellation consisting of 76 Stars, according to the *British Catalogue*. This is the Eagle (according to the Poets) that carried *Ganymedes* up to Heaven, and presented him to *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, although he was placed among the Stars upon another Account, i. e. when the Gods made a Distribution of the Birds among themselves, *Jupiter* he chose the Eagle; and also because he of all other Birds can fly against the Sun, and is not oppressed by his Rays, and therefore obtains the first Place among them. It is represented with expanded Wings, as tho' it were flying. *Aglaosthenes* relates, that *Jupiter* was brought up in *Crete*, and when he was diligently sought after there, he was caught up and carried to *Naxos*, and after he came to the Age of Manhood, took upon him the Kingdom of the Gods; and that going from *Naxos* on the Expedition against the *Titans*, he had the Eagle for his Companion, and it proving fortunate to him, he made the Eagle sacred, and placed it among the Stars. And this is the Reason of the Honour that it obtained in Heaven. It has four Stars, the middlemost is a bright one.

A'QUILA Philosophorum [with *Alchymists*] the Philosopher's Eagle, is the reducing Metals to the first Matter.

AQUIL'GIA } the Plant Columbine, L.
AQUIL'IA }

AQUIL'NE [*aquilinus*, L.] something belonging to an Eagle, as an *Aquiline Nose*, i. e. a hooked Nose like an Eagle's Beak, an Hawk's Nose.

A'QUILO, the North, or North-East Wind, L.

AQUO'SE [*aquosus*, L.] watery or like Water.

AQUOSI DUCTUS [with *Anatomists*] the watery Passages, the Channels of the Veins that carry the watery Humours, called *Lympha*, L.

AQUO'SITY [*aquositas*, L.] Waterishness.

A'QUULA [in *Medicine*] a small watery Bladder in the Liver, Spleen, or some other Bowel, L.

A'RA, an Altar, a Sanctuary, L.

ARA [with *Astronomers*] a Constellation containing 8 Stars.

A'RABANT ad Curiam Domini [Old Records] a Phrase used of those who held by the Tenure of ploughing and tilling the Lord's Lands without the Manour, L.

ARABESK [so called from the *Arabs*, who used this kind of Ornaments, their Religion forbidding them to make any Images or Figures of Men or Animals] a Term apply'd to such Painting, Ornaments of Freezes, &c. which consisted wholly of imaginary Foliages, Plants, Stalks, &c. without any human or animal Figures.

ARA'BIA [of ארבי, Heb. Black, or of *Harabi*, Heb. a Thief or Robber] the one on account of their swarthy Complexion, and the latter on account of their thievish Disposition. The *Arabians* having in all Ages been so addicted to this Vice, that, as *Martin del Rio* observes, it was as usual with the *Jews* to call a Thief an *Arabian*, as it was to call a Merchant a *Canaanite*, and a Mathematician a *Chaldean*.

A'RABICK Figures } [so called because borrowed
ARABICK Characters } from the *Arabs*] are the Numerical Characters commonly made use of in large Computations, as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, not used in *England* till the 11th Century.

ARA'BICUM Gummi, a transparent kind of Gum brought from *Arabia*, a Gum which distils from a Species of *Aca-cia*, L.

A'RABIC [*Arabicus*, L.] belonging to the *Arabians*.

A'RABIS [*Botany*] an Herb called *Candy Thistle*.

A'RABISM, an Idiom or Manner of Speaking, peculiar to the *Arabs* or *Arabians*.

A'RABLE [*arabilis*, L.] as arable Land is Land fit to be ploughed or tilled.

ARABUS Lapis, a Stone white as Ivory, the Powder of which is a Dentrifice.

To ARACE [of *arracher*, F.] to raise.

ARA'CHNE [*αράχνη*, Gr.] the Spider, an Insect, also a Cobweb.

ARACHNOIDES [*αράχνοειδης*, of *αράχνη*, and *είδος* Shape, Gr. in *Anatomy*] a fine, thin, transparent Membrane, which lies between the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, and is supposed to invest the whole Substance of the Brain; also the same as *Aranea Tunica*.

A'RACK a Spirit procured by distilling from a ve-

A'RRACK gerable Juice called *Toddi*, which flows from the Cocoa-nut Tree, having Incisions made in it, like our Birch Juice.

ARÆOMETER [of *αἰσώμετρος*, Gr. thin, and *μέτρον* Measure, Gr.] an Instrument to measure the Density or Gravity of Fluids.

ARÆOSTYLOS [of *αἰσώμετρος* thin, and *στυλός* a Column, Gr.] a sort of Building where the Pillars are set at a great Distance one from another.

ARÆOTICKS [with *Physicians*] Medicines which tend to open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large, for the morbid Matter's being carry'd off by Sweat or insensible Perspiration.

ARA'HO, as in *Arabo conjurare* [Old Law] to make Oath in the Church or some other holy Place.

ARAIGNE'E, a Spider, Fr.

ARAIGNEE [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARA'LIA [in *Doomsday Book*] arable or ploughed Land.

ARA'NEA Tunica [with *Anatomists*] a Coat of the Eye which surrounds and encloses the crystalline Humour, so called from its light Contexture like that of *aranea*, L. a Spider.

ARA'NEOUS [*araneosus*, L.] full of Spiders.

ARA'NEUS [with *Physicians*] a low Pulse, *Galen*; also a flaky Urine having Films in it like Cobwebs, L.

ARA'TORY [*aratorius*, L.] belonging to Tillage.

ARA'TRUM Terra [Old Records] as much Land as can be tilled with one Plough.

ARA'TURE [*aratura*, L.] Ploughing, Tillage.

ARA'Y } [probably of *arrayer*, O.F.] Dress, Garb,

ARA'YING } Raiment.

A'RBITER, an Arbitrator, an Umpire; a Person chosen by mutual Consent of two Parties to decide Controversies.

A'RBITRABLE, that may be left to, or decided by Arbitration.

A'RBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator.

A'RBITRAL [*arbitralis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Arbitrator or Arbitration.

A'REITRARIALLY [*ex arbitrio*, L.] after one's own Will.

A'RBITRARINESS [of *arbitrarius*, L.] acting merely according to Will and Pleasure.

A'RBITRARY [*arbitrarius*, L.] that which depends altogether on one's Will and Choice; without Controul; absolute, free.

To A'RBITRATE [of *arbitrare*, L.] to award, give Sentence, to adjudge; to act as an Arbitrator.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating; the putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators, L.

ARBITRA'TOR, a Person chosen indifferently by the mutual Consent of two Parties to decide any Controversy.

ARBITRATOR [with *Civilians*] is understood differently from an *Arbiter*. An Arbitrator being left wholly to act according to his own Discretion, without Solemnity of Process or Course of Judgment; whereas an *Arbiter* is obliged to act according to Law and Equity.

ARBI'TREMENT, a Power given by two or more Parties contending, to some Person to determine the Matter in Dispute, to which Determination they are obliged to stand under a certain Penalty. It is the same as an Award.

A'RBOR, a Tree, L.

ARBOR Dianæ, Diana's Tree, L.

ARBOR Martis [with *Chymists*] Coral, it being supposed to grow like a Tree or Plant under the Water of the Sea, L.

ARBOR [in *Mechanicks*] the principal Part of a Machine which serves to sustain the rest; also a Spindle or Axis on which a Machine turns, L.

ARBOR Genealogica, i. e. the Tree of Consanguinity; is used to signify a Lineage drawn out under the Form or Resemblance of a Root, Stock, Branches, &c. L.

ARBOR Porphyriana, otherwise called *Scala predicamentalis* [with *Schoolmen*] a Scale of Beings, or a Figure that consists of three Rows or Columns of Words, the middlemost of which contained the Series of *Genera* and *Species*, bearing some Analogy to the Trunk, and the Extrems contain the Differences to the Branches of the Tree thus, L.

SUBSTANCE

Thinking

Extended

BODY

Inanimate

Animate

ANIMAL

Irrational

Rational

MAN

This

That

PLATO.

A'RBORARY [*arborarius*, L.] belonging to Trees.

A'RBORETS, Little Arbours, *Milt.*

A'RBOROUS [of *arbor*, L.] full of Trees or Arbours.

A'RBORIST, one that is skilled in Trees.

ARBOR vita [*Botany*] the Tree of Life, a kind of Tree frequently planted for the Pleasantry of its green Leaf, L.

ARBOR vita, a Medicine by the Efficacy of which, it was reported, that Life would shoot out again like a Tree; *Van Helmont*, L.

ARBOR HERMETIS [*Hermes's Tree*] a Chymical Process in the Revivification of *Mercury*, L.

ARBOR Judæ [*Judas's-tree*] a Tree so called by *Botanists*, being supposed to be the kind of Tree *Judas* hanged himself upon, L.

ARBO'REOUS [*arboreus*, L.] of or like, or pertaining to Trees.

ARBOREOUS [with *Botanists*] a Term apply'd to Mushrooms or Mosses that grow upon Trees, as *Agarick*, which grows on the Larch-tree, is called an arboreous Mushroom.

A'RBOUR [*arborum*, L.] but *Skinner* derives it of *Hebebeza*, *Sax.* a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art to sit in and take the Air.

ARBU'STINE [*arbutinus*, L.] shrubby-like, or pertaining to Shrubs.

ARBU'TEOUS [*arbutus*, L.] of Crab-trees.

ARBU'TUS, the Crab-tree.

ARCA *Cyrogaphica*, a common Chest with three Locks and Keys, kept by certain *Christians* and *Jews*, wherein all the Contracts, Mortgages and Obligations belonging to the *Jews*, were kept to prevent Fraud, by Order of King *Richard* the First.

ARCA'NUM a Secret, a Name given by some Authors to Chymical Preparations, or Medicinal Compositions, that they have kept secret and not discovered.

ARCANUM *Corallinum* [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of red percidate, made by distilling it with Spirit of Nitre; and repeating the Distillation again and again, till a red Powder is procured.

ARCA-

ARCANUM duplex [with *Chymists*] is prepared of the *caput mortuum* of *Aqua Fortis*, by dissolving it in hot Water, filtrating and evaporating it to a Cuticle.

ARCANUM Joviale [with *Chymists*] is an Amalgama made of equal Parts of Tin and Mercury, powdered and digested with good Spirit of Nitre: the dry Mass being powdered again, after the Spirit has been drawn off in a Retort, and lastly digested in Spirit of Wine, till the Powder is become tasteless.

ARC BOUTANT [of *arc* and *bouter*, F. to abut] in Architecture signifies a flat Arch abutting against the Reins of a Vault, in order to support it, and prevent its giving Way.

ARCEONIS [Old Records] a Saddle-bow.

ARCEUTHOS [Botany] the Juniper-tree.

ARCH [probably of *αρχος*, Gr.] arrant or notorious, as an *Arch-rogue*, an *Arch-traytor*, an *Arch-wag*.

ARCHNESS, Waggishness, Dexterousness in Management, Craftiness.

ARCH [of *ἄρχων*, Gr.] a Chief or Governour being prefixed to any Word, adds Chief or Prince to its Signification, as *Arch-angel*, *Arch-bishop*, *Arch-duke*, &c.

ARCHAL [with *Botanists*] *Derbyshire*, Liver-wort.

ARCHAISM [*ἀρχαϊσμός*, Gr.] the retaining old obsolete Words.

ARCHANGEL [*Ἀρχάγγελος* of *ἀρχων*, a Chief, and *ἄγγελος* an Angel] the Chief or Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is called.

ARCHANGELICA [Botany] the Herb *Water - Angelica*, L.

ARCHCHA'NTER, the Chief or President of the Chanters of a Church.

ARCHCHYMICK, as *Arch-Chymick Sun*, the Chief Chymist the Sun, *Milt.*

ARCH DRUID, the Chief or Pontiff of the ancient *Druids*.

ARCHBISHOP [*Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος* of *ἀρχων* and *ἐπίσκοπος*, Gr.] a Chief Bishop that has Power over other Bishops.

ARCHBISHOPRICK [*Archiepiscopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Jurisdiction; also the Dignity and Benefice of an Archbishop.

ARCHDA'PIFER [of *Arch* and *Dapifer*, L.] the Principal Sewer, one of the Chief Officers of the Emperor of Germany.

ARCHDEA'CON [of *Ἀρχidiaconos*, of *ἀρχων* and *διακονία*, Gr. to minister to] a dignified Clergyman, whose Office is to visit two Years in three, and to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs to the Bishop of the Diocess.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [of *Arch* and *Diaconatus*, L.] the Extent of the Spiritual Jurisdiction of an Archdeacon.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, the Office and Dignity of an Archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE, [*Archidux*, L.] one who has Pre-eminence above other Dukes.

ARCHDU'KEDOM, the Territory and Jurisdiction of an Archduke.

ARCHDU'TCHESS, [*Archiduchesse*, F.] an Archduke's Lady; also a Daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

ARCH Flamines, the Chief Priests among the Romans.

ARCH Heretick, a Chief or Ring-Leader of *Hereticks*.

ARCH Pirate, a Principal Rover, a Chief or Principal Pirate.

ARCH PRESBYTER } a Chief Priest, or a Rural

ARCH PRIEST } Dean.

An ARCH [of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending in Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] is a concave or hollow Building raised on a Mould, in Form of a Curve or Semicircle, and serving as the inward Support of any Superstructure.

ARCH } [Geometry] is any Part of the Circumference

ARK } of a Circle, or Curved Line lying from one Point to another, by which the Quantity of the whole Circle or Line, or some other Thing sought after, may be gathered.

ARCH [in *Astronomy*] as the *Diurnal Arch of the Sun*, is Part of a Circle parallel to the Equator, which is described by the Sun in his Course between Rising and Setting.

ARCH of Progression } [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of

ARCH of Direction } the *Zodiack*, which a Planet seems to pass over, when the Motion of it is according to the Order of the Signs.

ARCH of Retrogradation [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of

the *Zodiack*, described while a Planet is retrograde, moving contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARCH of Vision [Astronomy] is the Depth of the Sun below the Horizon, at which a Star begins to rise again, which before was hid in his Rays.

Dean of the ARCHES } the Chief Judge of the Court
Officer of the ARCHES } of the Arches, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction of thirteen Parishes in the City of London, termed a Deanery, discharged from the Authority of the Bishop.

ARCHES } [so called, because it used to be
Court of ARCHES } kept in the Church of St. Mary le Bow in *Cheapside*, the Top of the Steeple of which was in former Times raised with stone Pillars, built Arch-wise like so many bent Bows] the Chief Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Similar ARCHES [Geometry] are such as contain the same Number of Degrees of unequal Circles.

Semicircular ARCHES [Architecture] are those which make an exact Semicircle, and have their Center in the middle of the Chord of the Arch.

Scheme ARCHES [Architecture] Arches that are less than a Semicircle, and of consequence are flatter, containing 90, 70 or 60 Degrees.

ARCHES of the third and fourth Point [Architecture] are such as consist of two Arches of a Circle, ending in an Angle at the Top, and are drawn from the Division of a Chord into 3 or 4 Parts at Pleasure.

Elliptical ARCHES [in Architecture] consist of a Semi-Ellipsis, and have commonly a Key Stone, and Chap-trels or Imposts, they were formerly much in Use for Mantle-Trees in Chimneys.

Strait ARCHES [Architecture] are Arches, the upper and under Edges of which are strait; as they are curved in others, and also those two Edges parallel, and the Ends and Joints all pointing to a Center; they are used over Windows, Doors, &c.

ARCHE [*Ἀρχή*, Gr.] the Beginning, an Entrance.

ARCHE [in Medicine] the Beginning of a Distemper.

ARCHED Legs [with *Farriers*, &c.] an Imperfection in a Horse, when being in his natural Position he has his Legs bent forward, and the whole Leg makes a kind of Arch or Bow.

ARCHERS, Persons skilled in Archery; a kind of Militia or Soldiery armed with Bows and Arrows, F.

ARCHERY, the Art of Shooting in a Long-Bow; also an ancient Service of keeping a Bow for the Use of the Lord to defend his Castle.

ARCHETYPE [*Ἀρχέτυπον* of *ἀρχή* the Original, and *τύπος* Pattern] a Pattern or Model by which any Work is formed, or which is copied after to make another like it.

ARCHETY'PAL, pertaining to the great Original.

ARCHE'TYPAL World [with the *Platonists*] the World as it existed in the Divine Mind, or in the Idea of God before the Creation.

ARCHE'US [*Ἀρχαῖος*, Gr. ancient] it is used to denote the ancient Practice of Physick, concerning which a Treatise was written by *Hippocrates*.

ARCHEUS [of *Ἀρχή*, Gr.] the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature; the ancient Chymists used in this Term to express some certain Principle of Life and Motion; as the Cause of all the Effects observable in Nature, and it has been applied by them to very different Things; some use it to signify the Fire lodged in the Centre of the Earth, and ascribe to it the Generation of Metals and Minerals, and suppose it also to be the Principle of Life in Vegetables; others understand by it a certain universal Spirit, which (as they imagine) is diffused throughout the whole Creation, and is the active Cause of all the Phenomena of Nature; others give it the Name of *Anima Mundi*, i. e. the Soul of the World; and some call it the *Vulcan* or Heat of the Earth; they suppose there is a Share of this *Archeus* in all Bodies, which when it is corrupted, produces Diseases, which they stile *Archeal Diseases*.

ARCHEUS [with *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHEZOSTIS [in Botany] the Herb White-vine.

ARCHIALO'GICK [*archialogicus*, L. of *ἀρχιαλογικός*, Gr.] treating of or belonging to Archialogy.

ARCHIA'LOGY [*archialogia*, L. of *ἀρχιαλογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Antiquities.

ARCHIA'TER } [*Ἀρχίατρος* of *ἀρχός*, and *ιατρός* a
ARCHIATROS } Physician, the Principal or Chief Physician to a King, &c.

ARCHIGE'NII Morbi [with *Physicians*] acute Diseases.

ARCHIEU'NUCH [of ἀρχὸς and "εὐνυχός] the Chief of the Eunuchs.

ARCHIGA'LUS, the Chief of the Priests of *Cybele*.

ARCHIGRAMMATE'US, the Principal Secretary or Chief Clerk of an Office, *L.*

ARCHI'GRAPHER [Ἀρχιγραφεὺς of ἀρχὸς, and γράφω to write] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHI'GRAPHY [archigraphia, *L.* of ἀρχιγραφία, *Gr.*] Secretariship.

ARCHIPO'TE [archipota, *L.*] the Chief or Master Drinker.

ARCHIHERETICAL [and ἀπεισιδεχης, *Gr.*] heretical or false in the highest and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHILO'QUIAN *Verfes*, a sort of *Verfes* whereof *Archilochus* was the Inventor.

ARCHIMA'NDRITE, the Superior of a Monastery much the same as is now called an Abbot.

ARCHIMI'ME, an Arch-buffoon.

ARCHIPE'LAGO [either of ἀρχὸς Chief, and πέλαγος the Sea, or, as others say, a Corruption of Ἁγιοπέλαγος, *q. d.* the Holy Sea] a main Sea or large Gulph, containing a Cluster of small Islands one near another, and several little Seas which take their Names from those Islands.

ARCH PRIOR, the Master of the Order of the Knights Templers.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [Ἀρχιστρατηγός of ἀρχὸς and στρατός a Leader of an Army] the Generalissimo, Captain General or Lord General of an Army.

ARCHISYNAGO'GUS [ἀρχισυναγωγός, *Gr.*] the Chief Ruler of a Synagogue.

ARCHITECT [of ἀρχὸς and τέκτων, an Artificer] a Master-Buildler.

ARCHITECTONICE [ἀρχιτεκτονική, *Gr.*] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTO'NICK, that builds a Thing up regularly according to the Nature and Properties of it.

ARCHITECTO'NICK Nature } [with *Philosophers*] that
ARCHITECTONICK Spirit } forming Nature, Power or Spirit, that hatches the Ova or Eggs of Females into living Creatures of the same Kind.

ARCHITECTURE [Ἀρχιτεκτονική, *Gr.*] the Art of Building, *i. e.* of erecting Edifices proper either for Habitation or Defence.

Civil ARCHITECTURE, the Art of contriving and erecting commodious Buildings for the Uses of Civil Life.

Military ARCHITECTURE, discovers the best Way of raising Fortifications about Cities, Towns, Camps, Sea-Ports, &c.

Naval ARCHITECTURE, an Art that teaches the Construction of Ships, Gallies and other floating Vessels for the Water; with Ports, Moles, Docks, &c. on the Shore.

Counterfeit ARCHITECTURE, is that wherein the Projeasures are painted either with black or white, or coloured after the Manner of Marble; also called Scene Work in the painting of Columns, &c. that seem to stand out in Relievo, in Theatres.

ARCHITECTURE [in *Perspective*] a Sort of Building, the Members of which are of different Measures and Modules, and diminish in Proportion to their Distance to make the Building appear longer and larger to the View than it really is.

ARCHITRAVE [of ἀρχή, Chief, *Gr.* and *Trabs* *L.* a Beam] that Part of a Column or Order of Columns that is above or lies immediately upon the Capital. It is the lowest Member of the Frize, and even of the whole Entablature; it is supposed to represent the principal Beam in Timber Buildings. It is sometimes called the *Reason-Piece*, as in Portico's, Cloisters, &c. the *Master-piece* in Chimneys, and *Hyperthyron* over the Jambs of Doors or Lintels of Windows. See *Plate, Architecture*.

ARCHITRAVE Doors [with *Architraves*] such as have an Architrave on the Jambs and over the Door, upon the Cup-piece, if strait, or if the Top be curved on the Arch.

ARCHITRAVE Windows [with *Architraves*] are commonly an Ogee raised out of the solid Timber, with a Lift over it.

ARCHIVA'ULT [archivolte, *F.*] the inner Contour of an Arch; or a Frame set off with Mouldings, running over the Faces of the Arch Stones, and bearing upon the Imposts.

ARCHI'VES [archiva, *L.* of ἀρχεῖον, *Gr.*] a Place where ancient Records, Charters or Evidences are kept, as the Office of the Master of the *Rolls* in *Chancery* or *Exchequer*.

ARCHON'TES [ἀρχόντες, *Gr.*] the Chief Magistrates of the City of *Athens*, after the Kingly Government had been abolished.

ARCHON'TICKS [of *Archon* their Ring-Leader] *Hereticks*, *A. C.* 334. who denied the Resurrection, and held the World to be the Work of Princes.

ARCHILELEU'TO [in *Musick Books*] an Arch or very large and long Lute, and but a little different from a Theorbo Lute, used by the *Italians* for playing a thorough Base.

ARCHITENENT [arcitenens, *L.*] Bow-bearing.

ARCO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddlestick.

ARCO'NICUM, Arsenick, a Mineral, *L.*

ARCTA'TION, a straitening, *L.*

ARCTICK [of ἀρκτικός of ἀρκίος, *Gr.* the Bear] Northern, Northward.

ARCTICK Circle [*Astronomy*] one of the lesser Circles of the Sphere distant 23 Degrees and a half from the North Pole.

ARCTICK Pole [*Astronomy*] the Northern Pole of the World, *i. e.* of both the Earth and Heavens so named of *Arctos*, a Cluster or Constellation of Stars near it.

ARCTOS MINOR [in *Astronomy*] the lesser Bear.

ARCTOPHY'LAX [Ἀρκτοφύλαξ of ἀρκίος a Constellation called the Bear, and φύλαξ a Keeper] the Poets tell us, that *Arctophylax* was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, an *Arcadian*, whom *Lycaon* cut in Pieces and set before *Jupiter* to eat at a Banquet; and that *Jupiter* overthrew the Table, and out of Abhorrence to *Lycaon's* Cruelty, burnt his House with a Thunderbolt, but joining together the *Arcadian's* divided Limbs, placed him among the Stars. *Eratoſthenes*.

ARCTOSCO'RODON [with *Botanists*] the Herb Ramsons.

ARCTOSTAPHY'LOS [with *Botanists*] the Bilberry.

ARCTOPHY'LAX [Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *Gr. i. e.* the Bear-Keeper] a Northern Constellation containing 24 Stars; *Charles's Wain*, *L.*

ARCTU'RUS [Ἀρκτῦρος of ἀρκίος and ἔρα the Tail] a Star of the first Magnitude in Constellation *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*.

ARCUAT'LE [arcuatilis, *L.*] bowed or bent.

ARCUALIA *Offa* [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Sinciput, or as some will have it of the Temples, *L.*

ARCUA'TION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow, *L.*

ARCUATION [with *Gardeners*] the raising of Trees by Layers.

AR'culus [among the *Romans*] a Deity who opposed Thieving, whereas the Goddess *Laverna* was an Encourager of it.

ARCUA'TION [in *Surgery*] the bending of Bones.

ARCU'ATURE [arcuatura, *L.*] the bowing or bending of an Arch.

ARD [Ἀρδ, *Sax.*] natural Disposition or Temper, as filial Affection; also Quality or Habit, as Drunkard, Dullard, &c.

ARDENCY } [of *Ardens*, *L.* of *Ardeo* to burn, or
ARDENTNESS } be very hot] Heat of Passion, Zeal, &c.

ARDENTNESS, Heat; also Eagerness of Desire Warmth of Affection.

ARDENT [*Ardens*, *L.*] hot as it were burning, very hot; also vehement, eager, zealous.

ARDENT Spirits [*Chymists*] such Spirits as being distilled from fermented Vegetables, &c. will take Fire and burn as Brandy, &c.

ARDENTLY [*ardemment*, *F.* *ardenter*, *L.*] with Warmth or Passion.

ARDOR, a burning Heat, *L.*

ARDOR, Vehemence, Fervency, earnest Desire, *L.*

ARDOR [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a human Body.

ARDOR *Ventriculi*, a Pain in the Stomach usually called Heart-Burning, *L.*

ARDOR *Urinæ*, a Sharpness of Urine, *L.*

ARDOU'R [*ardor*, *L.*] Eagerness; ardent Affection; also great Zeal.

ARDU'ITY [*arduitas*, *L.*] Height, Steepness; also Difficulty.

ARDUOUS [*arduus*, *L.*] difficult, also high.

ARDUOUSNESS [of *arduitas*, *L.*] Difficulty.

ARE } [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the
ALAMI'RE } Eight Notes in the Scale.

AREA, any plain Surface whereon we walk, *L.*

AREA [in *Building*] the Extent of a Floor.

AREA [with *Geometricians*] the Compass or superficial Content of any Figure.

AREA [with *Physicians*] a Disease that makes the Hair fall off.

A'REA [with *Gardeners*] a Bed or Quarter in a Garden.

A'REA [with *Astronomers*] a Circle about the Moon and some Stars, otherwise called *Halo*, L.

A'REA [in *Fortification*] the superficial Content of any Rampart or other Work.

To **AREAD**, to dedicate to, to inform, *Milton*.

ARE'CHE [Old Word] to divulge.

To **AREE'D**, to award, *Milton*.

To **AREFY** [*arefacere*, L.] to make dry.

ARE'GON [*ἀργον*, Gr.] an Ointment of a dissolving, loosening, and thinning Quality.

ARE'NA, Sand, Gravel, Grit, L.

ARENA [with *Physicians*] Gravel bred in a human Body, which is made up of a great deal of Salt and Earth and often grows into a Stone.

ARE'NA [Sand, so called because the Place was strew'd with Sand to hide from the View of the People the Blood spilt in the Combat] the Pit or Space in the middle of the Circus or Amphitheatre of the *Romans*, where the Gladiators had their Combats, and sometimes it was used for the Circus or Amphitheatre itself, and sometimes for the Camps of the Soldiers and Army.

ARENA'CEOUS [*arenaceus*, L.] sandy, or like Sand.

ARENA'RIA [*Botany*] an Herb, a sort of Buckthorn, L.

ARE'NARY [*arenarius*, L.] of or belonging to Sand or Gravel.

ARENA'TION [with *Physicians*] a sort of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand.

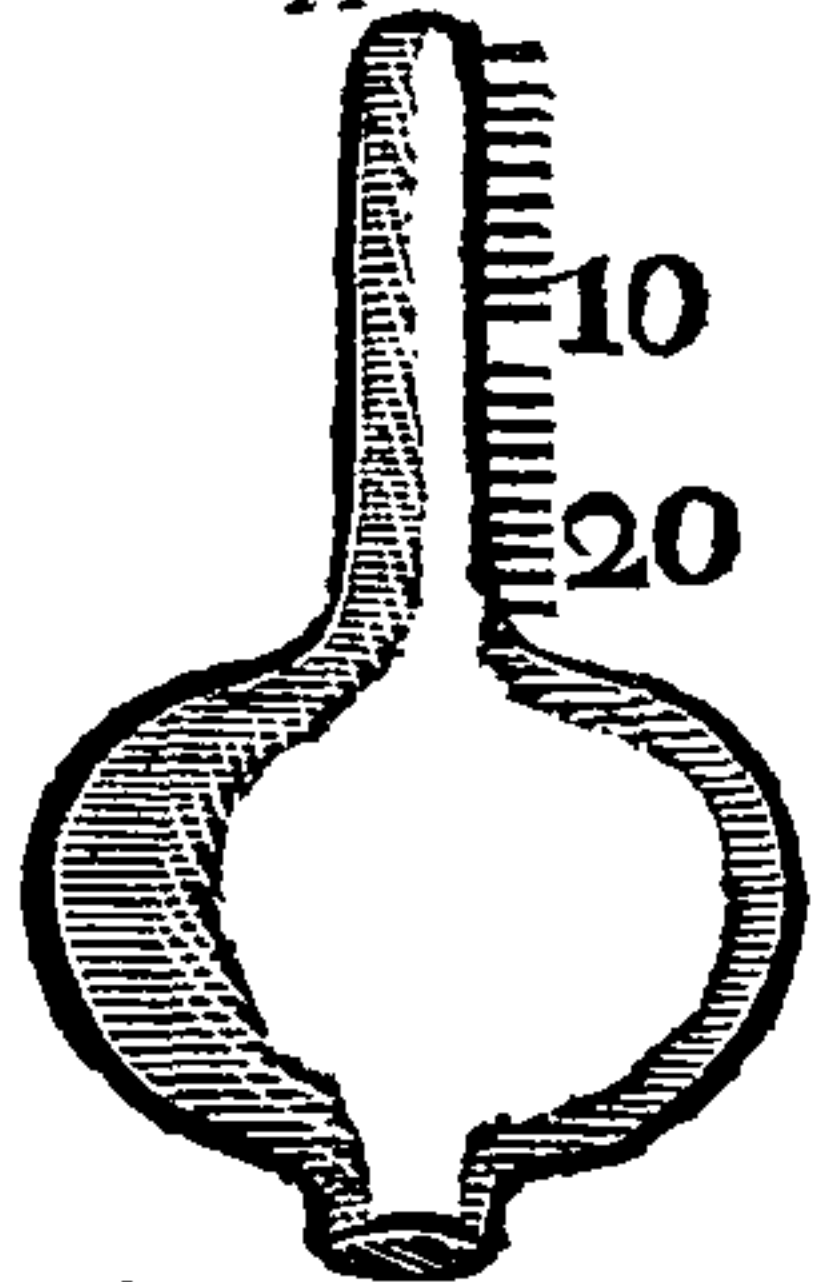
ARENO'SE [*arenosus*, L.] full of Sand or Gravel.

ARENTA'RE [Old Records] to rent out, or let at a certain Rent.

ARE'NULOUS [of *arenula*, L. Grit] gritty, sandy.

ARE'OLA, a little Bed in a Garden, a small Court-Yard, L.

AREOLA *Papularis* [with *Anatomists*] the Circle about the Nipple or Teat.



AREO'METER [of *ἀήρ* the Air, and *μετρίω*, Gr. to measure] an Instrument usually made of fine thin Glass, which having had as much running Quicksilver put into it, as will serve to keep it upright, is sealed up at the Tops: So that the Stem or Neck being divided into Degrees, the Heaviness or Lightness of any Liquor may be found by the Vessels sinking more or less into it.

AREO'PAGITES } Judges of a Court in the *Areopa-*
AREOPA'GITES } *gus* of *Athens*, instituted by *Solon*
for the Trial of Malefactors.

AREOPA'GUS [*Ἀρεοπαγίτης* of *Ἄρης* Mars, and *παγός* a Town; so called from the God Mars being sentenced there upon the Accusation *Neptune* brought against him for killing his Son] the Senate House of *Athens*, which stood on an Hill near the City.

AREO'STYLE [*ἀρεόστυλον*, Gr.] a Building where the Columns stand a little too thick; or, as others say, at a convenient Distance.

AREOTECTO'NICKS [of *Ἄρης* Mars, and *τέκτονα*, Gr.] that Part of Fortification which directs how to attack an Enemy safely and fight advantageously.

AREO'TICK Medicines [of *ἀραιός*, Gr.] such as open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large enough for Matter causing a Disease to be carried off by Sweat or insensible Perspiration.

ARE'RISEMENT [Old Law] Affright, Surprise.

ARETO'LOGY [of *ἀρετή* Virtue, and *λόγος*, Gr. to discourse] that Part of Moral Philosophy that treats of Virtue, its Nature, and the Means of arriving at it.

A'RGAL, Tartar, or hard Lees sticking to the Sides of Wine Vessels.

ARGE'A } human Figures made up of Rushes, which

ARGE'I } the Vestal Virgins threw away annually into the River *Tiber*.

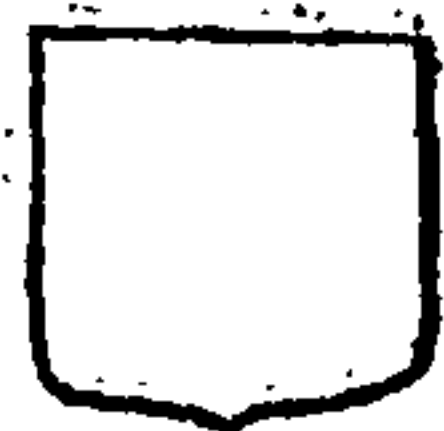
ARGE'MA } [*ἀργεμα*, of *ἀργός*, Gr. white] a little

ARGE'MON } Ulcer of the Eye in the Circle called *Iris*, having its Seat in a Part of the White, and also some Part of the Black of the Eye.

ARGEMO'NE [*ἀργεμώνη*, Gr.] an Herb like a Poppy, good against the *Argema*; Wild Tansey, Silver Weed.

ARGENT [of *argentum*, L.] Silver, F.

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] is commonly white; all such Fields being supposed to be Silver, and is one of the *Metals*, and charged with the Colours. In engraving of Armoury, the Field-Argent is represented by the Whiteness of the Paper, without any Strokes on it, as all other Colours have, as in the Margin.



Argent or *White*, signifies [of *Virtues* and *Spiritual Qualities*] Humility, Purity, Innocence, Felicity, Temperance and Truth; [of *worthy good Qualities*, Beauty and Gentleness of Behaviour; [of the *Planets*] the *Moon*; [of the four Elements] the *Water*; [of precious Stones] the *Pearl* and *Crystal*; [of Trees] the *Palm*; [of Flowers] the *Flower-de-Luce*; [of human Constitutions] the *Phlegmatick*; [of Beasts] the *Ermin*, which is all white without any Spot; [of the Parts of a Man] the *Brain*; and [of his Ages] the old.

ARGENT also signifies in a *Woman*, Chastity; in a *Maid*, Virginity; in *Judges*, Justice; and in the *Rich*, Humility.

ARGENTA'NGINA, the Silver Quinsy, a Term made use of when a Counsellor that is to plead at the Bar being bribed, feigns himself ill, and not able to speak.

ARGENTA'TION, a Gilding, &c. with Silver, L.

ARGENTI'NA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Silver-weed or Wild Tansey, L.

ARGENTI'NUS [among the *Romans*] the Deity of Silver Coin.

ARGENTO'SE [*argentosus*, L.] full of Silver, white Earth like Chalk.

ARGENTUM, Silver, L.

ARGENTUM album [in *Doomsday Book*] Silver Coin, Current Money, L.

ARGENTUM Dei [God's Money] Money given as Earnest upon making of a Bargain, L.

ARGENTUM vivum [with *Chymists*] Mercury, Quicksilver, &c.

ARGI'L [*argilla*, L.] white Clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS [*argillaceus*, L. *ἀργιλος*, Gr.] of or belonging to white Clay.

ARGILLO'SE [*argillosus*, L.] full of white Clay.

A'RG O, the Name of the Ship that carried *Jason* and the *Argonauts* to *Colchos* to fetch the Golden Fleece; they relate that this Ship was placed among the Stars by *Minerva*; that this was the first Ship that ever was made; that it was a speaking one, and was the first that made the Sea passable to Mankind; and that it might be a manifest Sign to future Generations, the Image of it was placed among the Stars, that Mariners, beholding it as they were sailing, might be of good Cheer, and that its Glory might be immortal in being placed among the Gods.

ARGO NAVIS [*Astron.*] the Ship *Argo*, a Southern Constellation, consisting of 42 Stars.

ARGOLETI'ERS, light-armed Horsemen.

ARGONAU'TICKS, Poems on the Expedition of *Jason* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece.

ARGONAU'TS, the Companions of *Jason*.

To **A'RGUE** [*arguere* or *argumentare*, L.] to reason or discourse, to dispute or debate, to make appear or shew.

To **A'RGUE a priori** [with *Logicians*] is to prove Effects by the Causes, L.

To **ARGUE a posteriori** [with *Logicians*] is to prove Causes by their Effects, L.

A'RGUMENT [*argumentum*, L.] Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Discourse or Treatise; also a Subject to speak or write of.

ARGUMENT [with *Logicians*] a Probability invented to create Belief, or any Subject or Matter laid down, as a Foundation whereon to argue.

A'RGUMENT [with *Painters*, &c.] the Persons represented in a Landskip, in Contradistinction to the Country or Prospect.

ARGUMENT of the Moon's Latitude [with *Astronomers*] is the Distance of the Moon from the Dragon's Head or Tail, *q. d.* where her Orb is cut by the *Ecliptick* in two Points diametrically opposite; by Means of which the Quantity of real Darkness in Eclipses, or how many Digits are darkened, is discovered.

A'RGUMENT [with *Astronomers*] an Arch whereby we seek another unknown Arch, and proportional to the first.

ARGUMENT of Inclination [*Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Orbit intercepted between the ascending Node and the Place of the Planet from the Sun, numbered according to the Succession of the Signs.

A'RGUMENT, a kind of Syllabus or Abridgment of the Subject of a Book.

ARGUMENTAL [*argumentalis*, L.] of or belonging Argument.

ARGUMENTATION, a Reasoning or Proving by Arguments; a Disproving for or against.

ARGUMENTATION [*Logick*] the Art of inventing or framing Arguments; of making Inductions or drawing Conclusions.

ARGUMENTATIVE, convincing by Arguments or Arguing.

ARGUMENTATIVENESS [of *argumentari*, L.] Convincingness by way of Argument.

ARGUMENTATIVELY [of *argumentum*, L.] by way of Argument.

ARGUMENTOSE [*argumentosus*, L.] full of Argument, Reason, Matter or Proof; pithy, full of Wit or Skill.

ARGUMENTOSUS [*Old Writings*] ingenuous.

ARGURASPIDES [of *ἀργυρῆς* and *ἀσπίς*, Gr.] a Buckler Soldiers arm'd with silver Bucklers.

ARGUROCOMES [*ἀργυροκόμος*, Gr.] a Comet of a silver Colour, differing very little from the *Solar Comet*, except that it is of a brighter Colour, and shines with so great a Lustre as to dazzle the Eyes of Beholders.

ARGURODAMAS [of *ἀργυρεόν* silver and *ἀδάμας* a Diamond] a precious Stone of a bright silver Colour.

ARGUS, having a Head full of Eyes [*Hieroglyphically*] represented this great World, because the Eyes of our Creator are every where, and all Things do, as it were, take Notice, and are Witnesses of our Behaviour.

ARGUTATION, a Proving by Argument, a Disputing for and against, a subtil Point of Reasoning.

ARGUTE [*argutus*, L.] Subtle, witty, sharp; also shrill.

ARGYRITIS [*ἀργυρίτις*, Gr.] the Scum or Foam which rises from Silver or Lead, that is mixed with Silver in the refining Furnace.

ARGYROCOME [with *Botanists*] the Herb Cud-weed.

ARGYROLYTHOS [of *ἀργυρεόν* silver and *λίθος* a Stone] Talk, a sort of Mineral Stone.

ARGYROPEA [of *ἀργυρεόν* and *ποίηω*, Gr. to make] the Art of making Silver.

ARIA *Theophrasti* [with *Botanists*] the wild Service-tree with Ash Leaves, L.

ARIA [*Musick Books*] an Air, Song or Tune, *Ital.*

ARIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Arius*, a noted Heretick in the Time of *Constantine the Great*, A. C. 315, who deny'd that the Son of God was Consubstantial and Coequal with his Father; he own'd that he was *The Word*, but deny'd that Word to have been Eternal.

ARIANS, the Disciples of *Arius*, such as hold his Doctrines.

ARICINUM [*Botany*] the headed Leek.

A'RID [*aridus*, L.] dry.

ARIDITY { [*ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARIDNESS }

ARIERE BAN [of *here* an Army, and *bann* an Edict, *Teut.*] a Proclamation of the *French King* to summon all who hold of him to the Wars.

A'RIES, a Ram, L.

ARIES [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the Zodiack which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*; it is described on Globes by the Figure of a Ram, and is a Constellation of nineteen Stars, and is commonly express'd by this Character ♈.

The Poets feign that this Ram carried *Phryxus* and *Helle* through the Sea. It was also immortal, and was given to them by their Mother *Nephele*. It had a golden Fleece as *Hesiod* and *Pherecydes* write. But when it carried them over that narrow Sea, the Ram threw her into the Sea, and lost his Horn. But *Helle* was saved by *Neptune*, who on her begat a Son called *Pron*, and *Phryxus* escaping to the *Euxine Sea* came to *Aetes*, to whom he gave the golden Fleece in the Temple of *Jupiter*, that the Memory of it might be preserved. But he ascended up among the Stars, and is beheld but obscurely.

To **ARI'ETATE** [*arietatum*, L.] to push or but like a Ram.

ARIETA'TION, a butting or pushing like a Ram; also a battering.

ARIE'TTA [in *Musick*] a little short Air, Song or Tune, *Ital.*

ARIE'TUM *Levatio* [*Old Law*] a sportive Exercise, as it should seem, a kind of Tilting or running at the Quintain, L.

ARIGHT [of *a* and *nicht*, *Sax.*] well, truly, &c.

ARIOLA'TION, a Soothsaying, L.

ARIO'SE } [in *Musick*] the Movement or Tune of a
ARIO'SO } common Air, Song or Tune.

To **ARI'SE** [of *ariyan*, *Sax.*] to rise up, to take Rise or proceed from.

ARI'STA [with *Botanists*] that long Needle-like Beard that grows out from the Husk of Corn or Grass called also the *awn*, L.

ARISTALTHÆ'A [with *Botanists*] the Herb Marsh-Mallows, or White Mallows.

ARISTIFEROUS [*aristifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

ARISTOCRACY [*ἀριστοκρατία*, of *ἀριστος* best, and *κράτος* Power of *κράτω* to command or govern, Gr.] a Form of Political Government where the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of the principal Persons, Senators, &c.

ARISTOCRATICAL } [*ἀριστοκρατικός*, Gr.] pertaining
ARISTOCRATICK } to Aristocracy, or that Form of Government.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS [of *aristocratique*, F. *aristocraticus*, L. of *ἀριστοκρατικός*, of *ἀριστος* the best, and *κράτος* Dominion, Gr.] the being aristocratical or governed by the Nobility.

ARISTOLOCHIA [of *ἀριστος* best, and *λόχεια*, Gr. bringing forth young] the Herb Birth-worth or Hart-wort.

ARISTOTELIAN, of or pertaining to *Aristotle*.

ARISTOTELIANISM, *Aristotle's* Philosophy, or the Dogma's and Opinions of that Philosopher, which are contained in his four Books *De Cælo*, and his eight Books of *Physicks*.

ARISTOTELIANS, a Sect of Philosophers following *Aristotle*, otherwise called *Peripateticks*.

ARITHMANCY [of *ἀριθμός* Number, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] a Soothsaying, or foretelling future Events by Number.

ARITHMETICAL [*ἀριθμητικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 100000000.

ARITHMETICAL Progression } see *Progression* and *Pro-*
ARITHMETICAL Proportion } portion.

ARITHMETICK [*ars arithmetica*, L. of *ἀριθμητική*, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of accounting by Number, and shews all the Powers and Properties of Numbers, &c.

Theatrical ARITHMETICK, is the Science of the Properties, Relations, &c. of Numbers consider'd abstractedly with the Reasons and Demonstrations of the several Rules.

Practical ARITHMETICK, is the Art of Computing; that is, from certain Numbers given of finding certain others whose Relation to the former is known.

Instrumental ARITHMETICK, is that where the common Rules are performed by the means of Instruments contrived for Ease and Dispatch, as *Napier's Bones*, &c.

Logarithmetical ARITHMETICK, is that which is performed by Tables of Logarithms.

Numerous ARITHMETICK, is that which gives the Calculus of Numbers, or in determinate Quantities, by the common Numeral Quantities.

Specious ARITHMETICK, is that which gives the Calculus or Quantities, by using Letters of the Alphabet instead of Figures.

Decadal ARITHMETICK, is that which is performed by a Series of ten Characters, so that the Progression is from Ten to Ten.

Dyadic ARITHMETICK } is that where only two Fi-
Decade } gures, 1 and 0 are used

Tetractic ARITHMETICK, is that wherein only the Figures 1, 2, 3, are used.

Vulgar ARITHMETICK, is that which is conversant about Integers and vulgar Fractions.

Sexagesimal ARITHMETICK, is that which proceeds by Sixties, or the Doctrine of Sexagesimal Fractions.

Decimal ARITHMETICK, is the Doctrine of Decimal Fractions.

Political ARITHMETICK, is the applying of Arithmetick to Political Subjects, as the Strength and Revenues of Kings, Births, Burials, the Number of Inhabitants, &c.

ARITHMETICK of Infinites, is the Method of summing up a Series of Numbers, consisting of infinite Terms, or of finding the Ratio's thereof.

ARITHMOMANCY, the same as *Arithmancy*.

ARK [of *arcus*, L.] a large Chest, as *Moses's Ark*; also *Noah's Boat*.

ARK of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of Ten Commandments, &c. were laid up.

ARK

ARK [of *arch*, L.] a Part of a bowed or curved Line or Figure.

ARK { [with *Geometricians*] some Part of the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipsis, &c.

ARK of *Direction* { [with *Astronomers*] is that Ark of **ARK** of *Progression* { the Zodiack which a Planet appears to describe, when its Motion is forward according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the *Epicyle* [in the *Ptolemaick System*] is the same as before.

ARK of the *first and second Station* [Astronomy] is the Arch which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semicircumference of its *Epicyle*, when it appears stationary.

ARK of *Retrogadation* [Astronomy] is that Arch a Planet describes when it is retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARLES Penny, Earnest Money given to Servants.

An **ARM** [Eapm, Sax. arm, Dan.] a Member of the Body adjoining to the Shoulder, and reaching to the Elbow.

ARM of an *Anchor*, that Part to which the Flook is set.

To **ARM** [armare, L.] to put into or furnish with Arms. To **ARM** a *Shot* [Gunnery] is to roll Okam, Rope-Yarn, or old Clouts about one End of the Iron Spike or Bar that goes through the Shot, that it may be the better ramm'd home to the Powder, and to prevent it catching in any Honey-Combs of the Piece to endanger its bursting.

ARM [Figuratively] is used to signify Power, as the *Secular Arm*.

ARM [with *Gardeners*] is used for Branch, in speaking of Cucumbers, Melons, &c.

To **ARM** [in the *Manage*] is said of a Horse when he endeavours to defend himself against the Bit, to prevent obeying or being check'd by it.

ARM [with *Geographers*] a Branch of a Sea or River.

ARMA Dare, to dub or make a Knight, L.

ARMA Moluta, sharp, cutting Weapons, in Distinction to those that only break or bruise.

ARMA deponere [Law Term] to lay down Arms. A Punishment enjoy'd when a Man had committed an Offence.

ARMA Reverfata, inverted Arms, as when a Man is found guilty of Treason or Felony.

ARMA'DA, a Navy well armed or mann'd, Span.

ARMADI'LLIO, a *West Indian* Animal, whom Nature hath so armed with a Skin like Armour, that it cannot be wounded in any Part but the Flank.

A'RMAMENT [of *armamenta*, L.] the Arms and Provisions of a Navy.

ARMAME'NTARY [armamentarium, L.] an Armoury or Store-house where War Furniture is kept, a Magazine, an Arsenal.

A'RMAN [with *Farriers*] a Confection for Horses of white Bread, Cinnamon, Honey of Roses, &c. to restore a lost Appetite.

ARMA'RUM Unguentum [Weapon Salve] by which (it is said) Wounds may be cured at a Distance only by dressing the Weapon, L.

An **A'RMARY** [armaria, L.] a Tower.

ARMATURE [armatura, L.] Armour, Harness; also Training of Soldiers; the Use of Weapons.

A'RMED [in *Heraldry*] is a Term used of Beasts and Birds of Prey, when their Teeth, Horns, Feet, Talons, Beaks, &c. are of a different Colour from the rest.

ARMED [spoken of a *Loadstone*] is when it is cased or capped, i. e. set in Iron, to add to its Weight and the better to distinguish the Poles.

ADMED SHIP, one which is fitted out and provided in all Respects for a Man of War.

ARME'NIAN Stone, a kind of precious Stone, which nearly resembles the *Lapis Lazuli*, except that it is softer, and intermix'd with Veins of Green instead of Gold.

ARMENIAN Bole, a native Bole or Earth brought from *America*, commonly called *Bole Armoniack*.

ARME'NIANS [so called of *Armenia* the Country which they anciently inhabited] they are of two Sects; the one *Catholicks*, who have an Archbishop in *Persia*, and another in *Poland*; the other make a peculiar Sect, and have two Patriarchs in *Natolia*.

ARME'NTAL [armentalis, L.] of or belonging to a Drove or Herd.

ARME'NTINE [armentinus, L.] belonging to a Herd of great Cattle.

ARMENTO'SE [armentosus, L.] full of great Cattle; abounding with Herds or Beasts.

ARME'RIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Sweet-Williams.

A'RMIGER [of *arma* and *gerere*, L. to bear] a Title of Dignity properly signifying an Armour-bearer to a Knight; an Esquire, an Esquire of the Body.

ARMIGEROUS [armiger] a Bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMILLA, a Bracelet or Jewel wore on the Arm or Wrist; and also a Ring of Iron, a Hoop in a Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.

ARMILLA Membranosa [Anatomy] the annular Ligament; a Ligament, Band or String, which comprehends the other Ligaments of the Hand in a sort of Circle.

ARMILLAR [armillaris, L.] of or like a Hoop or Ring.

ARMILLARY Sphere, is when the greater and lesser Cir-

cles of the

Sphere be-

ing made

of Brass,

Wood, &c.

and put to-

gether in

their natu-

ral Order,

so as to re-

present the

three Posi-

tions of

those Cir-

cles in the

Heavens as

in this Fi-

gure, where

NP repre-

sents the

Nor. Pole,

and SP the

South Pole,

a b the

North Cir-

cle, and x y

the South

Polar Circle,

each 23° 29'

distant from

its respective

Pole; and

the two Tropicks

as far removed

from the Equator,

as the Polar

Circles are

removed from

the Poles. The

Tropick of

Cancer is

represented

by ☿ ☿,

and that of

Capricorn

by ♄ ♄;

also the Ho-

rizan by HO.

Those Cir-

cles that pass

thro' both

Poles are

called Meri-

dians. The

Earth is

repre-

sented by

the small

Ball in the

Center of

the Sphere,

and the

Sphere it-

self is made

to turn

round the

Earth agree-

able to the

Ptolemaick

System; and

by this

Sphere the

Posi-

tions, viz.

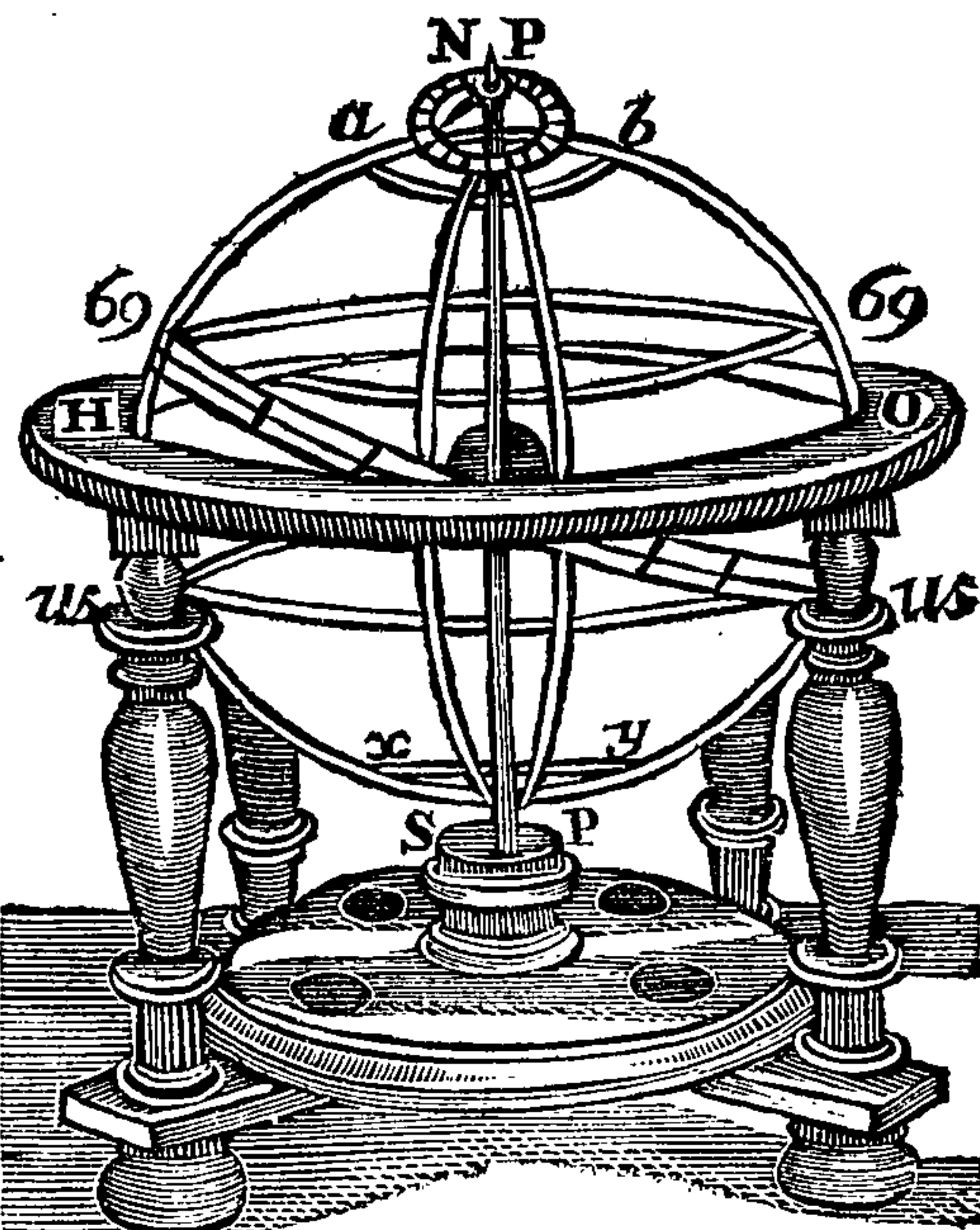
A Right

Sphere, an

Oblique

Sphere, and

a Par-



allel Sphere (which see under the several Words) are truly represented according as the several Inhabitants of the Earth enjoy them; also the several Problems belonging to the Sphere, viz. the Time of Rising, Setting, and Culminating of the Planets in any Latitude, and consequently the Length of their Days and Nights.

ARMILLATED [armillatus, L.] wearing Bracelets.

ARMILU'STRIUM [among the *Romans*] a Feast wherein they sacrificed armed at all Points.

A'RMINGS [in a *Ship*] the same as waste Cloaths.

ARMINIANISM, the Doctrine of *Arminius* a celebrated Professor in the University of *Leyden*, and of the *Arminians* his Followers. Their principal Tenet is, that there is an universal Grace given to all Men, and that Man is always free, and at Liberty to reject or accept of Grace.

ARMINIANS, those that embrace the Doctrines of *James Arminius*.

ARMIPOTENCE [armipotentia, L.] Puissance at Arms.

ARMISALII [among the *Romans*] a sort of Dancers in Armour who danced the *Pyrrhick* Dance, keeping Time by striking their Swords and Javelins against their Bucklers.

ARMISCA'RE [Old Records] any sort of Punishment with Arms or Armour.

ARMISONOUS [armisonus, L.] sounding or rustling with Arms or Armour.

A'RMISTICE [armistitium, L.] a Cessation of Arms, a short Truce.

A'RMLET, a little Arm, as of the Sea, &c. also a Piece of Armour for the Arm.

ARMOMA'NCY [of *armus*, L. a Shoulder, and *μαρτία*, Gr. Divination] Divination by Shoulders of Beasts.

ARMO'NIACK { a sort of volatile Salt, of which there are two sorts, ancient and modern.

AMMO'NIACK { *Volatile Sal ARMONIACK*, is made by subliming it with Salt of Tartar.

Flowers of Sal ARMONIACK, are made of it with Sea Salt decrepitated.

ARMORA'CIA [among *Botanists*] Crow-flower, L.

ARMORA'RIA [Botany] Horie-Radish, L.

A'RMORIST [with *Heralds*] a Person well skill'd in the Knowledge of Armory or Coats of Arms.

A'RMOUR

A'RMOUR [*armatura*, L.] War-like Harness, defensive Armour for covering the Body.

Coat ARMOUR, there being as it were a kind of Sympathy between the Arms, and the Persons to whom they belong, he who uses or bears the Arms of any Person, that do not of right belong to him, seems to affront the Person of the Bearer.

ARMOR } [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man either

ARMOUR } wears for his Defence, or that he takes into his Hand in his Fury or Rage to strike or throw at another.

A'RMOURER [*armamentarius*, L. *armurier*, F.] one that makes or sells Armour.

A'RMOURY } [*armarium*, L. *armoire*, F.] a Store-

A'RMORY } house of Armour, a particular Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

A'RMOURY, a Branch of Heraldry, being the Knowledge of Coat Armour, as to their Blazons and various Intendment.

ARMS [*arma*, L.] all manner of Weapons made use of by Men either for defending themselves, or for attacking others.

ARMS of Courtesy } those Arms anciently used in Jufts

ARMS of Parade } and Tournaments, as Swords without Edge or Point, and sometimes wooden Swords and also Canes; Lances not shod, &c.

Pafs of ARMS [among the *Ancient Cavaliers*] a kind of Combat so named.

ARMS [with *Falconers*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey from the Thigh to the Foot.

ARMS [in *Heraldry*] so named, because they are borne chiefly on the Buckler, Cuirass, Banners, &c. are used for Marks of Dignity and Honour, being composed regularly of certain Figures and Colours given or authorized by Sovereign Princes to be borne in Coats, Shields, Banners, &c. for the Distinction of Persons, Families and States.

CHARGED ARMS [in *Heraldry*] are such as retain their ancient Integrity, with the Addition of some new Honourable Charge or Bearing.

Intire ARMS } [in *Heraldry*] are such as retain their

Full ARMS } primitive Purity, Integrity, and Value, without any Alterations, Diminutions or Abatements.

Vocal ARMS [in *Heraldry*] such wherein the Figures bear an Allusion to the Name of the Family.

A'RMV [*armée*, F.] a great Number of armed Men or Soldierly gathered into one Body, consisting of Horse, Foot and Dragoons, under the Command of one General.

ARNA'LDIA } [*Old Writ.*] a Disease which causes the

ARNO'LDIA } Hair to fall off, L.

ARNA'LIA [*Old Writ.*] arable Grounds.

A'ROBE [in *Portugal*] a Measure for Sugar containing Twenty-five Bushels.

ARNO'DI [of *ἀρνός* a Lamb, and *ὠδή* a Song, Gr.] the same with *Rhapsodi*.

ARNO'GLOSSUM [*ἀρνόγλωσσος*, Gr.] the Plant Rams-Tongue, or Rib-wort, L.

ARNO'LDISTS, a Sect so called of *Arnold of Bresse*, who declaim'd against the great Wealth and Possessions of the Church, and preach'd against Baptism and the Eucharist.

A'ROCUM [with *Botanists*] an Artichoke, L.

A'ROMA [*ᾠρωμα*, Gr.] all sorts of sweet Spices, Drugs, and Grocery Ware.

AROMATICA Nux, a Nutmeg, L.

AROMATICAL } [*ᾠρωματικός*, Gr.] having a Spicey

AROMATICK } Smell, sweet scented.

AROMATICALNESS } [*aromatique*, F. *aromaticus*, L.]

AROMATICNESS } Spiciness.

AROMATICUM Rosatum [in *Medicine*] a Compound officinal Powder made of red Roses, Aloes, Liquorice, Spikenard, Ambergrease, Musk, and other Ingredients used in Cordial and Cephalick Prescriptions, L.

AROMATITES [*ᾠρωματίτης*, Gr.] Hippocras, or sweet Wine brew'd with Spices; also a sweet Stone smelling like Spices, L.

AROMATIZA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling a due Proportion of aromatick Spices or Drugs with any Medicine.

To AROMATIZE [*aromatizo*, L.] to spice, to season with Spices, to perfume.

A'RON [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wake Robin.

A'ROT and MA'ROT, two of *Mahomet's* admonitory Angels, whom the *Mahometans* believe to be the Disfluaders of Men, from Murder, Violence and Excess. But these two being invited to Supper by a young Lady, drank Wine to Excess, and would have proceeded to Dishonesty with her; and therefore God forbid Wine to the *Maho-*

metans; but the Lady resisting their amorous Attempts was turned into the Morning Star.

AROMATO'POLA [of *ᾠρωμα* and *πολίς*, Gr. to sell] a Seller of Spices, a Grocer, a Druggist.

ARON } [*ᾠρων*, Gr.] the Herb Wake-Robin Cuckoo

ARUM } Pint or Ramp.

AROU'ND [of *a* and *ront*, *Dan.*] in a round, round about.

A'RPAGUS [in *ancient Inscriptions*] a Child that died in the Cradle.

ARPE'GGIO [in *Musick Books*] intimates that the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord are not to be heard together, but one after another, always beginning at the lowest, *Ital.*

ARPENT [*Old Deeds*] an Acre or Furlong of Ground.

ARQUA'TUS Morbus [of *arquus* or *arcus cœlestis*] the Jaundice, a Disease so named from its Colour resembling that of a Rainbow.

ARQUEBU'SE } [of *arcobusio* or *arcuabuso*, *Ital.* of

HARQUEBU'SS } *arco* a Bow and *busio* a Hole, because the Touch-hole of an *Arquebuss* succeeds to the Use of the Bow among the Ancients] a large Hand-gun something larger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSS a *croc*, a sort of small Fire Arm, which carries a Ball of about an Ounce and a half.

A'RRACH [*Botany*] an Herb of two Sorts, the first a Garden Herb, the other

Dog's ARRACH } stinking Arrach, or stinking Mother-

Goat's ARRACH } wort.

ARRAIA'TIO Peditum [*Old Deeds*] the Arraying of Foot Soldiers, L.

To ARRAI'GN [*arranger*, F.] to set a Thing in Order or in its Place, *Law Term*.

To ARRAIGN the Assize [*Law Phrase*] is to cause the Tenant to be call'd to make the Plaintiff, and to set the Cause in such Order, as the Tenant may be forced to answer unto it.

To ARRAIGN a Prisoner in a Court of Justice, is to bring a Prisoner forth in order to his Tryal, and as he stands at the Bar to read his Indictment to him, and to put the Question to him, whether he be guilty or not guilty.

ARRAI'GNMENT [*arrangement*, F.] the Act of arraigning a Prisoner.

A'RRAND } a Message, as a sleeveless Errand, *i. e.*

E'RRAND } a trifling Message.

ARRA'NGEMENT, the Rangement or Disposition of the Parts of the whole into a certain Order.

ARRANGES, Ranges or Arrangements, Ranks.

A'RRANT [probably of *ape*, *Sax.* Honour, *q. d.* famous among others of the same Stamp] mere, downright; as an *arrant Knave*.

A'RRAS Hangings [so called of the Town of *Arras* in the Province of *Artois* in *Flanders* where made] a Sort of rich Tapestry.

ARRA'Y [of *arraye*, O. Fr.] Order.

ARRAY [in *Common Law*] the Ranking or Setting forth of a Jury or Inquest of Men, impannelled upon a Cause.

ARRA'Y [*Military Art*] is the drawing up or ranking Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To ARRA'Y [of *arroyer*, Fr.] to draw up and dispose an Army in Order of Battle.

To ARRAY a Pannel [*Law Phrase*] is to rank, order, or set forth a Jury empannelled upon a Cause.

To quash an ARRAY [*Law Phrase*] is to set aside the Pannel of the Jury.

ARRA'YERS } [of *Arraiatores*, Fr.] certain

Commissioners of ARRAY } Officers whose Business it is to take care of the Arms of the Soldierly, and to see that they are duly accounted.

ARREA'RANCES } [of *arriere*, F. behind] are the Re-

ARRE'ARS } mainders of any Rents or Monies unpaid at the due Time; the Remainders of a Debt or Reckoning.

ARRE'ARAGES [in *Law*] is the Remainder of an Account of a Sum of Money in the Hands of an Accountant.

ARRECTA'RIA [in *Architecture*] Beams, Posts, Pillars or Stones in Buildings, which stand erect or upright to bear the Weight among them, L.

ARRECTA'TUS [*Law Term*] suspected, accused of, or charged with a Crime.

ARRENA'TUS [*Law Term*] arraigned or brought forth in order to a Tryal.

ARRENDARE [in the Practick of *Scotland*] signifies to set Lands to any one for a yearly Rent.

ARRENTA'TION [of *arrendare*, Span.] a Licenſing one who owns Lands in a Foreſt to incloſe them with a low Hedge and a little Ditch, paying an Annual Rent, *Foreſt Law*.

Saving the ARRENTA'TIONS [Law Phraſe] ſignifies the reſerving a Power to grant ſuch Licenſes.

ARRE'PHORA [*Ἀρρηφορέα*, Gr. of *ἄρρητα φέρεω*, of bearing myſterious Things] a Solemnity in Honour of *Minerva*, when four ſelect noble Virgins not under ſeven nor above eleven Years of Age, apparelled in white, and ſet off with Ornaments of Gold, had a Ball-court appropriated for their Uſe in the *Acropolis*, wherein ſtood a brazen Statue of *Iſocrates* on Horſe-back. It was the Cuſtom to chooſe out of theſe two to weave a Vail for *Minerva*, which they began on the 30th Day of *Panoplion*.

ARREPTITIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.] ſnatch'd away; alſo crept in privily.

ARRE'ST [*arreſte*, F.] A Stop or Stay.

ARREST [in Law] a Judgment, Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

ARREST [in Common Law] A ſtopping or ſeizing of a Man's Perſon by Order of ſome Court or ſome Officer of Juſtice.

To **ARRE'ST** [*arreſter*, Fr.] to ſtop or ſtay, to ſeize as above.

To *plead in ARREST of Judgment*, is to ſhew Cauſe why Judgment ſhould be ſtaid, although a Verdict has been brought in.

ARRE'STS [with *Farriers*] mangey Humours upon the Sinews of the Hinder-legs of a Horſe between the Ham and the Paſtern.

ARRESTANDIS bonis ne diſſipentur, a Writ which lies for him whoſe Cattle or Goods are taken by another, who during the Controverſy does make or is like to make them away, and will hardly be like to be able to make Satisfaction afterwards.

ARRESTANDO ipſum qui pecuniam recepit ad proſciſcendum in Obſequium Regis, &c. a Writ which lies for the apprehending of him, who hath taken preſſ'd Money for the King's Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go.

ARRESTO facto ſuper Bonis Mercatorum alienigenorum, &c. a Writ lying for a Demur againſt the Goods of Strangers of another Country found within this Kingdom, in Recompence for Goods taken from them in that Country, after he hath been denied Reſtitution there.

ARRESTS, the ſmall Bones of a Fiſh.

ARRE'TTED [*arrestatus*, L.] ſummoned before a Judge, and charged with a Crime; and ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify *imputed or laid to*.

ARRHA [*ἄρρα*, Gr.] an Earneſt, Money given in Part.

ARRHABONARI'I [of *ἄρραβων*, Gr. a Pledge] a Sect who held that the Eucharift was neither the Real Fleſh and Blood of Chriſt, nor yet the Sign of them, only the Pledge or Earneſt of them.

ARRI'ERE, behind, or the *poſterior* Part of any thing. The *Rear*.

ARRIERE BAN [in the *French Cuſtoms*] is a general Proclamation, whereby the King ſummons to the Wars all that hold of him; both his own Vaſſals, *i. e.* the *Noblesſe*, or Nobility, and their Vaſſals.

ARRIER Vaſſal or Tenant, the Vaſſal or Tenant of another Vaſſal or Tenant.

ARRIERE FEE, a Fee dependent on ſome other inferior Fee.

ARRI'SION, a Smiling upon, L.

ARRI'VAL [of *arrituee*, F.] a Coming to.

To **AKRI'VE** [*arriver*, F.] to come to the Bank or Shore; to come to a Place, to attain to, to compaſs a Thing.

To **ARRO'DE** [*arrodere*, L.] to gnaw about.

A'RRONGANCE } [*arrogance*, F. of *arrogantia*, L.]

A'RRONGANCY } Haughtineſs, Pride, Preſumption; Self-conceit.

A'RRONGANTNESS } *Arrogant*, L.] that aſſumes too much, proud, haughty.

To **A'RRONGATE** [*arrogare*, L.] to claim, challenge or attribute to one's ſelf; to take upon one.

ARROGA'TION, a Claiming to one's ſelf, L.

ARRONDI'E [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Arondie*, *i. e.* rounded. Is a Croſs, whoſe Arms are compos'd of Sections of a Circle not oppoſite to each other, ſo as to make the Arms bulge out thicker in one Part than another; but both the Sections of each Arm lying the ſame Way; ſo that the Arm is every where of an equal Thickneſs,

and all of them terminating at the End of the Eſcutcheon, like the plain Croſs, F.

ARRO'SED [*arrosus*, L.] gnawed or pilled.

ARRO'SION, a Gnawing, L.

A'RRROW [*arpe*, San.] a Dart.

A'RRROW [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignifies Speed or Diſpatch.

A'RRROW-HEAD, a Water-plant ſo called, becauſe the Leaves of it reſemble the Head of an Arrow.

ARRURA [*Old Records*] Days Works of Ploughing.

ARSE of a Block, &c. [*in a Ship*] the lower End of that thro' which any Rope runs.

ARSE FOOT, a Kind of Water-fowl.

ARSE SMART [with *Herbalists*] the Herb Water-Pepper.

ARSE VERSY [of *Arſe*, and *verſus*, L. turned] Heels over Head, topſy turvey, prepoſterouſly, without Order.

ARSE VERSE [*i. e.* *avertere ignem*; for in the Dialect of *Tuſcany*, *Arſe* is uſed for *avertere*, and *verſe* ſignifies *ignem*, *i. e.* Fire, or of *arſus* of *ardeo*, L. to burn] a Spell written upon an Houſe to preſerve it from being burnt.

ARSENAL [of *arsenale*, Ital.] a Royal or Publick Store-houſe for Arms, and of all ſorts of warlike Ammunition; a Place for the making and keeping every thing neceſſary either for Defence or Aſſault.

A'RSE NICK [of *ἀρση* a Man, and *νικω* to overcome or kill] a mineral Body which conſiſts of much Sulphur and ſome Cauſtick Salts of three Sorts, *white*, *red* and *yellow*.

Yellow ARSENICK } is of a yellow or Orange Colour,
Native ARSENICK } chiefly found in Copper Mines in a ſort of Glebes or Stones; it is found to contain a ſmall Portion of Gold, but ſo little, that it will not quit the Coſt of ſeparating it; it is thence called *Auripigmentum*.

Red ARSENICK, the native yellow Arſenick rubified by Fire, called *Realgal*.

White ARSENICK, is drawn from the yellow by ſubliming it with a Proportion of Sea-Salt, called *Cryſtalline Arſenick*.

Cauſtick Ore of A'RSE NICK, is a butyrous Liquor, prepar'd of Arſenick and corroſive ſublimat; it is like Butter of Antimony.

Regulus of ARSENICK [with *Chymiſts*] a Composition of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel and corroſive Sublimat, which prepared in Subſtance reſembles Butter.

Ruby of ARSENICK [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of Arſenick with Sulphur or Brimſtone, by ſeveral repeated Sublimations, by means of which it receives the Tincture of a Ruby.

ARSENICAL, of or pertaining to Arſenick.

ARSE'NICAL Magnet [with *Chymiſts*] is a Preparation of Antimony with Sulphur and white Arſenick.

ARSENOGO'NON [*ἀρσεναγόνον*, Gr.] an Herb, which being ſteep'd in Wine and drank, is ſaid to procure the getting of a Male Child.

ARSENOTHE'LYS [of *ἀρσέν* a Male, and *θύλυς* a Female] an Hermaphrodite, a Beaſt which is both Male and Female, L.

A'RSIS [*ἄρσις* of *ἄρσιν*, Gr. to lift up] the raiſing of the Voice in Pronunciation.

ARSIS and THESIS [with *Muſicians*] a Term uſed of Compoſitions: as when a Point is turned or inverted, it is ſaid to move *per Arſin* and *Theſin*; that is to ſay, when a Point riſes in one Part and falls in another; or *e contra*.

ARSON [of *ardere*, L. to burn] Houſe-burning.

ARSU'RA [*Old Latin Records*] the Trial of Money by Fire after it has been coined.

ART [of *ars*, L. of *ἀρετή* Virtue, Gr. or, as others ſay, from *ἄρσις* Profit] is variously defined. The School-men define it to be a Habit of the Mind operative or effective, according to right Reaſon; or a Habit of the Mind preſcribing Rules for the Production of certain Effects. Others define it a proper Diſpoſal of the Things of Nature by human Thought and Experience ſo, as to make them answer the Deſigns and Uſes of Mankind; as that which is performed by the Wit and Induſtry of Man; alſo a Collection of Rules, Inventions and Experiments, which being obſerved, give Succeſs to our Undertakings in all manner of Affairs; or it is that to which belongs ſuch Things as mere Reaſon would not have attained to.

ARS notoria, a Way of acquiring Sciences (as is pretended) by Infuſion, without any other Application than a little Faſting and the Performance of a few Ceremonies.

St. Anſelm's ART, a ſuperſtitious Art, or (pretended) Method of curing Wounds by only touching the Linnen wherewith thoſe Wounds had been covered.

ART and PART [in the North of England, &c.] is when a Person is charged with a Crime, they say, he is *Art and Part* in commencing the same, i. e. he was both a Contriver and acted a Part in it.

A Term of ART, a Word that has a Meaning beyond its general or scientific one.

Transcendent ART. This is also call'd *Raymond Lully's Art*, an Art by which a Man may dispute whole Days on any Topick in Nature, without understanding the least Tittle of the Thing in Dispute. This *Art* chiefly consists in disposing the several Sorts of Beings into divers Scales or Climaxes, to be run down in a descending Progression. As let the Subject be what it will, he will say, it is *Being true, good, perfect*, and then it is either *created or uncreated*, and so on.

Angelick ART, a Method of coming to the Knowledge of any thing desired by the means of an *Angel, Spirit*, or rather a *Demon*.

The Liberal ARTS [*Artes Liberales*, L.] are those which are noble and ingenuous, and worthy to be cultivated, without any Regard being had to Lucre or Gain: These are Architecture, Grammar, Military Art, Musick, Navigation, Painting, Poetry, &c.

Mechanick ARTS [*Artes Mechanicae*, L.] are such Arts wherein the Hand and Body are more concerned than the Mind, and which are generally cultivated for the Sake of the Gain or Profit that accrues from them, such as Trades, Weaving, Turnery, Masonry, &c.

Active ARTS, such as leave an external Effect after their Operation, as Carving, Graving, Painting, &c.

Passive ARTS, such as leave no external Effect behind them after their Operation, as Piping, Fiddling, Dancing.

ARTERY [*arteria*, L. of ἀρτή the Air, and τρέχω to keep, or of τρέφω, because of the continual beating or throbbing, Gr.] a hollow, fistulous Canal, appointed to receive the Blood from the Ventricles of the Heart, and to distribute it to all Parts of the Body, for the maintaining Heat and Life, and conveying the necessary Nourishment.

ARTE'RIA aorta } [in *Anatomy*] the great Artery, a
ARTERIA magna } Vessel consisting of four Coats, and continually beating, which by its Branches carries the spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart to all Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA aspera } [*Anatomy*] (q. d. the rough Ar-
ARTERIA trachea } tery) the Wind-pipe, a gristly Vessel, consisting of several Parts and Rings; the Use of which is to form and convey the Voice, to take in Breath, &c. L.

ARTERIA Venosa [*Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs, L.
ARTERIACA medicamenta [*in Pharmacy*] Medicines good against Diseases of the Wind-pipe; and which help the Voice, L.

ARTER'ACE [ἀρτηραια, Gr.] a Medicine good for the Arteries, L.

ARTER'IALS, the same as *arteriaca medicamenta*.

ARTER'IAL } [arterialis, L.] of, belonging to, or
ARTERIOUS } good for the Arteries.

ARTERIO'TOMY [of ἀρτηρία and τέμνω a cutting, of τέμνω, Gr. to cut] a Chirurgical Operation of opening an Artery, or of letting Blood by the Arteries, used only in some extraordinary Cases, being a very dangerous Operation.

ARTHA'MITA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Sow-bread, L.

ARTHEL } [old British] a Vouchee to clear a Person of
ARDEL } Felony.

ARTHE'TICA [*Botany*] the Cowslip or Ox-lip, or Primrose, a Flower, L.

ARTHE'MBOLUS [of ἄρθρον a Joint, ἐν in, and βάμω to cast, Gr.] the Reduction of a Dislocation.

ARTHRITIS [ἄρθριτις of ἄρθρον, Gr. a Joint, the Chief Seat of the Distemper being in the Joints] the Gout.

ARTHRITIS planetica } [with *Physicians*] the wander-
ARTHRITIS vaga } ing Gout, which moves and flies about, causing Pain sometimes in one Part, and sometimes in another.

ARTHRIT'ICAL } [of ἀρθριτικός, Gr.] diseased in the
ARTHRIT'ICK } Joints; also of or pertaining to, or troubled with the Gout.

ARTHRODIA [ἄρθροδια of ἄρθρον, and δέχομαι, Gr. to receive] a Species of Articulation in *Anatomy*, wherein a flat Head of one Bone is received into the shallow Socket of another.

ARTHRON [ἄρθρον, Gr.] a Joint, or joining together of Bones.

ARTHROSIS [ἄρθρωσις of ἄρθρον, Gr. to articulate] *Articulation*, as when the round Head of one Bone is received into the hollow of another; a Juncture of two Bones designed for Motion.

ARTICHOKE [artichocha, Span. or artischock, Teut.] a Plant well known.

Jerusalem ARTICHOKE, a Plant, the Root of which resembles a Potatoe, and has the Taste of an Artichoke.

ARTICLE [articulus, L.] a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Treatise, Account, &c. a Clause, or small Member of a Sentence.

ARTICLE [with *Grammarians*] a small Word serving to distinguish the Genders of Nouns, as hic hæc hoc, L. ὁ ἡ τό, Gr.

Definite ARTICLE [*Grammar*] the Article (*the*) so called, as fixing the Sense of the Word it is put before to one individual Thing.

Indefinite ARTICLE [*Grammar*] the Article (*a*) so called because it is applied to Names, taken in their more general Signification.

ARTICLE [with *Anatomists*] a Joint or Juncture of two or more Bones of the Body.

ARTICLE [with *Arithmeticians*] signifies 10, with all other whole Numbers that may be divided exactly into 10 Parts, as 20, 30, 40, 50, &c.

ARTICLES [of the *Clergy*] certain Statutes or Ordinances, made concerning Ecclesiastical Persons and Causes.

To ARTICLE, [articuler, F.] to enter into, draw up or make Articles.

ARTICLE of Faith [*Theology*] some Point of Christian Doctrine, which we are obliged to believe, as having been revealed by God himself, &c.

ARTICLE of Death, the last Pangs or Agony of a dying Person.

ARTICULAR [of articularis, L.] of or pertaining to the Joints.

ARTICULARIS morbus [*in Medicine*] a Disease of the Joints, the Gout, L.

ARTICULATE [articulatus, L.] distinct, as when Words or Sounds are so clearly pronounced, that every Syllable may be heard.

ARTICULATE Sounds, those Sounds that may be expressed by Letters, and compose Words.

ARTICULATENESS, Distinctness.

ARTICULUS, a Joint in the Body of an Animal; a Joint or Knot in Plants or Vegetables, also a Knuckle of the Fingers, L.

ARTICULUS, an Article or Condition in a Covenant, &c. also a Chief Head in a Discourse, L.

ARTICULUS [*in ancient Writ*] an Article or Complaint presented by Way of Libel in a Spiritual Court.

ARTICULA'TION [*Anatomy*] a Junction or Connexion of the two Bones designed for Motion, L.

ARTICULATION [with *Grammarians*] is that Part of Grammar that treats first of Sounds and Letters, and afterwards of the Manner of their Combination or joining together, to compose Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [with *Botanists*] the Joints or Knots that are in some Hulls or Cods, as those of the Herb *Ornithopodium Polygonatum*, &c.

ARTICULO'SE [articulosus, L.] full of Joints.

ARTIFICE [artificium, L.] a Trick, Slight or Knack; a cunning Fetch or crafty Device, F.

ARTIFICER [artifex, L.] one who professes some Art or Trade; a Workman, a Handicrafts-man.

ARTIFICIAL [artificialis, L.] done according to the Rules of Art; something made by Art, not produced naturally or in the common Course of Things.

ARTIFICIAL Day, see Day.

ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENT [with *Rhetoricians*] all those Proofs or Considerations that proceed from the Genius, Industry or Invention of the Orator.

ARTIFICIAL Lines [on a Sector or Scale] are Lines so contrived as to represent the Logarithmetical Lines and Tangents, which by the Assistance of the Line of Numbers will solve all Questions in *Trigonometry, Navigation*, &c.

ARTIFICIALNESS [artifice, F. artificium, L.] Artfulness.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers [*Mathematics*] are Logarithms or Logarithmetical Numbers relating to Signs, Tangents and Secants.

ARTILLERIES, Warlike Engines.

ARTILLERY [*artillerie*, F.] the heavy Equipage of War, comprehending all Sorts of great Fire Arms, with what belongs to them, as Canons, Mortars, &c. the same that is called Ordinance.

ARTILLERY [*Company of London*] a Band of Infantry or Company of Citizens, who train and practise Military Discipline in the *Artillery-Ground*.

Park of ARTILLERY [in a *Camp*] that Place set apart for the Artillery or large Fire Arms.

Train of ARTILLERY, a Set or Number of Pieces of Ordinance mounted on Carriages with all their Furniture, fit for marching.

ARTILLERY, is also used for what is called *Pyrotechnia*, or the Art of Fire-works, with all the Appurtenances of it.

ARTI-NATURAL [of *ars* and *naturalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Nature imitated by Art.

ARTISAN, an Artificer, F.

ARTIST [of *artiste*, F.] a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

To ARTUATE [*artuatum*, L.] to divide by Joints, to quarter, to dismember.

ARTOTY'RITES [of *ἄρτος* Bread, and *τύρως*, Gr. Cheese] a Sect of Hereticks of the second Century, who used Bread and Cheese in the Eucharist.

ARTUOSE [*artuosus*, L.] strong made, well jointed or limbed.

ARVAL } Burial or Funeral Solemnity, hence *Ar-*
ARVIL } *vil* Bread, Loves distributed to the Poor at Funerals.

ARVAL [*arvalis*, L.] belonging to Land, Land that is sowed.

ARVAL BROTHERS [among the *old Romans*] 12 Priests, who beside their Office of performing Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land Marks.

ARULA [with *Astronomers*, i. e. a little Altar, a Constellation (according to the Poets) this is that by which the Gods swore when *Jupiter* went his Expedition against *Saturn*, and gaining their Point, placed it among the Stars, in perpetual Remembrance of it, also Men are wont to have this in their drinking Clubs, and to perform solemn Rites to it, who engage in Societies, they touch it with their Right-hands and imagine that to be a Token of Remembrance. It has two Stars in the Fire-hearth, two on the Basis, in all four, *Eratosthenes*.

A'RUM [*"Aegri*, Gr.] the Herb Wake-Robin.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS [*arundinaceus*, L.] of or like Reeds.

ARUNDINI'FEROUS [*arundinifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARUNDINE'TUM [*Dooms-Day-Book*] a Ground or Place where Reeds grow.

ARUNDINO'SE [*arundinosus*, L.] full or abounding with Reeds.

ARURA [*old Records*] a Days Work at Plough.

A'RUSPICE [*aruspicium*, L.] a Soothsaying or Divination by Inspection into the Entrails of Beasts.

ARU'SPICES [of *avis inspicendis*, i. e. inspecting the Altars] Soothsayers who predicted from the Entrails of Beasts, offered in Sacrifice, and from the several Circumstances of them divined the Will of their Gods, and what might be hoped for; the Superstition was first invented by the *Hetrurians*; but *Romulus* first instituted a College of *Aruspices*.

ARYTÆNOI'DES [*Ἀρυτῆνοίδες* of *ἀρύω* to drink, and *ἔδος* Shape] two Cartilages, the third and fourth of the *Larynx*, situate under the *Thyroides*, called also *Gutturales*, they serve to render the Voice more shrill or deep; they are so called, because when their Processes are joined together, they represent the Mouth of an Ewe, or the indented Lip of a Cup or Vessel.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles that serves to close the *Larynx*, so called because it derives its Origin from the posterior and inferior Part of the *Arytænoides*.

ARY'THMOS [*Ἀρυθμός* of a privative and *ῥύθμος* the Pulse, Gr.] a Sinking and Failure of the Pulse, so as it can be no longer felt, L.

A'RZEL [with *Horsemen*] a Name or Title they give to a Horse, that has a white Mark upon the Fat-foot behind. Some are so superstitious as to fancy, that by an unavoidable Fatality such Horses are unfortunate in Battles; and therefore some Cavaliers are so biassed with Prejudice, that they do not care to use them.

As a *Roman* Found Weight containing 12 Ounces; or

any Integer divided into 12 Parts; also a Copper Coin in Value about 3 Farthings English Money, L.

As [in *proper Names*] at the Beginning shews, that the Name owes its Original to the *Saxon* Word *Æyc*, an Ash-tree, or indeed generally any Sort of Tree, as; *Ashon*, *Aston*, &c.

A'sa Dulcis, the Gum Benzoin or Benjamin.

ASA fœtida, a Gum, pressed out of a Plant growing in *Persia*, of a very strong Scent.

ASAPHI'A [*Ἀσαφεία* of a privative and *σαφής*, plain; manifest or open; Gr.] a Hoarseness or Lowness of Voice proceeding from an ill Frame or Disposition of the Organs of Speech.

ASAPHI'A [*Ἀσαφία*, Gr.] Obscurity, Uncertainty, L.

ASA'PPI } [among the *Turks*] Soldiers who are ex-
ASAPPE } posed to the first Shock of the Enemies; for this Purpose, that being fatigued, and their Swords blunted by them, the *Spahis* and *Jannizaries* may fall on, and gain the easier Conquests; they are made so little Account of, that they are often made to serve as Bridges for the Cavalry to pass over in bad Roads, and for Fascines to fill up Ditches; they are for the most part natural *Turks*, and serve without Pay, only for what Plunder they can get.

ASARABA'CCA } [*Botany*] an Herb good to provoke

A'SARUM } Vomiting, &c.

ASA'ROTUM [*ασαρότον*, Gr.] a sort of fine Pavement in the Dining Rooms of the *Romans*, made of small Tiles of several Colours, so artfully contriv'd and inlaid, that the Room look'd as if it were swept, but that the Scraps were left on the Floor.

ASBE'STINE, of the Nature or Quality of *asbestinum*.

ASBE'STINUM [*Ἀσβέστινον*, of a privative and *σβέννω*, Gr. to extinguish] a Sort of Linen or Cloth made of a Stone called *Caristices*, fit to be spun as Wool or Flax, of which the Ancients made Napkins, which when they were foul, they cast into the Fire, and they became as white as they were before; but received no Injury by the Fire, and little or no Diminution. When the *Romans* burnt the Bodies of their Dead to preserve their Ashes, they wrapt them in this Sort of Cloth; which transmitted the Fire to the Bodies, and preserved the Ashes by themselves.

ASBE'STOS [*ἀσβέστος*, Gr.] a Stone of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waste but very inconsiderably, tho' thrown into the Fire.

ASCALONIA [of *Ascalon* a City of *Palestine*] a Scal-lion, a sort of Onion.

ASCA'RIDES [*ἀσκαρίδης*, of *ἀσκήω*, Gr. to move] *Ascar* Worms, a kind of little Worms sometimes found in the *Rectum*, which tickle it, and are troublesome; also the *Bots* in Horses.

ASCAU'NCE, See *Askaunce*.

To ASCE'ND [*ascendere*, L.] to go, get or climb up; also to rise or fly upwards.

The ASCE'NDANT [*ascendens*, L.] as to gain the *Ascendant* of a Person, is to obtain a Power over him, &c. to have an Over-ruling or powerful Influence over a Person.

ASCENDANT [with *Astrologers*] that Degree of the Equator, or that Part of the Heaven which rises or is coming above the Horizon in the East, when any Person is born, called also the Angle of the first House in a Scheme, or an Horoscope.

ASCENDANT Line } [with *Genealogists*] signify such
ASCENDANT } Relations as have gone before us, or those that were or are nearer the Root of the Family.

ASCENDANT [in *Architecture*] an Ornament in Masonry and Joyners Work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. It differs according to the several Orders of Architecture, and consists of three Parts, the *Top*, which is called the *Traverse*, and the two Sides, which are called the *Ascendents*. The same as *Chambrante*.

ASCE'NDING [with *Astronomers*] signifies those Stars or Degrees of the Heavens, &c. which are rising above the Horizon in any Parallel of the Equator.

ASCENDING Latitude [*Astronomy*] the Latitude of a Planet when going towards the Poles.

ASCENDING Node [*Astronomy*] is that Point of a Planet's Orbit wherein it passes the *Ecliptick* to proceed to the Northward.

ASCENDING Signs [*Astrology*] are those Signs which are upon the Ascent or Rise, from the Nadir to the *Zenith*.

ASCENDING [by *Anatomists*] a Term apply'd to such Vessels as carry the Blood upwards, or from the lower to the higher Parts of the Body.

ASCENSION, a rising, going, or getting up, *L.*

ASCENSION Day, a Festival observed ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, in Remembrance of our Saviour's ascending into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS and Descensions of Signs [*Astronomy*] are Arches of the Equator rising or setting with such a Sign or Part of the Zodiac, or with any Planet or Star that happens to be in it, and are either right or oblique.

Right ASCENSION [*Astronomy*] is that Degree of the Equator reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, which rises with either the Sign, Sun or Star, on the Horizon of a right Sphere; or it is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial that comes to the Meridian with the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens.

Oblique ASCENSION [*Astronomy*] is that Degree and Minute of the Equator which rises with the Center of the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens, on the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

ASCENSIONAL Difference [*Astronomy*] is the Difference between the right and oblique Ascension, or it is the Space of Time the Sun rises or sets before or after six a Clock.

ASCENSO'RIUM, those Steps by which a Person ascends.

ASCENT [*ascensus*, *L.*] the Motion of a Body tending from below upwards, an ascending or going up; also the Steepness of an Hill, a rising Ground, &c.

A'SCENT [with *Logicians*] a Sort of Reasoning, in which the Reasoner proceeds from Particulars to Universals.

ASCENT of Fluids [with *Philosophers*] is their rising above their own Level, between the Surfaces of nearly contiguous Bodies, or in slender Capillary Glass Tubes, &c.

TO ASCERTAIN [of *ad* and *certus*, *L.* or perhaps of *ascertener*, *O. F.*] to assert for certain, to assure, to fix or set a Price upon.

ASCETICK [*ἀσκητικός*, of *ἀσκέω* to exercise, *Gr.*] of or belonging to religious Exercises, as Meditation, Prayer; Monkish.

ASCETICS [*Ἀσκηταί*, *Gr.*] Persons who in the Primitive Times devoted themselves to the Exercises of Piety and Virtue, in a retired Life, and especially to Prayer and Mortification.

ASCESTE'RIUM [of *ἀσκέω*, *Gr.*] a Monastery.

ACHYNO'MENE [of *Ἀσχυρόμαι*, *Gr.* to be ashamed] a Plant or Herb, that takes its Name from blushing; because when any Person comes near it, it gathers in.

A'SCII [*Ἀσχιοί* of *a* privat. and *σκιὰ*, *Gr.* a Shadow] those Inhabitants of the Globe, who at certain Times in the Year have no Shadow at 12 a Clock, such are the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, by reason that the Sun is sometimes Vertical to them.

ASCITÆ, See *Ascorigiles*.

A'SCITES [*Ἀσκίτης* of *ἀσκή*, *Gr.*] a Species of Dropsy, affecting chiefly the Abdomen or Lower-belly, and the depending Parts, proceeding from an Extravasation and Collection of Water got out of its proper Vessels, by Means of Obstruction and the Weakness of the Glands and Viscera, a Water Dropsy, which causes the Lower-belly, *Scrotum*, &c. to swell and stand out.

ASCITICK [in *Medicine*] pertaining to, or troubled with the Dropsy.

ASCLE'PIAS [with *Botanists*] Swallow-wort, or Silken Cicely.

ASCLEPIA'DEAN Verse, a Sort of Verse either *Greek* or *Latin*, that consists of 4 Feet, a Spondee a Choriambus, and 2 Dactyls, as *Horat. Lib. 1. Od. 1.*

Mecenas atavis edite regibus.

ASCO'LIA [*Ἀσכולία*, *Gr.*] Festivals which the Attick Peasants celebrated to *Bacchus*, in which they sacrificed a Buck, as the Destroyer of their Vines, &c. they made a Bottle of the Victim's Skin, and filling it with Oil and Wine, endeavoured to leap upon it with one Foot, and he that first fixed himself upon it, had the Bottle for his Reward, *L.*

ASCODRI'GILES [of *ἀσκή*, *Gr.* a Bottle] Hereticks in the second Century, who pretended they were replenished with *Montanus's* Paraclete; they introduced the *Bacchanals* into their Churches, where having a Buck's Skin full of Wine, they danced round it; saying, *this is the Vessel of the new Wine spoken of in the Gospel.*

ASCODROU'TES, a Sect in the second Century, who rejected the Use of all Sacraments, on this Notion, that

incorporeal Things cannot be communicated by visible and corporeal Things.

TO ASCRIBE [*ascribere*, *L.*] to attribute, to impute, to father a Thing upon one.

ASCRIP'TIOUS [*ascriptitiis*, *L.*] registered, inrolled:

ASCY'RON [*Botany*] the Herb *St. Peter's Wort*.

ASH [*Acye*, *Sax.* *ashe*, *Dan.*] a Tree well known.

ASH [in *proper Names*] at the Beginning generally denotes that the Name was derived from the Ash-tree, as *Ashby*, *Ashton*, &c. See *As*.

TO ASHA'ME of *ycamian*, *Sax.* to put to Shame, to cause to be ashamed.

ASHO'RE [of *ycorpe*, *Sax.*] upon the Shore, Ground, or dry Land.

ASHES [*ashan* or *axan*, *Sax.*] the Terrene or earthy Part of Wood, or other combustible Bodies, remaining after they are burnt; in Chymical Writers they are expressed by this Character. **E**

ASH FIRE [*Chymistry*] the mildest Fire used in Chymical Operations, when the Vessel containing the Matter to be heated is covered underneath, and on all Sides, with Ashes, Sand, or the Filings of Iron; the same is called *Sand Fire*.

AH A'SHLERING [with *Builders*] is a Name given to quartering, to tack to in Garrets, in Height about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 Foot perpendicular to the Floor, up to the Inside of the Rafters.

A'SHTAROTH [*אשתרת* *Heb.* or as the Septuagint *Asdeta*, or as the *Phenicians* called her *Astroarche*] was the Chief Goddess of the *Sidonians*; some take *Luna* [the Moon] to be meant, and some *Venus*.

That *Luna* is meant is probable, because the *Pagans* talked of the *Sun* and *Moon* as Husband and Wife, and in *Jeremiah* she is called the Queen of Heaven.

Philo Biblius relates, that this *Astharoth* having taken upon her the Shape of a Bull, travelled all over the World, and upon her Return landed at *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, and there consecrated a Star, that she found in her Way, that had fallen from the Sky to the Earth; though some say she was worshipped in the Shape of an Ewe. The Manner of worshipping her was after the Manner of that of *Venus*, by committing Fornication in her Temple. It should seem that the *Heathens* thought, as she had a visible Influence in the Generation of Children, and upon the Humours and Affections of Women, so they ought in her Adoration to perform those Actions, unto which she incited them.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first Day of *Lent*, so called from an ancient Custom of the Church of fasting in Sackcloth with Ashes on their Heads, as a Sign of Humiliation.

ASH WEED, an Herb

A'SIA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIA'TICKS, the Inhabitants of *Asia*.

ASI'DE [in a *Play*] is something that an Actor speaks apart, or as it were to himself.

A'SIMA [*אסמא* *Heb.*] a Deity of some of the ancient Eastern People, who was worshipped, as some say, under the Image of an Ape, or, as others say, of a Goat or a Ram. They were wont to worship the Sign in the Zodiac called *Aries*, and on this Account the *Egyptians* abhorred the other Nations, who killed those Creatures, that they adored.

A'SINARY [*asinarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to an Ass.

ASK [of the *Saxon* *Ærc*] as some Writers say, was the Name of the first Man, and thence signifies Mankind, as *Æscwine* signifies a Friend to Man, *Æscwig* a courageous Man, or a Leader of an Army.

ASINESIA, See *acinesia*.

ASINI'NE [*asininus*, *L.*] Belonging to an Ass.

TO ASK [*acyian*, and *axigian*, *Sax.*] to enquire, to demand, to require.

To look ASRAU'NT } *i. e.* to look sideways.

ASKAUNSE }

ASKE'W [of *a* and *schew*, *Tent.* Disdain] disdainfully, obliquely.

ASLEE'P [of *a* and *ylæpan*, *Sax.*] Sleeping, in Sleep.

ASLO'PE [*a* and *flap*, *Du.*] awry, slanting, on one side.

ASMATO'GRAPHER [*Ἀσματόγραφος*, *Gr.*] a Composer of Songs.

ASMATO'GRAPHY [of *ᾠμα* a Song, and *γράφω*, *Gr.* to write] the Composition of Songs.

ASMODÆ'US, an evil Spirit mentioned in the Apocryphal Writings, a Friend to Lechery.

ASO'MA-

ASOMATOUS [*asomatus*, L. *ἀσώματος*, Gr.] incorporeal or without a Body.

ASOTIA [*Asotia*, Gr.] Riotousness, Temperance, Prodigality, L.

ASP { [*ασπίς*, Gr.] a small Serpent, whose Bite is deadly.

ASPIC {

ASP, the Aspen-tree, a kind of White Poplar, the Leaves of which are small, and always tremble.

ASPA'LATHUM { [*ασπλάθυς*, Gr.] the Wood of a prickly Tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the Taste, of a strong Scent and a purple Colour.

ASPA'RAGUS [*ἀσπράγος*, of *a* and *σπείρω* to sow, because it grows for many Years without being sown] a Plant well known.

ASPA'RAGUS [the first Sprout or Shoot of a Plant that comes forth before the unfolding of the Leaves.

ASPA'RAGUS sylvestris [Botan.] Wild Sperage, L.

A'SPECT [*aspectus*, L.] Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

To **A'SPECT** [*aspectare*, L.] to look upon earnestly or often, to look towards, to behold stedfastly.

A'SPECT [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are joined with or behold each other; or when they are placed at such a Distance in the *Zodiack*, that they (as it is said) mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Virtues or Influences encreased or diminished.

A'SPECT [with *Astronomers*] signifies the Situation of the Stars or Planets in respect to each other; or certain Configurations or mutual Relations between the Planets arising from their Situation in the *Zodiack*.

Double A'SPECT [in *Painting*] i. e. when a single Figure represents two or more different Objects.

Partile A'SPECTS [Astrol.] is when Planets are distant just such a Number of Degrees, as 30, 36, 45, &c.

Platic A'SPECTS [Astrol.] are when the Planets do not regard each other from these very Degrees; but the one exceeds as much as the other wants.

A'SPECTABLE [*aspectabilis*, L.] worthy to be look'd upon.

A'SPEN Tree, see *Asp*.

A'SPER, a Turkish Coin in Value about three Farthings.

To **A'SPERATE** [*asperatum*, L.] to make rough.

ASPERA'TION, a making rough, L.

ASPERIFO'LIÆ Plantæ [with *Botanists*] rough-leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves placed alternately, or in no certain Order on the Stalks, and whose Flower is monopetalous, or but one single Leaf cut or divided into five Partitions, as Comfrey, Wild Bugloss, Hounds-tongue, &c. L.

ASPERIFO'LIUS [*asperifolius*, Lat.] having rough Leaves.

ASPERIFO'LIUSNESS [*foliorum asperitas*] Roughness of Leaves.

A'SPERA ARTE'RIA [with *Anatomists*] the rough Artery, the Wind-pipe, a gristly Vessel, which consists of several Rings and Parts; the Office of which is to take in the Breath, to form and convey the Voice, L.

ASPE'RITY [*asperitas*, L.] the Inequality or Roughness of the Surface of any Body, whereby some Parts of it stick out beyond the Body, so as to hinder the Hand from passing over easily and freely.

ASPERITY [with *Philosophers*] the Roughness or Unevenness of the Surface of any natural Body; so that some Parts of it stick out so far above the rest, as to hinder the Finger or Hand from passing over it easily and freely.

ASPE'RULA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wood-row or Wood-roof, Liver-wort or Stare, L.

ASPERNA'TION, a Despising, &c. L.

To **ASPE'RSE** [*aspersum* of *aspergere*, L.] to defame or slander, to speak evil of, to cast a Blemish on a Person's Reputation.

ASPHALITES [of *a* and *σπάλω*, Gr. I supplant] the fifth *Vertebra* of the Loins.

ASPHA'LITOS [*Ἀσφαλτός*, Gr.] a Sort of Bitumen or Pitch gathered off the Lake *Asphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea* of so pestilential a Quality, that the Vapours that rise out of it kill any Birds that fly over it, nor will the Waters suffer any Creature to live in it. This Lake is 580 Furlongs long, and 150 broad, and the River *Jordan* falls into it. It is surrounded by Hills, and is the Place where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* are said to have been situated.

ASPHA'LITUM, a sort of bituminous Stone found near the ancient *Babylon*, which, mixed with other Matters, makes an excellent Cement, impenetrable by Water, and

incorruptible by Air, suppos'd to be that celebrated *Mortar* of which the Walls of *Babylon* were built.

ASPHOD'ELUS [with *Botanists*] the Flower call'd *Daffodil*, or vulgarly, *Daffy-down-dilly*, L.

Oil of ASPIC [of *spica*, L. an Ear of Corn] is an inflammable Oil drawn from a Plant resembling *Lavender*.

ASPIA'TES [*ἀσπιάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a silver Colour, good against Lunacy.

To **A'SPIRATE** [of *aspirare*, L.] to pronounce with an Aspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing, L.

ASPIRATION { [in *Grammar*] a Character (') over a Greek Letter, which has the Force and Sound of an *h*.

To **ASPI'RE** [*aspirare*, L.] to pretend to, to seek ambitiously, to aim at Honour, to covet or desire with Earhestness.

A'SPIS [*ἀσπίς*, Gr.] an Aspic or Asp, a most venomous Serpent, whose Eyes are not in the Forehead, but in the Temples; one kind of them kills by Thirst; another by Sleep; and a third by Bleeding; the Parties bitten by them dying either of Thirst, Sleeping or Bleeding.

ASPLE'NIUM [*ἀσπληνιον*, Gr.] the Herb Ceterach, Milwaste or Spleen-wort.

ASPORTA'TION, a Carrying away, L.

ASPENE'LLA [Botany] the Herb Great Shave-grass or Horse-tail.

ASPS [Hieroglyphically] were used as an Emblem of Sacredness; and accordingly the Kings of *Egypt* had them on their Crowns to intimate the Sacredness of their Persons; that none might presume or attempt to dishonour or injure them expecting a signal Punishment; as tho' they signified that he that rose up against his Prince, did encounter with a Serpent, and was like to meet with nothing but deadly and venomous Repulses.

Ass [*asinus*, L. *ayal*, Sax.] a Beast of Burden well known.

An **Ass** [Hieroglyphically] was used by the Ancients to represent a stupid and ignorant Fellow, an Enemy to Piety and Religion.

A'SSES Head and **ASSES Ears** on a human Body represented an ignorant Fellow, who was unacquainted with the World. For the *Egyptians* were wont to put the Heads of Animals on human Bodies, to express the Inclinations and Dispositions of those Persons who were like such Beasts.

ASS-HERD, a Keeper or Feeder of Asses; also a Company of Asses.

ASSA Dulcis, Gum Benzoin.

A'SSACH { [in *Wales*] an ancient Way of Purgation, **A'SSART** { where the Person accused of a Crime clear'd himself by the Oaths of 300 Men.

ASSAI' [in *Musick Books*] is always joined with some other Word to weaken the Strength or Signification of the Word to which it is joined. Thus, for example, when it is joined with the Words *Vivace Allegro* or *Presto*, all which denote a quick Movement, it denotes that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk or quick as each of these Words, if alone, would require: Again, being joined to either of the Words, *Adagio*, *grave* or *Largo*, which all denote a slow Movement, it intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so slow, as each of those Words, if alone, would require.

To **ASSAI'L** [of *assaillir*, F.] to assault, to attack, to set upon.

ASSAI'LANT, one who assaults another, F.

ASSAPA'NICK, a little Creature in *America*, a Sort of flying Squirrel.

A'SSART [*assartum*, L.] a Tree pulled up by the Roots.

AS SART [of *assartir*, F. to make plain, which *Spelman* derives of *Exertum*, F.] to pluck up by the Roots.

ASSART [in *Law*] an Offence committed in the Forest by pulling up the Woods which serve as Thickets or a Covert for the Deer.

ASSART, a Parcel of Land assarted.

ASSART Rents, Rents paid to the Crown for Lands assarted.

To **ASSART**, to grub up Trees, Bushes, &c.

ASSASIA'RE [ancient Deeds] to take Assessors or Fellow-Judges.

ASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the preparing or dressing of Medicaments in their own Juices, without the Addition of any foreign Moisture.

An **ASSA'SSINATE** { an Assassinator.

An **ASSA'SSIN**

To **ASSASSINATE**, to murder privately or barbarously.

ASSASSINATION, such a Murdering.

ASSASSINATOR [*assassinat*, F.] an Assassin.

ASSASSINIANS, a petty Government or Body of *Mahometan* Thieves, or Military Knights, who call'd their King the *Ancient of the Mountains*, who taught their Youth to *assassinate* whom they were commanded; they had six Cities in their Possession, and were about 40000 in Number, and inhabited *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the Command of their chief Master they would refuse no Pain or Peril, but stab any Prince he commanded them. They were subdued and their King put to Death by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, *An*. 1257. Hence those that are ready to execute bloody Designs are called *Assassins*.

ASSATUR [*assatura*, L.] a Roast, or roasted Meat.

ASSAULT [*assaut*, F.] Onset, Attack.

ASSAULT [in a *Law* Sense] a violent kind of Injury done to a Man's Person, by offering to give a Blow, or by threatening Words.

ASSAULT [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack or Effort made upon a Place to gain it by main Force.

To **ASSAULT** } [*Faire assaut*, and *assailir*, F.]

To make an **ASSAULT** } to set upon, to attack.

To go **ASSAULT**, to grow proud as Bitches do.

ASSAY [*Essai*, F.] Trial, Proof.

ASSAY Master [of the Mint] an Officer who weighs the Bullion, and takes care that it be Standard.

To **ASSAY** [*essayer*, F.] to try or prove.

ASSAYING [with *Musicians*] a Flourishing before they begin to play.

ASSAYER of the King, an Officer indifferently appointed between the Master of the Mint, and Merchants who bring Silver thither for Exchange, for the due Trial of Silver.

ASPECTATION, a Following, L.

ASSECURA'RE [*Old Records*] to make secure by Pledges or any solemn Interposition of Faith.

ASSECUTION, an Obtaining, L.

ASSEDATION [*Law Term*] a Taxing of the King's Farms.

ASSEMBLAGE, an Uniting or Joining of Things together, or the Things so united or joined, F.

To **ASSEMBLE** [*assembler*, F. of *ad* to, and *simul* together, L.] to call, come, meet, or get together.

ASSEMBLEE [in *Heraldry*] a Duftail or more to hold the two Parts of the Escutcheon together, where the Partition Line is being counter-chargedis, some of the Metal and some of the Colour of the Escutcheon, F.

ASSEMBLY [*assemblée*, F.] A Concourse or Meeting together of People.

Unlawful ASSEMBLY [in a *Law* Sense] is the Meeting together of three or more Persons for the committing of an unlawful Act, altho' they do not effect it.

ASSEMBLY [with *Military Men*] is a particular Beat of the Drum or Sound of the Trumpet, and is an Order for the Soldiers to repair to their Colours.

ASSEMBLY [with the *Beau monde*] a stated and general Meeting of Persons of both Sexes, for Conversation, Gaming, Gallantry, &c.

To **ASSENT** [*assentire*, L.] To consent or agree to.

A'SSENT [*assensus*, L.] Consent, Agreeing with, Approbation.

Actual Assent, is a Judgment whereby the Mind perceives a Thing to be true.

Habitual Assent, consists of certain Habits induced in the Mind by repeated Arts.

ASSENTAMEN, a *Virginian* Pink.

ASSENTATION, Compliance with the Opinion of another out of Flattery or Dissimulation, a Soothing and Cogg-

ASSENTATOR, a Flatterer, L.

ASSENTATORY [*assentatorius*, L.] belonging to a Flatterer or Flattery.

ASSENTATRIX, a Woman Flatterer, L.

To **ASSE'RT** [*asserere*, L.] to affirm, to maintain, to hold.

ASSE'RTION, Affirmation, Conclusion; an Opinion produced and maintained, L.

ASSERTION [with *Scholasticks*] a Proposition which is advanced, which the Advancer avows to be true, and is ready to maintain in publick.

To **ASSE'RV** [*asservire*, L.] to serve to.

ASSE'SSION, a sitting down, at or by, or together, an assisting.

ASSE'SSMENT, the Act of assessing or rating; also the Rate itself.

ASSESSOR [*assesseur*, F.] one who sits by and assists another in Office and Authority; a Judge Lateral or Assistant; also one who makes the Assessment or Rate for the Payment of publick Taxes; also an Officer in the Presbyterian Assemblies, L.

ASSE'SSORY [*assessorius*, L.] belonging to Assistance; sitting at or by.

ASSE'SSURE [*assessura*, L.] a sitting by, or being continually at:

A'SSETS [*assez*, Fr. *i. e.* *Satis*, enough] Effects sufficient to discharge the Burthen laid on an Executor or Heir for satisfying the Testator's Debts or Estates.

Real ASSETS [in *Law*] are where a Man dies possess'd of Lands in Fee Simple.

Personal ASSETS [in *Law*] are where a Man dies possess'd of any Personal Estate.

ASSETS per Descent [in *Law*] are where a Man enters into Bonds, and dies seized of Lands in Fee Simple, which descend to his Heirs, and therefore chargeable as Assets in his Hands.

ASSETS entre mains [in *Law*] is when a Man dies indebted, leaving to his Executors sufficient wherewith to discharge his Debts and Legacies, F.

To **ASSE'VERATE** } [*asseveratum*, L.] to avouch, to affirm boldly, to avow, to assure.

ASSEVERATION, an earnest Affirmation or Avouching.

ASSEWIA'RE [*Old Latin Writers*] to draw Water from marshy Grounds.

ASSIDEANS [a Sect among the *Jews* divided into *צדיקים* the Merciful, and *צדיקים* Heb. the Just] the Fathers and Predecessors of the *Pharisees* and *Essenes*; they preferred their Traditions before the written Word, and set up for a Sanctity and Purity that exceeded the Law; but at last fell into the Error of the *Sadducees*, in denying the Resurrection, Rewards and Punishments after this Life.

ASSIDE'NTIA Signa [according to *Galen*] those Symptoms that are sometimes present to a Disease, but not always so, L.

ASSIDE'RE } [*Old Records*] to tax equally.

ASSIDA'RE }

ASSIDU'ITY [*assiduitas*, L.] continual Care, constant Application or Attendance, great Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS [*assiduus*, L.] diligent, close at Business, &c.

To **ASSIE'GE** [*assieger*, Fr.] to baffle.

ASSIE'NTO, a Contract between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, for furnishing the *Spanish West Indies* with Negroe Slaves.

To **ASSI'GN** [*assignare*, L. *assigner*, F.] to appoint, to allot; also to shew or set forth.

To **ASSIGN** [in *Law*] to make over a Right to another, also to appoint or set forth, as to *assign Errors*, is to shew where the Errors are committed.

ASSIGN [*assignatus*, L. *assigné*, F.] a Person who is appointed or deputed by another, either to perform any Business, or to enjoy any thing.

To **ASSIGN with Judgment** [*Law Phrase*] is to shew how and where the Judgment is unjust.

To **ASSIGN the Cessor** [*Law Phrase*] to shew how the Plaintiff has cessed or given over.

To **ASSIGN Waste** [*Law Phrase*] is to shew especially wherein the Waste is committed.

ASSI'GNABLE [of *assigner*, F.] that may be assigned.

ASSIGNA'TION, a making over a Thing to another; also an Appointment, L.

ASSIGNE'E [*assignatus*, L.] a Person to whom a Thing is legally assigned or made over, or who is appointed to act for another, either by Law or Deed.

ASSIGNEE in Law, is a Person whom the Law makes so without any Appointment of the Person concerned; so an Executor is an Assignee in Law to the Testator.

ASSIGNEE by Deed, is one who is appointed by a Person, as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, then he is Assignee by Deed.

ASSI'GNMENT [*assignatio*, L.] the Act of assigning or setting over the Interest of any thing to another, as the Assignment of a Lease, &c.

ASSIGNMENT of Dower [in *Law*] the setting out the Marriage Portion or Dower of a Woman by the Heir, according to the Establishment before made.

ASSI'MILATENESS [of *assimilis*, L.] Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, an Act whereby Things are render'd similar or like to one another, *L.*

ASSIMILATION [in *Philosophy*] a sort of Motion by which some Bodies are changed into other Bodies, aptly disposed into a Nature like or homogeneous to their own; the Operation of Nature, by which the nutritious Juice is render'd like the Substance of that animal Body, into which it is to be changed and united; the Mutation of the Chyle into Blood.

ASSIMULARE [Old Records] to put together, *L.*

TO ASSIMULATE [*assimulare*, *L.*] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSIMULATION, a making the Likeness of a Counterfeiting.

ASSISA [in *Law*] originally signified a Court where the Judges heard and determined Causes, but now it is apply'd to other Courts of Judicature besides the County Courts, which are held by Judges itinerant, which Courts are commonly called the *Affizes*.

ASSISA Cadere [Law Phrase] to be Nonsuited.

ASSISA Nocumti [Phrase in *Law*] Affize of Nuisance, *L.*

ASSISA continuanda [in *Law*] a Writ directed to the Justices to take an Affize for the Continuance of a Cause, where certain Records alledg'd cannot be procured by the Party in Time, *L.*

ASSISA Panis & Cerevisie [Law Phrase] signifies the Power or Privilege of adjusting or assigning the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer, *L.*

ASSISA Judicium [Law Phrase] signifies a Judgment of the Court given either against the Plaintiff or Defendant for Default, *L.*

ASSISA Propaganda [Law Phrase] a Writ directed to the Justices for the Stop of Proceedings, by reason of the King's Business, in which the Party is employ'd, *L.*

ASSISA cadit in Furatam [Law Phrase] is where the Thing that is in Controversy is so doubtful, that it must of Necessity be try'd by a Jury.

ASSISA de utrum [in *Law*] lies for a Parson against a Layman, or *e contra* for Lands or Tenements, doubtful whether they be in Lay Fee or Free Alms.

ASSISA capi in modum Affise [Law Phrase] is when the Defendant pleads to the Affize without taking any Exception, to either the Court, Declaration, or Writ, *L.*

ASSISOR, the same as *Affessor*.

ASSISORS [in *Scot.*] the same as Jurors in *England*.

TO ASSISIT [*assistere*, *L.*] to stand by, to help, to aid or succour; also to be present.

ASSISTANT [*assistens*, *L.*] assisting, aiding, helping, succouring, *F.*

AN ASSISTANT [*assistens*, *L.*] a Stander by, a helper; a Partner or Collegue in the Management of any Affair, *F.*

ASSISTATA [with *Logicians*] Arguments or Assertions impossible to be true; as to accuse an Infant of Adultery; to say a Person holds his Peace, and yet that he is talking.

ASSISUS Lapis [of *Affus* a Town of *Mysia* where they were digged] a sort of Stone wherewith Coffins were made by the Ancients that wasted the dead Body.

ASSISUS [Old *Law*] demised or formed out for a certain assessed Rent either in Money or Provisions.

ASSIZE [*assizes*, *F.* of *assideo*, *L.* to sit by or at] a Sitting of Justices by Virtue of their Commission, to hear and determine Causes, and the Court so held is called *The Affize*.

ASSIZE } a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Reco-

ASSISE } very of Possession of Things immoveable, of which yourself or Ancestors have been disseised.

ASSIZE [of *Bread, Ale, &c.*] a Statute or Ordinance relating to the Price, Weight, Measure or Order of several Commodities; also the Measure or Quantity itself; thus it is said, when Wheat, &c. is of such a Price, the Bread shall be of such Assize.

ASSISE [in *Law*] a fourfold Writ for the recovering of Lands, Tenements, &c. of which one has been disposse'd; also the Jury summoned upon such Writs.

TO ASSIZE [of *assise*, *F.*] to adjust Weights and Measures.

ASSIZE of darreign Presentment [Law Term] a Writ lying where a Man and his Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards, it being void by his Death, a Stranger presents a Clerk to the same Church in Opposition to the former Patron.

ASSISE of the Forest [Forest Law] a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSIZE de mort de Ancestrel [Law Phrase] a Writ that lies where my Father, Brother, Uncle, &c. dies seized of Lands, Tenements, Rents, &c. held in Fee Simple, and after their Death a Stranger abates.

ASSIZES were originally used for extraordinary Sitings of superior Judges in the inferior Courts depending on their Jurisdiction, to inquire whether the subaltern Judges and Officers did their Duty.

ASSIZE of Novel Disseizin [in *Law*] a Writ lying where a Tenant in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Life, is lately disseis'd of his Lands or Tenements, Rent-Service, Rent-Seck or Rent-Charge, Common of Pasture, Common Way, &c.

Special ASSIZE, a particular Commission granted to several Persons, to take Cognizance of some one or two Cases, as a Disseizin or the like.

Clerk of ASSIZE, an Officer of the Court who sets down all Things judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSIZER of Weights and Measures, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

ASSOCIABLE [of *associare*, *L.*] sociable.

ASSOCIABLENESS, Socialness, Fitness or Agreeableness for Company or Conversation.

AN ASSOCIATE [of *ad* and *socius*, *L.* *associé*, *F.*] a Companion, a Partner.

TO ASSOCIATE [*associare*, *L.*] to bring into some Society or Fellowship, to join or keep Company with.

AN ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others, a joining with them to perform some Act, *L.*

ASSOCIATION [in *Law*] a Patent from the King to the Justices of Assize, to admit other Persons for Collegues and Fellows in that Affair.

A'SSOCIATION of Ideas [Philosophy] is where two or more Ideas constantly and immediately succeed one another in the Mind, so that one shall almost infallibly produce the other; whether there be any natural Relation between them or not.

ASSO'DES [with *Physicians*] a continual Fever, when the outward Parts are but moderately warm, but the inward Parts are in a great Heat, &c.

TO ASSOIL } [of *assouldre*, *F.* *absolvere*, *L.*] to ab-

TO ASSOY'L } solve, deliver or set free from an Ex-

ASSONANCE, an Echoing.

ASSONANCE [in *Rhetorick* and *Poetry*] is used where the Words of a Phrase or Verse have the same Sound or Termination, and yet make no proper Rhyme.

A'SSONANT [*assonans*, *L.*] agreeing in Sound.

ASSONANT Rhymes [Poetry] a kind of Verses common to the *Spaniards* where the Resemblance of Sound serves instead of natural Rhymes.

ASSUEFACTION, an accustoming one's self to any Thing, *L.*

TO ASSUME [*assumere*, *L.*] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSUMPSIT [in *Law*] a naked Contract, or a voluntary Promise by Word of Mouth, by which a Man assumes and takes upon him to perform and pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon, *L.*

ASSUMPTION [with *Logicians*] the minor or second Proposition of a Syllogism.

ASSUMPTION [with *Roman Catholics*] a Festival observed by them in Honour of the Virgin *Mary's* being taken up into Heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, Taken, *L.*

ASSUMPTIVE Arms [with *Heralds*] are such as a Man hath a Right to assume to himself by Virtue of some Action; as if a Man, who is no Gentleman by Blood, and has no Coat of Arms, shall in War take a Lord, &c. Prisoner, he is entitled to bear the Shield of such Prisoner, and to enjoy it to him and his Heirs.

ASSURANCE [*assurance*, *F.*] Sureness, Certainty, Security, Safety, Confidence.

ASSURANCE, the same as Insurance.

Policy of ASSURANCE, is a Contract whereby one or more Persons oblige themselves to make good any Damages that Goods, a House, Ship, &c. may sustain by Fire or the Sea, Pirates, &c.

TO ASSURE [*asseurer*, *F.*] to affirm or assert; to warrant to promise or undertake a Thing.

ASSURER, a Person who assures.

TO ASSWAGE [probably of *ad* and *suadeo*, *L.* to persuade] to allay or appease; to abate or grow calm.

ASTATI [of a privat. and ἵστυ, Gr. to stand firm, q. d. unstable] a Sect of Hereticks in the 9th Century; who received the Heresy of the *Manichees*.

ASTEIS'MUS [Ἀστεϊσμός, Gr.] Courtesy, Civility, Pleasantry.

ASTEIS'MUS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed, a kind of Irony.

ASTER [Botany] the Herb Star-wort, Share-wort, or Cod-wort, L.

ASTERA'MIUM [Botany] the Herb Master-wort or Pellitory of Spain, L.

ASTERI'AS [ἀστερίας, Gr.] a precious Stone that shines like a Star.

ASTE'RICUM [Botany] the Herb Pellitory of the Wall.

ASTE'RION [Ἀστεριον, Gr.] the Herb Cow-Parsnip.

A'STERISK [Ἀστερισκός of ἀστήρ a Star, Gr.] a little Mark in a Book, or writing in Form of a Star (*) set over any Word or Sentence to shew the Want of something; or that something is more especially to be taken notice of, or to refer to the Margin.

A'STERISM [Ἀστερισμός of ἀστήρ, a Star, Gr.] a Constellation or Cluster of Fixed Stars, which on Globes is commonly represented by some particular Figure of a living Creature, &c. in order to the more easily distinguishing of their Places, as *Aries* the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, and the rest of the Signs of the *Zodiack*; as also *Ursa Major*, and *Ursa Minor* the two Bears.

ASTE'RITES [Ἀσθεριτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, a kind of Oval, which sparkles with Beams like a Star.

ASTHMA [Ἀσθμα of ἀσθ or ἀσμι to breathe, or ἀσθιν to blow] a frequent Breathing, or Difficulty in fetching Breath, together with a rattling Sound and a Cough; Shortness of Breath, a wheezing Phthisick.

To **ASTI'PULATE** [astipulatum, L.] to assent, to agree to, to accord.

ASTHMA'TICAL } [Ἀσθματικός, Gr.] pertaining to or
ASTHMA'TICK } troubled with an Asthma; Purfy.

ASTIPULA'TION, mutual Consent or Agreement between several Parties, L.

To **ASTO'NISH** [attonnere, L. Etonner, O. Fr.] to cause an extraordinary Surprise and Admiration.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS [Etonnement, F.] Surprising Nature or Quality.

ASTO'NISHMENT [Etonnement, O. F.] Extreme Surprise, Amazement.

ASTOUNDED, astonished, amazed. *Milton*.

ASTRÆ'A, the Daughter of *Jove* and *Themis*, the Goddess of Justice, who came from Heaven to dwell upon the Earth; but the Impieties and Injustice of that Age forced her to return to Heaven, and become the Sign *Virgo* (or as others will have it, *Libra*) so Justice fled to Heaven. This Goddess was painted by the Ancients in a Crimson Mantle trimmed with Silver, a Pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other.

A'STRAGAL [Ἀστρογάλος, Gr.] the *Astragal* is also used to separate the *Fascia* of the Architrave; in which Case it is wrought in Chaplets or Beads and Berries. It is also used both above and below the Lifts, adjoining immediately to the Square or Dye of the Pedestal.

ASTRAGAL [with *Architects*] a Member or round Moulding like a Ring or Bracelet; serving as an Ornament on the Tops, and at the Bottoms of Columns, or a Ring that incircles the Bases, Cornices or Architraves of Pillars, according to the several Orders; the *French* call it *Talon*, and the *Italians* *Tondino*.

ASTRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

ASTRA'GALUS [with *Anatomists*] the Huckle-bone; also a Bone of the Heel, having a Convex Head, articulated with two Fosils of the Leg, by the *Ginglynius*.

ASTRAGALUS [Botany] Pease, Earthnut.

ASTRAGALUS Sylvaticus [Botany] Wood-peas or Heath-peas.

A'STRAL Tear. See *Solar Year*.

A'STRALISH [with *Miners*] a Term used of that Oar of Gold, which as yet lies in its first State and Condition.

ASTRAPI'AS [ἀσραπίας, Gr.] a precious Stone, whose Lustre resembles Flashes of Lightning.

ASTRAY', out of the Way a wandering.

ASTRA'RIOUS *heres*, [of *astre*, the Hearth of Chimney] is where the Ancestor by Conveyance hath set his Heir apparent and his Family in a House in his Life-time, *Old Records*.

To go **ASTRA'Y** [astraviare, Ital.] to ramble or wander out of the Way; also to take ill Courses.

ASTRI'CION, a binding to, L.

ASTRICTO'RIA [in *Physick*] Medicines that are astringent or of a binding Quality, L.

ASTRICTORY [astriktorius, L.] binding, apt to bind.

ASTRI'DE } [of ὑπράβε, Sax.] astraddle, strad-

ASTRA'DDLE } ling, one Leg on one Side of a Horse, &c. and the other on the other.

ASTRI'FEROUS [astrifer, L.] bearing Stars, L.

ASTRI'GEROUS [astriger, L.] bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRIHI'LTHET } [Sax. *Law Term*] a Forfeiture of
ASTRIHI'LTHET } double the Damage.

To **ASTRI'NGE** [astringere, L.] to bind to, to tye to, to knit or tye hard.

ASTRI'NGINGNESS [of *astringens*, L.] Bindingness.

ASTRI'NGENT [astringens, L.] binding or making coctive.

ASTRI'NGENTS [astringentia, L.] those Medicines which by the Thickness and Figure of their small Parts, force and bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTRO'BOLAS, a precious Stone resembling the Eye of a Fish, taken by some to be the *Asterias*.

ASTRO'BOLISM [Ἀστροβολισμός of ἀστήρ a Star, and βάλλω to cast] a blasting or Planet striking.

ASTROI'TES [Ἀστροίτες, Gr.] a precious Stone, a kind of Tecolite; also the Star-stone, so named, because it is set off with little blackish Stars on all Sides.

ASTROLA'BE [Ἀστρολάβιον of ἀστήρ a Star, and λαβών, Gr. to take] a mathematical Instrument, chiefly used by Navigators, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROLO'GE [Bot.] the Herb Birthwort or Hartwort.

ASTRO'LOGER [Ἀστρολόγος of ἀστρο Stars, and λόγος of λέγω to say] one that professes Astrology, or to tell Fortunes or future Events by the Stars.

ASTROLO'GICAL [Ἀστρολογικός, Gr.] pertaining to Astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY [Ἀστρολογία of ἀστρον a Star, and λόγος Speech] the Speech or Language of the Stars, an Art that teaches or pretends to judge of the Influences or Effects of the Stars, and to foretel future Events from the Motions and Aspects of the Planets, &c. one to another.

Natural ASTROLOGY, is the Art of predicting natural Effects from the Stars or heavenly Bodies, as *Weather*, *Winds*, *Storms*, *Floods*, *Earthquakes*, *Thunder*, &c.

ASTRO'NOMER [Ἀστρονόμος of ἀστρο Stars, and νόμος a Law or Rule, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONO'MICAL [Ἀστρονομικός, Gr.] pertaining to Astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL Calendar, an Instrument that consists of a Board, on which is pasted a Paper, engraven and printed, with a brass Slider, which carries a Hair, and shews upon Sight the Meridian Altitude, right Ascension, Amplitude and Declination of the Sun.

ASTRONOMICAL Houses, are such as are reckoned from the Noon or Mid-day, to the Noon or Mid-night of another.

ASTRONOMICAL Place of a Star or Planet, is the Longitude of the Star or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs, or in *Consequentia*.

ASTRONOMICAL Quadrant, a mathematical Instrument curiously framed, having the Degrees divided exactly by Means of a Skrew on the Edge of the Limb, and fitted with Telescopes, &c. for taking Observations of the Sun, Moon and Stars.

ASTRONOMICAL Tear, see *Tear*.

ASTRONOMICALS, i. e. Astronomical Numbers, being Sexagesimal Fractions, so named, because formerly they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRO'NOMY [Ἀστρονομία, Gr.] a Science which treats concerning the heavenly Bodies or Stars; shewing the Magnitudes, Order, and Distances of them; measuring and shewing their Motions, the Time and Quantities of Eclipses, &c. In a more extended Sense it is understood to signify or comprehend the Doctrine of the System of the World, or Theory of the Universe and Primary Laws of Nature; but this seems rather a Branch of *Physicks*, than of the *Mathematicks*.

ASTRONOMY, the Ancients used to paint Astronomy like a Goddess with a silver Crescent on her Forehead, cloathed in an azure Mantle, and a Watcher-scarf, span-gled with golden Stars.

ASTRONO'MICALLY [astronomique, F. of *astronomicus*, L. of ἀστρονομία, of ἀστρον and νόμος the Law or Rule, Gr.] by Astronomy.

ASTRO'SE [astrofus, L.] born under an unlucky Planet.

ASTRUM

A'STRUM [*'Asegr*, Gr. a Star] a Constellation or Sign composed of several Stars.

ASTRUM [of *astre*, i. e. the Hearth of a Chimney] in *Old Records* was used for an House, Habitation or Place of Abode.

ASTURCO, an Ambling Nag, a *Spanish* Genner.

ASTYLIS [*'asylis*, Gr.] a kind of Lettice that restrains Ventry.

ASY'LUM, a Place of Refuge, built by *Romulus*, in the sacred Grove, to which Place if a Person guilty of a Crime did make his Escape, he was safe. The *Jews* had their Cities of Refuge, and the *Papish* Countries still have them, their Churches being Sanctuaries, and also King's Palaces have been the Protection of such as fled to them.

ASU'NDER [of *ayun'djan*, Sax.] in two Parts.

ASYMBO'LLICAL ? [of *ἀσύμβολος* of a privat. and *σύμ-*

ASYMBO'LLICK ? *βολον* a Shot, or part of a Reckoning] Shot-free, Scot-free.

ASY'MBOLUS [*'Asúmbolos*, Gr.] one that goes Shot-free without paying his Reckoning.

ASY'MMETRAL [of *ἀσυμμετρία*, Gr.] the same as incommensurable; thus Quantities are said to be asymmetrical, when there is no common Measure between them.

ASY'MMETRY [of a privat. and *συμμετρία* of *σύν* with and *μετρία*, Gr. Measure] a want of Symmetry or Proportion, Incommensurableness.

ASY'MPHONY [*'Asúμφωνία* of a privat. and *συμφωνία* Gr. Harmony] a Disorder a Disagreement in Descant.

ASY'MPTOTES [*'Asúμφοτες* of a privat. *σύν* and *πίω*, to fall or coincide, Gr.] *q. d.* that do not fall together; they are Lines which continually draw near to each other; but if they were continued infinitely, would never meet. There are several Sorts of these, as the Curve of the *conchoid* or *cissoid* are the Asymptotes in Conick Sections.

ASYMPTO'TICK ? [in *Mathematicks*] pertaining to an

ASYMPTO'TICAL ? Asymptote.

ASY'NDETON, [*'Asúndeton* of a privat. *σύν* and *δεσμός*, a Band, or *συνδέω* to bind together, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, implying a Deficiency or a Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure in which Comma's are put instead of Conjunctions, as *veni, vidi, vici*, where the Conjunction *et* (and) is left out.

ASY'STATON [*'asúsaton*, Gr.] repugnant or contradictory, &c.

ASYSTATON [with *Logicians*] a trifling inconsistent Story, that does not hang together, but contradicts it self.

AT [*æt*, Sax.] as at a Place.

AT, in the proper Names of Places has the same Signification as *apud* with the *Latins*, as *At-hill*, such a Place near or on a Hill, *At-wood*, near or in a Wood, and Surnames of Persons are frequently taken from Places.

ATARAXI'A ? [*'Ataraxía* of *ἀταρ* and *τάξις*, Order,

ATARA'XY ? Gr.] a Stoical Term used to signify that Calmness and Tranquillity, and that Firmness of Judgment, which sets us free from any Agitations or Emotions of Mind, proceeding from Self-opinion, and that Knowledge we imagine our selves possessed of.

ATAXI'A [*'Ataxía*, of a privat. and *τάξις*, Gr. Order] Irregularity, Want of Order.

ATAXI'A [with *Physicians*] the confounding of critical Days.

To **ATCHIE'VE** [*achever*, Fr.] in speaking of some notable Performance or Enterprize, signifies to perform, to execute, to compass or bring about.

ATCHIE'VEMENT [*achievement*, Fr.] a notable Exploit, a notable Performance.

ATCHIE'VEMENT [in *Heraldry*] which is corruptly called Hatchment, is the Coat of Arms of a Nobleman, Gentleman, &c. duly marshalled with Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Crest, with Mantles and Hoods. Such as are hung out on the Fronts of Houses, after the Death of noble Persons.

ATE'CHNY [*atechnia*, L. of *ἀτεχνία*, Gr.] Ignorance, Unskilfulness, Inartificialness.

ATEGAR [of *aeton*, Sax. to fling or throw] a Weapon, a Sort of Hand-dart.

ATERA'MNA [of a privat. and *τέραμν*] a kind of Pulse that requires much boiling.

ATERA'MNES, a Weed in fat Ground, that grows among Beans and kills them.

AT GAZE [of *geyeen*, Sax. to look upon] a gazing, staring or looking earnestly.

ATHANASI'A [*'Adanaσία* of a privat. and *θάνατος*, Gr. Death] Immortality.

ATHA'NATI [*'Adánatoi*, Gr. immortal] a Body of Per-

son Cavalry, consisting of 10,000 Men, always compleat, because when any one of them died, another was immediately put in his Place.

ATHA'NATOS [*'Adánatos*, Gr.] the Herb Rose Cam-
pion.

A'THANOR *אֶתְנֹר*, of *לֶאֱרָב* Arab. and *אֶתְנֹר*, Heb. an Oven, others derive it from *ἀθάνατος*, Gr. immortal] because of its durable Fire; a large digesting Furnace, built with a Tower and so contrived, as to keep a constant Heat for near a Month, &c. or the Heat may be either encreased or slackened at Pleasure, by opening or shutting the Register.

ATHA'RER [with *Astrologers*] a Term used of the Moon, when it is in the same Degree, and Minute with the Sun.

ATHE [of *aðe* or *oðe* Sax. an Oath] a Privilege of administering an Oath in some Cases of Right and Property.

ATHEI'SM [of a privat. and *Θεός*, Gr. God] the Opinions and Practice of those who deny the Being of a God.

A'THEIST [*'Aθεος*, Gr.] one who denies the Being, and disbelieves the Existence of God, or a Providence, and who has no Religion, true or false.

ATHEI'STICAL, of or pertaining to an Atheist.

ATHEI'STICALNESS [of *athée*, F. of *atheia*, L. of a privat. and *Θεός*, Gr. God] atheistical Notions.

A'THELING [*Aðeling*] a Title which in the *Saxon* Time was usually given to the King's eldest Son, as that of Prince of *Wales* is in our Time.

ATHENATO'ROM [with *Chymists*] a thick glass Cover fixed to a Cucurbit in some Sublimations.

A'THENÆUM [*'Adinaïon*, Gr.] a Place in *Athens* in *Greece*, consecrated to *Minerva* the Goddess of Wisdom, where the *Greek* Poets used to make an Offering of their Works; The *Rhetoricians* declaimed, and the Poets rehearsed their Verses.

ATHE'NIAN, of or pertaining to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; also curious after Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA [*'Adhroma* of *ἀθήρην*, Pulse or Pap, Gr.] a Swelling contained in its own Coat, proceeding from a thick and rough Humour, like foddren Barley; which neither causes Pain nor changes the Colour of the Skin, nor yields easily to the Touch, nor leaves any Dent when it is pressed.

A'TIA, [*'Aitia*, Gr.] a Writ of Inquiry, whether a Person be committed to Prison on just Cause of Suspicion.

A'TILIA [*Old Records*] Utensils, or Country Implements.

ATHLE'TICK [*'Adhlikos*, Gr.] Champion-like, pertaining to the Art of Wrestling, lusty, strong.

ATHYMI'A [*'Adymia* of a privat. and *θυμός*, Gr. the Mind] Dejection or Trouble of Mind, Sadness, Despondency, Despair.

ATHY'MIA [with *Physicians*] a Dejection or Lowness of Mind, or Spirits.

ATI'NIA [of *Atina* in *Italy*] a kind of lofty Elm-tree.

ATIZO'ES, a precious Stone found in *Judea* and *Persia*, that shines like Silver.

ATLA'NTES, of *Atlas*, a King of *Mauritania*.

ATLANTE'AN, of or pertaining to *Atlas*.

ATLA'NTES [with *Architects*] certain Images of Men bearing up Pillars or supporting the Pile of Building.

ATLA'NTICK Ocean, the Ocean or great Sea lying between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

ATLANTICK Sisters [*Astronomy*] the Stars and Constellation called the *Pleiades* or Seven Stars. *Milton*.

ATLA'NTIS, an Island spoken of by *Plato* and other Writers, with extraordinary Circumstances, which the Controversy among the Moderns concerning it, has rendered famous.

A'TLAS [of *τλήμι* to carry, Gr.] the first Vertebra of the Neck which supports the Head.

A'TLAS, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, who because of his great Skill in *Astronomy*, the Poets have feign'd him to bear up or support the Heavens, or whole Frame of the World upon his Shoulder, and to have been metamorphos'd into a vast Mountain of a prodigious Height, now called *Anchisa* or *Montes claros*. And from him a Book of Universal Geography, which contains the Maps of the whole World, is called an *Atlas*; as if they were view'd from the top of that celebrated Mountain, which the Ancients esteemed the highest in the World; or rather on account of their containing or holding the whole World like *Atlas*.

ATLASSES [in *Architecture*] Figures or half Figures of Men used instead of Columns or Pilasters to support any Member of Architecture, as a Balcony, &c.

ATMOSPHERE [*Ἀτμοσφαῖρα*, of *ἀτμός* a Vapour, and *σφαῖρα* a Sphere, *Gr.*] that Region or Space round about the Earth, into which Exhalations and Vapours are raised either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by subterraneous Fire; or, as others define it, to be an Appendage of our Earth, consisting of a thin, fluid, elastick Substance call'd Air, surrounding the terraqueous Globe, to a considerable Height.

By Atmosphere is generally understood the whole Mass of ambient Air. But more accurate Writers restrain Atmosphere to that Part of the Air next the Earth, which receives Vapours and Exhalations, and is terminated by the Refraction of the Sun's Light.

The higher Spaces, altho' perhaps not wholly without Air, are supposed to be possess'd by a finer Substance call'd *Æther*, and are thence call'd the *Ethereal Region*.

The Atmosphere insinuates it self into all the Vacuities of Bodies and so becomes the great Spring of most of the Mutations here below, as *Generation, Corruption, Dissolution, &c.*

ATMOSPHERE of consistent Bodies [according to Mr. Boyle] are *Effluvia*, or Particles of Matter which exhale or steam out from many, or probably all solid, firm and consistent Bodies; as Glass, Stones and Metals, which being rubb'd against one another strongly, emit sensible and often offensive Smells.

ΑΤΟCΙΑ [of *α* priv. and *τίκτω*, *Gr.* to bring forth] Barrenness, a being without Children, *L.*

ΑΤΟCΙUM [*Ἀτόκιον*, *Gr.*] any Medicament that prevents Conception or Birth.

ΑΤΟΜ [*ἄτομον*, of *α* priv. and *τέμνω*, *Gr.* to cut or divide] a Corpuscle, or Part, or Particle of Matter so minute or small as to be indivisible.

ΑΤΟΜICAL Philosophy, the Doctrine of Atoms or the Method of accounting for the Origin and Formation of all Things from the Supposition of Atoms endued with Gravity and Motion, called also *Epicurean* or *Cartesian*.

ΤΟ ΑΤΟΝΕ [*q. d. at one*, i. e. Friends again] to appease the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ΑΤΟΝΕMENT, Reconciliation or Appeasing of Anger.

ΑΤΟΝΙΑ [*ἀτονία*, *Gr.* a Want of Tone or Tension, a Loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; a Failing or Decay of Strength; Infirmary, Weakness, Faintness.

ΑΤΡΑΒΙΛΙΑ'RIOUSNESS [of *atrabilarius*, *L.*] the being affected with the Humour call'd *atra bilis*.

ΑΤΡΑ ΒΙΛIS, black or adust Bile or Choler, Melancholy, *L.*

ΑΤΡΑ ΒΙΛIS [with Physicians] a sort of sulphureous, earthy Salt, which breeds in the Body of Animals, and is carried about in the Blood, where causing an undue Fermentation, it produces Melancholy, &c.

ΑΤΡΑΜΕΝΤΟΥS [of *atramentum*, *L.* Ink] inky, like Ink.

ΑΤΡΑΦΑ'XIS [with Botanists] the Herb Orrach or Arrack.

ΑΤΡΕΤUS [*ἄτρετος*, *Gr.* *q. d.* not perforated] one whose Fundament or Privy Parts are not perforated.

ΑΤΡΙΠLEX [with Botanists] Orrach or Golden Herb.

ΑΤΡΙΠLEX *Lutifolia* [Botany] the Herb Goose-foot or Sow-bane.

ΑΤΡΙΠLEX *olida* } [Botany] stinking Orrach or Notch-weed.

ΑΤΡΙΤY [*ατρίτης*, *L.*] Blackness.

ΑΤΡΙUM [Old Records] a Court before a House; also a Church-yard.

ΑΤΡΟCIOUS [*atrox*, *L.*] cruel, barbarous.

ΑΤΡΟCIOUSNESS } [*atrocitas*, *L.*] Heinousness, Out-

ΑΤΡΟCITY } ragiousness, Cruelty.

ΑΤΡΟPHUS [*ἀτροφος*, of *α* priv. and *τρέφω*, *Gr.* to nourish] one that receives no Nourishment by his Food.

ΑΤΡΟPHY [*ἀτροφία*, of *α* and *τρέφω*, *Gr.*] a Disease, a kind of Consumption, when the Body, or any particular Member of it, is not nourished by Food, but decays and wastes away insensibly.

ΑΤΡΟPOS [*ἀτροπος*, *Gr.* i. e. unchangeable or inexorable] one of the three Destinies, who, as the Poets feign, cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

ΤΟ ΑΤΤΑ'CH [*attacher*, *F.*] to lay hold on, to apprehend; to seize or take by Power of a Writ or Precept, *Law Term*.

ΤΟ ΑΤΤΑ'CH a Person to one [in a Figurative Sense] to

lay him under, and engage him to one's self by good Offices.

ΑΤΤΑ'CH [*attaché*, *Fr.*] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

ΑΤΤΑCΗΑΜΕΝΤΑ Bonorum [Old Law Term] a Distress taken upon the Goods and Chattels of any one sued for, personal Estate or Debt, by the legal Attachers or Bailiffs as a Security to answer the Action.

ΑΤΤΑCΗΑΜΕΝΤΑ de spinis & bosco, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest to take for their own Use, Thorns, Brush and Windfall, within that particular Precinct or Liberty committed to their Charge.

ΑΤΤΑ'CHMENT [in Law] is different from an *Arrest*, an Arrest lying on the Body of a Person; and it is different from a *Distress*, which seizes on Lands, Tenements or Goods; whereas an Attachment is sometimes only on one's Goods, and sometimes on both Goods and Body.

Foreign ΑΤΤΑ'CHMENT [Law Term] is the attaching the Goods of a Foreigner, found in some Liberty or City, to satisfy some Creditor of his within the same City, &c.

ΑΤΤΑ'CHMENT of the Forest, is one of the three Courts held in the Forest, it is the lowest, the next or middle Swainmore, the highest, the Justice in Eyre's Seat.

ΑΤΤΑ'CHMENT of Privilege, is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to that Court, to which he himself belongs, and in respect whereof he is obliged to answer some Action.

ΤΟ ΑΤΤΑ'CK [*attaquer*, *F.*] to charge or encounter, to set or fall upon.

ΑΤΤΑ'CK [*attaque*, *F.*] Onset, Attempt, Charge, Encounter.

ΑΤΤΑ'CK [Military Art] the general Assault or Onset that is made to gain a Post or upon a Body of Troops.

ΤΟ ΑΤΤΑ'CK in Flank [Military Term] is in a Siege to attack both Sides of the Bastion.

ΑΤΤΑ'CK of a Siege, are the Works which the Besiegers carry on, as Trenches, Galleries, Mines, &c. in order to take the Place by Storm.

Regular ATTACK, is an Attack made in due Form according to the Rules of Art, called also *Right* or *Droit*.

ΤΟ gain a Place by right ATTACK, is to gain the Place by formal Attack and regular Works without a general Storm.

False ATTACK, is an Effort of the Besiegers, in order to make themselves Masters of the Place, but managed less vigorously than a true Attack; being designed only to give a Diversion to the Besieged.

ΤΟ ΑΤΤΑΙΝ [*attinere*, *L.* *atteindre*, *F.*] to reach, to come to, to get or obtain, to compass a Thing.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝABLE, that may be attained.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER [*atteindre*, *F.*] a Word used of one on whom Judgment is pass'd for Treason or Felony; for then his Blood is said to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted, and if he were noble before, his Posterity are hereby degraded and made base, nor can his Children be his Heirs.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Appearance [in Law] is either by *Battle*, by *Confession*, or by *Verdict*.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Battle, is when the Party appealed by another rather chooses to try the Truth by Combat than by Jury, and is vanquished.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Confession, is either by pleading guilty at the Bar before the Judges, and not putting himself upon the Trial by the Jury; or before the *Coroner* in Sanctuary, where in ancient Times he was obliged to abjure the Realm.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Process } is when a Person flies and

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Default } does not appear, after he

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Outlawry } has been five times called into the County Court, and is at last pronounc'd outlaw'd.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER by Verdict, is when the Prisoner at the Bar pleads Not Guilty to the Indictment, is pronounced Guilty by the Jury.

Bill of ΑΤΤΑΙΝDER, a Bill brought into the Parliament for the attainting, condemning and executing a Person for High Treason, &c.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝMENT, an Obtainining; also a Thing attained or gotten.

ΑΤΤΑΙΝΤ [in Law] it is so called because the Party that obtains it endeavours thereby to *stain* or *taint* the Credit of the Jury with Perjury. A Writ lying against a Jury who have given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damages amount to more than forty Shillings; the Penalty of which is, that their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Woods grubbed up,

up, their Houses pull'd down, and all their Lands and Tenements be forfeited to the King, and also their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAIN'T [attaint, F.] is a Hurt or Knock on an Horse's Leg.

To ATTAIN'T [atteindre, F.] to taint, to corrupt, to stain the Blood, as is done by High Treason.

ATTAIN'TED, Found guilty of Treason or Felony.

ATTAIN'TURE, a Corruption of Blood, &c. by being attainted.

ATTAL *Sarifin* [q. d. the Leavings of the *Sarifins*, *Sassins* or *Saxons*] the ancient Inhabitants and Miners of Cornwall, did thus call an old deserted Mine given over.

To ATTA'MINATE [attaminatum, L.] to defile.

ATTE'GIA [of *adtegendo*, L.] a little House, *Old Rec.*

ATTELLA'NE [so called of *Attella*, a City of *Tuscany*, where they were first represented] a kind of Comick and Satyrical Pieces presented on the *Roman Theatre*, not so grave and serious as the *Greek* and *Latin Comedies* and Tragedies, and less ludicrous than the Farces on the *English Stage*.

To ATTE'MPER [attemperamentum, L.] to temper, to allay, to qualify, to moderate; to mix in a due Proportion.

To ATTE'MPERATE [attemperatum, L.] to make fit or meet.

To ATTE'MPT [attentare, L.] to make an Attempt or Effort, to endeavour, to undertake, to try.

To ATTE'ND [attendere, L.] to bend the Mind to; to give ear or listen to; to take heed or have regard to; also to wait on or for a Person, &c.

ATTE'NDANCE [attending, waiting, a Train of Servants, a Retinue.

ATTE'NDANT [attendant, F.] one who waits upon another, a Follower, a Servant.

ATTE'NDANT [in *Law*] one owing Duty or Service to, or who depends on another after some manner.

ATTENTION, Carefulness, Heedfulness, Diligence, Earnestness.

ATTENTION of Mind [with *Moralists*] an Act of the Will by which it calls off the Understanding from the Consideration of other Objects, and directs it to the Thing in Hand.

ATTENTION as to Hearing, is the straining the *Membrana Tympani*, so as to make it more capable of receiving Sounds, and more prepared to catch even a weak Agitation of the Air.

ATTENTIVE [attentivus, L.] Harkening diligently to, heedful, mindful; also intent or bent upon a Thing.

ATTENTIVENESS [attention, F. of L.] heedful Attention.

To ATTE'NUATE [attenuare, L.] to make thin; also to weaken or lessen.

ATTENUA'TIA, attenuating Medicines, i. e. such as with their sharp and viscus Particles open the Pores of the Body, cut the thick and viscus Humours, so that they can pass easily through the Vessels.

ATTENUA'TION, a Thinning, &c. the making any Fluid thinner and less consistent than it was before, F. of L.

ATTENUATION [in *Medicine*] is a lessening the Power or Quantity of the Matter causing Diseases.

ATTE'RMING [of *atterminé*, F.] a Time or Term granted for Payment of a Debt; the purchasing or gaining a longer Time for Payment of a Debt, *Old Records*.

To ATTEST [attestare, L.] to witness, to certify, to assure, to vouch.

ATTESTA'TION, an Affirming, Witnessing, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing.

ATTICISM [Ἀττικισμός, Gr.] a short concise Expression or Manner of speaking; so named from the People of *Attica*, or *Athens*, who used such a Manner.

To ATTICISE [Atticissatum, L.] to imitate the Speech of the *Athenians*, especially in Elegancy.

ATTICK [Ἀττικός, Gr.] of *Attica* in *Greece*.

ATTICK [in *Architecture*] the Name of of a Basis, which the modern Architects have given to the *Doric Pillar*.

ATTICK [with *English Architects*] a small Order placed on a larger, having only Pilasters of a particular Form instead of Pillars.

ATTICK [in *Architecture*] a kind of Building wherein there is no Roof or Covering to be seen; used at *Athens*.

ATTICK Order [Architecture] a sort of small Order raised upon another that is larger by way of crowning or to finish the Building.

ATTICK Base [Architecture] a peculiar Kind of Base,

used by ancient Architects in the *Ionick Order*, and by others in the *Doric*.

ATTICK of a Roof [Architecture] a sort of Parapet to a Terrace, Platform, &c.

ATTICK continued [Architecture] is that which encompasses the whole Pourtour of a Building, without any Interruption, following all Jetts, the Returns of the Pavilions, &c.

ATTICK interpos'd [Architecture] is that which is situate between two tall Stories, and sometimes adorned with Columns and Pilasters.

ATTICK Salt, a delicate poignant Sort of Wit and Humour, peculiar to the *Athenian Authors*.

ATTICK Muse, an excellent one.

ATTICK Witness, one incapable of being corrupted.

ATTIGUOUS [attiguus, L.] joining or touching, lying near or by.

ATTIGUOUSNESS [of attiguus, L.] the touching or joining.

A'TTILA ? [Old Records] the Rigging of a Ship; also

A'TTILE ? Implements and Tools pertaining to Husbandry: It was also sometimes understood of warlike Harness or Accoutrements.

ATTILATUS Equus [Old Law Records] a Horse dress'd in his Geers or Harness for the Business of the Cart or Plough.

To ATTINGE [atingere, L.] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTIRE [of attour, F] Womens Apparel, Dresses and Furniture.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Buck or Stag.

ATTIRE [with *Botanists*] the third Part belonging to the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the Empalement and the Foliation, and is call'd either *florid* or *semiform*.

Florid ATTIRE [Botany] is commonly call'd Thrums, as in the Flowers of *Marigolds*, *Tansy*, &c. these Thrums Dr. *Grew* calls *Suits*, which consist of two, but most commonly of three Pieces; the outer Part of the Suit is the *Floret*, the Body of which is divided at the top like the *Cowslip* Flower into five Parts or distinct Leaves.

Semiform ATTIRE [Botany] this consists of two Parts, i. e. the Chieives (which by some are called *stamina*) and *Semets* or *Apices*, one upon each Attire.

ATTIRING, dressing, adorning.

ATTIRING [with *Sportsmen*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

A'TTITUDES [in *Painting*, *Statuary*, &c.] the Posture of a Figure or Statue; or the Disposition of its Parts, by which we discover the Action it is engaged in and the very Sentiment supposed to be in its Mind.

ATTO'LLENS, raising or lifting up, L.

ATTOLLENS *auriculam* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle that draws up the Ear; it is joined to that Part of the Membrane of the Scull called *Pericranium*, and is inserted to the upper Part of the second Cartilage of the Ear, L.

ATTO'LLENS *Naves* [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Nose serving to draw up the Nostrils, L.

ATTOLLENS *Oculum* [with *Anatomists*] one of the six Pair of Muscles of the Eye, also called *Superbus*.

ATTOLLENTES [with *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles, which acting both together draw the upper Lip intire, upward and outward; but if but one of them moves, one Side of the Lip only is drawn obliquely, L.

ATTO'NITUS *Stupor* ? [in *Physick*] the Disease called

ATTONITUS *Morbus* ? an Apoplexy; also a being blasted or Planet-struck, L.

ATTORNA'RE Rem [Law Term] to turn over Money or Goods; i. e. to appoint them to some particular Use or Service.

ATTORNA'TO *faciendo vel recipiendo* [Law Phrase] a Writ which a Man, who owes Suit to a County or a Hundred, Wapentake, &c. and desiring to constitute an Attorney to appear for him, obtains to command the Sheriff or other Officer to admit him.

ATTO'RNEY ? [Attornatus, L. of *ad* and *turner*, of

ATTURNEY ? *tour*, F. a Turn, q. d. every Man in his Turn] a Person appointed by another to do something in his stead, particularly to sollicite and carry on a Law Suit.

ATTORNEY General, is one who is appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Community.

ATTO'RNEY General [of the King] one who manages all Law Affairs of the Crown, either in criminal Prosecutions or otherwise; especially in Matters of Treason, Sedition, &c.

ATTORNEY special } [is one who is employed in
ATTORNEY particular } one or more Causes particu-
 larly specified.

ATTO'RNISHIP, Procuration; also the Office of an Attorney.

ATTORNEY of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster. The second Officer in that Court, being for his Skill in Law placed there as Assessor to the Chancellor of that Court.

ATTO'RNMENT { [in Law] is when the Tenant
ATTOU'RNMENT } attourns to or acknowledges a new Lord; or a transferring those Duties he ow'd to his former Lord to another.

To **ATTRACT** [*attrahere*, L.] to draw to one's self, to allure, to entice.

ATTRACTION, a drawing to, the drawing of one Thing to another, L.

ATTRACTION [in *Mechanicks*] the Act of a moving Power, whereby a Moveable is brought nearer to the Mover. The Power opposite to *Attraction* is called *Repulsion*.

ATTRACTIVE [*attrahens*, L.] apt to attract or draw.

ATTRACTIVE Force [in *Physicks*] is a natural Power inherent in certain Bodies, whereby they act on other distant Bodies, and draw them towards themselves. This by *Peripateticks* is called the *Motion of Attraction*, and sometimes *Suction*. But modern Philosophers do generally explode the Notion of Attraction, asserting that a Body cannot act where it is not, and that all Motion is performed by mere Impulsion.

ATTRACTIVE Power [according to Sir Isaac Newton] is a Power or Principle whereby all Bodies and the Particles of all Bodies mutually tend towards each other. Or *Attraction* is the Effect of such Power whereby every Particle of Matter tends towards every other Particle.

ATTRACTIVENESS [of *attrahens*, F. of *attrahens*, L.] the drawing or attracting Quality.

ATTRAHENTIA } [in *Physick*] attracting or drawing
ATTRAHENTS } Medicines, such as by their minute Particles open the Pores of the Body, so as to disperse the Humours, cause the Parts to swell and draw Blisters in the Skin, L.

ATTRIBUTION, a handling, feeling, &c. L.

ATTRIBUTE [*Attributum* of *attribuo*, L.] a Property which agrees to some Person or Thing; or a Quality which determines something to be after a certain Manner.

ATTRIBUTE [with *Divines*] certain Properties or glorious Excellencies, ascribed to God, to render us the more capable to conceive of him, as that he is *Eternal*, *infinitely Wise*, *Good*, *Almighty*, &c.

ATTRIBUTE [with *Logicians*] an Epithet given to any Subject, or it is any Predicate thereof; or whatever may be affirmed or denied of any thing.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysics*] a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject, and proceeding from it; but yet so as not to be really distinct from the Subject.

To **ATTRIBUTE** [*attribuere*, L.] to impute a Thing to one; to father it upon him.

Positive ATTRIBUTE, such as give a Thing somewhat, as when we say of Man, that he is *animate*.

Negative ATTRIBUTE, that which denies or takes away somewhat, as when we say of a Stone, that it is *inanimate*.

Common ATTRIBUTE, is that which agrees to several different Things as Animal.

Proper ATTRIBUTE, such as agrees to one Kind only, as Reason to Mankind.

ATTRIBUTES communicable of God [with *Divines*] belonging to the divine Faculties of Acting, are *Power* and *Dominion*.

ATTRIBUTES communicable of God [belonging to the divine Will] are *Justice*, *Goodness*, *Faithfulness*.

ATTRIBUTES communicable of God [belonging to the divine Understanding] are *Knowledge*, *Wisdom*, *Providence*.

ATTRIBUTES incommunicable of God, are *Simplicity*, *Unity*, *Immutability*, *Infiniteness*.

ATTRIBUTES [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] are Symbols added to several Figures to intimate their particular Office and Character; as an Eagle to *Jupiter*, a Peacock to *Juno*, a Caduceus to *Mercury*, a Club to *Hercules*, and a Palm to *Victory*.

ATTRIBUTION, Assignment, Delivering, Applying, L.

ATTRITE [*attritus*, L.] worn, galled, fretted.

ATTRITENESS [of *attritus*, L.] the being much worn.

ATTRITION [of *attero*, L. to rub together] a Rub-

bing, Fretting or Wearing; also that Motion of the Stomach that assists in Digestion.

ATTRITION [with *Divines*] a Sorrow or Regret for having offended God, arising from the Sense of the Odiousness of Sin, and the Apprehension of having incurred the Loss of Heaven and Punishment; or, as others define it, the lowest Degree of Repentance, a slight and imperfect Sorrow for Sin.

ATTRITION [in *Philosophy*] a Triture or Friction, such a Motion of Bodies against one another, as strikes off some superficial Particles whereby they become less and less.

ATTU'RNEY, see *Attorney*.

AVA'GE { [Old Law] a Rent or Duty which every

AVI'SAGE } Tenant of the Manour of *Writtle* in Essex paid to the Lord on St. Leonard's Day, for Liberty of Pannage or feeding Hogs in his Wood.

To **AVAIL** [of *ad* and *valere*, L. *valoir*, F.] to be profitable, serviceable, or advantageous to.

AVAIL'ABLE, that may be profitable, avail or turn to good Account.

AVAIL'ABLENESS [of *valoir*, F. or *ad* and *valere*, L.] Conduciveness, &c.

AVAIL'MENT, Usefulness, Profit, Advantage.

AVANT, before, forward.

AVANT [a Term of Disdain] away, be gone, out of my Sight.

AVANT-FOSS [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch full of Water, running round the Counterscarp on the outside next the Country, at the Foot of the Glacis.

AVANT [*Fortif.*] an outward Wall.

AVANT Peach, an early ripe one.

AVANT Ward, the Van-guard or Front of an Army.

AVANTA'GIUM, Profit or Advantage, *Old Records*.

A'VARICE [*avaritia* of *aveo*, L. to crave] Covetousness, an inordinate Desire of Money; also Niggardliness.

AVARI'CIOUS [*avarus*, L. *avaricius*, F.] covetous, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, Covetousness.

AVA'ROUS [*avarus*, L.] covetous, pinching, miserable.

AVA'ST [probably of *a* and *hasten*, Du.] make haste, dispatch.

AVAST [*Sea Word*] hold, stop, stay.

AVAU'NCERS [with *Huntsmen*] the second Branches of a Harts-horn.

AVAU'NT, Be gone, away, *Milton*.

AUBA'DE, Morning Musick, such as is play'd at Break of Day, before a Door or Window, a Serenade.

AUBA'IN [in *France*] the Act of inheriting after a Foreigner, dying in a Country where he is not naturaliz'd.

AU'BIN [with *Horsemen*] a broken Going or Pace of a Horse between an Amble and a Gallop.

AU'BURN, a dark, brown or chestnut Colour.

AU'CTION, an Increasing, L.

AUCTION, any publick or open Sale of Goods, wherein the highest Bidder is the Buyer, L.

AU'CTION [with *Phys.*] the Nourishment of a Body, whereby more is restored than was lost or decay'd; an Increase of Vigour and Strength.

AUCTIONA'RII [*Old Records*] Regraters, Retailers of Commodities.

AUCTIONE'ER, one who sells or manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPA'TION, a Fowling; catching Birds, L.

AU'CTIVE [of *auctus* of *augeo*, L. to increase] of an augmenting, increasing Quality.

AUCTORA'TION, a binding one's self an Apprentice or Servant, L.

AUCU'PABLE [*aucupabilis*, L.] fit for Birding and Fowling.

AUDA'CIOUS [*audax*, L. whence *audacieux*, F.] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS { [*audacitas*, L.] Confidence, Sau-

AUDA'CITY } ciness; also Rashness

AU'DIBLE [*audibilis*, L.] that may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS [of *audibilis*, L.] Capableness of being heard.

AU'DIENCE [*audientia*, L.] Hearing; also a Company or Assembly of People, hearkening to something spoken.

AUDIENCE [in *Polit. Affairs*] the Ceremonies practised at Court at the admitting Ambassadors and publick Ministers to a Hearing.

AUDIENCE Court, a Court appertaining to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which, tho' inferior in Antiquity and Dignity to the *Court of Arches*, is of equal Authority.

AUDIENDO & *Determinando* [in Law] a Writ or rather Commission directed to certain Persons for the trying and punishing such Persons as have been concern'd in a riotous Assembly, Infurrection or other heinous Misdemeanour.

AUDIENTES ? [Catechumens or Persons newly in-
AUDITOR'S } trusted in the Mysteries of the Christian Religion, and not yet admitted to be baptiz'd.

AU'DIT [he heareth, L.] a Hearing and Examining an Account.

To **AUDIT** an Account, to examine it.

AUDITA Querela [in Law] a Writ that lies against him who having taken a Statute Merchant, or Recognizance, or where Judgment is given against, &c. upon his Complaint, shewing some just Cause, why Execution should not be granted; as a Release or other Exception.

AUDITION, Hearing, L.

AU'DITOR, a Hearer, an Examiner of an Account; also a Hearer of a Lecture, Sermon, or publick Oration.

AUDITOR [in Law] an Officer of the King or some other great Person, who yearly examines the Accounts of Under-officers accountable, and makes up a general Book with the Difference between their Receipts and Charges, and their *Allocations* or Allowances; also an Allowance paid by each Merchant, according to his Cargo, to a Master of a Ship upon special Occasions when he suffers Damages.

AUDITOR'RIUS meatus [Anatomy] The Passage which conveys the Air to the Auditory Nerve.

AUDITORS *Conventual* { [Officers anciently appointed
AUDITORS *Collegiate* } by the Religious to examine and pass the Accounts of the House.

AUDITORS of the *Exchequer*, Officers who take the Accounts of those who collect the Revenue, Taxes, &c.

AUDITORS of the *Mint*, those Persons who take the Accounts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS of the *Preft* or *Imprest*, Officers of the Exchequer, who make up the Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, the *Mint*, *Customs*, *Wardrobe*, &c.

AUDITOR of *Receipts* [in the Exchequer] An Officer who files the Bills of the Tellers, enters them, &c.

AU'DITORY [Auditorius, Auditores, L.] Pertaining to the Sense of Hearing; also an Assembly of Hearers.

AUDITORY [Auditorium, L.] a Place where Lectures, Orations, &c. are heard.

AUDITORY Nerves [with Anat.] a Pair of Nerves, arising from the *Medulla oblongata*, and distributed the one to the Ear, the other to the Tongue, Eye, Nose, Lips, &c.

AUDITORY, the Seat or Bench where a Magistrate or Judge sits to hear Causes.

AU'DITRESS [Auditrrix, L.] A Female-hearer.

AVELLA'NA, the Filberd, a Nut, L.

AVELLA'NE [in Heraldry] as a *Cross Avellane* is a sort of Cross, that is so call'd from its Figure, resembling four Filberds in their Husk or Case, joined together at the great Ends.

AVE MARI'A [i. e. *Hail Mary*] a Salutation to the Virgin Mary.

A'VENAGE [of *avena*, L. Oats] a certain Quantity of Oats paid to a Landlord instead of some other Duties, or as a Rent by the Tenant.

To **AVE'NGE**, [avenger, F.] to take Vengeance on an Offender.

AVE'NGERS [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the 4th Order of Angels, whose Prince is *Asmodeus*, the Executioner of Justice.

A'VENOR, an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, an Under-master of the Horse, who provides Oats, &c. and swears in all the Officers that belong to the Stables.

A'VENS [Botany] an Herb.

AVE'NTURÆ [in ancient Writings] voluntary Feats or Trials of Skill at Arms, Tournaments, or military Exercises on Horseback.

AVE'NTURE { [in Law] a Mischance causing the
ADVENTURE } Death of a Man without Felony, as when he is drowned by falling into the Water or burnt by falling into the Fire accidentally.

AVE'NUE [avenue, F.] a Passage, Entrance or Way lying open to a Place.

AVENUE [in a Garden] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c. or a Walk planted on each Side with Trees.

AVENUE [military Art] a Space left for a Passage into a Camp, Garrison or Quarter; an Opening or Inlet into any Fort, Bathon or other Work.

A'VER, a labouring Beast.

AVER Corn, a Rent anciently paid in Corn to religious Houses, by their Tenants, &c.

AVER Land, such Land as the Tenant did Plough and Manure, *cum averis suis*, for the Use of a Monastery or the Lord of the Soil.

AVER Silver, a Custom or Rent formerly so called, *Old Records*.

AVE'R Penny, a Contribution of Money towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be quit of that Duty.

To **AVER** [averer, F.] to assert the Truth, to affirm or avouch, to prove.

AVE'RA [Doom's-day Book] a Day's Work, or Ploughman's Wages, i. e. 8 Pence.

A'VERAGE [in common Law] that Service which the Tenant owes the Lord to be performed by Horses or Carriages.

A'VERAGE [with Husbandmen] Pasture or Fodder for Cattle, especially the *Eddish* or Grass after Mowing or Reaping.

AVERIA [of *avoir*, F. to have, or *aver* Cattle] in Law signifies Oxen and Horses for the Plough; also some times any Cattle or personal Estate, as *Catalla* all Goods and Chattels.

AVERAGE [in Navigation and Commerce] signifies the Damage which the Vessel or the Goods or Loading of it sustains, from the Time of its Departure to its Return; and also the Charge or Contributions towards defraying such Damages; also the Quota or Proportion which each Merchant or Proprietor in the Ship or Loading is adjudged upon a reasonable Estimation to contribute to a common Average; also a small Duty, which those Merchants who send Goods in another Man's Ship, pay to the Master for his Care of them over and above the Freight.

AVERDUPON'SH, see *Avoirdupoise*.

AVERIIS Captis in Withernamium [in Law] a Writ for the taking Cattle to his Use, who has had his Cattle illegally seized by another, and drawn out of the County where they were taken, so that they cannot be replevied.

AVERMENT, an Assertion of a Thing to be true, an affirming, &c.

AVERMENT, [in Law] an Offer of the Defendant to make good or justify an Exception pleaded in Abatement or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

General AVERMENT [in Law] is the Conclusion of every Plea to the Writ, or in Bar of Replications or other Pleadings.

Particular AVERMENT [in Law] is when the Life of a Tenant for Life, or a Tenant in Tail is averred; and the *Averment* contains as well the Matter as the Form.

AVERNI [with ancient Naturalists] Lakes, Grottoes, and other Places which infect the Air with poisonous Steams and Vapours.

AVERRUNCA'TION [in Husbandry] a scraping, cutting or lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees, L.

AVERRU'NCI [among the Romans] a certain Order of Deities, whose Office was to avert Dangers and Evils.

AVE'RSE [aversus, L.] that dislikes or cannot endure a Thing; not inclined to.

AVE'RSION ? [aversio, L.] a being averse from,
AVE'RSENESS } or having no Inclination for; also a turning or driving away from.

AVERSA'TION, a hating, abhorring, refusing; a turning away from, L.

AVER'SABLE [aversabilis, L.] to be or that may be turned away from.

AVER'SENESS, Dislike to.

To **AVE'RT** [avertere, L.] to turn away from, to drive or keep back.

AVE'RTI [in Horseman'ship] a French Word us'd in the Manage, as applied to the Pace or Motion of a Horse, that's enjoined, regulated and required in the Lessons.

A'VERY [of *avena*, L. Oats] the Place where the Oats or Provender of the King's Horses are kept.

AUFF ? [probable of *alf*, Du.] a Fool or silly Fel-
ELF } low.

AUGA'R ? [probably of *navegan*, Sax. or *abeger*,
AUGER } Du.] a Carpenter or Cooper's Tool for boring Holes.

AU'GE [with Astronomers] the *Apogæum*, or that Point of the Orbit of a Planet in which a Planet being, is farthest distant from the central Body, about which it rolls, it is then slowest in its Motion.

AU'GELOT [with Vine Dressers] as to plant Vines à la *Augelot*, is to dig small Trenches in the Form of a little Trough, to place the Slips or Shoots, which are afterwards covered with Earth, F.

AUGER'A [*ancient Deeds*] a Cistern for Water.
AUGES [*Astronomy*] two Points in a Planet's Orbit, otherwise called *Apfides*.

AUGHT, any Thing. *Milton*.

To **AUGMENT** [*augmentare*, L.] to enlarge, to increase, to improve.

AUGMENTATION, an Increase, Enlargement, an Improvement.

AUGMENTATION Court, a Court erected by King *Henry VIII.* for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown by the Suppression of Monasteries, &c.

AUGMENTUM, Growth, Increase, L.

AUGMENTATIONS [*in Heraldry*] are additional Charges frequently given as a particular Mark of Honour, and generally borne either on an Escutcheon or Canton.

AUGMENTUM syllabicum [*in Gram.*] is when a Letter or Syllable is added at the Beginning of a Word, so that the Number of Syllables is increased, as *τετραω*, *ετυπτορ*, *ετυψα*, *τετυφα*.

AUGMENTUM temporale [*in Gram.*] is when a short Vowel is changed into a long one, or a Diphthong into a longer.

AUGMENTUM febricum [*with Phys.*] a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the whole Mass of Blood, till it came to the Height.

AUGURAL [*auguralis*, L.] of or belonging to an Augur or Soothsayer.

To **AUGURATE** [*augurare*, L.] to conjecture or guess; to suppose, to surmise.

To **AUGURIZE**, to practise Divination by Birds.

AUGURS, *Augurs* were so called either of *avium gestu*, the Gesture or flying of Birds, or *avium garritu*, the Chirping and Chattering of Birds. *Romulus* the Founder of *Rome* was himself a great Proficient in the Art of *Augury*, and as he divided the City into three Tribes, so he appointed three Augurs, one for each Tribe. The Principal Order of their Priests, who divined by the Flight of Birds, their Manner was to stand on an high Tower, holding their *Lituus* or divining Staff in their Hand, and with that they by a Motion, as it were, dividing the Heaven into several Quarters, made their Observations from which of these Quarters the Birds appeared, and on that Quarter offered Sacrifice and made Prayers, and afterwards gave their Judgment; they were at first but three, but afterwards were augmented to fifteen, their Persons were inviolable, and their Character unimpeachable on any Crime or Cause whatsoever.

AUGURY [*augurium*, L.] divining by the Flight of Birds.

AUGUST, the seventh Month in the Year, so called from the Emperor, who having conquered *Egypt*, and put an End to the Civil War, entered that Month into his second Consulship.

AUGUST, the Ancients painted *August* like a young Man, with a fierce Countenance, dressed in a flame-coloured Robe, having his Head adorned with a Garland of Wheat, and having a Basket of Summer Fruits on his Arm, and a Sickle at his Belt bearing a Victim.

AUGUST [*Augustus*, L.] Imperial, Royal, Majestick, Sacred, Venerable.

AUGUSTA'LIA, Festivals instituted in Honour of *Cæsar Augustus*, on the 12th of *October*, because in this Month he returned to *Rome*, adorned with Laurels of Victory and Conquest, having left all the Provinces of the Empire in Peace.

AUGUSTNESS [*of auguste*, F. *Augustus*, L.] Royalness, Majesticalness, Venerableness.

AUGUSTA'LIS [*among the Romans*] a Title given to the Pontiff or Priest, who directed or superintended the Games performed in Honour of *Augustus*.

AUGUSTA'LIS, a Title given by the *Romans* to all the Officers of the Emperor's Palace; also to certain Magistrates in Cities, also to the Leader of the first Ranks in an Army.

AUGUSTAN Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith made by the Protestants in *Augusta*, i. e. *Augsburg* in *Germany*, A. C. 1530.

AUGUSTIN Friers, a Sect of Black Friers, of the Order of *St. Augustin*.

AUGUSTINIANS, *Hereticks* who held that the Gates of Heaven were not opened till the general Resurrection.

AVIARY [*aviarium*, L.] a great Cage or Place, where Birds are kept.

AVIDITY [*aviditas*, L.] Greediness, Eagerness, eager Desire.

AVISO, Advice, Intelligence or Advertisement of something to be made known.

AVITOUS [*avitus*, L.] that which came to us by our Ancestors, ancient, of long standing.

AVISAMENTUM, Advice, Counsel, *Old Rec.*

AVIDULOUS [*avidulus*, L.] somewhat greedy.

AU'KWARD [*apart*, *Sax.*] untoward or unhandy.

AUKWARDNESS [*of Aepert*, *Sax.*] Unhandiness, &c.

AULETICK [*auleticus*, L.] belonging to Pipes.

AULA, a Court Baron. *Old Records*.

AU'LICK [*in some foreign Universities*, an Art which a young Divine maintains upon the Admission of a new Doctor of Divinity.

AULN [*in France*] a Measure, at *Rouen* is equal to an *Ell English* at *Lions*, i. o16. at *Calais* to i. 52 and at *Paris* to o 95.

AU'MBRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

AUNE } a German Measure of Rhenish Wine, containing 40 Gallons *English*.

AU'MELET } a Pancake made of Eggs, after the French Way, F.

AU'MONE [*Law Word*] for Alms.

Tenure in AUMONE [*Law Term*] is where Lands have been given to a Church or religious House, on Condition that some Sort of Service be performed, as that Prayers be said for the good of the Soul of the Donor.

AUMO'NER, a Distributer of Alms, an Almoner.

AU'NCEL Weight [probably *q. d.* Handful Weight] an ancient sort of Weight or Balance, with Scales Pendant, or Hooks hanging to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Forefinger or Hand, shewed the Difference between the Thing weighed and the Weight. But this, by reason of Deceit used in it, was forbidden, and quite prohibited, 22 of King *Charles II.*

AU'NCIATUS, antiquated, *Old Records*.

AVOCA'TION, a calling away, a Lett or Hinderance.

AVOCATO'RIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of *Germany*, to a private Subject of the Empire, to stop his unlawful Proceedings.

AVO'CATORY [*avocatoire*, F. of *avocare*, L.] forbidding.

To **AVOID** [*vider*, F.] to shun, to quit or leave.

To **AVOID** [*in a Physical Sense*] to discharge or cast forth by Urine, Stool, &c.

AVOIDANCE [*in Law*] is when a Benefit becomes void of an Incumbent, which is either in *Fact* or *Law*.

AVOIDANCE [*in Fact*] is by the Death of the Incumbent.

AVOIDANCE [*in Law*] may be by Cession, Plurality, Deprivation, Designation, &c.

AVOIR DU POIS [*i. e.* to have full Weight] a Weight of 16 Ounces to the Pound, commonly used in weighing Grocery and most Commodities that have Waste, or Refuse, it is in Proportion as 17 Ounces to 14 of *Troy Weight*.

AVOIR DU' POIS [*in Law*] such Merchandises as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy Weight*.

AVOSETTA, a Bird called a Scooper.

To **AVOUCH** [*avouer*, F.] to vouch or answer for another; to affirm constantly, to assert or maintain.

AVOU'CHABLE, that may be avouched.

To **AVO'W** [*avouer*, Fr.] to own, confess, or acknowledge, to grant.

To **AVOW** [*in Law*] to justify a Thing already done.

AVOWEE } [*Law Term*] he to whom the Right of

ADVOWEE } Advowson of any Church belongs, so that he may present thereto in his own Name; and is distinguished from those who present in another's Name as a Guardian for his Ward, &c.

AVOW'RY [*advouerie*, F.] is when a Distress has been taken for a Rent, &c. and the Party distrained, sues a Replevin; the Taker shall have *Avowry*, or justify his Plea for what Cause he took it.

AVOW'SAL, a Confession.

AURA, a gentle Gale or Blast of Wind; an airy Exhalation or Vapour: a gentle Breeze, a cool Air.

AURA'NTIUM [*of aurum*, L. Gold] an Orange so called from its Colour.

AUREA Alexandrina [*in Medicine*] a Sort of Opiate or Antidote.

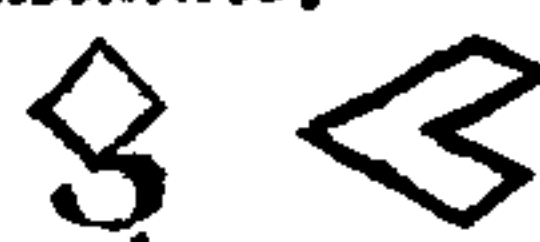
AURE'LIA [*Botany*] the Herb golden Floramour or gold *Stachados*.

AURELIA [*with Naturalists*] the first apparent Change of the *Eruca* of any Insect.

AUREOLA [*with Romish Schoolmen*] a special Reward bestowed on Martyrs, Virgins, Doctors and other Saints, on account of their having performed Works of Superogation.

AUREOLA [with *Painters*, &c.] a Crown of Glory with which Saints, Martyrs and Confessors are adorned, as a Mark of their having obtained Victory.

AURICHALCUM [ἀυρίχαλλον, Gr.] a fictitious Metal commonly called Brass made of Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*.

 **AURICHALCUM** [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by one of these Characters.

AURES, an ancient Punishment among the *Saxons*, of cutting off the Ears of Church Robbers and other Felons.

AURICOMUM [Botany] a kind of Crowfoot, L.

AURICULA, a little Ear, the outside of the Ear, L.

AURICOLA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Borage; also the Flower called Bear's-Ear, or commonly *Riccolus*.

AURICLE [Anat.] the external Ear, or that Part of it that is prominent from the Head.

AURICULÆ Cordis [with *Anatomists*] the two Auricles of the Heart, seated at the *Basils*, over the Ventricles, their Use is to receive the Venal Blood from the *vena cava* and *pulmonaris*, and as it were to measure it into the Ventricles.

AURICULA judæ [Pharmacy] Jew's-Ear, a Sort of Substance that grows on the Trunk of the Elder-tree, L.

AURICULA Leporis [Botany] Hare's-Ear, or Scorpion-wort, L.

AURICULA muris [Botany] the Herb Mouse-Ear, L.

AURICULA urfi [Botany] the Herb Bear's-Ear, L.

AURICULAR [auricularis, L.] of or spoken in the Ear, as

AURICULAR Confession [with *Rom. Cath.*] such as they whisper in the Ears of their Priests and Father Confessors.

AURICULARIS digitus, the Little-finger so called, because it is used commonly to pick the Ear, L.

AURICULARIUS, a Secretary, *Old Records*.

AURIFEROUS [aurifer, L.] producing or bearing Gold.

AURIFLAM { the Purple Standard of St. Denis,

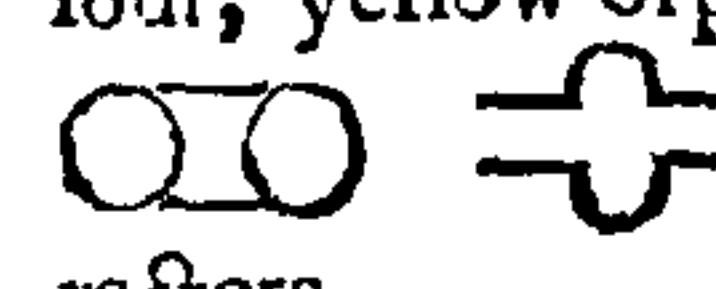
AURIFLAMBE } borne formerly in the Wars against *Infidels*, but lost in *Flanders*.

AURIGA, a Carter, a Waggoner or Charioter; also a Northern Constellation consisting of 20 Stars.

AURIGATION, the driving or guiding any Carriage, L.

AURIGO [with *Physic.*] the yellow Jaundice, L.

AURIPIGMENTUM, a sort of Arsenick of a gold Colour, yellow orpiment or orpine, L.

 **AURIPIGMENTUM** [with *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by one of these Characters.

AURIGRAPHY [of *aurum* and γραφή Writing, Gr.] a writing with Gold.

AURIS, an Ear, L.

AURISCA'LPIUM, an Ear-picker, L.

AURO'RA [of *Aura*, L. or Ἀῤῥα, Gr.] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn or Break of Day; which begins to appear when the Sun is come within 18 Degrees of the Horizon, and ends when it is risen above it.

AURORA borealis [i. e. the Northern Twilight] an extraordinary Meteor of luminous Appearance, which is visible in the Night-time, in the Northern Parts of the Heavens.

AURO'SE [aureofus, L.] full of Gold.

AURULENT [aurulentus, L.] flowing with Gold.

AURUM, Gold, L.

AURUM fulminans [with *Chymists*] i. e. thundering Gold, a Powder made of Gold dissolved in *aqua regalis*, and precipitated with volatile Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* or Oil of Tartar, they call it also *Saffron of Gold*, and *Fulminans*, because that being inflammable, not only by Fire, but by a gentle Warmth heated over the Fire in a Spoon, it fulminates or gives a Report like Thunder, L.

AURUM mosaicum { [with *Chymists*] a Composition made

AURUM musivum } use of by Painters and Statuaries, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper; thus called of its golden Colour or Appearance. It is compounded of a Mixture of Quicksilver, *Sal Armoniack*, Tin and Sulphur sublimed all together, L.

AURUM potabile [i. e. drinkable Gold] Gold rendered Liquid, or as some define it, a Medicine made of the Body of Gold, reduced (without any Corrosive) into a Substance, Blood-red, gummy or like Honey, which gummy Substance steeped in Spirit of Wine acquires a ruby Colour, and is called *Tincture of Gold*.

AURUM potabile [with *Physicians*] some rich Cordial with Pieces of Leaf-gold in it, L.

AURUM Regiæ [i. e. Queen's Gold] a certain Revenue peculiar to a Queen, Consort of *Great Britain*, L.

AUSCULTATION, a hearkening or listening to, L.

AUS'PEX, a Diviner by Birds; the Manner of his

performing this Divination was thus; the *auspex* stood upon a Tower with his Head covered with a Gown peculiar to his Office, which was called *Lena*, and turning his Face towards the East, holding a short strait Rod in his Hand, only a little turning at one End, called *Litmus*; he marks out the Heavens into 4 Quarters, having done this, he stays and waits for the Omen, on which Quarter the Birds fly on.

AUSPICIA [of *avis* a Bird, and *conspicio* to behold or observe] Observations and Predictions taken from Birds.

Some of these *Auspicia* or Omens were taken from the Chattering or Singing of Birds and others from their flying: The former they called *Oscines*, the latter *Præpetes*; of the first sort were Crows, Pies, Owls, &c. of the second, Eagles, Vultures and the like.

These *Auspicia* were also taken from Chickens in a Coop, or Penn, and the Manner of divining from them was as follows: The *Auspex* or *Augur*, made his Observation early in the Morning, and commanding a general Silence, ordered the Coop to be opened, and threw down a Handful of Corn or Crumbs to them, and by their Actions afterwards took the Omens.

If the Chickens immediately ran fluttering to the Meat, if they scattered it with their Wings, if they past by it without taking Notice of it, or if they flew away; they accounted the Omen to be unfortunate, and to portend nothing but Danger or Mischance.

But if they leaped immediately out of the Coop, and fell to picking up the Meat so greedily, as to let some of it drop out of their Mouths upon the Pavement, they looked upon it as an Omen, of assured Happiness and Success.

AUSPICIAL [auspicialis, L.] pertaining to Soothsaying or Divination.

AUSPICIOUS { [auspicialis, L.] Fortunate, happily

AUSPICIAL } begun, prosperous, favourable, lucky.

AUSPICE [auspicium, L.] a kind of Soothsaying among the *Romans* by the Flight, Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSPICIOUSNESS [auspice, F. *auspicium*, L.] Prosperousness, Happiness.

AU'STER, the South-wind, also the South Part of the World, L.

AUSTERE [austerus, L.] severe, crabbed, Stern of Countenance; also

AUSTERE Taste [austerus, L.] a Taste, which leaves some Roughness on the Mouth and Tongue, as Vitriol, &c.

AUSTERENESS { [austeritas, L.] Severity, Strictness,

AUSTERITY } Rigour; also Roughness in Taste.

AUSTE'RULOUS [austerulus, L.] somewhat harsh.

AU'STRAL [australis, L.] Southern.

AUSTRAL Signs [Astronomy] are the six Southern Signs of the Zodiack, viz. *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Pisces*.

AUSTRI'NE [austrinus, L.] Southern, Southerly.

AUSTU'RCUS, a Goshawk; hence a Falconer, who keeps these kind of Hawks, is called an *Ostringer*.

AUTA'NGELIST [αὐταγγελεῖς, of αὐτός himself, and ἀγγελεῖς a Messenger, Gr.] a Person who does his own Message.

AUTER DROIT [Fr. *Law Term*] is where Persons sue or are sued in another's Right, as Executors, Administrators, &c.

AU'TERFOITS Acquit, a Plea by a Criminal that he was heretofore acquitted of the same Treason or Felony, F.

AUTHENTICAL { [αὐθεντικός, Gr.] that is of good

AUTHENTICK } Authority, generally approv'd or allow'd; also credible; also original.

AUTHENTICALNESS, Genuineness, the being supported by good Authority.

AUTHENTICKS, the Name or Title of the third Volume of the *Roman Civil Law*, so termed because it has its Authority from itself, as proceeding from the Mouth of the Emperor. It is a Tome of new Constitutions appointed by the Emperor *Justinian* after the Code, and introduced into the Body of the Law under one Book.

AU'THOR, one who is the first Cause of a Thing, also the Contriver, Inventor or Maker of a Thing; also the Composer or Writer of a Book; also the Head of a Party, Faction, &c. L.

AUTHORITATIVE, maintain'd or done by or having Authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS [of *authoritas*, L.] the acting by Authority, authoritative Appearance.

AUTHORITY [authoritas, L.] Power, Rule, Pre-eminence; also Credit; also a Passage quoted out of an Author to make good or prove what was said.

TO AU'THORIZE [*authoriser*, F.] to impower, to give Power or Authority; to allow by Authority; also to countenance.

AUTOCE'PHALUS [of αὐτός his own, and κεφαλή, Gr. Head] one who is his own Master.

AUTOCHTHONES [αὐτόχθονες of αὐτός itself, and χθών the Earth, Gr.] the original and first Inhabitants of any Country, q. sprung out of the very Earth itself, and particularly the most ancient People of Athens in Greece were so named.

AUTOCRASY [αὐτοκρατία of αὐτός self, and κράτος Power, Gr.] having Power in himself, Supremacy.

AUTOCRATICAL { [of αὐτοκρατικός, Gr.] Self-

AUTOCRATO'RIAL { powerful, supreme.

AUTOGE'NEAL [of αὐτογενής, Gr. a Self-Birth] Self-begotten, produced by itself.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, of or pertaining to a Person's own Writing.

AUTOGRAPHY [*autographum*, L. αὐτογραφία of αὐτός and γράφω, Gr. to write] the peculiar or own Hand Writing of any particular Person; also the Original of any Treatise or Discourse in Distinction from a Copy of it.

AUTOKINE'SIA [αὐτοκίνησις, of αὐτός and κινέω to move, Gr.] a free moving of itself to and fro.

AUTO'LOGY [αὐτολογία, Gr.] a speaking of or to one's own self.

AUTO'MATON [αὐτοματόν, of αὐτός and μαίνομαι, or αὐτομάτως spontaneous, Gr.] a self-moving Engine; a Machine which has the Principle of Motion within itself, going either by a Vice, Screw, Spring or Weight; any Piece of Mechanism that seems to move of itself, as Clock, Jack, Watch, &c.

AUTOMATON [with *Physic. Writers*] the Motion of the Heart, the working of the Bowels.

AUTOMA'TICAL { [of αὐτοματός, Gr.] Self-moving.

AUTO'MATOUS {

AUTO'MATORY [*automatoria*, L.] the Art or Science of making Clocks, Watches, &c. and such Machines as move of themselves.

AUTO'NOMY [αὐτονομία, of αὐτός and νόμος Law, Gr.] the living according to one's Mind or Prescription.

AUTO'PSY [*autopsia*, L. of αὐτοψία, of αὐτός and ὀπτομαι, Gr. to view] the View of any thing taken by the Sight; or the seeing with one's own Eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTO'PHOROS [αὐτοφορός, of αὐτός and φέρω to bear, Gr. in the *Civil Law*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or having the Thing he stole about him.

AUTOHE'ISM, the Principle or Opinion of God's subsisting of himself.

AUTOHE'IST [of αὐτός and Θεός God, Gr.] one who believes God's Self-Subsistence.

AUTUMN *Calvile*, a sort of Apple.

AU'TUMN [*autumnus*, L.] Harvest, the Time from the sixth of August to the sixth of November. The Egyptians us'd to express Autumn [*Hieroglyphically*] by a Serpent distilling Venom into the Body of a Man.

AUTUMN [with *Alchymists*] the Time or Season when the Operation of the Philosopher's Stone is brought to Maturity.

AUTU'MNAL [*autumnalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Autumn.

AUTU'MNAL Point [with *Astronom.*] is one of the Equinoctial Points; being that from which the Sun begins to descend towards the North Pole.

AUTUMNAL Equinox [*Astron.*] the Time when the Sun is in the Autumnal Point.

AUTUMNAL Signs [*Astron.*] are those thro' which the Sun passes during the Autumn Season; they are *Libra*, *Scorpius* and *Sagittarius*.

AUTUMNA'LIA, those Fruits of the Earth that are ripe in Autumn or Harvest, L.

AUTU'MNITY [*autumnitas*, L.] the Time of Harvest.

AUTU'RGY [*auturgia*, L. of αὐτός self, and ἔργον, Gr. Work] self-working.

AVU'LSION, a pulling or plucking away or from, L.

AUX, See *Auge* or *Apogæum*.

AUXESIS [αὐξέσις, Gr.] Increase.

AUXESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a magnifying or enlarging upon any thing too much.

AUXILIARY [*auxiliaris*, L.] that come to aid or assist; helpful.

AUXILIARY Verbs [with *Grammar.*] are such as help to form or conjugate others, as *to have*, *am*, *to be*, in *English*; *Estre*, *avoir*, Fr.

AUXILIARIES [in *Military Affairs*] *Auxiliary Forces*,

Regiments raised in the City of London upon some extraordinary Occasion, to assist the Trained Bands; also the Forces of a foreign Prince sent to the Assistance of another.

AUXILIA'TION, Help, Aid, Succour, &c. L.

AUXIL'LIUM, Aid, Help, Succour, Supply, L.

AUXILIUM [with *Physicians*] any Medicine that is good against a Disease, L.

AUXILIUM Curiae [*Old Records*] a Precept or Order of Court, for the citing and summoning one Party at the Suit of another, L.

AUXILIUM facere alicui in curia Regis (i.e. to be the Assister and Solicitor for another in the King's Court) an Office in ancient Times solemnly undertaken by some Courtiers for their Dependants, L.

AUXILIUM ad filium militem faciendum, aut filiam maritandam, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County to levy or collect a reasonable Aid towards Knighting the King's Son, or marrying his Daughter.

AUXILIUM Petere [*Law Term*] to pray Aid or Suit in a Cause; as when an inferior Tenant is impleaded, and is incapable to defend the right in his own Name, he prays Aid of the superior Lord to assist and justify his Plea, L.

AUXILIUM Regis, Money raised for the King's Use, and Service, L.

AUXILIUM vicecomitum, the Aid or customary Duties paid to the Sheriff for the better Support of his Office, L.

Aw { [probably of *achte*, *Teut.*] Fear, Dread, Ob-

AWE { servance, Respect.

AWA'I'T [in *ancient Statutes*] a Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Mischief.

To AWAIT [of *achte*, *Teut.*] to wait for, attend upon; also ready to befall one (spoken of Ill).

AWA'RD [of a and *peard*, *Sax.*] is properly the Judgment or Determination of a Person who is neither appointed by the Law, nor by any Judge, to compose a Difference between Persons; but chosen by the Persons at Variance; a Sentence or Judgment of Arbitrators.

To AWARD, to give a Judgment or determining Sentence.

AWA'Y [*apeg*, *Sax.*] absent, from, &c.

To Bear AWAY [*apeg-bæran*, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To Drive AWAY [*æpeððjan*, *Sax.*] to drive off or from a Place.

An AWE-BAND, a Check upon one.

A'WFUL [of *achte*, *Teut.* and *full*, *Sax.*] apt to strike a Terror into, terrible; also to be revered or revered.

A'WFULNESS, Reveredness, Terror-bringing Quality.

A'WKWARD [*æpenð*, *Sax.*] Unhandy at doing any Thing; also untoward.

AWL [*æle*, *Sax.*] a sharp-pointed Tool used by Shoemakers, &c.

AWN of Wine, 350 Pound; see *Auln*.

AWN { [with *Husbandmen*] the Spire or Beard of Bar-

ANE { ley, or other bearded Grain; also the Beard that grows out of the Husk of Corn or Grass.

A'WNING [on Board of Ship] a Piece of Tarpawling, Sail, &c. hung about the Decks, over any Part of a Ship, to screen Persons from the Weather, Sun, Rain, &c.

A'WNSSEL Weight, See *Auncel Weight*.

AX { [*acfe*, *Sax.* of *ἀξίον*, Gr.] a Tool used by Car-

AXE { penters, &c.

AX VETCH, an Herb.

AXI'LLA [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity under the upper Part of the Arm, commonly called the Arm-pit, L.

AXI'LLAR { [*axillaris*, L.] of or belonging to the

AXI'LLARY { Arm Hole or Pit.

AXI'LLARY Artery [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the *Subclavian* Branches of the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, which is got out of the Chest, and passes into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY Veins [*Anatomy*] the two Branches of the ascending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, called also *rami subclavii*, which run obliquely under the *Clavicula*, and having passed them go up to the Arm-pits.

AXI'NOMANCY [*axinomantia*, L. of *ἀξινομαντεία*, Gr. of *ἀξίον* a Hatchet, and *μαντεία*, Gr.] Divination by an Ax or Hatchet, which they fixed so exactly upon a round Stake, that neither End might outpoise or weigh down the other; then they pray'd and repeated the Name of those they suspected; and the Person, at whose Name the Hatchet made any the least Motion was pronounced Guilty.

A'XIOM [*ἀξίωμα*, Gr.] a self-evident Truth, or a Proposition whose Truth every Person perceives at the first Sight; a Maxim, a general received Ground, Principle or Rule in any Art or Science.

AXIOMA [with *Logicians*] is the disposing one Argument with another where a Thing is said to be or not to be.

AXIOMATICKS [*Axiomatici*, L. of *ἀξιοματικὸς*, Gr.] Persons worthy of some Dignity or publick Office.

A'XIS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, Waggon, &c.

AXIS, properly signifies a Line or long Piece of Iron or Wood, passing through the Center of a Sphere, which is moveable upon the same.

AXIS [with *Anatomists*] the third *Vertebra* or turning Joint from the Skull.

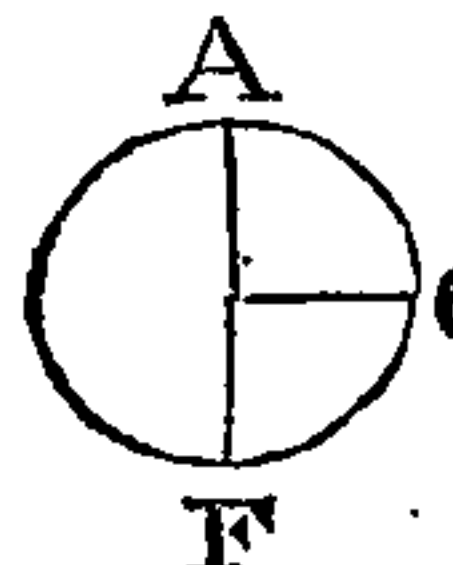
AXIS [with *Botanists*] (by a Metaphor taken from the Axis of a Wheel, which is that smooth Part about which it turns) is the smooth Part in the Center of some Fruits about which the other Parts are disposed.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] a straight Line conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or Top of a Figure to the Base.

AXIS of the Earth [*Geography*] is a right Line upon which the Earth performs its daily Rotation.

AXIS of a Planet [*Astron.*] is a right Line drawn thro' the Center of the Planet, and about which it revolves.

AXIS of a Circle } [*Astron.*] is a strait Line
AXIS of a Sphere } passing thro' the Center
from one Side to another; and is the same as
Diameter.



AXIS of Rotation } [*Geom.*] an ima-
AXIS of Circumvolution } ginary right Line,
about which any plane Figure is conceived to revolve, in
order to generate a Solid.

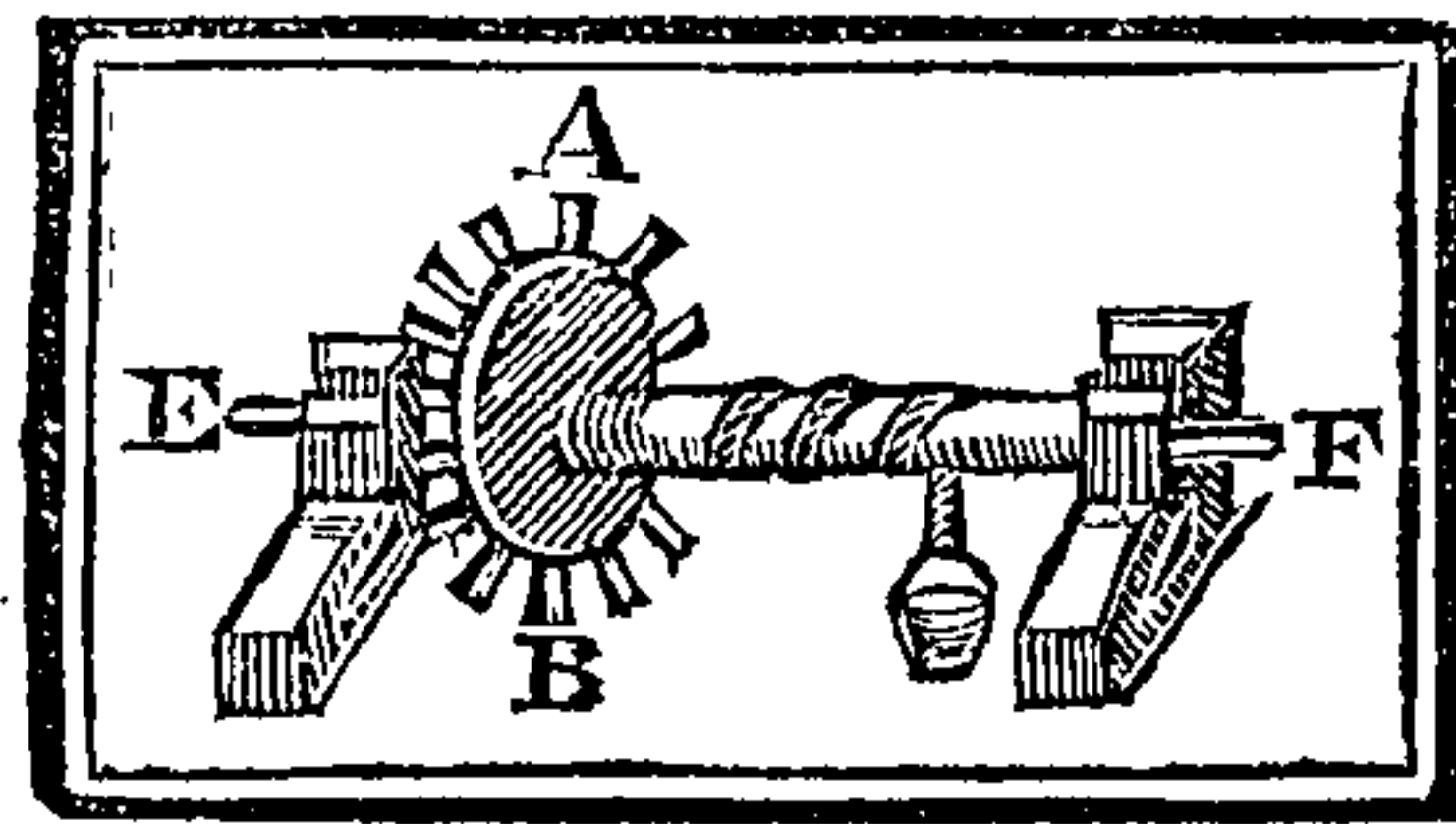
AXIS [in *Architect.*] is otherwise called *Cathetus*, as

AXIS [of the *Ionick Capital*] is a Line passing perpendicular through the middle of the Eye of the Volute.

Spiral AXIS [*Architect.*] is the Axis of a twitted Column drawn spirally, in order to trace the Circumvolutions without.

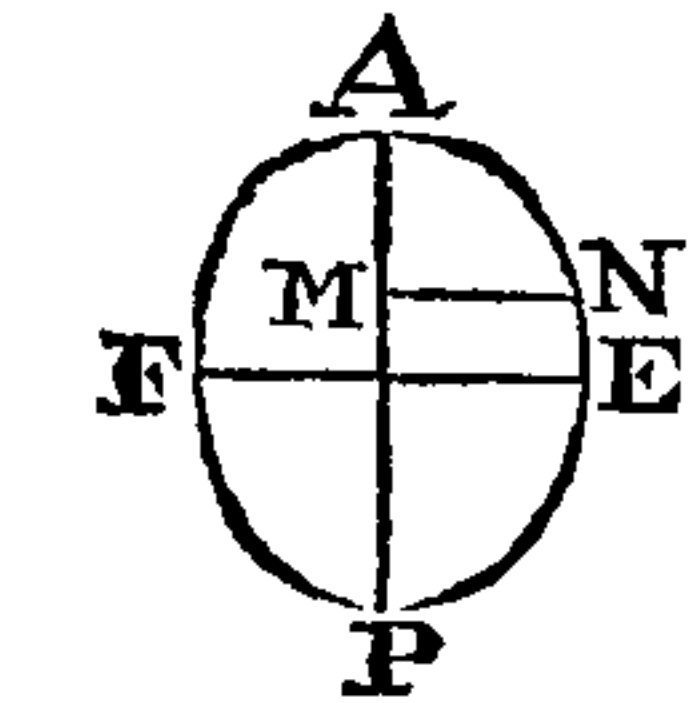
AXIS of a Magnet, is a Line passing through the middle of a Magnet length-wise, in such manner that however the Magnet is divided, the Loadstone will be made into two Loadstones, if the Division be according to a Plane wherein such Line is found.

AXIS [in *Peritrochio*] a Machine for the raising of Weights, consisting of a Cylindrical Beam which is the Axis, lying Horizontally, and supported at each End by a Piece of Timber, and somewhere about it, it hath a kind of Tympanum or Wheel which is called

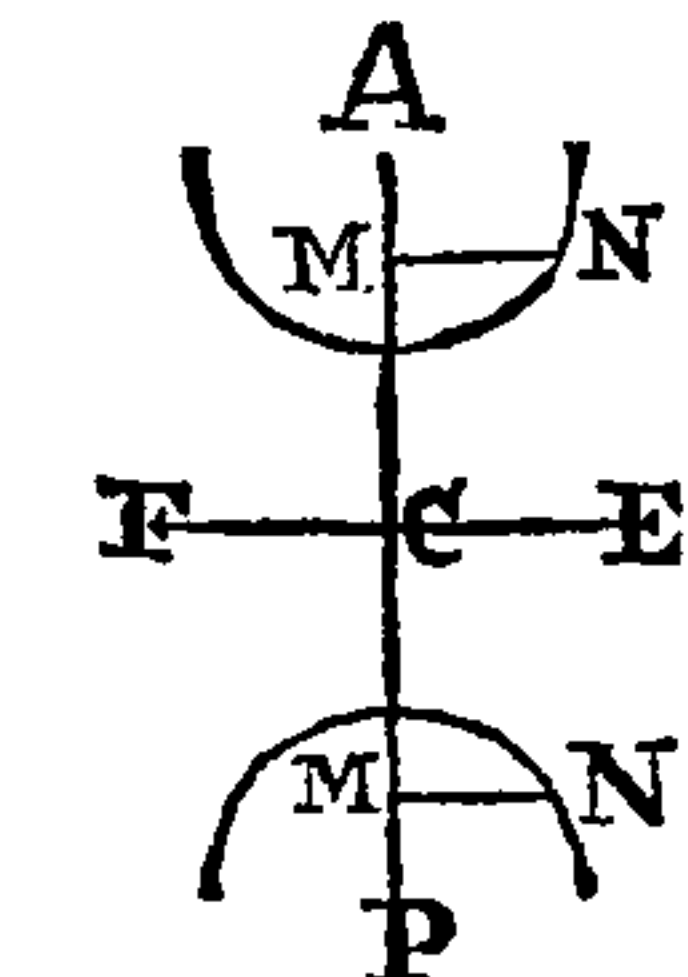


the Peritrochium, in the Circumference of which are made Holes to put in Staves (like those of a Windless or Capstan, in order to turn the Axis round the more easily, to raise the Weight by a Rope that winds round the Axis.

AXIS [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line that goes thro' the middle of the Figure, and cutting all the Ordinates at right Angles.



Transverse AXIS [of an *Ellipsis* or *Hyperbola*] is the Axis *AP* last defined. It is also called the *first* or *principal Axis*, in Contradistinction to the *Conjugate* or *Secondary Axis*.



Conjugate AXIS } [of an *Ellipsis*] is the
Second AXIS } Line *FE* drawn
from the Center of the Figure *C*, parallel
to the Ordinate *MN*, and perpendicular
to the Transverse Axis *AP*.

AXIS Determinate [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn between the Vertices or Tops of the opposite Sections.

AXIS Indeterminate [of an *Hyperb.*] is a right Line which divides into two equal Parts, and at right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel to one another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS [in *Mechanicks*] as the Axis of a Ballance, is the Line upon which it turns or moves.

AXIS of a Cylinder [*Mechan.*] is that quiescent right Line about which the Parallelogram is turned, which by its Revolution forms the Cylinder.

AXIS of a Conick, is the right Line or Side upon which the Triangle turns or makes its Motion in forming the Cone.

AXIS [in *Opticks*] is the Ray, which of all that are sent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which consequently passes thro' the Center of the Eye.

Common AXIS } [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn
Mean AXIS } from the Point of Concourse of the

two Optick Nerves, thro' the middle of the right Line, and joins the Extremity of the Optick Nerves.

AXIS of a Lens [*Opticks*] is a right Line passing along the Axis of that Solid, whereof the *Lens* is a Segment.

AXIS of any Glass [*Opticks*] is a right Line drawn perpendicularly through the Center of the Glass, and if it be a *Convex* Glass, thro' the thickest Part; or if it be a *Concave* Glass, thro' the thinnest Part (which in each of them is termed the Pole of the Glass) directly on the Center of the Sphere, of which the Glass Figure is a Segment.

AXIS of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a right Line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence perpendicularly to the refracting Surface.

AXIS of Refraction, is a right Line continued from the Point of Incidence or Refraction, perpendicular to the refracting Substance, along the farther Medium.

AXIS of the World [*Astronomy*] is an imaginary Line, supposed to pass thro' the Center of the Earth from one Pole to the other.

AXIS of the Zodiack [*Astron.*] is a Line conceived to pass thro' the Earth, and to be bounded in the Poles of the Zodiack.

AXU'NGIA, a kind of Fat, the softest and moistest of any that is in the Bodies of Animals; also the Swarf or Grease in the Axle-tree of a Wheel; Boar's Grease.

AXUNGIA [of *Glass*] called also the Salt or Gall of Glass, is a Scum which is taken off from the Top of the Matter of Glass before it is vitrified.

AYE, Ever, as for Aye, for ever.

A'YEL [*Law Word*] a Writ that ever lies where the Grandfather dying possess'd of Lands or Tenements in Fee Simple, and a Stranger abates, so as to dispossess the Heir.

A'YRY [*eyra*, *Teut.* Eggs, because at that Time they are hatched of Eggs] a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMENTA [in *Law*] Easements in Grants of Conveyance, including any Liberty of Passage, High-way, Water-Course, &c. for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZA'LDUS [*Old Records*] a poor sorry Horse, a Jade.

A'ZAPES [in the *Turkish Army*] are the old *Mussulmen* Bands more ancient than the *Janizaries* themselves, but very much despis'd; they are made use of as *Pioneers*, and are sometimes merely a Bridge to the Horse in marshy Grounds, and so many Fascines to fill up the Ditches of a Place besieged.

A'ZEROLE [with *Botanists*] a kind of Medlar-tree, the Leaves of which are like Parsley, the Flowers grow in Clusters, and have several Leaves, which appear Rose-wise, the Fruit is smaller than a Medlar, red, and of an agreeable Taste.

A'ZIMEN Degrees [*Astron. i. e.* lame or weak] certain Degrees in the Zodiack, so termed, because they pretend that Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Blindness, Lameness, or some other natural Imperfection, *Arab.*

A'ZIMUTH [*Astron.*] is also an Arch of the Horizon comprehended between the Meridian of the Place and any other Azimuth Circle.

AZIMUTH Compass, an Instrument used at Sea for finding the Sun's Magnetical Azimuth.

AZIMUTH Dial, one whose Style or Gnomon is at right Angles to the Plane of the Horizon.

Magnetical AZIMUTH [*Astron.*] is the apparent Distance of the Sun from the North or South Point of the Compass.

A'ZIMUTHS [in *Astron.*] are great vertical Circles which cut one another in the Points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*, as the Meridians or Hour Circles do in the Poles, and pass through all the Degrees of the Horizon at right Angles.

A'ZONES [of a privative, and *Zōn*, Gr. a Zone or Country] with *Mythologists*, such Gods as were not private Divinities, of any particular Country, but were acknowledged as Gods in every Country, and were worshipped by every Nation.

A'ZORES, Islands of the *Atlantick Ocean* in 40 Degrees of North Latitude, where some *Geographers* place the first Meridian for the Longitude.

A'ZOTH [with *Alchymists*] the first Matter of Metals; also an universal Medicine; also the Mercury of a Metal.

A'ZURE [of *azurro*, Ital. or *azul*, Span. which signifies Blue, or of *Lazulus Lapis*, L.] the Colour of the Sky.

A'ZURE [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* blue; this Colour, *Guillim* says, consists of much red and a little white, and represents the Colour of the Sky in a clear, Sunshiny Day, and in Engraving is express'd by Lines drawn a-cross the Shield, as in the Escutcheon.



This Colour signifies Justice, Chastity, Humility, Loyalty, and eternal Felicity; of Worldly Virtues, Beauty, Praise, Meekness, Humility, Victory, Perseverance, Riches, Vigilance and Recreation; of the Planets *Venus* and *Jupiter*; of Metals, Tin; of precious Stones, the *Turky Stone*; of the Months of the Year, *September*; of the Days of the Week, *Wednesday* and *Friday*; of Trees, the *Poplar*; of Flowers, the *Violet*; of four-footed Animals, the *Cameleon*; of Fowls, the *Peacock*; of human Constitutions, the *Sanguine*; and of the Ages, *Youth*.

The *Azure*, the Sky or Firmament, *Milton*.

A'zygos [ἀζυγός, Gr.] a notable Vein proceeding from the *Vena cava*, and passing to the Vertebra's of the Back; it takes its Name from its being single.

A'zuma [of ἄζυμος, Gr. of α without, and ζυμῆ, Gr. Leaven] the Feast of unleavened Bread observed by the *Jews* for seven Days before the Passover, during which Time it was unlawful to eat unleavened Bread.

Azymites [ἀζυμίτες, Gr.] Persons who communicate of the Eucharist with unleavened Bread.

B

B *B Roman*, *B b Italick*, *ℬ b English*, *Β β Greek*, *𐤁 Hebreew*, are the second Letters of these Alphabets.

B, in *English Words*, is not heard or pronounced after *m*, as *climb*, *dumb*, *rumb*, *thumb*, &c.

B is used as an Abbreviation of several Words, as *B. A. Baccalaureus Artium*, a Batchelor of Arts; *B. V. Beata Virgo*, i. e. the Blessed Virgin, sc. *Maria*.

B [with the *Ancients*] a Numeral denoting 300.

B, with a Dash over it, signifies 3000

B [in *Musick Books*] signifies *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] denote *Basso continuo*, Ital.

B. M. [in the Scale of *Musick*] is the third Note.

Ba'al [in *Heb.* בעל, signifies Lord or Mighty] an Idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, called also *Bel*, and is thought to have been the first of Idols.

When the Scripture mentions *Baal* without any other Addition, we are to understand the God, who by the *Pagans* was esteemed the Chief Deity, or *Jupiter*. So that in the Language of the *Heathens* *Baal* imports as much as *Jehovah* and *Adonai* in the sacred.

Baal Berith [בעל-ברית, *Heb.* i. e. the Lord of the Covenant] this was another God of the *Phœnicians*.

Baal Gad [בעל-גד, *Heb.* i. e. the Lord of a Troop] was the God from whose Providence and Will all worldly Felicity did proceed.

Baalim [בעלים, *Heb.* i. e. Lords] some learned Writers understand by *Baalim* the deified Souls of Men, and some apply it to the *Semones* or *Semidei*, i. e. to the half Gods of the *Pagans*. It is more probable, that they worshipped the Sun and Stars, of which they did daily experience their Goodness and Power.

Baalpe'or [בעל-פעור, *Heb.* Βεελπεωρ, Gr.] was an obscene Deity of the *Moabites* at Mount *Peor* beyond *Jordan*. Some think this to be *Jupiter Tonans*, i. e. *Jupiter the Thunderer*; others take it for *Saturn* or the Sun; but others are of Opinion that it was *Priapus* the lascivious and obscene Deity; for that the *Jews* worshipped him after the same manner, that the *Greeks* worshipped *Priapus* by committing Fornication in his Temple. And this Deity was chiefly worshipped by Women, and therefore he was named the God of Women.

Baalzebub [בעל-זבוב, *Heb.* Βαλ ζεβουβ, Gr. i. e. the Lord of Flies] was the God of *Ekron*, a City of the *Philistines*. Some have been of Opinion that the *Israelites* gave him this Name; because in the Performance of Sacrifices that were offered unto him, his Priests were tormented with Swarms of Flies; whereas several of the learned *Jewish* Rabbies say, and *Scaliger* from them, there was not a Fly to be seen in performing the Sacrifices to the true God.

Ba'anites [from one *Baan* their Ring-leader] a Sect of Hereticks in the ninth Century, who taught the Errors of the *Manicheans*.

Ba'ard [Old Records] a sort of Sea Vessel or Transport Ship.

Babe { [deriv'd as some think of *Babbio*, Ital. or as

Ba'by { others of *Bab*, one of the first Words used by Children, and of an easy Pronunciation; others fetch it from *Papa*, and thence *Wabe*, *Teut.*] a little or young Infant.

Ba'bel [בבל, *Heb.* i. e. Confusion] a huge Tower in

the Land of *Shinar* in *Mesopotamia*, said to have been built 5146 Paces high, having an equal Basis; the Passage up was round the Side, and had many Apartments and Rooms for People, Cattle, Horses, Carts, &c. inclosed within it. The Hands of all or most of the Inhabitants of the Earth were employ'd in it after the Flood, before they were separated; supposed to be begun by the Order of *Nimrod*, to secure them against a second Flood. It was render'd famous upon the account of the Confusion of Languages, which caused them to desist from the Attempt.

B'abewries, strange, odd, antick Works.

Baboo'n [probably of *Babouin* and *Babion*, F. but others derive it of *Babe*, by the Termination on making it signify a great *Babe*, by reason of its resembling human Kind] a large kind of Monkey.

Ba'bylon, anciently the Metropolis of *Chaldaea*, founded either by *Nimrod* or *Belus*, and by *Ninus* and *Semiramis* improv'd, so as to be accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World for its extraordinary Walls and Gardens. The River *Euphrates* ran thro' the middle of the City, the two Shores being joyn'd by a Bridge of stupendous Architecture: Some Authors write, that the City, when in its greatest Grandeur, was in Compass 46 Miles. The Walls were built by Queen *Semiramis* so large and high, that some write they were 200, others 250, and others 300 Feet high; but the most common receiv'd Measure is, that they were fifty Cubits high, and so broad that three Chariots might go upon them without Danger. *Diodorus Siculus* writes, that they were 300 or 350 Stadia in Compass, that is above twenty-two *English* Miles, and five Stadia high, having pleasant Gardens on them.

Ba'bbl, an Enemy to good Manners, and a profane Person [Hieroglyphically] were represented by a grunting Hog, the filthy Disposition of which caused it to be hated by all the *Eastern* People, insomuch that it was a great Crime for some Priests who waited upon the Altars of their Gods, to touch a Hog.

To *Ba'bbl* [*babiller*, F.] to prate or talk foolishly.

Ba'bbl [*babil*, F.] simple Talk.

Ba'bbl [*un babilard*] a Prater, &c.

Ba'ca, a Hook or Link of Iron, *Old Records*.

Ba'cca, a Berry, *L.*

Baccalaureatus, the Degree of a Batchelor, *L.*

Baccalau'reus [i. e. the Berry of a Laurel] a Batchelor of Arts in an University, as of Divinity, Law, Physick and Musick.

Bacca'ted [*baccatus*, *L.*] beset with Pearls, also having many Berries.

Bacchana'lia, a Festival in Honour of *Bacchus*, celebrated with much Solemnity by the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*; these Feasts were also called *Orgia* of Ὀργή *Fury* or Transport, by reason of the Madness and Enthusiasm that the People seemed to be possessed with at the Time of their Celebration.

A *Bacchana'lian*, a riotous Person.

Ba'cchanals [*Bacchanalia*, *L.*] the drunken Feasts and Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

To *Ba'cchanalize*, to imitate the *Bacchanals*, to be riotous.

Baccha'ntes { the Priestesses and Priests of *Bacchus*,
Ba'cchanals { who celebrated his Festivals with Cymbals, Drums, Timbrels, Noise and Shouts, running about in a frantick manner, crowned with Ivy, Vine Twigs, &c. and carrying in their Hands a *Thyrsis* or Staff wreathed with the same Plants, *L.*

Baccha'tion, a rioting or revelling, *L.*

Bacchar [*Botany*] the Herb Lady Gloves, *L.*

Ba'ccharach { [q. *Bacchi ara*, i. e. the Altar of

Baccharag { *Bacchus*] a small Town in the lower *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, about twenty four Miles West of *Meiz*, famous for excellent Wines call'd by that Name.

Ba'cchick [*Bacchicus*, *L.*] pertaining to *Bacchus*, mad, frantick.

Ba'cchius [in *Gram.*] a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of three Syllables, the first short and the other two long, as *Honest* s.

Ba'cchus, some derive *Bacchus* of בַּח a Son, and חַשׁ, *Chus*, q. d. the Son of *Chus*, and so they will have it that *Bacchus* and *Nimrod* are the same Persons; but (according to the *Heathen* Theogony, he was the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Semele*. The Poets relate that *Juno* being acquainted with the Amours of her Husband *Jupiter*, out of Revenge to the Rival of her Bed, disguis'd herself, and came to *Semele* in the Form and Habit of an old Woman, telling her that it was for her Honour, that *Jupiter* should visit her in the same manner that he did his

BA'DGER [some derive it of *Wack*, *Teut.* a Jaw-bone, *q. Wacker* a Beast with strong Jaws, it being a biting Animal] an amphibious Creature living in Holes in the Sides of Rivers, and often feeding on Land.

BADGER [probably of *bagagier*, *F.*] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADGER [in a *Law* Sense] a Huckster who has a Licence to buy Corn or other Provisions in one Place and to carry them to another to sell.

To **BA'FFLE** [probably either of *befler*, *F.* to supplant or cheat, or *baffouer*, *F.* to cover the Eyes with a Veil] to confound by Reasons, to put to a Nonplus; also to disappoint or baulk; to fool, to sham.

A **BAG** [Belze, *Sax.* probably of *Bulga*, *L.*] a Sack, a Pouch, &c.

BAG [in *Traffick*] a particular Quantity of some sort of Commodities, as of Pepper from 1 to 3 Hundred Weight, &c.

BAGA [Old *Law Records*] a Bag or Purse.

BAGATELLES, Toys or Trifles, *F.*

BA'GAVEL [with the Citizens of *Exeter*] a cer-

BETHU'GAVEL certain Tribute or Toll granted to the Citizens upon all Manner of Wares brought to that City to be sold, towards the Paving of the Streets, Repairing of the Walls, and Maintenance of the City.

BA'GGAGE, Soldiers Furniture and Necessaries; also Provisions and Necessaries for an Army.

BA'GGAGE [of carrying a Bag or Knapsack] a Soldier's Trull; a Camp-whore; also a ferry Wench.

BA'GNIO, a hot House, a Place with Conveniences for Bathing, Sweating, &c.

BAGNOLE'NSES [of *Bagnols* a City of *Languedoc*] a
BAGNO'LIANS Sect of Hereticks in the Eighth Century, in reality *Manichees*; they rejected the *Old Testament* and Part of the *New*, maintain'd that God foresaw nothing of himself, and that the World had no Beginning, and that God did not create the Soul, when he infused it into the Body.

BAGUE'TTE [with *Archit.*] a small, round Moulding less than an Astragal, sometimes carved and enriched with Foliages, Ribbands, Laurels, &c.

BAHA'DUM, a Chest or Coffin. *Old Records.*

BA'HAR [in the *East Indies*] a Weight of 386 *Avoirdupois* at *Mocha*, the lesser 625 at *Molucca*, and the greater 6250 Pound.

BAJARDOU'R [in *ancient Writings*] one who bore or carried any Burden.

BAIL [Bail, *F.*] the freeing or setting at Liberty one arrested or imprisoned (upon any Action either Civil or Criminal) by Sureties taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place appointed, *F.*

BAIL [in a *Forest*] a Limit or Bound, according as a Forest is divided into the particular Charges of several Foresters.

BAIL'ABLE, that may be set at Liberty by Bail or Sureties.

BAILS [with *Mariners*] Hoops to set up over the Stern of a Boat to support a Tilt.

To **BAIL** [*bailler*, *F.*] to set a Person arrested, imprisoned, &c. at Liberty by being Sureties for him.

To **BAIL** a Boat, *see* *Bale*.

BAILIFF [of *bailler*, *F.* to give, to reach, or deliver] an Officer of every Hundred, or Wapentake, or Town Corporate.

BAILIFF [originally signified a Guardian, *F.*] a sort
BAIL'LY of Magistrate or Officer appointed within a particular Province or Precinct to keep the Peace, and secure the People from Wrongs and Vexations.

BAILIFFS [of *Husbandry*] those who gather the Profits for Lords of Manours, &c. and give an Account, dispose of Under-servants.

BAILIFFS, are also Officers, who arrest Persons for Debt.

BAILIFFS Errant, Sheriffs Officers appointed by him to go about the County to serve Writs, to summons County Sessions, Assizes, &c.

BAILIFFS [of *Franchises*] Officers appointed by every Lord to do such Offices within his Liberty or Precinct, as are done by the Bailiff Errant in the County.

BAILIWICK, the Place of the Jurisdiction of a Bailiff within his Hundred or the Lord's Franchise. It is not only taken to signify the County; but generally that Liberty, which is exempted from the Sheriff of the County, over which the Lord of the Liberty appointeth a Bailiff, with such Powers within his Precinct, as an Under-sheriff exerciseth under the Sheriff of the County.

BAILMENT [*Law Term*] the Delivery of Things, as Writings, Goods, &c. sometimes to be deliver'd back to the *Bailor*; sometimes to the Use of the *Bailee*; and sometimes to a third Person.

BAILLE'E [in *Law*] the Person to whom such Goods are deliver'd.

BAILLOR [in *Law*] the Party who delivers such Goods.

BAIN, a Bath or Hot-house, *F.*

BAI'RAM [among the *Turks*] a Festival which they celebrate after the Fast of *Ramazan* for three Days together, in which no Work is done; but Presents are sent from one to another with Manifestations of Joy.

BAIRMAN (*q. d.* a bare or naked Man) a poor, insolvent Debtor left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth above five Shillings and five Pence.

To **BAIT** [probably of *Bizan*, *Sax.*] as to put a Bait on an Hook; also to allure or entice by a Bait.

To **BAIT** [of *Batan*, *Sax.*] to set Beasts a Fighting together; also to vex or tease.

To **BAIT** [of *Batan*, *Sax.*] to stop upon a Journey to drink, eat, or take some Refreshment, &c.

To **BAIT** [with *Falconers*] is said of a Hawk, who when she claps her Wings or stoops at her Prey, is said to bait.

BAI'VA, a Deity of the *Laplanders*, which some take to be the Sun, and others the Fire; being worshipped as the Lord of Light and Heat.

BAIZE (probably either of *bay*, *Teut.* or *Baise* *Engl.* *q. d.* coarse Cloth) Freeze of the Town of *Baia* in *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*.

To **BAKE** [of *Bacian* or *bacan*, *Sax.*] to prepare Dough and other Victuals, for eating, in an Oven.

BA'KER [of *Bacian*, *Sax.*] a Maker of Bread.

BAKER-legg'd, straddling with the Legs bowing outwards.

BALA'NATED [*balanatus*, *L.*] anointed with the Oil of Ben.

BA'LANCE [probably of *bilanx*, *L.* or *balance*, *F.*]

BA'LLANCE one of the six simple Powers in *Mechanicks*, used principally for determining the Equality or Difference of Weight in heavy Bodies; they are of several Forms, as Scales, Steel-yards, &c.

BALANCE [with *Astronomers*] call'd in Latin *Libra*

BALLANCE of which this is the Characteristic, is one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters at the autumnal Equinox in *September*; the Constellation consists of 8 Stars represented on a Globe by the Form of a Balance or Pair of Scales.

BALANCE [of the *Air*] the Weight of that Fluid, whereby, according to its known Property, it presseth where it is least resisted, till it is equally adjusted in all Parts.

BALANCE [of *Trade*] is the Difference or Excess between the Value of Commodities imported from Foreign Countries, and the Value of those of our own native Production exported to those Countries.

To **BA'LANCE** [*balancer*, *F.*] to poise or make even Weight; to make an Account even; also to consider or weigh in Mind.

BALANCE of a Watch, &c. that Part of it that by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

BALANCE [in *Merchants Accounts*] are when a Debtor and Creditor are made even.

BALA'NI [with *Naturalists*] certain Excrescences which usually grow or stick to the Shells of Sea-fish of the larger kinds.

BALANINE [*balaninus*] of the Fruit of the Oak.

BALANITES [*βαλανίτης*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, greenish, and somewhat resembling *Corinthian* Brass.

BALANITIS [of *βάλανος*, *Gr.*] a kind of round Chestnuts.

BALA'NUS [*βλάανος* of *בלאנוס*, *Heb. i. e.* of an Oak] a kind of Mast or Acorn; any Fruits which have round Heads, as a Walnut, &c.

BALANUS [with *Phys.*] a Suppository in the Shape of an Acorn, for loosening the Belly, *L.*

BALANUS [with *Anatomists*] the Nut of the Yard of a Man or the Clitoris of a Woman, *L.*

BALANUS Myrepsica [in *Pharmacy*] the Fruit call'd *Ben*; but others take it for the Nutmeg.

BALA'SSIUS, the Balas Ruby, a precious Stone of a faint red Colour.

BA'LAST, *see* *Ballast*.

BALATRO'NES [*Balatrones*, Hor.] an ancient Name given to wicked and lewd Persons, from *Servilius Balatro*, a debauch'd Libertine, whence probably the French have deriv'd their *Poltroon*.

BALAU'STIUM [*Balaustion*, Gr.] the Wild Pomegranate-flower or the Tree itself, L.

To **BALBU'CINATE** } [*balbucinatum*, L.] to stutter in
To **BALBU'TIATE** } [*balbutiatum*, L.] speaking.

BALBU'TIES, stammering Speech, L.

BALCO'NY [*Balcon*, F. *Palco*, Ital.] a Frame of Iron, Wood or Stone before the Window of a Room commonly on the first Floor, to take the Air in, and to see at a Distance.

BA'LD [*Bald*, Sax. probably of *bal*. C. Brit. tho' *Minshew* rather chooses to derive it of *bald*, Teut. quick; because old Men are prone to Boldness, &c.] having no Hair on the Head, &c. it also signifies bold, the same, as the Latin *Audax*, and is still so used in the Northern Counties of England, and thence comes *Baldwin*, and by Transposition *Winbald*, i. e. a bold Conqueror, *Eadbald*, happily bold; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold, &c.

BA'LDACUM } [with *Architects*] an Edifice or Piece
BA'LDQUIN } of Architecture in the Shape of a Crown, set over several Pillars, as a Covering to an Altar; also a Canopy carried over the Host by the *Romanists*.

BA'LDERDASH [probably of *bald*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle, q. d. any thing jumbled together without judgment] a Mingle-mangle, rude Mixture; also a paltry confus'd Discourse.

BA'LDMONY, an Herb.

BALDNESS [*Baldness*, Sax.] not having Hair; also in regard to Speech Unpoliteness.

BALE, a Bundle or Pack of Commodities of different Sorts and Quantities, as Silk, Cloth, &c.

To **BALE** [probably of *balayer*, F. to brush] to scoop or lade Water out of the Hold of a Ship with Buckets, or out of a Wherry with an old Hat.

BALE [*Bæl*, Sax.] Grief, Misery, Sorrow.

BALEU'GA [*ancient Deeds*] a Territory, a Precinct.

BA'LEFUL [of *Bæl-yull*] Sax.] sorrowful, woful.

BALI'VO *amovendo*, a Writ for removing a Bailiff out of his Office, for Non-residence in his Bailiwick.

BALK [probably of *valicare*, L. to pass by] to disappoint, to frustrate, to pass by or take no notice of; also to discourage.

A **BALK**, a Disappointment, a Baffle; also Damage or Prejudice.

A **BALK**, a Ridge of Land left between two Furrows, or a Piece of Ground left unploughed.

BALK [among *Bricklayers*] a great Beam, such as is used in building; also a Poll or Rafter over an Out-house or Barn.

BALKERS [in *Fishery*] Men who stand on a Cliff or high Place on the Shore, and give a Sign to the Men in the Fishing-boats, which Way the Passage or Shole of Herrings is.

BALL [*Bal*, Du.] any round Thing.

BALL [*Bal*, F.] a publick Dancing Meeting.

BALLS [in *Heraldry*] a common Bearing in Coats of Arms; but always by *Heralds* call'd by other Names, according to their different Colours, as *Oggreses*, *Befants*, *Golps*, *Guzes*, *Hurts*, *Pellets*, *Plates*, *Pomeis*, *Orenges*, *Torteaues*; which see in their proper Places.

BALL and SOCKET [with *Mathemat.*] a Device made of Brass with a perpetual Screw, for holding any Telescope, Quadrant, or other Instrument on a Staff, for Astronomical Uses, Surveying, &c.

BA'LLANCE, See *Balance*.

BA'LLAD } [*balad*, Fr.] a Song.

BA'LLAD }

BA'LLAST [*Ballast*, Teut.] a Quantity of Gravel, Sand or Stones, or any Weight laid in the bottom of a Ship to make it sail steddily or right, and to keep it from over-setting.

To *trench the BALLAST* [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide or separate it

BALLI'STÆ Os [of *balmo*, Gr. to cast, and *Os*, L. a Bone] the Sling Bone, the same with *Astragalus*.

BALLISTER } [*balustre*, F.] the Lateral or Side Part

BALLUSTER } of a Scroll, which forms the Curl-Tuft in the Capital of a Pillar of the *Ionick* Order.

BALLISTER } [*Architeſture*] also a little Pillar or Rail,

BALLUSTER } such as are on the Outside of Cloisters, Terrasses, Galleries, &c.

BALLISTERS [in a Church] an Inclosure of Pillars which rails in the Communion Table.

BALLI'VA [*old Deeds*] a whole County under the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff; also a Hundred with respect to the Chief Constable, or a Manor, with respect to the Steward.

BA'LLIUM, a sort of Fortress or Bulwark.

BA'LLOCKS [*Bellucay*, or of *Balls*, Engl. because of their Roundness] the Cods of Man or Beast.

BA'LLON } [*Ballon*, F.] a Foot-ball; also a large

BALLO'ON } Ball used to play withal by Noblemen.

BALLOON [with *Chymists*] a large round Mattraſs, or Vessel for receiving what is distilled or drawn off by the means of Fire.

BALLON [with *Archit.*] a round Globe placed on the top of a Pillar, by way of Ornament.

BA'LLOT [*balote*, F.] a little Ball used in giving of Votes.

BALLOTA } [*Balotā*, Gr.] the Herb Stinking Hore-

BALLOTE } hound, L.

BALLOTA'TION } a particular Method of voting at
BA'LLOTING } Elections; by means of little Balls of several Colours, when every one who has a Vote puts in such a Ballot according to the Diversity of the Candidates.

BA'LLUSTRADE, a Row of Ballisters or small turned Pillars, of such a Height as a Man may lean his Elbow upon them; fixed upon a Terrace Walk or Top of a Building to divide it into two or more separate Parts.

BA'LM, the Juice or Oil of a certain Tree, growing in *Palestine* or *Egypt*, very precious and of a very fanative Quality.

BALM } [in *Botany*] an Herb of a fragrant

BALM-MINT } Smell.

BALM-APPLE, a Plant.

BA'LINEARY [*balnearius*, L.] belonging to Baths, &c.

BA'LINEARY [*balnearium*] a Bath or Stove.

BALNEA'TORY [*balneatorius*, L.] belonging to a Bath or Stove.

BA'LINEUM, a Bath, a Washing-place, a Bain, Hot-house or Stew, L.

BALNEUM [with *Physicians*] a bathing of the whole Body or the lower Parts only.

BALNEUM arena } [with *Chymists*] a Sand-bath,

BALNEUM arenosum } when Flowers, Fruit and other medicinal Ingredients, are put into a Cucurbite and infused, the Vessel being set in hot Sand, &c.

BALNEUM Maria [with *Chymists*] is when a Cucurbite that contains any Matter to be distill'd, being stopp'd close is set in a Vessel of Water so as to be gently and gradually heated. Some corruptly call it *Balneum maris*, i. e. a Sea-bath.

BALNEUM vaporis } [with *Chymists*] the vaporous

BALNEUM vaporosum } Bath is when the Vessel that contains the Matter is set in another, half full of Water boiling hot, and is heated by the Vapours or Steams that arise from it.

BALOTA'DES [in *Horsemanſhip*] are the Leaps of a Horse between two Pillars, or upon a strait Line made with Justness of Time, with the Aids of the Hands, the Calves of the Legs, and in such a manner, that when his Fore-feet are in the Air, he shews nothing but the Shoos of his Hinder-feet without yerking out.

BA'LSAM [*βαλσαμον*, Gr. of *בשם*, i. e. the Prince of Oils, *Baum*, F.] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm, and some other natural Balsams, as of *Toli*, *Peru*, &c.

BALSAM [with *Chym.*] the Preparation of some Salts, as

BALSAM of Saturn, a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, i. e. Sugar of Lead made with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine; and digested till the Matter has assumed a red Tincture.

BALSAM of Sulphur [with *Chym.*] the oily Parts of common Brimstone dissolv'd in Oil of Turpentine, or some other distill'd Oil.

BALSAM [in *Pharmacy*] certain Liquors extracted or drawn from Gums and rosin Substances, as Nervous Balsam, Sciatick Balsam.

Apopleſtick BALSAM, a sweet-scented spirituous Substance of the Consistence of an Ointment, a Perfume.

BALSA'MICK [*balsamique*, F.] pertaining to or having the Quality of Balsam.

BA'LSAMATED [*balsamatus*, L.] anointed with Balsam.

BALSAME'LLA } [of *βαλσαμον*, Gr.] the Herb of

BALSA'MINA } which Balsam is made.

BALSA'MINA Mas [with *Botanists*] the Male Balsam-apple, L.

BALSA'MINA Fœmina [with *Botanists*] the Female Balsam-apple, L.

BALSA'MITA [with *Bot.*] the Herb Costmary.

BA'LSAMUM, the Balsam or Balm-tree, or the Juice that drops from it, that is of a most fragrant Scent, L.

BALSA'MITOR, an Herb, so named of its Balsamick Smell.

BAM, at the Beginning of the Names of Places in Great Britain, denotes the Quality of the Place that is either now or formerly was woody, from the Saxon Beam, which signifies a Piece of Timber, as *Bamfield*, *Bambridge*, *Bambury*.

BA'MMA [*Ευβαμμα*, Gr.] a Tincture or Dye; also a Liquor in which any thing is dipped or soaked, *L*.

BAN, a Proclamation made at the Head of an Army or Body of Troops, either by Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, requiring the Observance of Martial Discipline for declaring a new Officer, or for punishing a Soldier.

BAND [*Band*, Sax.] an Ornament or Cloathing for the Neck.

To **BAND** [*Banden*, Sax.] to bandy, to gather into or conspire with a Faction.

Nave BANDS [with *Gannets*] Hoops of Iron binding the Nave of a Gun-Carriage at both Ends.

BAND, any Piece of Stuff cut long and narrow, as the Swarth Bands for Infants.

ARRIERE Ban, See *Arriere*.

BA'NCAL [in *East India*] a Weight containing 16 $\frac{2}{5}$ Drams Averdupoise.

BA'NCA'LLA [in *ancient Writers*] Cushions or such like Coverings for Benches, &c.

BA'NCUS, a Bench, Table or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale, *L*.

BAND of Pensioners [of the King] a particular Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, and attending the Person of the King upon solemn Occasions.

Train BANDS [of a City, &c.] certain Regiments

Trained BANDS composed of the Inhabitants of it, trained up to bear Arms, and instructed in Military Discipline.

BA'NDAGE, the Bands that bind any thing up.

BANDAGE [with *Surgeons*] a Linnen Cloth conveniently fitted for the binding up and dressing Sores, broken Bones or Wounds; also the Application of a Fillet, Roll, or Swathe to any Part, *L*.

BA'NDELET, a small Fillet, Band or String.

BANDELET [with *Architects*] any Line or flat Moulding, as that which crowns the Dorick Architrave; it encompasses a Pillar quite round about like a Ring, is greater than a List, but less than a Platband.

BAND [in *Architect.*] any flat, low Member, which is also called Face.

BANDITTI [*bandit*, F. of *bando*, Ital.] outlaw'd Persons in Italy turned Robbers; Highwaymen, a Cut-Throats.

BANDEE, an Irish Measure two Foot in Length.

BA'NDILEERS [*bandoulieres*, F.] small wooden Ca-

BA'NDOLEERS ses covered with Leather, each of them containing Powder that is a Charge for a Musket, which hang to the Number of twelve on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BA'NDOG [of *band* and *dog*] a Dog kept in a Band or Chain; also a Mastiff or House-dog; also a Dog for baiting Bulls, Bears, &c.

BANDO'RA [*πανδώρα*, Gr.] a kind of musical Instruments with Strings.

BANDROL [*banderol*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; also the little fringed silk Flag, that hangs on a Trumpet.

BA'NDY [prob. of *bending*] a Club or Stick turned round at bottom to play at Ball.

BA'NDY Wicket, a Play with a Ball, and with Bandies.

To **BA'NDY** [*bander*, F.] to make up a Party at the Play of Bandy Wicket; to gather into a Faction; to toss to and fro; also to debate or canvass.

BANE [of *Bana*, Sax. a Murderer] Poison, great Mischief, Ruin, Destruction.

BA'NE-WORT, the Herb Night-shade.

BA'NEFUL, poisonous, destructive.

BA'NEFULNESS, Poisonousness, Destructiveness.

BANERET, see Knight.

To **BANG** [prob. of *bengel*, Teut.] to beat with a Cudgel.

BANNIANS [a Name which in the Indian Language signifies *innocent People, and without Guile*] a religious Sect among the Indians, who believe a Transmigration of Souls, and therefore eat no living Creature, nor will kill even noxious Animals; they are so cautious of having Communication with other Nations, that if one of a different Religion has drank out of or touched their Cup, they break it. If one of themselves happens to touch another, they wash and purify themselves before they eat or drink,

or enter into their Houses: they wear about their Necks a Stone called *Tamberan*, about the bigness of an Egg, which is perforated, and has three Strings run in it; this Stone they say represents their great God, and upon this Account the Indians shew them very great Respect.

To **BA'NISH** [*abannan*, Sax. *bannir*, F.] to send or turn out of his native Country to foreign Parts; to drive or chase away.

BA'NISHMENT [*bannissement*, F.] the being sent away into a foreign Country on account of having been found guilty of some Crime or Misdemeanour.

BANK [*banc*, Sax.] a little Hill or rising Ground, also the Side of a River or of the Sea, or a Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*bancus*, L. *banque*, F.] in a Law Sense signifies a Judgment Seat.

BANK [*banque*, F.] a Place where great Sums of Money are taken in and let out on Interest, &c. also a Stock of Money.

BA'NKRUPCY the Act of breaking, *i. e.* becoming

BA'NKRUPTCY ing insolvent in Trade.

BA'NKRUP [*banqueroute*, F. of *bancus ruptus*, L. the Bank or Stock being broken or exhausted] a Tradesman who breaks and goes aside, pretending an Inability to pay his Debts; or one who having got into his Hands other Mens Goods, conceals himself with Intention to defraud his Creditors.

BANNS of Matrimony [of *ban* a cry] is the pub-

BANES lishing of Marriage Contracts in the Church before the Performance of the Ceremonies at Church.

To **BANN** [*bannen*, Du.] to curse, to exclaim against.

BA'NNER [*banner*, C. B. *Banniere*, F.] a Standard or Ensign.

The **BANNER** [of *Mother Church*] was a Cross given to a Felon or Murderer, who having recovered a Church or Church-yard before he was apprehended, could not be taken out thence to take his Trial at Law, but having confessed his Crime before the Justice or Coroner, and abjured the Kingdom, was to carry this Cross in his Hand through the Highways till he was got out of the King's Dominion; but this Privilege and the Use of Sanctuaries was taken away in the 21st of K. James I.

BA'NNERET, a Knight made in the Field, see Knight.

BANNIATUS foris, [*old Rec.*] one judicially banished or outlaw'd.

BANNIMUS, *i. e.* we banish [in the University of Oxford] the Form of expelling any Member out of the University, which is done by passing up the Sentence in some publick Places.

BANNITUS [*old Deeds*] a banished Man, an Outlaw.

BANNOCK, a kind of Oaten Cake, mixed with Water and baked under the Embers.

BA'NNUM [*old Records*] the utmost bounds of a Ma-

BANLE'UA nour or Town.

BA'NQUET [*banquet*, F.] a Feast or Entertainment.

BA'NQUET [in *Fortification*] a Foot-bank of Earth about the height of a Foot and a half, and three broad, raised at the Rampart at the Foot of the Parapet for the Soldiers to mount on to fire over.

BANQUET [of a *bridle*] is that small Part of the branch of a bridle that is under the Eye, which is rounded like a small Rod, and gathers and joins the Extremities of a bit to the branch, so that the banquet is not seen, but is covered by the Cap, or that Part of the bit that is next the branch.

BANQUET LINE [of a *bridle*] is an imaginary Line drawn by bit-makers along in form of a bit, and prolonged upwards and downwards to adjust the designed Force or Weakness of a branch, in order to make it stiff or easy.

B'ANQUET [*banqueter*, F.] to feast or junker.

BANQUETTE [*banquette*, F.] a little Foot pace way.

A **BA'NTER**, a jeering, a rallying, by way of diversion, &c.

BA'NSTICKE, a small Fish called a Stickle-back.

To **BANTER**, to jest or jeer, to play upon; to amuse.

BA'NTLING, a young Child, an Infant.

BA'PTISM [*Βαπτισμα*, Gr.] a washing, dipping or sprinkling; a Sacrament whereby Persons baptized, are admitted into the Communion of the Christian Church.

BAPTISM [in *Sea Language*] is a Ceremony performed in Merchants Ships, which pass the Tropick or Line for the first Time, both upon Ships and Men. The *Baptism of Ships*, is only the washing them throughout in Sea Water.

The **BAPTISM** of Passengers is performed with many Ceremonies; but in performing either of them, the Ships Crew are generally made drunk, for the Sailors pretend to

to a customary Right to cut off the Beak-head of the Ship, unless the Captain or Master redeem it.

The Ceremony is as follows: The eldest of the Ship's Crew, who has past the Line or Tropick, having dressed himself fantastically, with a Grotesque Cap on his Head, his Face black'd, comes carrying in his Hand a Waggoner or some other Sea Book, followed by the rest of the Sailors disguised like himself, each of them bearing in his Hand some Kitchen Utensil, with Drums beating; the Leader places himself very gravely on a Seat prepared on the Decks, at the Foot of the Main Mast; and each Sailor or Passenger swears before this antick Magistrate, that he will see that this Ceremony be performed whenever it comes to his Turn. The Sailors are commonly heartily drenched with whole Buckets of Water poured upon them; but Passengers and those that will give a little Money, are more favourably treated, being only sprinkled with a little Water; Ship Boys are commonly put into a Cage and drenched at Discretion, and are afterwards obliged to whip one another, which they usually do very smartly.

BAPTISMAL, of or pertaining to Baptism.

BA'PTIST [Βαπτιστής, Gr. i. e. a Baptizer] St. John the Forerunner of our Saviour; also one whose Principle is, that Baptism ought to be performed by dipping the Adult, and not sprinkling Infants.

BAPTISTERY [Βαπτιστήριον, Gr.] a Font for the sprinkling or baptizing Infants, also a Vessel to wash the Body in, a Bath.

To BAPTIZE [of βαπτίζω, Gr.] to Christen, to Administer the Sacrament of Baptism, either by dipping or plunging the Party so baptized in Water in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

A BAR [Barra, Ital. Barreau, Fr.] a long narrow Piece of Wood or Iron for various Uses.

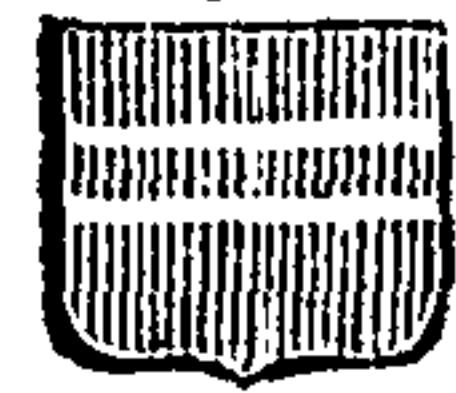
BAR [of a Court of Judicature] a Place bounded by a Bar, where the Council and Serjeants at Law stand to plead Causes, as also where Prisoners stand to be tried.

BAR [in a Law Sense] is a peremptory Exception against a Demand or Complaint, or a Plea sufficient to destroy the Action of the Plaintiff.

BAR, to common intendment [in Law] is a general or ordinary Bar, which usually disables the Plaintiff's Action or Plea.



BAR [in Heraldry] one of the honourable Members of a Coat of Arms, which is divided by it into two equal Parts; it goes cross the Escutcheon like the Fess, but contains only the 5th Part of the Field.



BAR GEMEL [in Heraldry] is double Bar, or Bars that stand by couples, as in the Figure annexed.

BAR [Heraldry] is also a Fish called a Barbel.

To BAR a Vein [with Farriers] is to strike it or open it above the Skin, and after it has been disengaged, and tied above and below, to strike between the Ligatures.

To fall foul of the BAR [with Horsemen] is when a Horse is standing in a Stable, entangles his Legs upon the Partition-bar that is placed to separate two Horses.

SPECIAL BAR [in Law] is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the Case in Hand upon some special Circumstance of the Fact.

BAR FEE, a Fee of 1 Shilling and 8 Pence, which every Prisoner; acquitted of Felony, used formerly to pay to the Goaler.

BAR [Sea Word] a Rock lying before a Harbour, that Ships cannot sail over but upon the Flood.

BAR of the Port [in a Ship] a Billet or Stake for fastening up the Port-holes.

BAR [in Musick] a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines to bar in or comprise a certain Number of Notes.

BAR in Heraldry, see Bar.

To BAR [Barrer, Fr.] to shut or fasten with a Bar.

BARATTA, a sort of Balsam brought from the West-Indies.

BARA PICKLET, a sort of Bread made of fine Flour and kneaded up with Yeast or Barm.

BARALIPTON [with Logicians] an imperfect Syllogism of two Universals, and a particular Affirmative.

BARALLO'TS, a Sect of Hereticks at Bologna in Italy, who had all Things in common, even their Wives and Children.

BARANGS [among the Greeks of the lower Empire] Officers who stood at the Door of the Emperor's Bed-chamber and Dining-room, armed with Axes; others say, they were

Officers who kept the Keys of the Gates of the City where the Emperor resided, and suppose they were Englishmen, who were so called of the English Word to bar, i. e. to shut fast.

BA' RATRY [in Com. Law] is where the Master of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Insurers, either by running away with the Ship, or embezzling the Goods.

A BARB [of Barbary] a Horse of that Country, much esteemed for Vigor and Swiftness.

To BARB [of barba, L.] to shave or trim the Beard.

To BA'RB a Lobster [in Carving] is to cut it up.

BA'RBA, a Beard, the hairy Part of the Chin and Lips, L.

BARBA caprina, an Herb, the Flowers of which resemble the Beard of a Goat, L.

BARBA Jovis [i. e. Jupiter's-beard] the Herb Sengreen or Houfleeck, L.

BA'R'BACAN [barbacane, Ital.] a Canal or Opening left in a Wall for Water to come in and go out at, when Buildings are erected in Places liable to be over-flowed, or to drain the Water off a Terrass.

BAR'BACAN [in Milit. Affairs] an Aperture or Cleft, made in the Walls of a Castle or Fortress to fire upon the Enemy.

BAR'BACAN [barbacan, F.] a Watch-Tower.

BARBARA' [with Logicians] a Syllogism in Barbara is one, all the Propositions of which are universal and affirmative, the middle Term being the Subject in the first Proposition, and the Attribute in the second.

BARBARICA [Bot.] Rochet or Winter Cresses, L.

BARBARICANS [Βαρβαροι, Gr.] Barbarians, wild or rude People.

BARBARISM [βαρβαρισμός, Gr.] an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeness in Language.

BARBARITY [βαρβαριότης, Gr. Barbaries, L.] Inhumanity, Cruelty.

BARBAROUS [βαρβαρος, Gr. barbarus, L.] savage, wild rude; also cruel, fierce; also improper with respect to Speech.

BARBAROUSNESS [barbaries, L.] Outrageousness, Cruelty, Clownishness, Unpoliteness, want of good Breeding.

BAR'BARY Falcons, a kind of Hawks commonly taken in Barbary, they making their Passage through that Country; this Bird is less than the Tiercel gentle, but very bold, it is plumed with red under the Wings, and is armed with long Talons and Stretchers.

BARBE, the Armour of the Horses of the ancient Knights and Soldiers who were accoutred at all Points.

BARBE'E [in Heraldry] as Croix barbee, i. e. barbed-cross, being at the Extremities like the barbed-irons that are used for striking Fish, or other Weapons or Instruments commonly called barbed, which being struck into any Thing, cannot be drawn out again, without cutting a hole to make a Passage for the beards, as in the Figure.



BARBE, a beard, F.

BARBE Roberts [Cookery] a particular Way of dressing Hog's Ears.

To fire in BARBE [Mil. Term] signifies to discharge the Cannon over a Paraper, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes.

BARBS, a sort of Armour for Horses, which covered the Neck, Breast and Crupper.

BARBES [with Farriers] a Disease in Horses, usual-

BARBLES [with Farriers] known by two Paps under the Tongue, which when inflamed proves hurtful.

BARBES [with Husbandmen] a Distemper in black Cattle, known by a superfluous Piece of Flesh on their Tongues, which sometimes hinders them from eating their Meat.

BAR'BED [of barba, L.] covered with Barbs, bearded like a Fish-hook, as a barbed Dart or Arrow; also trimmed or shaved.

BARBED and CRESTED [in Heraldry] is in plain English wattled and combed, and signifies the Comb and Gills of a Cock, when particulariz'd for being of a different Tincture from the Body.

BA'RBEL, a Fish so named from a Beard that is under its Chaps or Nose.

BA'RBER, [of barba, L. barbier, F.] one who shaves or trims the Beard.

BARBERRY Tree, a prickly Shrub, bearing a red Berry of a sharp Taste.

BA'R'BICAN [bunz kennin, Sax. q. the surveying Place of the City, &c.] a Fortress built on an Eminence to overlook a City; also any Outwork belonging to a Building.

BARBI'GEROUS [*barbiger*, F.] bearded, or wearing a Beard.

BA'R'BICANAGE [*old Rec.*] Money given for the Maintenance of a *Barbican* or Watch-tower.

BARBOTI'NE [*in Medicine*] a Grain, otherwise called Worm-feed.

BARBS, [*barbes*, F.] a sort of Armour for Horses, anciently in use.

BARCA'RIA [*Old Rec.*] a Barkary or Tan-house.

BA'RCARY [*bergerie*, F.] a Sheep-core, a Sheep-walk.

BA'RCO *longo*, a little low long Sea Vessel, without a Deck, using both Oars and Sails. *Span.*

BARCOANA } [*with Botanists*] the Plant Burdock, L.

BARDANA } To BARD } to cut off the Head and Neck from the
To BEARD } rest of the Fleece.

BARDS [*bardd*, C. Brit. so called of *Bardus* the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*] certain Poets among the ancient *Gauls* and *Britains*, who set forth in Verse the brave Actions of the great Men of their Nation.

BARDA'CH } [*bardascio*, Ital. *bardache*, F.] a Boy kept
BARDA'SH } for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, so called of *Bardefanes* of *Mesopotamia*, who having embraced Christianity, distinguished himself by his Knowledge in Philosophy, but afterwards adhered to the Errors of the *Valentinians*, adding to them others of his own; and asserted that the Actions of Mankind depended on Fate.

BARDS [*in Cookery*] are thin broad Slices of Bacon, with which Capons, Pullets, &c. are covered, in order to be roasted, baked or stewed, &c.

BARDA'NA [*in Botany*] the Burdock, T.

BARDE'LLIE [*with Horsemen*] a sort of Saddle made in the Shape of a great Saddle, but only of Cloth stuffed with Straw, and tyed tight down with Packthread, without either Wood, Lead or Iron, *Ital.*

BA'RDIOUS [*bardus*, L.] blockish, foolish, stupid.

BARE [*bare*, Sax.] naked, uncovered, plain.

A **BARE**, a Place free from Grass, made even and smooth to bowl in, especially in the Winter.

To make **BARE** [*bapian*, Sax.] to make naked, to uncover.

A **BARE Pump** [*on Ship-board*] a piece of hollow Wood or Metal, to pump Beer or Water out of a Cask.

BA'RENESS [*of Abapian*, Sax. to make bare] the being bare or naked.

A **BARGAIN**, [*bargen*, C. Brit.] a Contract or Agreement concerning the Sale of something; also the Thing bought or sold.

BARGAIN and SALE [*Com. Law Term*] a Contract or Agreement made for Manours, Lands, Tenements, &c. and also a transferring the Property of them from the *bargainer* to the *bargainee*.

BARGAINE'E, he or she who accepts such a Bargain.

BARGAINER [*barguigneur*, F.] the Person who professes or makes such a bargain.

To **BA'RGAIN** [*of bargen*, C. Brit. or *barguigner*, F.] to contract or make an Agreement either in buying or selling Wares.

BARGE [*barque*, F. *barca*, Ital.] a sort of large fine Boat, commonly used for State; also a larger Luggage Vessel, used in carrying Goods, &c.

BARGE couples [*with Architects*] a Beam, &c. mortised into another to strengthen the Building.

BARGE COURSE [*in Architecture*] that Part of the Tiling of an House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin-head.

BARGH Master [*at the Mines*] a Surveyor.

A **BARGH Mote**, a Court held to manage the Affairs of Mines.

BARK [*barque*, F.] a small sort of Ship or Sea Vessel, with but one Deck.

BARK [*bark*, Dan.] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **BARK** [*prob. of barker*, Dan.] to pull off the Bark of a Tree.

To **BARK as a Dog** [*beopcan*, Sax.]

To **BARK** [*said of Foxes*] to make a Noise at Rutting Time.

BARK, burning [*in Husbandry*] a Distemper in Trees, commonly cured by flitting or cutting along the Grain of the Bark.

BARK Fat [*with Tanners*] a Tub.

BARK GA'LLING [*in Husbandry*] an Injury received by Trees being bound to Stakes.

BARLEY [*probably of בָּרֵי, Heb. Bread-corn*] a sort of Grain well known.

BARLEY Corn, is the least of our long *English Measures*, three of which are supposed to make an Inch.

BARN [*Beopin*, Sax.] Yeast, the Head or Workings out of Ale or Beer.

BA'RMOTE [*in the Hundred of the Peak in Darbyshire*] a Court held for the Regulation of the Affairs of the Miners.

BARN [*Bepn*, Sax.] a Place or House for laying up any sort of Grain, Hay or Straw, &c.

BARN [*Bearn*, Scot.] a Child.

BARN, Teams, Broods of Children.

BA'RNABITES, a Sect of religious or regular Priests of the Congregation of St. Paul; their Office is to instruct, catechize and serve in Missions.

BA'RNACLE, a kind of Bit or Curb for an Horse.

BARNACLE [*prob. of beapn*, Sax. a Child, and *aac*, Sax. an Oak] a Soland Goose, said to be bred out of the rotten Wood of Trees in Scotland.

BARNACLE [*with Mariners*] a long red Worm in the Sea that will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship if it be not sheathed.

BARNACLES [*prob. of beapan*, Sax. to bear and Neck] Irons put on Horses Noses to cause them to stand quietly.

BARO'CO [*with Logicians*] one of the barbarous Words by which they express the Syllogistical Moods, and in this Mood the first Proposition must always be an universal Affirmative, and the others Particular and Negative, and the middle Term the Attribute in the two first.

BARO'METER [*βαρομετρον*, of *βαρος* heavy, and *μετρον*, Gr. Measure] an Instrument for estimating the Weight or Pillar of the Atmosphere, and the several minute Variations of the Weight of that Pillar; by which Variations the various Changes of the Weather are determined.

The first Inventor of it was *Torricelli*, at *Florence*, in 1643. from whence *Father Merfenne* brought it into *France* the Year following, 1644. and *Monsieur Pascal* tried it in 1646. and gave an account of it in a Piece printed in 1647; the Uses of this Instrument are to discover the Gravitation of the incumbent Atmosphere (one of the noblest philosophical Discoveries) the Changes of the Weather, &c.

The Mechanism of the Barometer is as follows: A Glass Tube A B, hermetically seal'd in A, having its Diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and its Length at least thirteen Inches, is filled with Mercury so justly, as not to have any Air over it, nor any Bubbles adhering to the Sides of the Tube, which is best done by means of a Glass Funnel, with a Capillary Tube; the Orifice of the Tube, filled after this manner, so as to overflow, is closely pressed by the Finger, so as to exclude any Air betwixt it and the Mercury, and thus immersed in a wooden Vessel of a convenient Diameter, so, however as not to touch the bottom: at the distance 28 Inches from the Surface of the Mercury, are fix'd two Plates, C E, and D F, divided into two Inches, and these again subdivided into any Number of smaller Parts: Lastly, the Tube is inclosed in a wooden Frame, to prevent its being broke, and the Basin open, though secured from Dust.

Many Attempts have been made to render the Changes in the Barometer more sensible, and so to measure the Atmosphere more accurately; which has given Rise to a great Number of Barometers of different Structures. Hence comes the Wheel Barometer, Diagonal Barometer, Horizontal Barometer, Pendant Barometer, &c.

A *Marine BAROMETER* being only a double Thermometer for Convenience at Sea. See Thermometer.

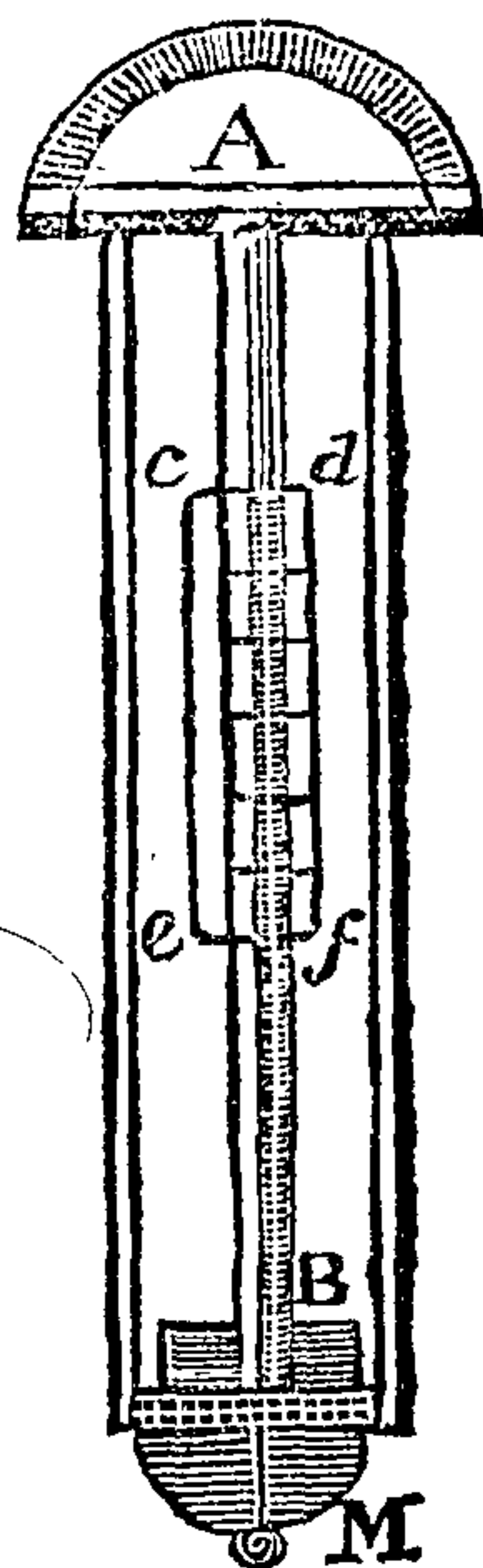
Observations for the Use of the Barometer.

1. The Motion of the Mercury in the Tube does not exceed 3 Inches in its rising and falling.

2. The rising of the Mercury generally presages fair Weather, and its falling foul; as *Rain*, *Snow*, *high Winds* and *Storms*.

3. The falling of the Mercury in very hot Weather presages Thunder.

4. The



4. The rising of the Mercury in Winter, fore shews Frost; and if the Mercury falls 3 or 4 Divisions in frosty Weather, a Thaw will certainly follow; but if the Mercury rises in a continued Frost, Snow will follow.

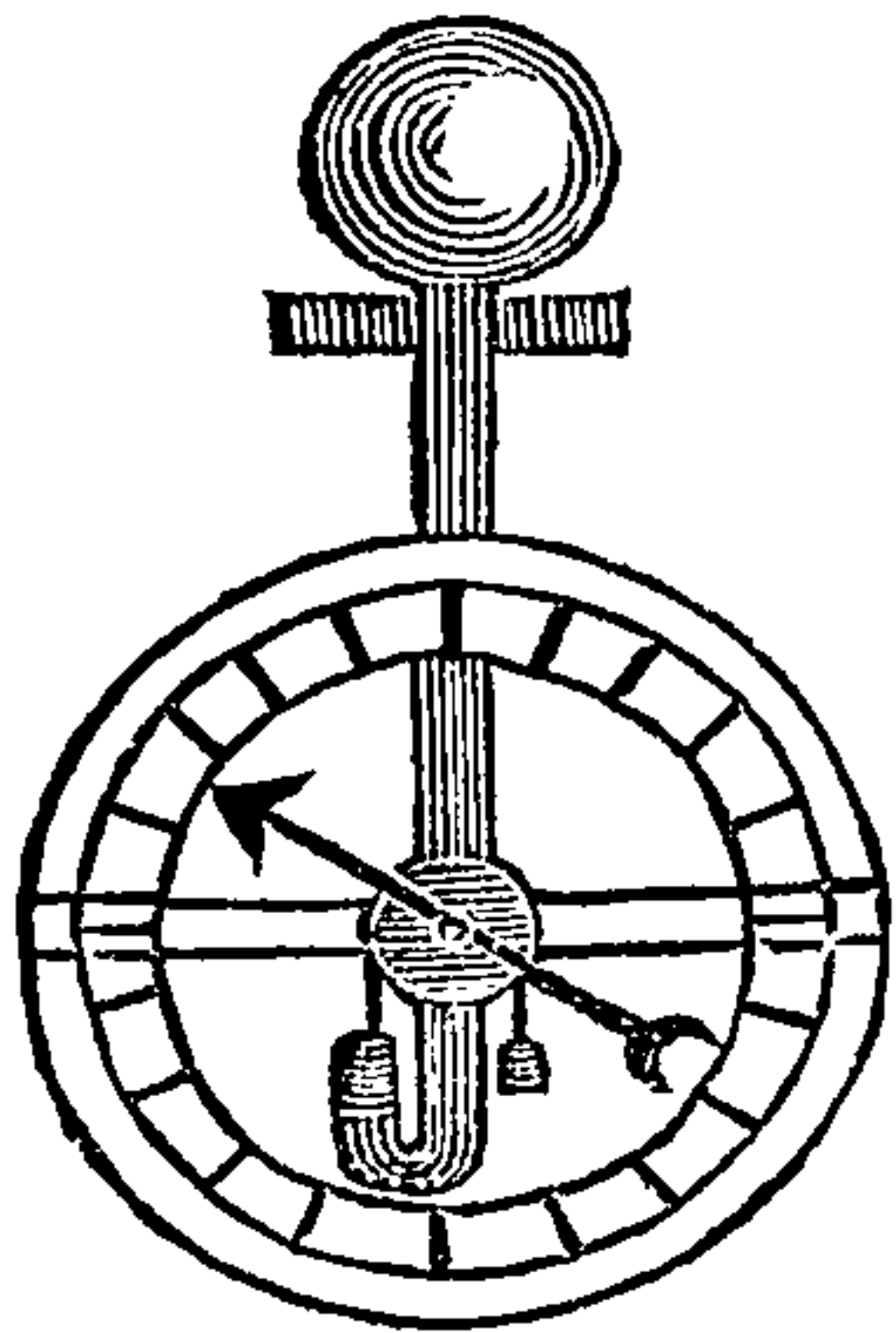
5. If soon after the falling of the Mercury foul Weather ensues, there will be but little of it; and on the contrary, if the Weather proves fair soon after the Mercury has risen, the same will happen.

6. If the Mercury rise much and high in foul Weather, and continues so for 2 or 3 days before the foul Weather is over, then continued fair Weather will ensue.

7. If the Mercury falls much and low in fair Weather, and continues so for 2 or 3 days before the Rain comes, then you may expect a great deal of wet, and very probably high Winds.

8. If the Mercury be unsettled in its Motion, it denotes uncertain and changeable Weather.

9. As to the Words that are graved near the Divisions of the Instrument, though for the most part the Alterations of the Weather will agree with them, yet they are not so strictly to be minded, as in the rising and falling of the Mercury according to the foregoing Observations; for if the Mercury stands at much Rain, and then rises up to Changeable, it then fore shews fair Weather, although not to continue so long as it would have done if the Mercury were higher; so Places which are more Northerly have a greater Alteration of the Rise or Fall of the Mercury, than those that are more Southerly.



Wheel BAROMETER is a Contrivance for the applying an Index to the common Barometer, which Index shews the Variation of the Altitude of the Mercurial Cylinder, which at most does not exceed 3 Inches, which nevertheless may be made as distinguishable as if it were 3 Foot or 3 Yards, or as much more as is desired; the Form of it is as here described.

BA'RON [Beorn, Sax. a Nobleman] a Degree and Title of Nobility next to a Viscount, of which there are three Sorts, *Barons of the Realm*, who being Peers, sit in the House of Lords, two *Barons of the Exchequer*, who are Judges, whose Office is to look to the King's Accounts, and being Judges, determine all Causes belonging to that Court.

BARONS of the Cinque Ports, that have a Place in the House of Commons.

BARON and femme [in Law Books] a Man and his Wife.

BARON and femme [in Heraldry] a Term used when the Coats of a Man and his Wife are borne *per pale* in the same Escutcheon, the Man's being always on the dexter Side, and the Woman's always on the sinister, Fr.

BA'RONAGE, the Title or Dignity of a Baron; also a Tax or Subsidy of Aid to be raised for the King's Use out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BA'RONESS [baronne, Fr.] a Baron's Lady.

BA'RONET, the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary; it is below a Baron, and above a Knight; and has the Precedency of all other Knights, except the Knights of the Garter. It was first founded by King James I. A.D. 1611. see Knights.

BA'RONY [Beorn, Sax.] that Honour or Lordship, that gives Title to a Baron, and comprehends not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons; but also of Lords Spiritual or Bishops.

BA'ROSCOPE of βαρὺ heavy, and σκοπέω to view, Gr.] the same as Barometer.

BARR [baat, C. Brit.] a piece of Iron, Wood, &c. for fastening Doors, Windows, &c. or for stopping up a Way or Passage.

BA'RRACAN, a sort of coarse Camlet.

BA'RRACH [barraque, F.] a Hutt or Cottage for Soldiers.

BA'RRACK { diers to lodge in a Camp when they have no Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather; now Barracks are Edifices or several Houses built contiguous with Conveniencies of lodging Soldiers at home.

BA'RRIL [Baril, C. Brit.] a liquid Measure containing of Ale 32 Gallons, of Beer 36, of Oil and Wine 31 Gallons and a half.

BARREL [a Dry Measure] of Essex Butter contains 106 Pound, of Suffolk 256.

BARREL of the Ear [with Anatom.] a large Cavity behind the Tympanum of the Ear, in Depth about three or four Lines, in Width five or six, covered with a very-fine Membrane, on which are several Veins and Arteries.

BARRELS of Earth [in an Army] a sort of half Hog-heads filled with Earth, which are used as breast-works for covering the Soldiery; and also to break the Gabions made in the Ditch, and also to roll into Breaches.

BARREL of a Watch, see Furze.

Thundering BARRELS [with Gunners] Barrels filled with Bombs, Granadoes, and other Fire-works, to be rolled down a Breach.

BA'RREN [unbepent, Sax. unbearing] unfruitful; also empty; dry; sorry, poor.

BARREN Ivy, the Herb creeping Ivy.

BA'RRENNESS [of Unbepent, Sax.] Unfruitfulness, a not bearing.

BARREN SIGNS [with Astrologers] the Signs Gemini, Leo and Virgo, so called, because when the Question is ask'd, whether such a Person shall have Children or not? If one of those Signs be upon the Cusp, or first Point of the fifth House, they take it for granted, that the Person inquiring shall have none.

BA'RRATOR { [of barratter, O. Fr.] a common Wran-

BA'RRATOR { gler, an Exciter of Differences; one who sets Persons at Variance, wrangling and brawling with others, one who is continually unquiet.

BARRATOR [in a Law Sense] a Stirrer up or a Setter forward and Maintainer of Law-suits and Quarrels.

BA'RRATRY { [in Commerce] is the Master of a Ship's

BA'RRATRY { cheating the Owners or Insurers, either by running away with the Ship, sinking of her, or embezzling her Cargo.

BARRICA'DOE [barricade, F.] a kind of Intrenchment or Defence made in Haste of barrels filled with Earth, Carts, Trees cut down, &c.

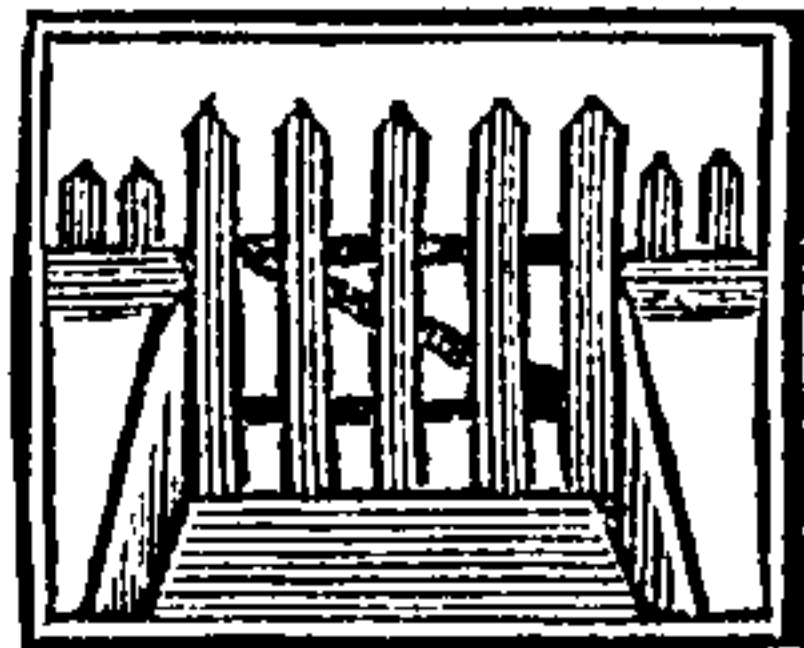
To BARRICA'DE [of barricader, F.] to inclose or shut up with bars or barricadoes.

BARRICA'DOES [in a regular Fortification] are Trees cut with six Faces, and cross'd with Battoons of the length of half Pikes bound with Iron at the Feet, to be set up in Passages or Breaches, to keep back either Horse or Foot.

BA'RRIERS [barrieres, F.] Bars serving for a boundary of defence.

BARRIERS [barrieres, F.] a sort of warlike Exercise or Sport of armed Men fighting with short Swords, within certain bars or rails, set up for separating them from the Spectators.

BA'RRIERS [in Fortification] are great Stakes, set up about ten Foot distant one from another, and about four or five Foot high, having transoms or overthwart Rafter, to stop such as would violently force their Way in. These are usually erected in void Spaces between a Citadel and the Town, in half Moons and other Works.



BA'RRISTERS [of Bar at which they plead] are Pleaders at the Bar of a Court of Judicature, and are of two sorts, either outward or utter, or inner.

Outward BARRISTER { one who after long study of
Utter BARRISTER { the Law, at least seven Years, is called to publick Practice, and admitted to plead, standing without the Bar.

Inner BARRISTER, one who being a Serjeant at Law, or else an Attorney of the King or Prince, or any of the King's, &c. Council, are allowed out of Respect to plead within the Bar.

VACATION BARRISTERS, Pleaders newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following Vacations, viz. in Lent and Summer.

BA'RRROW-Hog, a Boar-hog.

BA'RRROW [Beapye, Sax. a Grove] whether it stands singly by it self, or is added to the Name of a Place, signifies something relating to a Grove; and several Words beginning with bar, seem to have been anciently written barrow; so that Barton seems to be but a Contraction of Barrow-town, i. e. a Town in or near a Grove.

BARROW [Beorg, Sax.] a little Hill or Mount of Earth, such as are cast up in several Parts of England, and are supposed to be Roman burying-places.



BARRY [in Heraldry] we understand it to be a Shield divided transverse into 4 or 6, or more equal Parts, and consisting of 2 or more Tinctures interchangeably disposed; as in the Figure.



BARRY BENDY [in Heraldry] is a Shield equally divided into 4, 6, or more equal Parts, by Lines drawn transverse and diagonal, interchangeably varying the Tinctures of which it consists, as in the Figure.



BARRY Paly [in Heraldry] another particular way of blazoning or dividing a Coat Armour, which is to consist of six or more Pieces, as in the Escutcheon.

To **BARTER** [barrattare, Ital. *barater*, F.] to truck or exchange one Commodity for another of a different kind.

BA'RTLEMIES, q. d. *Bartholomew* Days, so named from the Cruelties, Slaughters and Massacres, that have been committed upon them.

BA'RTON, a Coup for keeping Poultry; also a Back-side, Out-house, &c.

BA'RTON [in *Devonshire*, and elsewhere] the Demesne Lands of a Manour, and sometimes the Manour House itself; and also Out-houses, Fold-yards and Back-sides.

BA'RULES, a Sect of Hereticks who held that our Saviour had only a Phantom of a Body.



BA'RULET [in Heraldry] is a fourth part of the Bar, or half of the Closet, as in the Escutcheon.

BARYCOIA [of βαρύ dully, and ἀκούω, Gr. to hear] a Dulness, Thickness, Hardness of hearing.

BARYCO'CALON [with *Botanists*] the Thorn-apple.

BARYPHONIA [βαρυφωνία, Gr.] a Difficulty of speaking.

BAS, low, shallow, mean, F.

BAS CHEVALIERS, low or inferior Knights, by a Tenure of a bare military Fee, so called in Distinction from Bannerets and Barons, who were superior Knights: Whence, it is probable, comes our Knights Batchelors, and and it is not improbable that the Name of Batchelor's Degree in the University had the same Rise.

BASA'LITES [βασάλιτος, Gr.] a sort of Marble of an Iron Colour, the hardest black Marble.

BASA'NITES [of βασάνω, Gr. to examine diligently] a Touchstone or Whetstone.

BASE [bas, F.] mean, low, vile; also shameful, knavish, dishonest; also cowardly, sneaking; also close-fisted, stingy.

BASE Coin, Money of less value than it ought to be.

BASE [with *Gunnery*] the smallest piece of Ordnance 4 Foot and a half long, the Diameter at the bore 1 Inch 1 Quarter, it weighs 200 Pounds, carries a ball 1 Inch 1 8th Diameter, and 5 or 6 Ounces Weight.

BASE [in *Architecture*] the Foot of a Pillar which supports it, or that part which is under the body, and lies upon the Zocle or Pedestal.

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the level Line on which any Work stands, and which is even with the Campaign.

BASE [in an *Escutcheon*] is the lower part, consisting of the dexter, middle, and sinister base Points.

BASE distinct [in *Opticks*] is that precise distance from the Pole of a convex Glass, in which the Objects, which are beheld through it, appear distinct, and well defined; and is the same with what is called the *Focus*.

BASE Ring [of a *Cannon*] is the large Ring next to, and just behind the Touch-hole.

BASE Court [Law Term] an inferior one, which is not a Court of Record; as the Court Lect, Court-Baron, &c.

BASE Estate [in Law] Lands or Tenements held at

BASE Fee the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE Tenants, Tenants that perform Service in Villenage to their Lord.

BASE Tenure [Law Term] is holding by Villenage or other customary Service, in Distinction from the higher Tenure *in Capite*, or by military Service.

BASE, a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-Wolf.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] a right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone.

BASE of a solid Figure [Geometry] is the lowermost Side or that on which it stands.

BASE of a Triangle [with *Geomet.*] is any Side of it; but usually and most properly that Side which lies parallel to the Horizon.

BASIA'TION, a kissing, L.

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet Basil.

BASIL [in *Geometry*] the sloping Edge of a Chissel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BASILA'RE Os [Anatomy] See *Sphenoides*.

BASI'LICA [with *Anat.*] the inner Vein of the

BA'SILICK Vein Arm, the Liver Vein.

BA'SILICK [Βασιλική, Gr.] a large Hall having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Isles or Wings with Galleries over them. These *Basilicks* were at first made for the Palaces of Princes, and afterwards converted into Courts of Justice, and at last into Churches; whence a *Basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent Church, as the *Basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICAL [Βασιλικός, Gr.] King-like, royal.

BASI'LICK [Βασιλική, Gr.] a stately Church.

BASILICK Constitutions, an Abridgment and Reform of the Emperor *Justinian's* Laws, made under *Basilis* and *Leo*, whence they were named.

BASI'LICON [Βασιλικόν, Gr.] an Ointment, called also *Tetrapharmacum*.

BASI'LICUS [Αβρον.] a fixed Star in the Constellation *Leo*, called *Cor leonis*.

BASILIDIAN [of *Basilides* their Ring-leader] in the second Century, they held that Christ was only a Man in Appearance, and that his body was a Phantom, &c.

BA'SILISK [Βασιλισκος of βασιλεὺς, Gr. a King] a kind of Serpent called also a Cockatrice, having a white Spot on the Head, as a sort of Diadem or Crown, that rolls not up himself in folds as others do, but bears his body erect, as far as the middle; this Serpent is said to drive away all others with his hissing, to destroy Animals and Fruits, &c. by his infectious breath, to burn Herbs, and to break Stones.

A **BASILISK**, having the Head and Eyes of a Hawk [Hieroglyphically] among the ancient *Egyptians* was used to represent the Providence of God, because no other Creature is fuller of Spirit and Vigour. This Creature is said to kill at a distance, only by sending out of its Eyes a secret Poison, which it conveys to the Creature with whom it is displeased.

BASILISKS were frequently placed by the Ancients in the Presence of their Gods, either at their Feet, about their Middle, or winding their Tails about their Heads, as a Symbol of their Immortality, because this Serpent is very long-lived.

BASILISK [basilisco, Ital.] a long Piece of Ordnance.

BA'SINETS, an Herb.

BASIOGLO'SSUM [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the *Basis* or Root of the bone *Hyoides*, which serve to depress or keep down the Tongue, L. of Gr.

BASIS [with *Anat.*] the upper and broader Part of the Heart opposite to the *Mucro* or Point; also the bottom of the bone *Hyoides* at the Root of the Tongue.

BA'SIS [βάσις, Gr.] a foundation or bottom.

BASIS [in *Architecture*] the Foot that supports a Pillar.

To **BASK** [perhaps of *bacteren*, Du.] to keep or lie in a Place exposed to the Sun.

BA'SKET [bagawd, C. Br. *bascauda*, L.] an Utensil well known.

BA'SNETUM [Old Law] an Helmet.

BA'SON [basin, Fr.] a Vessel for washing Hands in, and other Uses.

BA'SON [with *Anatom.*] a round Cavity in the Form of a Tunnel, situate betwixt the anterior Ventricles of the brain, and ending at the Point of the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

BASONS of a Balance, two Pieces of brass or other Matter fastened to the Extremities of the Strings, the one to hold the Weight, and the other to be weighed.

BASON of a Jet d'eau, a Reservoir of Water.

BASS [basse, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in *Musick*] the lowest of all its Parts, which serves as a Foundation to the other.

BASS a sort of Cushion made of Straw, used in

BASSOCK Churches to kneel on.

BASSA Tenura [Old Deeds] base Tenure, or holding by Villenage, or other customary Service, in Distinction from *alta Tenura*, the highest Tenure *in Capite*, i. e. in Chief, or by military Service, &c.

Basso Relievo [in *Masonry, Carving, Casting, &c.*] i. e. *Bass* or *low Relief*, or imbossed Work, is when only half the bodies or figures are represented, or when the Work is low, flat, or but a little raised; as when a Medal or Coin has

has its Figure or Impress low, thin, and hardly distinguishable from the Plane, it is said that the Relief is low and weak; but when it is much raised, the Relief is said to be bold and strong.

BASS Violin, a musical Wind Instrument, of the same Form with the Violin, but much larger.

BASSA' } [among the *Turks*] a Governour or Magistrate of a particular Place; also a Commander in Chief over a body of Soldiers.

BA'SSET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSE'TTO [in *Musick Books*] a Bass Viol or Violin of the smallest Size, so called in Distinction from Bass Viols, or Violins of a larger Size.

BASS, a Collar for Cart-Horses made of Straw, Rushes, Sedge, &c.

BASSE Enceinte } [in *Fortification*] the same as false

BASSE Inclosure } Bray, F.

BA'SSO [in *Musick*] for the most Part signifies the Bass; but sometimes in Pieces of Musick for several Voices, the singing Bass is more particularly so called, *Ital.*

BASSO Concertante [in *Musick*] the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO Continuo [in *Musick*] the thorough Bass or continual Bass which is commonly distinguished from the other Basses by Figures over the Notes in Musick Books, which Figures are proper only to the Organ, Harpsichord, Spinnet, and Theorbo Lute.

BASSO Recitante [Mus.] the same as *Basso Concertante*

BASSO Repieno [in *Musick*] the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then in some particular Places, *Ital.*

BASSO Viola [Mus.] a Bass Viol, *Ital.*

BASSO Violino [Mus.] the Bass for the Bass Violin, *It.*

BASSOON [basson, F.] a Musical Instrument, a Haurboy.

BA'STARD [bâtard, L. of *Basse* and *tardon*, C. Br. *qu.* basely descended] born out of Wedlock; also not true or genuine, counterfeit, false.

BA'STARD [in *Law*] one born of a Woman unmarried, so that the Father is not known by the Order of the Law.

To **BA'STARDISE**, to make a Bastard; also to counterfeit, to corrupt.

BA'STARDY [bâtardise, F.] the Condition of a Bastard; the Defect of Birth objected against a Person born out of Wedlock.

BASTARDY, an Inquiry, Examination or Trial at Law, whether one be a Bastard or not.

To **BASTE**, to moisten Meat with Butter or Dripping, while roasting.

To **BASTE** [bâtir, F.] to sew slightly with long Stitches.

To **BASTE** [of *bastonner* or *bastir*, F.] to beat or bang soundly with a Cudgel.

BA'STILE [in *Paris* in *France*] the Name of a Prison.

BASTINA'DO [bastinade, F.] Blows given with a Stick, a Cudgelling, or beating with a Cudgel.

BASTION [in *Fortification*] a Mass of Earth, and sometimes faced or lined with Stone or Brick, and sometimes with Sods, which generally advances towards the Campaign, the bounding Lines of it being two Faces, two Flanks and two Demigorges, &c.

BASTION composed [Fortif.] is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal, which causes that the Gorges also are very unequal.

BASTION Cut } [Fortif.] a Bastion, the

BASTION with a Tenaille } Point of which is cut off, so as to make one Angle inwards, and two Points outwards; this is done, when Water, &c. obstructs the carrying on the Bastion to the full Extent of it, or when it would otherwise be too sharp.

BASTION deformed [Fortif.] a Bastion that wants one of its Demigorges, by reason that one Side of the interior Polygon is very short.

Demi BASTION [Fortif.] a Bastion which has but one Face and Flank, and is commonly raised before the Horn or Crown Work, called also an Esplanement.

BASTION detached [Fortif.] one that is separated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION [Fortif.] one which has another raised higher on the Plain of the great Bastion, twelve or eighteen Feet being left between the Breast-work of the lower, and Foot of the higher.

Hollow BASTION } [Fortif.] a Bastion having only a Ram-
Voided BASTION } part and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces; so that a void Space is left towards the Centre.

Flat BASTION } [Fortif.] a Bastion which is built in
Plat BASTION } the middle of a Curtain, when it is

too long to be defended by the Bastion at its Extremes.

A regular BASTION [Fortif.] a Bastion that has its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks and Gorges.

A Solid BASTION [Fortif.] is a Bastion filled up intirely and has the Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space towards the Center.

BA'STON } [of *bâton*, F. a Staff] one of the War-
BATTOON } dens of the Fleet; being an Officer who attends the King's Courts with a red Staff, for committing such to Ward, who are committed by the Court.

BASTOON } [in *Architecture*] the same as *Torus*, a round
BATTOON } Member encompassing the base of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *Lift*.

BA'STON } [in *Heraldry*] does not go from
BA'TON } Side to Side as the Bend or
BATTOON } Scarf does, and is in the Form
BATU'NE } of a Truncheon, and a Note of Bastardy, and ought not to be born of any Metal, unless by the Bastards of Princes; nor ought it to be remov'd till three Generations, with which they bear the Coat Armour of their Fathers, and when they leave it off, they must bear some other Mark, according as the King of Arms thinks fit, or else he may alter the whole Coat.



A BAT [batt, Sax.] a small Bird that bears some Resemblance to a Mouse; that flies only by Night.

BAT [either of *batt*, Sax. or *batuere*, F. to strike] a Club to strike a Ball with at the Play call'd Cricket.

BAT Fowling, a particular manner of Bird-catching in the Night-time, while they are at Roost, upon Perches, Trees or Hedges; they light Torches or Straw, and then beat the Bushes; upon which the Birds flying towards the Flames, are caught either with Nets or otherwise.

BA'TABLE Ground, i.e. disputable Ground, Land which lies between *England* and *Scotland*, which it was in Question to whom it belonged before the Union of the two Kingdoms.

BATARDI'ER [in *Husbandry*] a Place in a Garden prepared for the placing of Fruit-Tree, a Nursery, F.

BATA'VIANS [of *Batavia*, L.] the People of *Holland*.

BA'TCHELOR, See *Bachelor*.

BATCHELOR, the Original of this Word is much controverted by Criticks; some derive it from *Bacca laurea*, L. i. e. Laurel Berry, in allusion to the ancient Custom of crowning Poets with Laurel, *baccis lauri*; others, of *baculus* or *bacillus*, L. a Staff, because (they say) a Staff was put into the Hand of Batchelors at their Commencement, as a Symbol of their Authority, of their Studies being finished, and of the Liberty they were restored to. Hence the Title of *Batchelor of Arts, Divinity, Musick, &c.*

BATCHELOR, in ancient Times, was also a Title given to a young Cavalier who had made his first Campaign, and received the military Girdle.

BATCHELOR [of *baculus*, L. a Staff] a Title given to young military Men on account that the young Cavaliers exercised themselves with Staffs and Bucklers; hence they were called *Bacculares* and *Bacularii*, in the Time of King *Richard II.* by *Odorick* and *Walsingham*. Hence

BATCHELORS of Arms, was a Title anciently given to those who came off Victors in their first Engagement.

BATCHELOR [is by others derived of *Bas chevaliers*, F. *q. d.* Knights of the lower Order] See *Knights Batchelors*, in K.

BATE [probably of *beatan*, Sax. to beat] Strife, Contention, as a *Make-bate*.

To **BATE** [abbatre, F.] to abate or take off from a Reckoning or Price of a Commodity sold, &c.

To **BATE** [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *bate* or *bait*, when she flutters with her Wings either from Perch or Fist; as it were striving to get away.

BATE, the Texture of Wood.

BATH [Bæð, Sax.] a Place to wash in, or Spring of Medicinal Waters.

To **BATHE** [baðian, Sax.] to wash, to soak, to supple.

BA'THING [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself either in a small River or Brook; for at home in a basin to strengthen her, sharpen her appetite, and render her more bold and hardy.

BA'THMIS [with *Anatom.*] a bone, the same as *Troclea*; a cavity in the bone of the Arm or Shoulder on each side one, that receives the Process of the undermost and lesser of the two Bones of the Cubit, when the whole Hand is stretched out and bent.

BA'THRUM [Ba'thry, Gr.] an Instrument contrived for the Ease and Security of laxated Joints after they have been reduced.

BATHYPICRON [*Bot.*] broad-leav'd Worm-wood.
BA'TMA [*at Smyrna*] a Quantity containing six Oaks, each Oak weighing 400 Drums.

BATON [*in Archit.*] a large Ring or Moulding in the Base of a Column, otherwise called the *Tore*.

BATON [*in Heraldry*] see *Baston*.

BATRACHI'TES [*βατραχίτις, Gr.*] a Stone in Colour and Shape nearly resembling a green Frog.

BATRA'CHIUM [*of βατραχίον, Gr.*] the Flower Crow-foot, Gold-knap or Yellow-craw.

BA'TRACHOMY'OMA'CHY [*batrachomyomachia, L.* of *βατραχίον* a Frog, *μῦς* a Mouse, and *μάχη, Gr.* a Fight] the battle between the Frogs and Mice.

BATTAIL [*in Common Law*] an ancient trial by combat which the defendant might chuse in an Appeal of Murder, Robbery or Felony, in order to fight a duel with the accuser or appellant, to prove whether he was guilty or not. This practice was founded on this notion, that if the accused person was guilty, he would be slain or overcome by the appellant, but if innocent, not; but this is now wholly laid aside, *Fr.*

BATTA'LIA, battle array, or order of battle.

BATTA'LION [*bataillon, F.* or *battel, Engl.*] a body of Foot-Soldiers consisting of 6, 7, or 800 Men, two thirds of which are commonly Musqueteers ranged on the left and right Wings, and the other third were wont to be Pike-Men posted in the middle.

To draw up **BATTALIONS** [*Milit. Term*] is to range a body of Foot in the most advantageous Place and Form for engaging an Enemy.

BA'TTEL ? [*bataille, F.*] the Engagement or general

BA'TTLE ? Fight of two Armies.

MAIN BATTLE [*Milit. Term*] the main body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the *Van* being the first, and the *Rear* or *Reserve* the third.

BATTLE Array ? [*in Cock-Fighting*] a battle or fight be-

BATTLE Royal ? tween three, five or seven Cocks, all engaged together, so that he that stands the longest gets the Victory.

To **BA'TTEL**, to feed as Cattle do; also to grow fat.

BA'TTELER [*in an University*] a Student that battles or goes on Score for his Diet.

To **BA'TTEN** [*q. d.* to fatten, or of *batten, Teut.* to benefit] to welter or roll about in; also to fatten or get flesh.

A **BATTEN** [*in Carpentry*] a scantling of wooden stuff from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

BA'TTER [*q. d. matter, or of batuere, L.* to beat] Water, Flour, Eggs, Salt, Spice, &c. mixed together for making Pancakes, &c.

To **BA'TTER** [*battre, F.* of *batuere, L.*] to beat down or demolish.

BA'TTERING Rams, were used by the Ancients before the Invention of Gunpowder, for battering the Walls of Places besieged. They were large beams of Timber with great Iron Horns like those of a Ram at the End, which were flung to a Height proportionable to the Wall to be batter'd, so that they could swing forward and backward, which was done by the main Strength of a great many Men.

BA'TTERY [*batterie, F.* of *batuere, L.*] a violent beating or striking of any person or thing.

BATTERY [*Fortif.*] a Place raised to plant great Guns to play upon the Enemy.

BA'TTERY Master [*in an Army*] an Officer whose business it is to see to the raising of the Batteries, which Office is now suppress'd in England, but is still kept up elsewhere.

BATTERY of a Camp [*Milit. Term*] a Place where Cannon are planted, being commonly surrounded with a Trench, and Pallizadoes at the bottom, and with a Parapet on the Top, having as many Holes as there are Cannon; they have also Redoubts on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms for covering the Soldiery appointed to defend it.

BATTERY d'enfilade [*Fortif.*] a Battery which scours or sweeps the whole Length of the Line.

BATTERY en Echarp [*Fortif.*] a Battery that plays on a Work, obliquely or sideways.

BATTERY de Revers [*Fortif.*] a Battery that beats upon the back of any Place, called also a murdering Battery.

Joint BATTERY

? [*Fortif.*] is when several Cannon fire upon the same Place at one Time.

Sunk BATTERY ?

[*Fortif.*] is a Battery, the Platform of which is sunk into the Ground, so that Trenches must be cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Cannon, to serve as Loop-holes to fire out at; these Batteries are us'd to beat down the breast-work of a

Place, at making the first Approaches; the *French* call it *terre and ruinante*.

Cross BATTERIES [*Fortif.*] a Couple of batteries at a considerable Distance from each other, which play athwart one another at the same time, and upon the same Point forming right Angles; where what one Bullet shakes, the other beats down.

BATTERY en Rouage [*Fortif.*] a battery used to dismount the Enemy's Canon.

BATTERY [*in Law*] an Act that tends to the Breach of the Peace of the Realm, by violently striking or beating a Man, who may therefore indict the other Person or have his Action of Trespass, or Assault and Battery.

BATTEURS d'Estrade [*Milit. Term*] Scouts, Horse sent out before and on the Wings of an Army two or three Miles to make a Discovery, and give Account to the General, *F.*

BA'TTING Staff, an Instrument used to beat Linen.

BATTITU'RA [*in Smithery*] the Flakes or Scales of Iron which fly off from it when it is either first taken out of the Fire, or beaten on an Anvil.

To **BA'TTLE**, to take up Victuals, &c. in the College Book at the University of Oxford.

BA'TTLEMENTS [probably of *battle*] Indentures or Notches on the top of a Wall, Breast-work, or other Edifice in the Form of Embrasures to be look'd thro'; also the Turrets of an House.

BATTO'LOGIST [*βαττολόγος, Gr.*] a vain Babbler

BATTO'LOSY [*of Battus a pitiful Poet, and λόγος, Gr.*] a needless repetition of Words over and over; a multiplying Words unnecessarily

BATTOON [*bâton, F.*] a short thick Stick or Club; also a Truncheon or Marshall's Staff; See *Baston*.

BATTU'TA [*Musick*] the Motion or beating of the Hand or Foot, in beating and directing the Time, *Ital.*

BA'TUS [*Old Records*] a Boat.

BATUS, an *Hebrew* liquid Measure containing seventy two Sextaries.

BAU'BEE, a Farthing.

BAU'CIA [*with Botanists*] the wild Parsnip.

BAUD ? [*of baude, F. impudent*] a lewd Woman, a

BAWD ? Procurefs who makes it her Business to debauch others for Gain.

To **BAULK** [*Invert. Etym.*] to cross, to disappoint.

A **BAULK**, a Disappointment.

BA'VINS, Brush Faggots.

BA'WDINESS, Lewdness, obscene Discourse or Action.

BA'WDRICK, a Cord or Thong for a Bell Clapper; also a Sword Belt; also an old fashioned Jewel.

BA'WDRY, the Employment or Trade of a Bawd.

BA'WDY, smutty, filthy, lewd; also filthy Words or Discourse.

To **BAWL** [probably of *balare, L.* to bleat as a Sheep] to make a great Noise or Cry.

BA'WREL [*with Falconers*] a kind of Hawk, as to Size and Shape like a Lanner, but has a longer Body and Tail.

BA'WSIN, a Badger.

BAY [*byge, Sax. bæge, Du.*] an Arm of the Sea that comes up into the Land, and ends in a Nook; also a small Gulf near some Harbour bigger than a Creek, where Ships may ride safely.

BAY [*with Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Pheasant by barking till she be shot, he is said to keep her at Bay.

BAY [*with Architects*] a Space left in a Wall for a Gate, Door or Window; also a round Window, or one made Archwise.

BAY of Joists [*Archit.*] the Space betwixt two Beams.

BAY [*in Fortific.*] an Hole in a Parapet to receive the Mouth of a Canon.

BAY Colour [prob. of *παῖς, Gr.* Ash-coloured] a light-brown reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY, a Pond-Head raised a great Height, to keep in Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron or Hammer-Mill.

BAY-Tree [*Βαῖον, Gr.*] the Female Laurel.

To **BAY** [*of abbayer, F.*] to bark as a Dog, to cry or bleat as a Lamb.

To **BAY** [*Hunt. Term*] used of Deer who are said to Bay, when having been hard run they turn Head against the Hounds.

BAY'ARD [*of bay and ard Nature, Teut.*] a Bay Horse.

BAY'ONET [*bayonette, F.*] a broad Dagger without a Guard, with a Tube or Handle to fix on the End of a Musket, used instead of a Pike to receive a Charge of Horse.

To play ? at the BAYS, an Exercise used at Boston in Lin-

To run ? colinspire.

BAZZ, a sort of woollen Cloth, having a long Nap sometimes fuzzed on one Side and sometimes not.

BAYS, the making of *Bays, Says, Serges, &c.* was brought into England by the *Flemings*, who fled hither to avoid the Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, about the fifth of Queen Elizabeth.

BA'ZAR [in *Perſia*] a Market-place.

BDE'LLIUM [בדיל, *Heb.*] the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Size of an Olive Tree, resembling Wax, of a bitter Taſte, but a ſweet Smell.

BE, a Prepoſition common to the *Teutonic, German, and Saxon, &c.* Dialect; alſo now to the *Engliſh*.

To **BE** [beon, *Sax.*] to exiſt.

BEA'CON [of beacen, of ken, to diſcover and by an Habitation, or of beconian, *Sax.* to ſhew by a Sign] a long Pole ſet upon a riſing Ground near the Sea Coaſts, on which Pitch Barrels are fixed, to be ready to be fired, or cauſe a Smoak by Night, in order to give Notice of the Approach of an Enemy, or to prevent Shipwrecks, &c.

BEA'CONAGE, Money paid for the maintaining beacons.

BEAD [bead, *Sax.*] a Prayer; alſo little round balls of which necklaces are made.

BEAD [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding in the *Roman* and *Corinthian* Orders, carved in ſhort Embosſments like Beads of Necklaces.

BEAD's Man ? [Gebedman, of biðen, *Sax.* to pray]

BEAD's Woman } Perſons who in a Chantry or Religious Houſe (in Popiſh Times) ſaid a certain Set of Prayers for Patrons, having an Allowance for performing the ſaid Office.

BEAD ROLL } a Catalogue or Liſt of thoſe that were

BED ROLL } wont to be pray'd for in the Church.

BEAD ROLL, now is uſed to ſignify any long, tedious Liſt, or a confused reckoning up many Things together.

BEAD-Tree, a certain Shrub bearing white Berries

BEA'DLE [byðel, *Sax.*] a Meſſenger or Apparitor of a Court, who ſummons Perſons to appear there; alſo a Pariſh Officer who acts under the Churchwarden; alſo an Officer in an Univerſity.

BEADLE [of a *Foreſt*] an Officer who makes Garniſhments for the Courts, as alſo Proclamations there, and executes all the Proceſſes there.

BEADLE [of a *Company*] an Officer or Meſſenger who carries Summons for the Members to meet, &c.

BEA'GLE [probably of *igle*, of *bugler*, *Fr.* to low or make a Noiſe] a ſort of Hunting Dog that makes a great Noiſe and Cry.

BEAK [Beck, *Du.*] the Bill of a Bird.

BEAK [in *Architecture*] a little Fillet left on the Edge of a Larmier, which forms a Canal, and makes a kind of Pendant.

Chin BEAK [in *Architecture*] a Moulding the ſame as the Quarter round, except that its Situation is inverted.

BEAKED [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed to expreſs the beak or bill of a bird, and when the beak and legs of a Fowl are of a different Tincture from the Body, in blazoning, it is common to ſay beaked and membred, or armed.

BEAK [with *Falconers*] the upper and crooked Part of the bill of an hawk.

BEAK } [of a *Ship*] that part of it which is with-

BEAK Head } out, before the Fore-caſtle, that is faſtened to the Stern, and ſupported by the main Knee, and is the chief Ornament and Grace of the Ship.

BEA'KER [probably of *beker*, *Du.*] the Bill or Nib of a Bird; alſo a Drinking-Cup.

BEA'KING [with *Cock-Fighters*] a Term uſed of the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills, and ſtriking or ſpurring with their Heels.

A **BEAL**, a Whelk, Puſh or Pimple.

To **BEAL**, to gather Matter as a Sore does.

BEAM [beam, *Sax.*] a great Piece of Timber uſed in buildings; alſo the Pole of a Waggon or Coach.

BEAMS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe large croſs Timbers, that hinder the Sides of the Ship from falling together, and alſo bear up the Decks.

BEAM [of a *Deer's Head*] that Part of it that bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAM [beam, *Sax.*] a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun or any other luminous Body.

BEAM [in *Heraldry*] is uſed to expreſs the main Horn of a ſtag or buck.

BEAM, a ſort of fiery Meteor in Shape of a Pillar.

BEAM, a Fiſh, a Sea Monster reſembling a Pike, a terrible Enemy to a Man, whom he ſeizes like a blood-hound,

and holds him faſt, if he ever catches hold; the Teeth of this Monster are ſo venomous, that the leaſt Touch is mortal, except ſome Antidote be apply'd immediately.

BEAM Antler [of a *Deer*] the ſame as *Brow-Antler*.

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longeſt Part of an Anchor, called alſo the Shank.

BEAM Compaſſes [with *Dialliſts*] a wooden or braſs Inſtrument with ſliding Sockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting Points for drawing ſeveral Circles with long Radii for large Projections, or the Furniture on Wall Dials.

BEAM Feathers [with *Falconers*] the long Feathers of the Wing of a Hawk.

BEAM filling [with *Architects*] the filling up the vacant Space between the Raſon and Roof with ſtones or bricks laid betwixt the Rafters or the Raſon, and plaſter'd on with Loom.

BEAN [bean, *Sax.*] an edible Pulſe well known.

BEAN Caper, a Fruit.

BEAN Treſſil, an Herb.

BEAR [beap, beja, *Sax.*] a wild beaſt.

BEAR [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was uſ'd by the ancient *Egyptians* to represent a good Proſcient, whom Time and Labour has brought to Perfection, becauſe Bears are ſaid to come into the World with miſhapen Parts, and that the Dams do ſo lick the young, that at laſt the Eyes, Ears, and other Members appear.

BEARS are ſaid to ſearch much after Bee Hives; but this, as ſome are of Opinion, is not from a Deſire of the Honey, ſo much as it is to provoke the Bees to ſting their Bodies and let out the corrupt Blood that troubles them.

BEAR } [Berc, *Teut.*] a Thing made uſe of to carry a

BIER } dead Corps upon.

To **BEAR** [beapan, *Sax.*] to carry, to ſupport or hold up; alſo to yield or bring forth; alſo to ſuffer.

BEARS [in *Aſtronomy*] two Conſtellations called *Urſa major* and *minor*.

BEAR's breech, the Herb Bank Uſſin.

BEAR's Ears, Flowers called Auricula, or vulgarly *Riccoluſſes*.

BEAR's Foot, an Herb called alſo Setterwort.

To **BEAR** [in *Heraldry*] as one who has a Coat of Arms is ſaid to bear in it the ſeveral Charges or Ordinaries, that are contained in his Eſcutcheon, as to bear three Lions rampant.

To **BEAR** [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid to come to bear, when it lies right with or directly againſt the Mark.

To **BEAR a good Sail** [Sea Term] is ſaid of a Ship when ſhe ſails upright in the Water.

To **BEAR Ordnance**, to carry great Guns.

To **BEAR in with the Harbour** [Sea Term] uſed when a Ship ſails into the Harbour before the Wind, or with the Wind large.

The Ship BEARS [ſpoken as to her Burthen] when ſhe having too lean or ſlender a Quarter, ſhe ſinks too deep into the Water, her Freight being light, and ſo of conſequence can carry but a ſmall Burden.

To **BEAR in with Land** [Sea Phraſe] is when ſhe is failing towards the Shoar.

To **BEAR under another Ship's Lee** [Sea Phraſe] is when a Ship, which was to the Windward, comes under another Ship's Stern, and ſo gives her Wind.

To **BEAR off from Land** [Sea Phraſe] is when a Ship keeps off from it.

To **BEAR up round** [Sea Term] is a Direction to let the Ship go between her two Sheets, directly before the Wind.

To **BEAR** [ſpoken of Places] to be ſituate, as ſuch a Cape bears off ſo and ſo from ſuch a Cape.

BEAR up the Helm, a Direction to the Steerſman to let the Ship go more at large before the Wind.

BEARD, [beard, *Sax.*] Hair on the Chin, &c.

To **BEARD Wool**, is to cut off the Head and Neck from the reſt of the Fleece.

BEARD [with *Botaniſts*] the Under-lip of a labiated Flower, and in Corn or Graſs that Hair or Bristle which ſerves to defend the Ear, as in Barley.

BEARD [of a *Horſe*] or Under-beard, is the Chuck or that Part under the lower Mandible, on the Outſide, and above the Chin, which bears the Curb of the Bridle.

BEA'RD'D-Husk [with *Floriſts*] as that of a Roſe, or other ſuch Huſk, being hairy on the Edges.

BEARDED Creeper, a ſort of Herb.

BEA'RDLESS [beapalea, *Sax.*] having no Beard.

BEA'RERS [of *bapan*, *Sax.*] Perſons that carry any thing; alſo ſuch as carry the dead to burial.

BEA'RERS.

BEARERS [in *Archit.*] Posts or Brick Walls which are trimmed up between two Ends of a Piece of Timber to shorten its bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] see *Supporters*.

BEARERS [in a *Law* Sense] Persons that bear down or oppress others, Maintainers or Abettors.

BEARING [in *Geography* and *Navigation*] the Situation of one Place from another, that is, with respect to the Degrees of the Horizon, which by Navigators are divided into thirty-two equal Parts called Points of the Compass, therefore when they have found what Point of the Compass will carry them from one Place to another, they call that the Bearing of that Place with respect to the other.

BEARING Claws [with *Cock-fighters*] the foremost Toes of a Cock on which he goes, so that if they happen to be hurt or gravell'd he cannot fight.

BEARING [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Charge*, and signifies those things which fill the escutcheon.

BEA'RN [Beapn, *Sax.*] a child.

BEA'SEL, the upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.

BEAST [*bestia*, *L.*] a brute creature void of reason; also metaphorically a lewd, filthy, or inhuman man or woman.

BEAST [with *Gamesters*] a Game at cards like *Loa*.

BE'ASTILINESS [*bestialité*, *F.* *bestialitas*, *L.*] the being like a beast, bestiality.

BEASTS of Chace [in *Forest Law*] are five; the buck, doe, roe, fox and wolf.

BEASTS of the Forest } are five in Number; the hart,
BEASTS of Venery } hind, hare, boar and wolf.

BEASTS and Fowls of Warren [*Forest Law*] are the Hare, Coney; the Pheasant and Partridge.

To BEAT [*beatan*, *Sax.*] to strike or knock; to bang; to overcome or get the better of, either at fighting or play.

To BEAT or tap [with *Hunters*] hares or coney are said to beat or tap when they make a Noise at rutting time.

To BEAT up and down [*Hunting Phrase*] is to run first one way, and then another.

To BEAT an Alarm [*Military Phrase*] is to give notice by beat of drum of some sudden danger, that the soldiers may be all in readiness.

To BEAT to arms [*Milit. Phrase*] is to beat a drum for soldiers that are dispers'd to repair to their arms.

To BEAT a Charge [*Milit. Phrase*] a beat of drum that is a signal to charge or fall upon the enemy.

To BEAT a March [*Military Term*] is to beat a drum to give notice to the soldiers actually to move.

To BEAT a Parley [*Military Term*] a signal to demand a conference with the enemy.

To BEAT a Retreat [*Military Phrase*] is a signal to draw off or retreat from the enemy.

To BEAT the General [*Military Phrase*] is to give notice to the forces that they are to march.

To BEAT the Reveille [*Milit. Phrase*] to give leave to come out of quarters at break of day.

To BEAT the Tat-too [*Milit. Phrase*] to order all to repair to their quarters.

To BEAT the Troop [*Milit. Phrase*] is to order the soldiery to repair to their colours.

To BEAT upon the Hand [with *Horsemen*] is when a horse tosses up his nose, and shakes it all of a sudden to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

To BEAT the dust [with *Horsemen*] is when a horse at each time or motion does not take in way or ground enough with his fore-legs.

BEATERS [with *Printers*] Ink-balls, with which they beat the letters in the chase or form.

BEAT'IFIC } [*beatificus*, *L.* of *beatus* and *facio*, *L.*]
BEAT'IFICAL } making happy or blessed; also be-
BEAT'IFICK } longing to the blessed.

BEATIFICA'TION, a making or rendering happy or blessed, *F.* of *L.*

BEATIFICATION [with *Romanists*] the act whereby the Pope declares a person to be blessed after his death.

To BEAT'IFIE } [*beatificare*, *L.*] to make blessed; to
To BEAT'IFY } inroll among the blessed.

BEAT'ILLES [in *Cookery*] *Tit* or *tid-bits*, such as cocks-combs, goose-giblets, ghizzards, livers, &c. to be put into pies and pottages.

BEA'TING in the Flanks [with *Husbandmen*] a distemper incident to black cattle.

BEA'TITUDE [*beatitudo*, *L.*] blessedness, happiness, bliss, blissfulness.

BEATS [in a *Watch* or *Clock*] are the strokes made by the fangs or palates of the balance spindle, or of the pads in a royal pendulum.

BEAU, a spruce gentleman, a spark, a fop, a finical fellow, *Fr.*

BEAU-PLEADER [*Law Term*] a writ which lies where the sheriff or bailiff in his court takes a fine either of the plaintiff or defendant, that he may not plead fairly or to the purpose.

BEAU monde, the fair Sex, *F.*

BEAU'TEOUS } [of *beauté*, *F.* and *Kull*, *Sax.*] hand-

BEAU'TIFUL } some, comely, fair, fine.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, handsomness, &c.

To BEAU'TIFY [of *beauté*, *F.* and *fio* or *facio*, *L.*] to render beautiful, to set off; to adorn, to set out, to grace.

BEAU'TY [*beauté*, *F.*] comeliness, handsomness; also delicacy, curiousness; also pleasantness; also excellency.

BEAUTY [with *Architects*] is that agreeable form and pleasing appearance, that a building represents to the eye of the beholder.

A BEAU'TY [*une beauté*, *F.*] a very beautiful, fair, comely, charming woman, &c.

BEA'VY, see *Bevy*.

BECABU'NGA, the herb Sea-purslain or Brooklime, *L.*

To BECA'LM [probably of *be* and *kalm*, *Du.*] to render calm, to appease.

To BECA'LM [*Sea Term*] used by sailors when any thing keeps the wind off a ship, but especially when the shore does so. Also one ship is said to becalm another, when she comes up with her on the weather-side.

BECA'LMED [with *Sailors*] a term used when the water is so very smooth, that the ship has scarce any motion, or at best but a very slow one.

BECCA'FICO [*q. d.* the fig-eater] a bird like a wheatear, or a kind of *Ortolan*, *Span.*

BE'CCICKS [probably of *βήχω*, *Gr.* to cough] medicines proper for easing or curing a cough.

BECK, a small river or brook.

BECK [*Becn*, *Sax.*] a nod or sign made by the motion of the head.

To BE'CKON [of *becennan* or *beacnian*, *Sax.*] to make signs by the motion of the finger, head, &c.

BECLIPPING [of *be clyppan*, *Sax.*] embracing, encompassing, surrounding, &c.

To BECO'ME [of *be* & *cymen*, *Sax.* to please, or *be- quemen*, *Teut.*] to besit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BECO'MINGNESS [of *cymen*, *Sax.* to please] decency, suitableness either of dress, gesture or manners.

BED [*Bed*, *Sax.*] a Conveniency to lie or rest on.

BED mouldings [with *Architects*] the Members of a Cornish that are placed below the coronet or crown.

BED [with *Gardeners*] a piece of made ground raised above the level of the rest.

BED [with *Masons*] a course or range of stones.

BED of Minerals [certain Strata or thicknesses of them disposed over each other.

BED [of a *Mill*] the nether millstone.

BED-RIDDEN, a term used of a person, who is so weak, by old age or sickness, as not to be able to rise from the bed.

BED of a mortar [with *Gunners*] is a solid piece of oak in the form of a paralleloepid, hollow'd a little in the middle to receive the breech and half the Trunnions.

BED of a Gun [with *Gunners*] a piece of a plank, laid within the cheeks of a carriage upon the middle Transum, for the gun to rest on.

BED of snakes, a knot of young ones.

To BED with a person, is to lie together in the same bed; said of new married persons the first night of marriage.

To BED [with *Hunters*] a term made use of concerning a roe, when she lodges in a particular place.

To BEDA'GGLE [of *bedeagan*, *Sax.*] to dip or dirty the bottom or skirts of a garment.

To BEDA'SH [probably of *dash*, *Du.* a blow or stroke, or *Wit*, *Heb.* to thresh] to dash or wet by beating water, &c. on one.

BED ALE } a friendly appointment, or the meeting of

BID ALE } neighbours at the house of a bridegroom or bride, or other poor people, to eat, drink and be merry, by a contribution made by the guests.

BE'DDER } [the nether stone of an oil-mill.

BEDE'TTER }

BEDEA'DED [of *be* and *deao*, *Sax.*] made dead, having the force taken away.

To BEDE'W [of *be* and *beapian*, *Sax.*] to wet or sprinkle with dew.

BEDE-house [of *Bede*, *Sax.* a prayer] an hospital or alms-house for *Bede's* people or poor people, who were to pray for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL ? [bytel of bibben, *Sax.* to bid or summons] a
BE'DLE } beadle; also a cryer or apparitor.
BE'DELAR, the jurisdiction or precinct of a beadle.
A BE'DLAM } [of *Bethlehem*, an hospital in *Moor-*
A BE'DLAMITE } fields for mad Folks] a person who
 is mad or distracted.
BEDRO'PP'D [of byroppan, *Sax.*] besprinkled, distin-
 guish'd or adorned with round Spots like drops.
To BEDU'NG [of be and dingan, *Sax.*] to dawb or
 foul with dung.
To BEDU'ST [of be and buſt, *Sax.*] to sprinkle or
 bedawb with dust.
BEE [of by, *Sax.* a dwelling-place] added to the end of
 a name, denotes a habitation, as *Applebee*, &c.
A BEE [Beo, *Sax.*] an insect well known.
BEEs [Hieroglyphically] represent a kingdom or subjects
 obedient to their lawful Sovereign. For they have amongst
 them a most ingenious commonwealth, and a good govern-
 ment; for they are all obedient to their King, and never
 revolt from his authority. They submit to his sentence,
 obey his commands, follow his motions and conduct.
BEECH [Bece, *Sax.*] a beech-tree.
BEEF [of beuf, *F. bovis*, *L.*] was first ordered to be sold
 by weight in the reign of King *Henry VIII*, in the year
 1523, at a half-penny per pound, and mutton at three
 farthings.
BEEF alamode [in *Cookery*] beef well beaten, larded
 and stew'd with lemon, pepper, mushrooms, white wine, &c.
BEEN [of beon, *Sax.* to be] as had been.
BEER [bepe, *Sax.*] a drink well known.
BEER [with *Weavers*] 19 ends of yarn, running all to-
 gether out of the trough, all the length of the trough.
BEE'SOM beym, *Sax.*] a broom to sweep with.
BEE'STINGS } [of byſint, *Sax.*] the first milk of a
BRE'ASTINGS } cow after calving.
BEET [beta, *L.*] a garden-herb.
BEE'TLE [bitel, *Sax.*] an insect.
BEETLE [bytel, *Sax.*] a wooden instrument used for
 driving piles, stakes, wedges, &c.
BEETLE [for *Military Uses*] a great sledge or hammer
 for driving down of palisadoes, or for other uses in Forti-
 fication.
BEET Raves } [a sort of red beets whose roots are
BEET Radishes } used in Sallets and garnishing dishes.
To BEFA'L [beſeolan, *Sax.*] to happen, to fall out.
To BEFOO'L [of be and fool, *Engl.* or *ſolle*, *F.*] to
 make a fool of; also to call fool.
BEFO'RE [beſoſan, *Sax.*] on the fore-part, &c.
To BEFOU'L [beſolan, *Sax.*] to make foul, to dawb,
 to dirty.
To BEG [beggeren, *Teut.*] to ask, to crave with en-
 treaty.
To BEGE'T [beſeſtan, *Sax.*] to generate, to produce.
BE'GGAR [probably of beggeren, or for baggar of
 bag, because of their putting the victuals given them in
 bags] he or she that begs for alms.
To BEGI'N [aſinnan, *Sax.* beginnen, *Teut.*] to make a
 beginning.
BE'GLERBEG [i. e. Lord of *Turks*] the chief governour
 of a *Turkiſh* province, who has the command of the Baſſa's,
 Sanjacks, and other inferior officers.
To BEGI'RT [of be and gýrtan, *Sax.*] to gird about.
To BEGREAS'E [of be and graiſſer, *F.*] to dawb or
 smear with grease.
To BEGRI'ME [of begrimen, *Teut.*] to dawb or smear
 with grime, as the black of a porridge-pot, chimney, &c.
To BEGUI'LE [probably of beſalian, *Sax.* to bewitch]
 to deceive, cheat or couzen.
BEGUI'NES [of *St. Begga*] an order of Religious Wo-
 men, who without any vow or obligatory profession
 agreed to live together in charity and devotion.
BEHA'LF [of be and halſ, *Sax.*] part, ſide, intereſt.
To BEHA'VE [of be and habban, *Sax.*] to carry or de-
 mean one's ſelf.
BEHA'VIOUR [of be and habban, *Sax.*] carriage or
 demeanour, either as to person or manners.
To BEHEA'D [beheafian, *Sax.*] to cut off the head.
BEHEA'DING [of beheafian, *Sax.*] was first used in
England, in the year 1072, in the time of *William the Con-*
queror, *Waltbeof* Earl of *Huntington* being the first noble-
 man that was behheaded here.
BEHE'LD [of behealſian, *Sax.*] looked upon, or did
 behold.
BE'HEMOTH [בהמות, *Heb.*] a wonderful creature
 deſcrib'd in the book of *Job*, which ſome take for the
 whale, others for the river-horſe.

BE'HEN ? [Botany] the root of either red or white *Va-*
BEN } *larian*; also a kind of fruit.
BEHE'STS [of be and hæſe, *Sax.*] a command.
BEHI'ND [of be and hinnan, *Sax.*] backwards, on the
 back part.
To BEHO'LD [behealſian, *Sax.*] to look upon.
BEHO'LDEN } of be and healſian, *Sax.* to hold, *q. d.*
BEHO'LDING } holding of another] under an obli-
 gation to a person for favours beſtow'd.
BEHOO'F [of behoſan, *Sax.*] bounden duty, obliga-
 tion, &c.
To BEHOO'VE, to become, to be the duty of.
BEHOO'VABLE } of behoſan, *Sax.* and *able*] becoming,
BEHOO'FFUL } to be done as a duty; also profitable,
 useful.
BE'ING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is diſtinguiſhed into *Complex*
 or *Incomplex*, *Rational* or *Real*, *Actual* or *Potential*.
A Poſitive BEING, is that which has a real exiſtence in
 the cauſe of nature.
A Negative BEING, deſtroys this exiſtence, and if it de-
 ſtroys it abſolutely, it is a perfect *Negative Being*.
A Privative BE'ING, is that which only prevents its be-
 ing in a ſubject, which was capable to receive it.
A Rational BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the mere product
 of reaſon, and has no exiſtence, but in the mind in *Idea*;
 and ceaſes to be, when it is not thought upon.
A Real BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a *Being* that is not
 produced by the ſtrength of imagination or fancy; but has
 a real exiſtence in nature before any thought or conception
 of the mind.
An Actual BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a *Being* that
 actually does exiſt in the order of nature, whether it de-
 pends upon any cauſe in order to produce it, as an *Infant*;
 or whether it be before all cauſe, as *God*.
A Potential BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a *Being* that may
 be produced by the power of ſome agent.
To BELA'BOUR [of be and laborare, *L.*] to beat or
 bang ſoundly.
BELA'GGED, left behind.
To BE'LAM [probably of lamin, *Du.* to make lame]
 to beat or bang ſoundly.
BELA'NDÉ } a kind of ſea veſſel having ſails and
BELA'NDRE } tackle like a hoy; but broader and
 flatter, ſeldom above 24 tun, and are uſed to carry mer-
 chants goods, *F.*
BELA'TED [of be and late, *Sax.*] late in time.
To BELA'Y [of belæpan, *Sax.* to betray, or of be and
 lay] to way-lay or lay wait for.
To BELAY [of be and lay] to faſten any running rope
 ſo, that when it is haled it cannot run out again.
To BELCH [balcætan, *Sax.*] to break wind upwards,
 to caſt forth with violence.
BE'LDAM [of belle fine and dame, a lady, *F.*] a fine la-
 dy; but it is now uſed ironically for an old woman, either
 ugly, decrepit or ill behaved.
To BELE'AGUER [belegeren, *Du.*] to lay ſiege to a
 town.
BELA'GUERED, beſieged, afflicted, oppreſſed, as *be-*
leaguered with poverty or ſickneſs.
BELÉ'MNITES [of βέλας, *Gr.* a dart] the arrow-head or
 finger-ſtone, a kind of ſtone of a whitish and ſometimes a
 gold colour, ſo named becauſe of its reſemblance to the
 point of an arrow.
BELÉ'MNOIDES [of βέλεμνον a dart, and εἶδος shape]
 a bone fixed in the baſis of the ſkull, the ſame as *Styloides*.
BE'LFY [either of beufroy, *F.* a watch-tower, or bell,
Sax. and *ferre*, *L.* to bear] that part of a ſteeple in which
 the bells hang.
BE'LGÆ, the inhabitants of *Belgium* or the *Low Coun-*
tries.
BE'LGÆ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of that
 part of *England* now call'd *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, ſo na-
 med, becauſe they came thither originally out of *Gallia*
Belgica.
BEL'GIAN } pertaining to *Belgia* or the *Low Coun-*
BEL'GICK } tries.
BEL'GIUM, the *Low Countries*, the ſeventeen United
 Provinces of the *Netherlands*.
BELI oculi [i. e. *Belus's eye*] a kind of precious ſtone
 that reſembles an eye, *L.*
BEL, ſee *Baal*.
BELL flowers [with *Floriſts*] a pleaſant flower, of which
 there are ſeveral ſorts called alſo *Blew-bells*.
BELL metal, a metal made by a mixture of copper and
 tin for caſting bells.
BELL pear, a pear call'd alſo a gourd pear.
 A a BELL'

BELL [of bell, bellan, *Sax.* to roar] a musical instrument or loud sounding vessel of metal, well known.
BELLASSI'S [belle affise, *F.*] a pleasant situation.
BELLA'CITY [bellacitas, *L.*] warlikeness.
BELLADO'NA [with *Botanists*] deadly Night-shade, *L.*
BELLICO'SE [bellicosus, *L.*] valiant in arms, warlike.
BELLI'FEROUS [bellifer, *L.*] that bringeth war.
BELLI'GEROUS [belliger, *L.*] making or waging war.
To BELLI'GERATE [belligeratum, *L.*] to make or wage war.

BE'LLING [Hunting Term] spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise at rutting time.

BELI'AL [לֵיָאֵל of לֵיָאֵל and לֵיָאֵל he profited, *Heb.*] wicked, vain, light, unprofitable; also the devil.

BELIE'F [ḡeleaya, *Sax.*] credit.

To BELIE'VE [ḡeleayan, *Sax.*] to give credit to.

BELLI'POTENT [bellipotens, *L.*] mighty or potent in war.

BELLE'ROPHON. The poets tell us that the winged horse *Pegasus* carried *Bellerophon*, and that he flew the *Chimæra* of *Amisodarus*. Now the *Chimæra*, according to the common notion, had the fore-parts of a lion, the hinder-parts of a dragon, and the middle parts like those of a goat. The truth of the fable is, *Bellerophon* was an inhabitant of *Phrygia*, by birth a *Corinthian*, a man of prowess, who having built a long ship, ravaged the countries that lay near the sea. And the ship's name was *Pegasus*. And besides, King *Amisodarus* dwelt at the river *Xanthus*, near to which there was a very high mountain, call'd *Telmessus*, at the fore-part of which there were two ascents of the city of the *Xanthians*, but the third was backwards from *Caria*, and all the rest of it was very steep. In the middle of which there was a great chasm of the earth, from whence fire issued. Behind this mountain there was also another, call'd *Chimæra*, the ascent of which on the fore-part, as those that live near it report, was inhabited by a lion, and the hinder-part by a dragon, who used to be very mischievous to the shepherds and fellers of timber. And *Bellerophon* coming to that place, set the woody mountain on fire, so *Telmessus* being burnt, the beast perished. And thence the neighbouring inhabitants related, that *Bellerophon* coming thither with his *Pegasus*, flew the *Chimæra* of *Amisodarus*, from which event the fable took its rise.

BE'LLIS [Botany] the white daisy, *L.*

BE'LLITUDE [bellitudo, *L.*] fairness, fineness.

BELLO'NA [with the *Romans*] the God of war, *L.*

BELLO'SE [bellosus, *L.*] warlike, &c.

To BE'LLOW [bellan, *Sax.*] to make a noise as bulls, oxen and cows do.

BE'LLOWS [blæw, *Sax.*, *i. e.* blast bag] a machine for blowing; some also say the hart-bellows.

BELLS, are proclaimers of joyful solemnities, and are commonly affixed to Churches, where, besides their use for the service God, by calling people to it, they are by some suppos'd to have a virtue to dispel storms and tempests which some attribute to their breaking the air by their sound; but others will have it to be inherent to their being blessed. They were first ordained to call people together in the year 603.

BELLS [bell, *Sax.*] the first harmonious ring of bells that was completed in *England* was at *Croyland* abbey; for *Turketule*, abbot of that place, having caused a bell of prodigious largeness to be made, which he called *Guthlac*; *Egel* succeeding him, did about the year 976. add two large ones, called *Bartholomew* and *Bertelin*, and also two mean ones, call'd *Turketule* and *Tolwin*, and also two little ones call'd *Pega* and *Bega*, being seven, which being made of proportionable sizes, made together a most delightful harmony not to be equall'd in the whole kingdom.

BELLUI'NE [belluinus, *L.*] of or pertaining to beasts, beastlike.

BE'LLUM, war, the state of war, *L.*

BELLUM [in a *Law Sense*] an old customary way of trying by arms, a combat or duel, *L.*

BE'LLY [bælig, *Sax.*] that part of the body that contains the guts, bladder, liver, &c. belly is also used of inanimate things, as belly of a bottle, lute, &c.

BELLY fretting [in *Horses*] is the fretting of that part with the fore-girt; also a great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms, &c.

BELLY bound [in *Cattle*] a disease.

BELLY timber, food, victuals, meat and drink.

BELLY God, an Epicure, a gluttonous or luxurious person.

To BELLY } to strut, to jut or put forth the
To BELLY out } belly.

BE'LOMANCY [Βελομαντεία, of βέλος a dart and μαν-

τεία, *Gr.* divination] a kind of divining or foretelling future things by arrows.

BE'LONOI'DES [of Βελονοιδες of βέλον a needle and ἰδής form] two small bones issuing from the temples, which are like needles.

To BE'LO'NG [belangen, *Teut.*] to appertain.

BE'LO'VED [of be and loxian, *Sax.* to love] loved by or dear to another.

BELSWA'GGER, a bully, a swaggering fellow, a hectoring blade.

BELT [belt, *Sax.*] a girt to hang a sword in; also a distemper in sheep.

BELTS [in *Astronomy*] two girdles or fascia, observed in the body of the planet *Jupiter*.

BELVIDERE [*i. e.* pleasant to behold] the name of a palace in *Rome* belonging to the Pope, *L.*

BELVIDERE [Botany] the herb Broom-toad flax, *L.*

BELU'LCUM [of βέλος a dart, and ἔλκυω to draw, *Gr.*] an instrument to draw out the head of an arrow from a wound.

To BELY' [beleezan, *Sax.*] to speak falsely of.

To BEMI'RE [of be and inoyer, *Du.*] to dawb or befoul with mire.

To BEMO'AN [of bæmœnan, *Sax.*] to make moan or lament.

BEN } the fruit of a tree resembling the tamarisk,
BEHN } about the size of a filbert: which perfumers

bruise to get an oil out of; this oil, tho' not very sweet of it self, is apt to receive any kind of scent.

A BENCH [bænce, *Sax.*] a seat to sit on.

BE'NCHER [of bænce] a lawyer of the first rank in the inns of court.

To BEND [benban, *Sax.*] to bow or crook, to stretch out; to yield or stoop.

To BEND the cable to the anchor [Sea Phrase] is to make it fast or sure it to the ring of the anchor with ropes.

To BEND two cables [Sea Language] is to tie them together, and so to make their own ends fast upon themselves.

To BEND the main sail [with *Mariners*] is to make it fast to the yard in its proper place.

BEND [in *Heraldry*] is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, which contains a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. When it is express'd in blazoning *Bend*, without any addition, it is always suppos'd to be the *Bend Dexter*: Tho' the word *Dexter* is generally express'd to prevent mistakes; because there is also a *Bend Sinister*, this *Bend Dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the shield on the right hand, to the lower part on the left diagonally or athwart. It is suppos'd to represent a shoulder-belt or scarf, worn over the shoulder.



BEND Sinister [in *Heraldry*] is like the former, only that it comes from the left side of the shield to the right, as the *Dexter* does from the right to the left, as in the figure.



In BEND [in *Blazonry*] is a term us'd when any thing borne in coat-armour is placed obliquely, or athwart, from the upper corner to the opposite lower, as the *Bend* lies.

Per BEND [in *Blazonry*] or *Party per Bend* signifies being parted from the upper corner to the opposite lower by a diagonal line, and *per Bend* without any addition signifies the same.

BEND voided [in *Heraldry*] is when two strait lines drawn within the *Bend*, run nearly parallel to the outward edges of it.

BE'NDABLE [of benban, *Sax.*] that may be bended.

BE'NDLETS [in *Heraldry*] are the half of a *Bend* in breadth, but extending the whole length. These the *French* call *Cotises*, see the figure annex'd.



BENDS [of a *Ship*] the outermost timbers of the side, to set the feet on in climbing up, &c.

BE'NDY [in *Blazonry*] signifies the field divided into 4, 6, or more parts diagonally, or as is said above in the *Bend*, and varying in Metal and Colour. It is the general Practice in *England* to make an even number; but in other countries, they do not regard whether the number be even or odd.

BE'NDWITH, an Herb.

BENEA'PED [of be and neay, *Sax.* scarce, scanty] a ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground over a bar or out of a dock.

BENEA'TH [beneos, *Sax.*] under, below.

BENEDI'CTINES, an order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict*.

BENE'

BENEDICTION, blessing, especially that given by parents to children.

BENEFACITOR, a doer of good offices, a patron.

BENEFACTRESS, a female benefactor.

BENEFACTURE [*benefactura*, L.] a good deed.

BENEFICE [*beneficium*, L.] originally was used to signify funds given to soldiers as a reward for their services; but in time it passed into the church, and signified funds given for the subsistence of the clergy; a church-living, whether a dignity or not.

BENEFICENCE [*beneficentia*, L.] the doing of good offices, a delight in doing good to others, kindness, liberality.

Simple BENEFICES, are such where the Parsons are only obliged to read prayers, &c.

Sacerdotal BENEFICES, are such where they are charged with the cure of souls, &c.

BENEFICENCE [say the *Moralists*] is the highest and most illustrious strain of humanity, when a man out of a pure inclination that arises either from a native generosity of soul, or from pity and compassion to a person in distress, is at some pains or charge in bestowing freely upon another what may relieve his necessity or promote his advantage. The virtue that answers to Benefice in the giver is gratitude in the receiver.

BENEFICIAL [*beneficialis*, L.] that yields benefit, advantageous, profitable.

BENEFICIARY [*beneficiarius*, L.] a person who is obliged or benefited by one, a pensioner.

BENEFICIO primo ecclesiastico habendo, a writ directed from the king to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, to bestow the benefice that shall first fall in the King's gift, being either above or under, such a value upon a particular person.

BENEFICIUM Cedendarum Actionis [*Civil Law*] is the right which one surety hath who is sued for the whole debt, to force the creditor to assign over his action to the rest of the sureties, or else he shall not force that one to pay the debt, L.

BENEFICIUM Divisionis [*Civil Law*] is a right by which the creditor shall be forced by way of exception to sue each surety for their share and proportion, especially when the rest of the sureties are under the jurisdiction of the same judge, and are able to pay, L.

BENEFICIUM Ordinis & Excussionis [*Civil Law*] a right by which the surety can, by way of exception, force the creditor to force the principal debtor before he shall recover against him as the surety; except the surety was given judicially in a cause depending.

BENEFIT [*beneficium*, L.] kindness, advantage, profit, favour.

BENEFIT of the Clergy, a privilege that was formerly peculiar to clerks, but in after-times made common also to lay-men, who were convicted of certain crimes, and especially of manslaughter. The mode of this privilege was thus: The ordinary gives the prisoner at the bar a *Latin* book in a black *Gothick* character, and puts him to read a verse or two. And if the ordinary, who stands by, says, *legit ut clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clergyman or scholar, he is only burnt in the hand, otherwise he must suffer death.

BENEFIT, named, bequeathed, *Spencer*.

BENEPLACITY [*beneplacitum*, L.] well-pleasing.

BENERTH [*Law Term*] a service which anciently the tenant render'd to his lord with his plough and cart.

BENEVOLENCE } [*benevolentia*, L.] good-will, fa-

BENEVOLENTNESS } vour; that kind of love that disposes one man to confer a kindness upon another. A voluntary gratuity; or a present given by subjects to their Sovereign.

BENEVOLENT [*benevolens*, L.] well-willing, bearing good will, favourable, kind; friendly, affectionate.

BENEVOLENT Planets [*Astrology*] such as afford a favourable influence; as *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BENEVOLENTIA regis habenda, the form in ancient times and submissions to purchase the King's pardon and favour in order to be restored to estate, title or office.

BENGAL [of *Bengala* in the *East Indies*] a sort of silk, &c.

BENJAMIN } [*Benjoin*, F.] a gum or congealed juice of

BENZON } the herb *Laserwort*, growing in *Africa*; but as others say the product of an *Indian tree*. A drug much in use with perfumers and making sweet bags.

BENIGN [*benignus*, L.] kind, good-natur'd, courteous; also favourable, especially apply'd to the influence of the stars.

BENIGN Disease [with *Physicians*] is a favourable one

that has no irregular or dreadful symptoms; but only such as are agreeable to nature.

BENIGNITY } [*benignitas*, L.] sweetness of disposition,

BENIGNESS } goodness, kindness, courtesy.

BENIGHTED [of be & niht, *Sax.*] overtaken by the night or darkness; also darkened, blinded.

BENNET, an Herb.

BENT [of *benhan* *Sax.*] prone, inclined to, resolved upon; also bowed, crooked.

To **BENU'M** } [*benyman*, *Sax.*] to render numb.

To **BENU'MB** } a being benumbed.

BE'ORN [*Beorn*, *Sax.* a Prince or other chief man] it is a poetical word, and from it proceeds *Beorned* chief in counsel, *Beornod* a princely mind.

BEPI'ST [of be and pissen, *Dan.*] wetted with piss.

To **BEQUE'ATH** [of be and cgepan, *Sax.* to say] to give or leave by last will or testament; or by word of mouth only.

BEQUEATHMENT, a legacy.

BEQUE'ST [in *Law*] a legacy.

BERBERIS [with *Botanists*] the Barberry-tree.

BERCA'RIA } [*in Old Writings*] a sheep-fold, sheep-

BERCE'RIA } pen or any sort of inclosure for keeping sheep.

To **BERE'AVE** [*bepeayan*, *Sax.*] to deprive or rob one of a thing; to take from one.

BERE'AVEMENT A deprivation, or being bereav'd or strip of any thing.

BERG } [of *berg*, G. with the ancient *Phrygians* *berg*,

BORG } according to Mr. Baxter] signifies a castle of

BURG } a city or a mountain fortified with a castle, a

BYRG } city, any place of habitation, a seat.

BERENICES hair [*Astron.*] a constellation call'd *comæ Berenices* in the northern hemisphere consisting of stars near the lion's tail.

BERGAMOT, a sort of essence drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting the lemon-tree on a Bergamot-pear.

BERGHMOTH [of *berg* a mountain and *mote* a meeting, *Sax.*] a court vulgarly call'd *Barmote*, held on a hill for deciding controversies betwixt the *Derbyshire* miners.

BE'RIA } [*Old L. Records*] a flat, wide plain or heath;

BE'REA } and from hence several large Meadows or open Grounds are still called *Beries* or *Berfields*. Hence the terminations of many Names, as *Thornbery* or *Bury*.

BE'RLIN, a sort of travelling carriage, chair, chariot, &c. such as is used in *Berlin* in *Prussia*.

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a small Space of ground four or five foot wide left without, between the foot of the rampart and side of the moat, to receive the earth that rolls down from thence, and to hinder it from falling into the Moat, the same as *Foreland*, *pas de Souris*, *Relais*, and *Retraite*.

BE'RNARD's College [in *Oxford*] a College rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, afterwards named *St. John the Baptist's*.

BERNARDINES [of *Bernard* a *Cistercian* Monk] a certain religious order among the *Romans*.

BE'RRY [by *Botanists*] is defined to be a small fruit, containing one or more Seeds, in a soft Pulp, as in the *Elder*, *Holly*, &c.

BERRY, the same as *Borough*.

BE'RITHATCH, Litter for Horses.

BERRYIN-Head, a threshing floor.

BE'RSA [O. Rec.] a limit, bound, or compass.

BERSA'RE [O. Rec.] to shoot, *Tent*.

BERSA'TRIX [prob. q. d. *Versatrix*] one who rocks young children in the cradle, O. Records.

BERSELETTA [O. Rec.] a hound, or hunting-dog.

BERTH } [with *Mariners*] convenient sea-room to moor

BIRTH } a ship, that it may ride safely at anchor.

BERTHINSECK } [*Scotch Law*] a Privilege that a Man

BE'RDINSECK } shall not be hanged for stealing a sheep or calf that he can carry away in a sack.

BE'RTON [*barton*, *Sax.*] a great Farm, also a great barn for barley.

BERTONARII, farmers or tenants of *Bertons*.

BE'RTYING a ship [*Sea language*] the raising up of the sides of it.

BERWICA [*Dooms-day-book*] a village.

BERU'LIANS, *Hereticks* in the 12th century, who affirmed that all human Souls were created in the beginning of the world.

BE'RYL [*Sapimus*, Gr.] a precious stone of a faint green colour.

BES } [with the *Romans*] the weight of 8 ounces,
BESSIS } being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the *as* or pound; also a *Roman*
 long measure the 8th part of an acre, divided into 12 parts, *L.*

BESA'ILE [of *bisayul*, *F.* one's grandfather's grandfather] a writ for an heir, whose grandfather dying possessed of lands or tenements in fee-simple, a stranger abates and enters upon the premises, to keep out the said heir.

BE'SANTS } [of *Byzantium*, i. e. *Constantinople*,
BESANTINES } where coined] an ancient gold coin, of long time out of use, and the value unknown.

BESCA [Old *Lat. Rec.*] a spade or shovel, as *una besca terra*, i. e. a piece of land turned up with a spade, *L.*

To **BESSE'CH** [ycan or geyecan, *Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly entreat.

To **BESSEM** [probably of *heztemen*, *Teut.*] to become, to appear fit.

To **BESSE'T** [beyittan, *Sax.*] to encompass, to surround.

To **BESHI'TE** [be and yci'tan *Sax.*] to be foul with dung or ordure.

To **BESHRE'W** [probably of *beschreyen*, *Teut.* to incant] to curse or use imprecations.

BESHRE'W your heart, i. e. ill luck attend you.

BESI'DE [of be and yie, *Sax.*] on the side or near to.

BESI'DES [of be and yie, *Sax.*] over and above, more than.

To **BESMO'AK** [of be and ymacian, *Sax.*] to make smoaky or smoked.

BESI'DERY, a kind of baking-pear.

To **BESIE'GE** [of be and assieger, *F.*] to invest or surround a city, &c. with military forces, ammunition, &c.

BESIE'GED [in *Astrology*] a planet is by them said so to be when placed between the bodies of the two malevolent, ill-boding planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

BESPO'KE [of be and ipecan, *Sax.*] spoken for; also enchanted.

To **BESMEA'R** [of be and ymenan, *Sax.*] to daub or smear over.

To **BESMU'T** [beymitan, *Sax.*] to daub or smear over with smut.

To **BESO'T** [of be and yot, *Sax.*] to render or make foolish, stupid, &c.

To **BESPA'TTER** [of be and ypa'can, *Sax.*] to dash or dash with dirt, to defame or slander.

To **BESPAU'L** [be and spayen, *Teut.*] to spit about or make filthy by spitting.

To **BESPE'AK** [of be and ypa'can, *Sax.*] to speak for something; to give order for is to be made; also to incant.

To **BESPI'T** [of be and ypitan, *Sax.*] to spit upon.

To **BESPO'T** [probably of be and ipot, *Teut.* ignominy] to cause spots on &c.

To **BESPRINKLE** [probably of be and sprenken, *Teut.*] to sprinkle upon.

To **BESPU'TTER** [of be and sputtare, *L.*] to spit or flit spittle upon.

BE'TE'AD, beser, born hard upon.

BEST [beyt, *Sax.*] the choicest, the most excellent or valuable.

BE'STIAL [*bestialis*, *L.*] pertaining to a beast, beastly, brutish.

BESTAIL [*Fr. i. Term*] all kinds of beasts or cattle.

BESTIAL signs [with *Astrologers*] are signs of the *Zodiac* called *Aries*, *Leo*, *Taurus*, *Capricornus*, and *Sagittarius*; because they are on globes represented by four footed beasts.

BE'TIA'LITY } [*bestialitas*] the copulation of a
BEA'TILINESS } man or woman with a beast; also
 beastly quality, filthiness.

BESTIA'RIL [among the *Romans*] those men who combat with wild beasts.

To **BESTI'R** [of be and ytippan, *Sax.*] to move about briskly, to labour strenuously.

To **BESTO'W** [of be and yto'p *Sax.* a place] to give, to lay out.

To **BESTRE'W** [of ytrepan, *Sax.*] to strew, to scatter about.

To **BESTRI'DE** [of be and ytræden, *Sax.*] to get astride upon a horse, &c.

To **BET** [betton, *Teut.*] to lay wagers when gamblers are at play, in favour of one side against the other.

BE'TA [βῆτα B. β. Gr.] the second letter of the *Greek* alphabet; also the herb beet.

To **BETA'KE** [betæcan, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to.

To **BETHINK** [bedencan, *Sax.*] to recall to mind.

BETHOUGHT [of bedencan, *Sax.*] did call to mind.

BE'THEMITE [of *Bethlehem* of בֵּית לֶחֶם, the

house of bread, *Heb.*] certain friars who wore the figure of a star on their backs.

BETIMES [of be and tima, *Sax.*] early, soon, in season.

BETLE } an *Indian* plant called water-pepper.

BE'TRE } an *Indian* plant called water-pepper.

BETONY [*betonica*, *L.*] a medicinal herb.

To **BETO'KEN** [of be and tacnian, *Sax.* or beteecken, *Teut.*] to shew by tokens or signs.

To **BETRAY** [betrager, *Dan.*] to be false, to deliver up treacherously; to discover or disclose.

To **BETROTH** [probably of betromen, *Dutch*, or be and troth] to give one party to another by a solemn matrimonial contract; to make sure, or promise in marriage.

BE'TTEE [probably, *q. d. Betty*] an instrument made use of by house-breakers to break open doors and windows.

BETTER [better, *Sax.*] more good, excellent, advantageous, convenient, &c.

BE'TULA [with *Botanists*] the birch-tree, *L.*

BETWEEN [betpynan, *Sax.*] in the middle.

BE'TULA [*Botany*] the birch-tree, *L.*

BE'VEL [with *Architects*] an instrument for adjusting angles.

BE'VEL [with *Masons*, *Joiners*, &c.] a kind of square, one leg whereof is frequently crooked according to the sweep or arch of a vault.

BEVEL angle, signifies any angle that is neither 90 nor 45 degrees.

BEVEL [in *Heraldry*] signifies broken or opening like a carpenter's rule, as in the Escutcheon annexed. As he bears *argent* a chief *Beville* vert by the name of *Beverlis*.



BE'VER [probably of *Bevere*, *Ital.* to drink] small collation betwixt dinner and supper; also the visor or sight of an head-piece.

BE'VERAGE [*Beveraggio*, *Ital.* *Beverage*, *Old Fr.*] a mingled drink.

To **pay BEVERAGE** [*pbrase*] to give a treat of wine, drink, &c. upon wearing a new suit of cloths.

BEVERCHE [*old Rec.*] customary services done at the bidding of the lord by his inferior tenants.

BEVY of *Roe Bucks* [with *Hunters*] a herd of them.

BE'VY grease, the fat of a *Roe Buck*.

BEVY of *Partridges* [with *Fowlers*] 3 in a flock.

BEVY of *Quails* [*Fowling*] a flock or brood of them. Hence,

BEVY [in a *Metaphorical sense*] is a knot or company of persons, as a *bevy* of *gossips*, of *knaves*, &c.

To **BEWILDER** [of be and pil-epneyje, *Sax.* a wildness] to scare, to affright, to put into confusion.

To **BEWAIL** [of be and pail of panian, *Sax.*] to lament for.

BEWITS [with *Falconers*] pieces of a leather made broadish, to which the hawk's bells are fastened, and buttoned on their legs.

To **BEWITCH** [of be and picce, *Sax.*] enchanted, &c.

To **BEWRA'Y** [of beppegan, *Sax.*] to discover, reveal, has a secret; also to be foul with ordure.

BEYOND [of bigconan, *Sax.*] farther.

BEY, a governor of a maritime town or country in the *Turkish Empire*.

BEZOAR, a medicinal stone brought from both the *East* and *West Indies*, accounted a sovereign counter-poison, and an excellent cheerer of the heart: it is found mingled with the dung of an animal called *Parau* of the goat kind.

BEZANTLER [in *Blazonry*] signifies the second branch of a horn of a hart or buck, that shoots out from the beam, or main horn, being next above the antler.

BEZANTS } [in *Heraldry*] are round and flat pieces of
BE'SANTS } bullion without impress. In form as the

figure annexed, and represent the current coin of *Byzantium*, now called *Constantinople*. These are introduced in coat armour [as is supposed] by those who were in the holy war; but since they shew the rise of honest treasurers, receivers of the customs, &c. they are always of metal, and when blazon'd (according to the custom of foreign heralds) ought to be expressly said to be *Or* or *Argent*, tho' with us they are always of gold; but foreigners have them of silver also.



BEZANTY [in *Heraldry*] a cross *Bezanty*, is a cross made of Bezants.

BE'ZEL } the upper-part of the Collet of a ring, which

BE'ZIL } encompasses and fastens the stone in it.

BEZES'TAN

BEZE'STAN [among the *Turks* and *Perfians*] a baffle or exchange.

Oriental BEZOAR, is that which comes from several parts of the *East-Indies*.

Occidental BEZOAR, is what is brought from the *West-Indies* from *Peru*, and is found in the belly of several animals peculiar to that country.

German BEZOAR, is found in the stomach of some cows, especially in the *Chamois* and *Isard*. Some weigh 18 ounces, but is not of much esteem in medicine.

BEZOAR animale [with *Chymists*] the livers and hearts of vipers dried in the sun and pulveriz'd.

BEZOAR minerale [with *Chym.*] a preparation of butter of antimony fixt by spirit of nitre, and pulverized.

BEZOA'RDICK { *remedies* [in *medicine*] cordial remedies,

BEZOA'RTICK } or antidotes against poison or infectious distempers.

BEZOA'RDICUM joviale [*Medicine*] Bezoar of *Jupiter*; a regulus made by melting of 3 ounces of regulus of antimony, and 2 of block-tin, which being reduced to a powder, and fixed with corrosive sublimate and distilled off in a kind of butter; this butter is afterwards dissolved in spirit of nitre, and the solution is distilled 3 times till the Bezoar remain at the bottom.

BEZOARDICUM lunale [*Chym.*] or Bezoar of the moon, is made by mixing 8 ounces of rectified butter of antimony, and one of fine silver, which is dissolved by pouring it in fresh and fresh on spirit of nitre, till the ebullition ceases, after which the spirit is drawn off, and the Bezoar is powdered, washed and mingled with spirits of wine till it grows insipid. *

BEZOARDICUM martiale [*Chym.*] a solution of *Crocus Martis*, made by a reverberation in butter of antimony, and then spirit of nitre is poured on it, and the further procedure is that of other bezoardick preparations.

BIA'NGULATED [*biangulatus*, L.] two-cornered.

BIA'NGULOUS [*biangulus*, L.] having two corners.

BIA'RCH [*biarchus*, L. of *βιαρχος*, of *βίος* life and *ἀρχή* to supply] a caterer, who provides victuals, a sutler.

BIA'RCHY [*biarchia*, L. of *βιαρχία*, Gr.] the office of a caterer, &c.

To **BE'ZZLE** [*q. d.* to baffle] to tipple, to guzzle, to drink hard.

BI'AS [*bias*, F.] a weight fixed on one side of a playing bowl, turning the course of the bowl that way to which the bias inclines; a bent, an inclination of mind.

To **BI'AS** [*biaser*, F.] to set a bias upon, to incline or prepossess a person.

BIATHA'NATOI [of *βία* violence, and *θάνατος* death] persons taken away by a violent death.

To **BIB** [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or sip often.

BIB [probably of *bibere*, L.] a garment of linen for the breast of a child.

BIBA'CITY, [*bibacitas*, L.] great or hard drinking.

BIBA'CIOUS [*bibax*, L.] much given to drinking.

BI'BBER [*biberon*, F. *Bibe*, L.] a toper of liquors.

BIBERO'T, minced meat, of the breasts of partridges and fat pullers, &c.

BIBESY [*bibesia*, L.] a too earnest desire after drink.

BI'BITORY muscle [with *Anat.*] a muscle that draws the eye down towards the cup.

BI'BLE [of *βιβλος*, Gr. i. e. a book] the collection of the books of the *Old* and *New Testament*, so called by way of eminency.

The first translation of the books of the *Old Testament* was out of the *Hebrew* into the *Greek*, by the 72 interpreters, and thence is called the *Septuagint*, and from the *Septuagint* it was translated into *Latin*, which is called the old *Latin Version*.

The *Latins* have various modern versions; but 2 that are ancient as that which is called the *Italick*, and that of *St. Jerome*, which is called the *Vulgar*; because it was confirmed by the council of *Trent* for vulgar use.

The Bible was translated into the *English Saxon* tongue about the year 940, and was first translated into *English* by *William Tindal*, in the 21st year of the reign of *Henry VIII.* and then printed.

It was again translated in the reign of king *James I.* about the year 1603, the division of the Bible into chapters was in the year 1252.

BIBLIOGRAPHER [*βιβλιόγραφος* of *βιβλος* a book, and *γράφω*, Gr. to write] a writer of books, a copist.

B.BLIOPO'LIST [*βιβλιοπωλής* of *βιβλος* and *πωλήω*, Gr. to sell] a bookseller.

BIBLIOTA'PHIST or [*bibliotaphus*, L. of *βιβλιόταφος*

or *βιβλος* a book and *τάφος* a sepulchre, Gr.] an hider or burier of books.

BIBLIOTHE'CA [*βιβλιοθήκη*, Gr. of *βιβλος* and *θήκη* a repository] a place where books are kept, a library, a study; also the books themselves, L.

BIBLIO'THECAL [*bibliothecalis*, L.] of, or belonging to a library.

BIBLIO'THECARY [*bibliothecarius*, L.] a library-keeper.

BIBO'SE [*bibosus*, L.] much given to drink.

BI'BULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] given to bibbing or drinking much or often; sucking up, as a sponge, the sea sand, &c.

BICAPSULA'RIS ? [with *Bot.*] a plant is said to be so,

BICAPSULA'TUS } whose seed vessel is divided into two parts, as in *verbascum*, *mullein*, *scrophularia*, *figwort*, *euphrasia*, *eye-bright*, &c. L.

BICE, a sort of painting colour, either green or blue.

BI'CEPS [with *Anat.*] a muscle of the elbow so named, because it has two heads, the outmost or first arising from the upper part of the brink of the *acetabulum scapulae*, the latter at the end of the *processus coracoides scapulae*, and being both united, make a large fleshy belly, and are inserted to the tubercle at the upper head of the bone *Radius*.

BI'CEPS femoris [*Anat.*] a muscle of the leg, which also has two heads, of which the upper and longest has its rise from a knob of the *os ischium*, and the other from the *linea aspera* of the *os femoris*, immediately beneath the end of the *gluteus maximus*; these being united go on to the outward appendix of the thigh bone, and are implanted to the upper apophysis of the *fibula*.

BICI'PITAL [of *biceps*, L. two-headed] having or pertaining to that which has two heads.

To **BI'CKER** [probably of *bicre*, C. *Brit.*] to tilt, to skirmish; also to wrangle, to quarrel, &c.

BICO'RNE, the bone of the tongue called also *hyoides*.

BICO'RNOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two horns forked.

BICO'RPOREAL [of *bis* and *corporalis*, L.] having 2 bodies.

BICO'RPOREAL signs [in *Astrology*] such signs of the *Zodiack* that have double bodies.

To **BID** [*beodan*, Sax.] to command, to invite.

To **BID money for any goods**, &c. [of *biðan*, Sax.] to offer money.

BI'DALE, an invitation of friends to drink at the house of a poor man, and there to contribute charity.

BIDDING of the beads, a charge or warning anciently given by parish priests to their parishioners, at some particular prayers, for the soul of some deceased friend.

To **BID a boon**, to make a request.

BI'E'NNIAL [*biennis*, L.] that is of two years continuance, two years old.

BI'ER ? [bere, Teut. *bierre*, F.] a wooden frame to

BEE'R } carry a dead body upon to burial.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two ways.

BIFI'DUS ? [with *Botanists*] a leaf, &c. of a plant is

BIFIDA } so called when it is cut or divided into

BIFIDUM } two parts, L.

BIFO'LIUM [with *Botanists*] the herb twoblade, L.

BI'FEROUS [*biferus*, L.] bearing double; also bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FIDATED [*bifidatus*, L.] cut or cleft into two parts, cloven into two parts.

BIFO'RMED [*biformis*, L.] having two forms or shapes.

BIFO'ROUS [*biforis*, L.] that has double doors.

BIFU'RATED [*bifurcus*, L.] having two forks or prongs.

BIG [*buce*, Sax. a belly, bug, Du.] great, large.

BI'GA [*old Rec.*] a cart with 2 wheels, L.

BI'GAMY [of *bis*, L. twice, and *γάμος*, Gr. marriage] the having two husbands, or two wives at the same time.

BI'GAMIST [*bigamus*, L.] one that hath two wives or husbands at the same time.

BI'GENOUS [*bigens* and *bigenus*, L.] born of parents of 2 different nations; also of parents of different kinds.

BIGAMY [in *Com. Law*] an impediment that hinders a man from being a clerk, on account that he has been twice married.

BIEAT, an ancient *Roman* coin stamped with the figure of a chariot drawn by 2 horses abreast, in value equal to the *Denarius*, or seven pence half-penny *English* money.

BIGGE, a pap or teat, O.

BIGARRA'DE, a kind of great orange, F.

BI'GGIN, a sort of linnen coif or cap for a young child.

BIGHT ? [*Sea word*] any turn or part of a cable or rope

BITE } that lies compassing or rolled up.

To **hold by the BIGHT** [*Sea phrase*] is to hold by that part of the rope that is coiled or rolled up.

BIGHT ? of an horse, is the inward bent of the chamber, and also the bent of the fore-knee.
BOUGHT } brel, and also the bent of the fore-knee.
BI'GOT [*bigot*, F. probably of G. *bey* and *gott*, Germ. or by God Engl.] a person who stiffly adheres to a party or prince.

BI'GOT [in Religion] a superstitious person, one whose devotion is over-strained, a zealot.

BIGO'TTED, become a bigot, zealously and obstinately adhering to a party or principle in religion.

BI'GOTTISM, a stiff adherence to a party or opinion, though without or against reason.

BIJU'GOUS [*bijugus*, L.] yoked or coupled together.

BIJUGUS } [with Botanists] a plant is so called, when

BIJUGA } two leaves are joined to the same stalk at

BIJUGUM } the same place over against one another, the mint, the *Lychnis*, &c.

BILA'NCIIS deferendis, a writ directing the corporation to carry weights to a particular haven, to weigh the wool that a person has licence to export, L.

BI'LANDER, see *Belandre*.

BILA'RIOUS ductus [with Anat.] a channel with which the *ductus cysticus* makes the *ductus communis choledochus*, which passes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *duodenum*, or beginning of the *jejunum*: it is called also *ductus hepaticus*, L.

BI'LBERRIES, the fruit of a small, creeping bush, about the bigness of *Juniper-berries*, but of a purple colour, and sharp though sweetish taste.

BI'LBOS [*Sea word*] a sort of punishment at sea, by laying the offender in irons, or putting him in a sort of stocks.

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. of *Bilis*, L.] the gall or choler; an humour of the body partly sulphureous, and partly saline, which is separated from the blood of animals in the liver, and is received into and discharged by 2 vessels or passages, viz. the gall-bladder, and the *porus biliaris*.

BILGE } [with Mariners] the bottom of the floor of

BI'LLAGE } a ship.

BILGE Pump, the same as *Burr pump*.

BILGE Water [*Sea Term*] that water which by reason of the breadth of the ship's bilge cannot come to the well in the hold of the ship.

BI'LGED } [with Mariners] a ship is said to be bilged,

BU'LGED } when she has struck off some of her timber against a rock.

BILI'NGUIS [in Law] is used of a jury that is impannelled on a foreigner, of which part are *English*, and part those of his own country.

BILI'NGUO [*bilinguis*, L.] that can speak two languages; double-tongued, deceitful.

BILIS ATRA [with Physicians] black choler, or melancholy, L.

BI'LIOUS [*Biliosus*, L.] full of bile or choler.

To BILK [probably of *bilk*, Teut.] to disappoint or deceive, to gull, to bubble.

BILL [*Bill*, Sax.] a sort of edged tool for lopping of trees, &c. in hedging, &c. if short, called a hand bill; if long, an hedging bill.

BILL [in Law] a process or declaration, in writing that expresses the grievance or injury the plaintiff has suffered by the defendant, or some fault the person complained of has committed against some statute or law of the realm.

BILL of debt [in Commerce] is the same as a bond or writing obligatory; only being drawn in *English*, it is called a bill, but when in *Latin* a bond; or a bill is a single bond without any condition annexed; whereas a bond has a penalty and condition.

BILL [of Entry] in commerce, is a bill containing an account of goods entered at the custom house, both inward and outward.

BILL [of Exchange] a short note, ordering the payment of a certain sum of money in one place to any person appointed by the remitter in consideration of the like value paid to the drawer in another place.

BILL of Divorce, see *Divorce*.

BILL of Lading, a deed or instrument signed by the master of a ship, acknowledging the receipt of the merchants goods, and obliging himself to deliver the same in good condition, at the place to which they are consigned. Of these bills are three, one given to the merchant, one to the factor, and the other is kept by the master of the ship.

BILL of Parcels [with Tradesmen] a particular account of the quantities, sorts and prices of goods bought, given by the seller to the buyer.

BILL of Review, see *Review*.

BILL of Review, see *Review*.

BILL [in Parliament] a paper containing propositions offered to the houses to be passed by the king, and then presented to the king to pass into an act or law.

BILL [of Sale] is when a person having occasion for a sum of money, delivers goods as a security to the lender, to whom he gives this bill, empowering him to sell the goods in case the sum of money borrowed is not repaid with interest at the time appointed.

BILL [of Store] a sort of licence granted at the custom-house to merchants, to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for their voyage custom-free.

BILL [of Sufferance] a licence granted at the custom-house to a merchant, to give him a permission to trade from one *English* port to another.

BILLA vera [in Law] i.e. a true bill, signifies the indorsing or writing on the backside of a presentment by the grand jury, when they find the matter probably true, and deserving further consideration.

BI'LLAGE [*Sea Word*] the breadth of a ship's floor when she lies on ground.

BI'LLARD, an imperfect or bastard capon.

BILLEMENTS [i.e. *habillements*] Womens apparel, ornaments, &c.

BI'LLET [*billet*, Fr.] a stick or log of wood cut for fuel; also an ingot of gold or silver.

BILLET [*billette*, Fr.] a ticket for quartering of soldiers; also a letter or note folded up.

BI'LETS, little Islands.

BI'LLETS [in Heraldry] *Billettes*, F. *Guillim* is of opinion, that those represent *Billettes Doux*; but most authors take them for bricks, and say that many *English* families settled in France, bear them to denote their extraction from England, where so many bricks are made; but to this others object, that England has never been famous in the world for brick-making, and so it might as well suit many other countries as England. But *Columbiere* mentions *Briques* or bricks separated from *Billets*; and says, that the difference between them is, that *Briques* are drawn so, as to represent thickness, whereas the billets have only a flat superficies, which plainly intimates, that billets represent letters or folded papers, whether of love or otherwise.

BI'LLETTE [in Blazonry] signifies that the Escutcheon **BI'LLETTY** is all over strewn with billers, the number not ascertained; for if it be, the number must be expressed, and their position, and then the term *Billetty* is not used.

BILLETTY [in Heraldry] a bearing in form of a long square, billers were anciently of pieces of cloth of gold or silver longer than broad, placed at a distance by way of ornament on clothes, and afterwards translated to coat armour.



BI'LLETED [in Heraldry] charged with billers, as he bears *argent billette*, Fr. a cross ingraied, gules as in the escutcheon above.

BI'LLET Doux, a short love-letter sent by a gallant to his mistress, or a lover to his sweet-heart, and *e contra*.

To BILLET Soldiers, is to order them to be quartered in particular houses by billet or ticket.

BI'LLIARDS [of Billard, F. of *billa*, the bails made use of] a game played on an oblong table covered with cloth, with ivory balls, which are struck or driven with sticks made bending on purpose to drive the balls into holes, called hazards on the edge and corners of the table.

BI'LLITING [among hunters] the ordure or dung of a fox.

BI'LLON [in coinage] a sort of base metal either of gold or silver, in the mixture of which copper predominates.

BI'LLION [q. d. *bimillions* or millions twice] a term used by *Arithmeticians* in numeration, intimating that the word millions is twice mentioned as 6666666600.

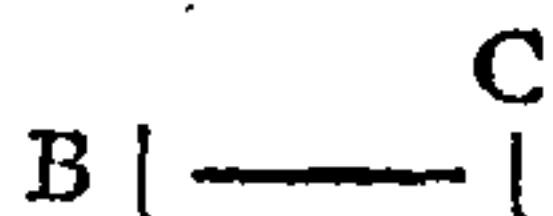
BI'LLOW [probably of *Wellen* to roar, or *Wllg*, Teut. a wave] a surge of the sea, a great rolling wave.

BIMA'RICAL } [*bimaris*, L.] of or pertaining to two

BIMA'RIAN } seas.

BIME'DIAL [with Mathematicians] is two medial lines as B C and C D commensurable only in power, containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole B D shall be irrational, and is called a first bimedial line.

BINA'RIOUS [*binarius*, L.] of or pertaining to two.
BI'NARY Arithmetick, an Arithmetick, in which, instead of the ten figures in the common Arithmetick, and the progression



gression from 10 to 10 only two figures are used, the two figures are 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by 2, as in common arithmetick by 10. Thus 1 is one, 10 2, 11 3, 100 4, &c.

BINARY Number, one composed of two Units.

BINARY Measure [in *Musick*] is a measure wherein you beat equally, or the time of rising is equal to that of falling.

BIND, a stalk of hops.

To BIND [bindan, *Sax.*] to tie up or together.

A BIND [of *Eels*] two hundred and fifty.

BIND WEED, an herb.

BI'NDING [with *Falconers*] is a tiring or when a hawk siezes.

BINDING Joists [in *Architecture*] joists in a floor into which the trimmers of stair-cases, and chimney-walls are framed.

BINN [binne, *Sax.*] a great chest to put corn, &c. in.

BINNA'RUM [Old Records] a stew or pond for the keeping or breeding of fish.

BI'NOCLE [q. d. *bini oculi*, a pair of eyes, *L.*] in *Opticks*, a double telescope, i. e. consisting of two tubes joined together, by which a remote object may be view'd with both eyes at once.

BINO'MIAL Root [in the *Mathematicks*] is a root composed of two parts joyned by the sign $+$: Thus $x + y$ or $a + b$, or $3 + 4$ is a *Binomial* root, consisting of the sum of two quantities: If it has three parts as $x + y + z$, it is called a *Trinomial*, and any root consisting of more than three parts is called a *Multinomial*.

BINO'MINOUS [binominis, *L.*] that hath two names.

BIO'GRAPHER [of *Bio* life, and *grapheo* to describe, *Gr.*] one who writes the lives of eminent persons.

BIO'GRAPHY, the writing of the lives of persons.

BIOLY'CHNIUM [of *Bio* life, and *λυχνος* a candle, *Gr.*] the vital flame, natural heat or life of animals, particularly that which is communicated to a child in the womb.

BIO'VAC [in the *Art of War*] an extraordinary guard

BIHO'VAC kept by the whole army when it is drawn out every evening from their tents or huts, either at a siege, or lying before an enemy; and they continue all night under arms before the lines or camp to prevent a surprize.

To raise the BIOVAC [*Milit. Term*] is to order the army to return to their tents some time after break of day.

BI'PAROUS [*biparus*, *L.*] that hath brought forth twice.

BIPARTIENT [with *Arithmeticians*] a number which divides another equally into two parts, leaving no remainder; so 4 to 8, 6 to 12, 8 to 16 are bipartients.

BIPARTITE [*bipartitus*, *L.*] divided into two Parts

BIPARTITION, a dividing into two parts, *L.*

BIPATENT [*bipatens*, *L.*] lying open on both sides.

BIPE'DAL [of *bipedalis*, *L.*] of two foot long, wide, &c.

BIPEDA'LITY [*bipedalitas*, *L.*] of two foot length.

BIPEDA'NEOUS [*bipedaneus*, *L.*] two foot thick, deep or hollow within the ground.

BIPINE'LLA [with *Botanists*] Saxifrage or Pimpernel, *L.*

BIPLI'CITY [*biplicitas*, *L.*] doubleness.

BIPU'NTUAL [*bipunctualis*, *L.*] of two points.

BIQUA'DRATE, i. e. a double quadrate or square.

BIQUA'DRATE [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] the fourth

BIQUADRA'TICK power arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself; so 9 the square of 3 being multiplied by itself produces the biquadrate 81.

BIQUIN'TILE [with *Astronomers*] one of the new aspects so called because it consists of two fifths of the whole circle, or 144 degrees.

BIRCH [birce, *Sax.*] a tree well known with us.

BIRD [probably of *bipedan*, *Sax.* to breed] a fowl small or large.

BIRD'S Eye, Foot, Tongue, Nest, so many different kinds of herbs.

BIRGA'NDER, a kind of wild goose.

BIRTH [beorpe, *Sax.*] a being born, extraction, descent.

BIRTH [*Sea Term*] convenient sea room for ships at anchor, or a fit distance for ships under sail to keep clear, so as not to fall foul on one another.

The BIRTH of a Mess [on *Shipboard*] the proper place for a mess to put their chests in.

BIRTH-Wort, an herb.

BI'RTHING [with *Ship Builders*] is said of ships when sides are raised or brought up.

BI'RTHRIGHT [of *beorpe*, and *niht*, *Sax.*] the honour or estate belonging to the first-born or prior in birth.

BI'RE'TTUS, the cap or coif of a judge or serjeant at law, *L.*

BI'scot [q. d. *double Scot*] a fine of two pence for every perch of land, to be paid on default of repairing banks, ditches, &c.

BISCOTIN [*Confect.*] a confection made of fine flower, powder'd sugar, marmalade, the whites of eggs, &c.

To BI'scot [of *bis* and *secare*, *L.*] to cut into

To BI'ssect two.

BI'sECTION, a cutting into two equal parts, *L.*

BI'sEGMENT [in *Geometry*] one of the parts of any integer divided into two equal parts.

BI'sHOP [biſcop, *Sax.* of *ἐπίσκοπος*, *Gr.*] a chief officer of the church who has the charge of a diocese.

Suffragan BISHOP one who has the title and stile of a

Titular BISHOP bishop, and is consecrated by the archbishop of the province to execute such power, jurisdiction and authority, and to receive such profits, as are specify'd in his commission.

BI'sHOPRICK [of *biſcop* and *ric* a kingdom, *Sax.*] the province or jurisdiction of a bishop.

BI'sHOP'S Leaves, an herb.

BI'sHOP'S Wort, the plant called also *Catharine's flower*.

BISI'LIQUUS [with *Botanists*] plants are so called,

BISI'LIQUA whose seed is contained in two di-

BISI'LIQUUM stant pods succeeding one flower, as in *Apocinum* Dogs-bane, *Pervinca* Periwinkle, &c.

BISK [bisque, *F.*] odds at tennis-play, a stroke al-

BISQUE low'd as gained to the weakest player, to render both parties equal.

BI'sQUET [probably of *bis* twice, and *coctus* baked] a sort of hard baked bread or cake.

BI'sKET [with *Confectioners*] a composition of fine

BI'sQUET flower, eggs, sugar, &c.

BI'sMUTH, a mineral body half metallick, composed of the first matter of tin, while yet imperfect, and found in tin mines, called also tin glass; used by pewterers to beautify their work.

To BISSect, see *Bisect*.

BISSE'XTILE [*bissextilis*, of *bis* twice, and *sextilis* of

sextus, *L.* the sixth] Leap-year which happens every fourth year, so called, because among the ancient *Romans*, the sixth of the calends of *March*, or twenty-fourth of *February*, was twice counted. And thence once in every four years a day is added to make up the six hours, by which the course of the sun annually exceeds the number of 365 days; this day is inserted after the 24th of *February*.

BI'sTER [with *Painters*, &c.] a colour made of the

BI'sTRE foot of chimneys boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, to wash their designs.

BI'sTORT [with *Botanists*] the herb Snake-weed, *Ad-*

der's-wort, *English* Serpentry, *Osterich* or *Pastions*.

BI'sUS, or *Paris Bisius* [ancient *Deeds*] a brown loaf, or

BI'sUS brown bread, *L.*

BI'sULCOUS [*bisulcus*, *L.*] cloven-footed, forked.

BIT [bitole, *Sax.*] the bridle of an horse.

BIT, a little piece of any thing.

To BITE [bitan, *Sax.*] to press with the teeth.

A BITE, an hurt made by the teeth; also a quantity bitten off at once; also a cheat, a tricker; also a sharpening trick, &c.

BITT, a piece of silver in *Barbadoes* current at seven pence halfpenny.

BI'TINGNESS [of *bitan*, *Sax.*] sharpness of taste or pungency of words, &c.

BIT-MOUTH [with *Horsemen*] a piece of iron forged in order to be put into a horse's mouth, to keep him in sub-

BITT [with *Horsemen*] in general signifies the whole machine of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb,

the sevil holes, the tranchetil, and the cross chains; sometimes it is used only for the bitmouth in particular.

BI'TTACLE [in a *Ship*] a frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed.

BITTER [biten, *Sax.*] of an unpleasant taste; also

BITTERNESS [of *biten* and *neſſe*, *Sax.*] a particular

favour or sensation, supposed to result from this, viz. that

all the particles of the bitter body are broken, blunted and

diminished, so that none of them remain long and rigid;

which notion is confirmed by this experiment, that foods

being burnt, and their particles much comminuted and broken by the fire, become bitter.

BITTER Sweet, the herb *Night-shade*.

BITTER End [of a *Cable*] that part which is round about

the bits when the ship lies at anchor.

BITTS [in a *Ship*] two main-pieces of timber that stand pillar-wise behind the manger in the loof of the ship, which

which serve to belay or fasten the cable, when the ship rides at anchor.

BITTERN [*butor*, F. of *buto*, L.] a fowl that frequents lakes and fens, a kind of heron.

BITTERN [in the *Salt Works*] a certain liquor which remains at the top after the last has sunk to the bottom, and after it has stood to cool twelve Hours after boiling.

BITUMEN, an inflammable matter fat and unctuous, which Naturalists distinguish into three sorts, hard, soft, and liquid or oily; some bitumens are fossils, others are found floating on lakes, and others spring out of the earth like fountains, one kind of it is a sort of slime, clammy like pitch, and smelling something like brimstone. The Ancients used it instead of mortar for building, and also instead of oil for lamps.

BITUMEN Judaicum, see *Asphaltos*.

BITUMINOUS [*bituminosus*, L.] pertaining to, or partaking of the quality or nature of bitumen.

BIVALVE [*bivalvis*, L.] a term used of sea-fishes that have two shells.

BIVALVE [with *Botanists*] seed-cods of those plants which open all their whole length to discharge their seeds, as Peas, Beans, &c.

BIVULVULAR, being bivalved, having two valves.

BIVENTER [with *Anatomists*] the sixth muscle of the jaw, and last of those that serve to open it; it is called Biventer on account of its having as it were two bellies for its two extremities, and a tendon in the middle.

BIX-WORT, an herb.

To BLAB [prob. of *blapperen*, *Teut.*] to tell or discover any thing that ought to be concealed.

BLACK [*blac*, *Sax.*] a colour.

BLACK is somewhat opaque and porous, which imbibing all the light falling on it reflects none, and for that reason exhibits no colour.

BLACKNESS [*blacnyye*, *Sax.*] seems to arise from such a peculiar texture and situation of the superficial parts of any black body, that doth as it were deaden and absorb the light falling upon it, and reflects none or very little of it outwards to the eye.

BLACK BIRD, a bird well known.

BLACK BOOK, a certain book kept in the Court of Exchequer.

BLACK Berries [*blæce-bepian*, *Sax.*] the berries of the black thorn.

BLACK MAIL, a link of mail or small pieces of money; also rents anciently paid in provisions of corn or flesh.

BLACK MAIL [in the *Northern Counties*] a certain payment of rent in corn, cattle or money, to some persons in power, who dwell upon the borders, in alliance with most troopers or known robbers, to be protected from their ravages.

BLACK Monday, *Easter Monday* in the year 1359, when hail-stones kill'd both men and horses in the army of our K. Edward III. in *France*.

BLACK Sulphur [with *Chymists*] is expressed by this Character. $\frac{\pm}{\circ \mid \circ}$

BLACK Rod, the usher who belongs to the order of the Garter, so named from a black rod with a golden lion on the top, which he carries in his hand. He attends on the king's chamber, and the house of lords in parliament; and all noblemen, who are called in question for any crime are committed to his charge.

To BLACKEN [of *blacian*, *Sax.*] to make or grow black; to scandalize, &c.

BLACK-SMITH [of *blac* and *smið*, *Sax.*] a worker in iron.

BLACKS, a nation of people, also called negroes from the colour of their skin.

BLADARIUS [*O. Rec.*] a corn-chandler or meal-monger.

BLADDER [*blæð*, of *blapan*, *Sax.* to blow] a skinny substance which receives the urine of animals, to keep it and discharge it, as nature, &c. requires.

BLADDER Nut, a plant bearing leaves like elder flowers, and after them bladders of a greenish colour containing one small nut.

BLADE [*blæð*, *Sax.* a leaf] the cutting part of a sword or knife; also a blade of corn.

BLADE [*blæð*, *Sax.*] a leaf with *Botanists*, the first sprout of a plant that comes out of the ground, so long as it is easy to be cropped.

BLADE, a bravo, an hector; also a spruce fellow, a beau.

To BLADE it, to go flaunting or vapouring.

BLADIER [*Old Law*] an engrosser of corn.

BLÆ'SUS [*βλαυσος*, *Gr.*] a particular kind of distortion of the feet, much the same as *Valgus*, L. *Anat.*

BLAIN [*Blæn*, *Dn.* *blægene*, *Sax.*] with *Surgeons*, an

angry-puff somewhat resembling the small pox, but redder and much painfuller, and is one of the symptoms of the plague.

BLAIN [in *Cattle*] a distemper, being a bladder full of wind and water, rising from the root of the tongue, which grows large, and will at last stop the breath of the beast.

BLAKES, cow-dung dry'd for fuel.

To BLAME [*blamer*, F.] to find fault with.

BLAME, imputation, scandal, reproach, F.

BLAMEABLE [*blamable*, F.] that may be blamed, or is deserving of blame.

BLAMEABLENESS, the deserving blame.

BLAMELESSNESS, the not deserving blame.

BLANC Manger [*Cookery*] a sort of jelly made of calves' feet and other ingredients, with pounded almonds, &c.

To BLANCH [*blancher*, F.] to whiten or render white; to blanch almonds, is to take off the skins.

BLANCH [i. e. *white* or *fair*] a christian name of women.

A BLANCHER [*blanchisseur*, F.] a whitener.

BLANCHERS [of the *Mint*] workmen who anneal, boil, and cleanse the money.

BRA'NCHING [*blanchement*, F.] a whitening.

BLANCH-LYON [i. e. *white Lyon*] the title of one of our pursuivants at arms.

BLANDILOQUENCE [*blandiloquentia*, L.] a fair and flattering speech; courteous speech; compliment.

To BLANDISH [*blandire*, L.] to flatter or sooth up with fair speeches.

BLANDIMENT, [*blandimentum*, L.] a thing pleasantly done or spoken.

BLANDISHMENTS [*blandissement*, F.] alluring caresses, cajoles, wheedles.

BLANK [*blanc*, F.] pale, wan; also out of countenance.

BLANKNESS, paleness, &c. a being out of countenance or abashed.

A BLANK [*blanque*, F.] a void space left in writing; also a ticket in a lottery not entitling to any benefit.

BLANK [in the *Mint*] a piece of metal ready for coining.

BLANK Verses, Verses without rhimes.

BLANKET [*Blanchet*, F.] a covering, &c. for a bed, &c.

BLANKET [with *Printers*] a woollen cloth used to cause the letters to appear in proofs.

BLANQUET Pear, a sort of pear.

To BLARE [prob. of *Blaren*, *Dn.*] to swell or melt away as a candle.

BLAPSIGONIA [*βλαψιγονία*, *Gr.*] a disease in bees when they do not breed, or their young ones miscarry.

BLAPSE'CUA [of *βλάπτω*, *Gr.* to hurt] the *Cyanus* or blue-bottle, so named because it turns the edge of the mower's scythe.

BLAS, the motion of the stars, *Van Helmont*.

BLASE, see *Blaze*.

To BLASPHE'ME [*βλασφημῆν*, *Gr.*] to speak evil of good or holy things, to revile, to curse.

BLASPHEMATORINESS, blasphemousness.

BLASPHEMATORY ? [*blasphematoire*, F. *βλασφημῶν*,

BLASPHEMOUS S *Gr.*] pertaining to or full of blasphemy.

BLASPHE'MER [*blasphemateur*, F. *blasphémator*, L.] one who speaks blasphemy.

BLASPHEMY [*βλασφημία*, *Gr.*] an uttering of reproachful words tending to the dishonour of God, &c. vile, base language.

BLASPHEMOUSNESS [*blasphème*, F. *blasphémia*, L. *βλασφημία*, *Gr.*] blasphemy.

To BLAST [*blæſtan*, *Sax.* *blasten*, *Teut.*] to spoil or cause fruits to wither; also to disappoint a design or undertaking; also to spoil or marr any thing; also to wound or ruin a person's reputation.

BLAST [*blæſt*, *Sax.*] a puff off wind; also a blaze of fire.

BLASTED [of *blæſt*, *Sax.*] withered with the winds; marr'd, spoiled, destroy'd.

BLASTED Corn, corn that is poor and thin in the ear, having but little flour in it.

BLASTINGS, winds and frosts which immediately succeed rain, and are destructive to fruits.

BLATA BIZANTIA [of *Byzantium*, L. *Constantinople*, the place from whence brought] the upper part of a shell call'd by the *Latins* *Conchilium*: these shells are of different sizes, but the form of them universally, is that of the claw of a wild beast. It is used in physick.

BLATANT [prob. of *blato*, L. a babbler] bawling, railing, as a blatant expression or writing.

BLATTA'RIA [*Botany*] the herb Moth-Mullen, L.

A BLAZE [*blæſe*, *Sax.*] a light flame of fire; also a white in a horse's face.

To BLAZE [blæzian, Sax.] to flame or make a shining light; also to publish or spread abroad.

BLAZON [in *Heraldry*] is an obsolete word, and a certain author says signifies the blowing or winding of an horn, and is introduced into Heraldry from an ancient custom, that the Heralds (who were judges at jousts and tournaments) practised of winding an horn, when they explained and recorded the achievements of those knights that exercised, and by custom the word has obtained to signify description in Heraldry; for to blazon is to describe the things born in coat armour as they ought to be, with their proper significations and intendments.

BLAZONRY, signifies the same as *Blazon*, of which their most general rules are,

1. To name the metal or colour of the field, as *Or, Argent, Gules, Sable, &c.*

2. The manner of the division of the escutcheon by line, whether it be downright or bendwise, &c. and also the difference of the line, viz. *Indented, Ingrail'd, &c.*

3. The charge that is on the field.

4. Name the principal part of the field first, if there be more than one occupied by the charge.

5. Name the charge that is in the chief part of the field first, if there be more than one kind of charge in it.

6. Use no repetition of words in blazoning the same coat, especially these words, *of, or, and, with.*

7. There are three forms of *Blazon*.

1. By metals and colours for gentlemen, who have no title of dignity.

2. By precious stones for nobility, as dukes, earls, &c.

3. By planets, for emperors, kings and princes; however the *French*, from whom we had our Heraldry, and all other nations, reject this variety of forms, and use none but metals and colours for all degrees.

8. You must observe, that metal upon metal, and colour upon colour, is false Heraldry. Yet there is an exception to this rule, as in the arms of *Jerusalem*, which are *Argent, a Cross potent between four Crozlets Or*; being metal upon metal.

To BLEACH [prob. of *bletsen, Teut. blecken, Du. or æblecen, Sax.*] to whiten, to dry in the sun.

BLEAK [prob. of *bleeck, Du. cold*] chill or cold; also pale, wan.

A **BLEAK**, a little fish, called also a blay.

BLEAKNESS, coldness of the wind.

BLEAR-EY'D, having the external covering of the eyes red and turned outwards.

To BLEAT [blætan, Sax.] to cry like a sheep, &c.

BLEATING [of *blætan, Sax.*] the crying of sheep

A **BLEB**, a blister, a blain; also a bubble or bladder in the water.

BLECHNON [βλαχνον, Gr.] a kind of fern or brake; also wild penny-royal.

To BLEED [blædan, Sax.] to evacuate or lose blood; also to take away or let blood; also to yield; as the corn bleeds well, i. e. yields well in threshing.

BLEEDING [of *blædan, Sax.*] lending or letting out of blood.

BLEEDING CULL [among *Sharpers*] one who when he is once stuck, i. e. has lost some money in gaming, will not give over till he has lost all.

To BLEMISH [prob. of *blemir, F.*] to stain or spot; to wound or prejudice a person's reputation or good name.

A **BLEMISH** [prob. of *bleme, F.* pale] a stain or spot; a fault or disgrace, a reproach.

BLEMISH [with *Hunters*] a term used when the hounds or beagles having found where the chace has been, only make a proffer and return.

BLENCH [in the *Scotch Law*] as to hold Land in *Blench*. i. e. to hold it by the payment of a fugar-loaf, a couple of capons, a bever-hat, a rose or such like thing if demanded.

To BLEND [Blentan, Sax.] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND Water, a distemper incident to black cattle.

BLE'NNA [βλιννα, Gr.] thick snout which comes from the brain, and distils through the small holes of the nostrils or palate.

BLEPHA'RIDES [of βλεφαερον, Gr.] that part of the eye-lids where the hair grows, *Anat.*

BLE'PHARO [of βλεφαρος, Gr.] one who has great brows or eye-lids, beetle-brow'd.

BLE'PHARON [βλεφαερον, Gr.] an eye-lid.

BLEPHAROXISTUM [of βλεφαερον and ξύω to scrape off, Gr.] an instrument for pulling hairs out of the eye-lid.

BLE'RA [O. L. *Records*] pete or earth digged up and dry'd for fuel.

To BLESS [of *bleytian, Sax.*] to make happy, felicitate.

BLE'SSEDNESS [bleytian, Sax.] felicity, beatitude.

BLEW Mantle } a title peculiar to one of the pursuivants

BLUE Mantle } or marshals at arms.

BLEY'ME [with *Farriers*] a disease in horses, a kind of inflammation proceeding from bruised blood, between the sole and the bone of the foot.

BLIGHT } a disease incident to plants and affects them

A BLAST } variously, the whole plant sometimes, and at other times only the leaves.

BLIND [Blind, Sax. *Blind, Dan.*] deprived of sight.

BLIND Vessels [with *Chymists*] such as have no opening but on one side.

BLINDS [in *Fortification*] are bundles of osiers bound at both ends, and set up between two stakes; also branches of trees or pieces of wood laid across upon the trenches to bear up the bavins or hurdles laid upon earth, which serve to cover them, and sometimes canvas, and sometimes planks erected, to obstruct the enemy's prospect, *Fr.*

BLINDFOLD [of *Blind and yealban, Sax.*] having the eyes covered.

BLIND Cancer, see *Primitive Cancer*.

BLIND Nettle, an herb.

BLINDNESS [Blindneŷŷe, Sax.] want of sight, a privation of the sensation of sight, arising from a total deprivation of the organs of it, or an involuntary obstruction of their functions.

BLINKARD [of *blinker, Dan.*] one that winks or twinkles with his eyes.

To BLINK Beer [prob. of *Blinnan, Sax.*] to keep it unbroach'd till it is grown tart or sharp.

BLINKS [with *Hunters*] boughs torn from trees and cast overthwart the way where a deer is likely to pass, to stop his speed.

BLISS [Bliŷŷe of *Bliŷŷan, Sax.* to rejoice] gladness, joy, happiness.

BLISSFULNESS [of *Bliŷŷe and kull, Sax.*] happiness.

To BLISSON, to leap as a ram does upon an ewe.

BLISSOMING, the act of generation between a ram and an ewe.

BLISTER [blupster, Du.] a rising in the skin.

To BLISTER [blupster, Du.] to raise blisters.

BLITES, a kind of beet, an herb that has scarce any taste or scent.

BLITH [Bliŷe, Sax.] yielding milk; also pleasant, jocund, merry.

BLITHNESS } [of *bliŷeneŷŷe, Sax.*] a being very

BLITHSOMNESS } pleasant or merry.

BLITHLY [of *be and liŷ, Sax.* life] briskly, readily, fast, apace.

BLOACH, a pustule, wheal or small swelling.

BLOCK [block, Teut.] the stump or stem of a tree.

BLOCKS [of a *Ship*] are a kind of wooden pulleys having shivers in them, i. e. little wheels fixed with a cock and a pin, on which running ropes go.

BLOCK, a piece of marble as it comes out of the quarry.

BLOCK [with *Falconers*] the perch whereon the hawk is kept.

BLOCK Lands, a piece of land anciently, that which is now called free-hold land.

Double BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are such as are used when much strength is required, because they will purchase with more ease than single blocks, tho' much slower.

BLOCK and BLOCK [Sea Term] a phrase us'd when two blocks meet, in haling any *Tackle* or *Hallyard*, having such blocks belonging to them.

FISH-BLOCK [in a *Ship*] is a block hung in a knot at the end of a Davit; the use of it is to hale up the flocks of the anchor to a ship's brow.

SNATCH-BLOCK [in a *Ship*] is a large block with a shiver in it and a notch cut through one of its cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any rope. It is used for the fall of the winding tackle.

BLOCKADE [Military Art] a sort of siege when armed troops are posted at all the avenues or passages leading to the place, so that no supplies or provisions can be brought into the place; it being the design of the besiegers to starve it out; and not to take it by regular attacks or storm.

To BLOCKADE [Military Term] to stop or shut up all the avenues and passages, and hinder all intelligence being sent into or out of the town or fort; so that it may receive no relief.

BLO'CKHEAD [of *block, Teut.* and *heayot, Sax.* the head] a stupid, ignorant fellow, &c.

BLO'CKISH [of *block, Teut.*] ignorant, stupid.

BLO'CKISHNESS, stupidity, &c.

BLO'MARY [at the *Iron Mills*] the first forge, through which the metal passes, after it has been melted out of the mine.

BLOOD [bloð, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a warm red liquor or humour circulating by means of arteries and veins through every part of the body; by microscopes the blood appears to consist of little red globules swimming in an aqueous liquor, supposed to be the *crucor* and *serum*.

BLOO'DLESS [bloðley, *Sax.*] having no blood.

BLOO'D HOUNDS, a kind of hunting-dogs so called for their most exquisite scent; for tho' the game happen to be dead, or if wounded it makes its escape from the huntsman, or if it be kill'd and never so clearly removed away, yet they will find their way to it.

BLOOD *Strange* } two sorts of herbs.

BLOOD *Wort* }

BLOO'DINESS [of bloðigneſſe, *Sax.*] a being bloody in body; also bloody-mindedness.

BLOO'D shed, the spilling of blood, murder, slaughter.

BLOOD red hot [with *Smiths*] the last degree of heat given to their iron in the forge.

BLOOD running itch [with *Farriers*] a disease in horses proceeding from an inflammation of the blood; proceeding from being hard rid or over-hard labour'd; so that the blood gets between the skin and the flesh, and if not cured will turn to a mange.

BLOOD spotted, a distemper of the eyes, when the blood vessels are very much extended, so as to make the eyes appear red.

BLOOD Spavin [with *Farriers*] a distemper in horses, being a soft swelling that grows through the hoof, and is usually full of blood.

BLOOD stone, a stone effectual in stopping bleeding.

BLOOD Wit [of bloð and wita, *Sax.*] an amercement or customary fine, paid as a composition and atonement for the shedding or drawing of blood.

BLOO'DING, a blood or black pudding.

BLOO'DY [bloðig, *Sax.*] dawbed or besmeared with blood.

BLOODY hand [*Forest Law*] the crime of a trespasser in a forest against venison, when he is taken with hands or other parts bloody, by which he is judged to have kill'd a deer, altho' he is not found chasing or hunting.

BLOODY Flux [with *Physicians*] an ulceration of the guts, with frequent and bloody ejections.

BLOOM [probably of bloem, *Dut.* or bloym, *Sax.*] a blossom or flower of a tree, &c. a contraction of blossom.

To BLOOM, to put forth blooms or blossoms.

A BLOOM [in the *Iron Works*] a piece of iron wrought to a square mass, two foot long.

BLOO'MING } [of bloym of bloymian, *Sax.*] blossom-

BLOO'MY } ing or in blossom.

To BLO'SSOM [bloymian, *Sax.*] to put forth blossoms as a tree.

A BLO'SSOM [bloym, *Sax.*] the flower of a tree or plant.

BLO'SSOMLESS, without blossoms.

BLO'SSOM Colour [in a horse] is such as when the hair is white, but intermix'd all over with sorrel and bay hairs.

To BLOTE, to swell, to puff up; also to sit smoking or drying by the fire as bloted herrings.

BLO'TED, puffed up, swell'd.

To BLOW [blopan, *Sax.*] as the wind.

To BLOW [blopan, *Sax.*] to open as a flower.

A BLOW [blowe, *Dut.*] a stroke.

BLOW milk, skimm'd or flotten milk.

BLO'WER, a kind of whale, which spouts forth a great deal of water.

BLOWN [of blopan, *Sax.*] having the flower-leaves open.

BLOWN [boiling of sugar] is when the sides of the copper-pan, in which the sugar has been boiled for a considerable time, is beaten with the skimmer; and a person blowing thro' the holes of it from one side to the other, certain sparks or small bubbles fly out, which is an indication, that the sugar is come to that degree of boiling.

BLOW'ING houses [at *Tin Works*] furnaces where the tin ore is melted and cast.

BLO'WING Snake [of *Virginia*] a kind of viper which blows and swells the head exceedingly, before it gives the bite.

BLOW'ZE, a fat red-faced bloted wench, or one whose head is dress'd like a flattern.

BLU'BBER, the fat of a whale before it is boiled.

To BLU'BBER, to cry or foul the cheeks with tears.

BLUE [probably of l'eau, *F.* the water, because it resembles it in colour] a colour well known.

BLUE BOTTLE, a flower; also a large sort of fly.

BLUE as a razor, corrupt for blue as azure.

BLUE Mantle, the title of one of our Purse-vants at arms.

Turnsole BLUE, a blue used by painters by boiling a quarter of a pound of turnsole in a pint and half of water.

BLU'ING of metals [with *Gilders*] is the heating any metal till it has assumed a blue colour.

To BLUFF, to blindfold or hoodwink.

BLUFF-headed [Ship] one whose rake is small forward on, and her stern too straight up.

BLU'NDER, a mistake, fault or oversight.

BLU'NDERER, one apt to make mistakes, or to stumble or go carelessly.

BLU'NDER-BUSS [Donder-buss, *Dut.*] a short brass gun of a large bore; also a careless person who commits mistakes and blunders.

BLU'NKET, a sort of light blue colour.

BLUNT, having a dull edge or point.

BLU'NTISH, something blunt, not very sharp.

To BLUR, to blot or stain paper with ink.

To BLURT out, to speak rashly and inconsiderately.

To BLUSH [probably of blösen, *Dut.*] to redden in the face, either by reason of modesty, shame or surprize.

BLUSH } a redness in the face proceeding from

BLU'SHING } modesty.

BLU'SHING, a Phenomenon in the animal oeconomy excited from a sense of shame, &c.

To BLU'STER [probably of blæſt, *Sax.* q. d. *blaster*] to make a noise, as a boisterous wind; also to keep a stir or make a great noise.

Bo'A, a kind of serpent, that follows herds of cattle and sucks the dugs of cows, some of which have grown to that largeness, that a young child was found in the belly of one in the time of the Emperor *Claudius*.

Boa [with *Physicians*] a disease wherein red pimples arise in the flesh like the measles or small-pox, *L.*

BOANE'RGES [בני רעם i. e. sons of thunder] a title which our Saviour gave to the apostles *James* and *John*.

A BOAR [ban, *Sax.*] a male swine.

To BOAR } [with *Horsemen*] a horse is said to boar or

To BORE } bore, when he shoots out his nose as

high as he can.

A BOARD [bojð, *Sax.*] a plank, a table.

To BOARD, to cover or lay with boards; also to diet or entertain; also to be dieted.

To go a BOARD, to enter into a ship.

To BOARD [*Sea Phrase*] signifies to draw nigh to a ship during a fight, and to enter men in any part of her.

BOARD and BOARD [*a Term used*] of two ships lying close together, or side by side.

To be within BOARD [*Sea Term*] is to be within a ship.

To be without BOARD, is to be without the ship.

To throw over BOARD, is to throw out of the ship into the sea, &c.

To slip by the BOARD, is to slip down by the ship's side.

BOA'RDER [of bojð, *Sax.*] one who diets or tables with another.

To make a BOARD } [*Sea Phrase*] to turn the ship up to

To BOARD it up to } the windward, sometimes on one tack and sometimes on another.

To make a good BOARD [*Sea Phrase*] used of a ship, when she has advanced much to the windward at one tack or turning.

BOA'RISHNESS [of bapiric and neſſe, *Sax.*] swinish disposition.

To BOAST [probably of boſno, *C. Brit.* or boan, *Sax.*] to brag, vaunt, &c.

A BOAST [boſt, *C. Brit.* bounſ, *Sax.*] a brag, vaunt, or bounce.

BOA'STFUL, jaſtantious bragging, *Milt.*

A BOAT [baſe, *Sax.* boot, *Dut.*] a river or sea-vessel well known.

To fend the BOAT [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep her from dashing or beating against the rocks, ship's side or shore.

Free the BOAT [*Sea Term*] is to cast water out of her.

Man the BOAT [*Sea Term*] is to put the men into her, that are called the boat's gang.

To swift the BOAT [*Sea Language*] is to make fast a rope round about the boat by the Gunwale, and to fasten the boat-rope to it in order to strengthen the boat to endure her tow.

BOAT Rope [with *Sailors*] that rope by which the ship tows her boat at the stern.

To trim a BOAT, is to keep her even.

To wind a BOAT, is to turn her head about.

BOA'TSWAIN of a Ship, an officer, who has charge of her rigging ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants,

pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat and her furniture, and steers her. He calls out the several gangs on board to their watches, works, &c. and is also a sort of provost-martial for punishing offenders sentenced either by the captain or a court-martial of the fleet.

To BOB, to strike; also to cheat.

BOBBED, trick'd, cheated.

A dry BOB, a taunt or scoff.

Royal BOB, the strong water call'd Geneva.

BOB-tail [with Archers] is the steel of an arrow or shaft, that is small-breasted and large towards the head.

BOBBINS, little tools used in making bone-lace; also for winding silk or worsted, &c. for throwing.

BO'CARDO' [with Logicians] the fifth mode of the third figure. In a syllogism in *Bocardo*, the first proposition is particular and negative, the second universal and the middle term the subject in the two propositions, as

1. Some animal is not man.

2. Every animal is endued with sensation.

3. Therefore there is something endued with sensation besides man.

BOCCASINE, a sort of linnen cloth, a fine buckram.

BO'CHIA [with Chymists] a glass-vessel with a great belly like a cucurbite.

BO'CKEREL ? [in Falconry] one of the kinds of long-

BO'CKERET } winged hawks.

BO'CKHORD [Boc-hord, Sax.] a book-board, a place where books, writings, &c. are laid.

BO'CKLAND [Boc-land, Sax. i. e. book-land] land held by charter or instrument in writing, and not to be made over to another, either by sale or gift, but left intire to the next heir; an hereditary estate.

To BODE [bo'cian, Sax.] to declare, to shew; now used to signify to foretell, as *this bodes me no good*.

BO'DIES ? [of Bodige, Sax. the stature or body] wo-

BO'DICE } men's stays or Boddices.

BO'DKIN [boteikin, probably C.B.] a long sort of pin on which women used to roll their hair; and also a sharp-pointed instrument with a handle to make holes in hard things.

BO'DKIN Work, a sort of trimming anciently used for womens gowns, which was made of tinsel or gold threads, Purple.

BODLEYAN Library [in Oxford] a library founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and famous thorough all Europe, for its prodigious stock of books and manuscripts.

BO'DY [bo'dige, Sax.] as defin'd by *Naturalists* a solid, extended, palpable substance, compos'd of matter, form and privation, according to the *Peripateticks*: 2. Of an Assemblage of hooked heavy atoms, according to the *Corpufcularians* and *Epicureans*; of a certain quantity of extension according to *des Cartes*; of a system or association of solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, ranged or disposed in this or that manner according to Sir Isaac Newton; whence result bodies of this or that form, distinguish'd by this or that name; others define body to be that which has extension, resistance, and is capable of motion.

BODY, with regard to animals, is used in opposition to the soul, viz. for that part compos'd of bones, muscles, canals, juices, nerves, &c. in which sense body makes the subject of Anatomy.

BODY [with Geometricians] is a magnitude that has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness.

Regular BODY [in Geometry] one which has all the angles and sides; as also all the planes which compose the surface, alike and equal; of which there are no more than five kinds, the *dodecaedron* consisting of 12 pentagons, the *hexaedron*, *icosaedron* of 20, *octaedron* of 8 pentagons, and *tetraedron* of 4 angles and the cube of 6 squares. These are called *Platonick* bodies.

Irregular BODIES [in Geometry] are solids which are not bounded by equal and like surfaces.

Mix'd BODIES [with Chymists] are such bodies as naturally grow and increase; as metals, minerals, animals and plants.

BOEDROMIA [βοδρωμία of βοδρωμείν, Gr. i. e. coming to help] an Athenian festival, instituted in memory of *you*, the son of *Xuthus*, who came to the assistance of the Athenians, in the reign of king *Erechtheus*, when they were invaded by *Eumolpus* the son of *Neptune*.

Bog [some derive it of *baagen*, Dur. to bend, because it gives way when it is trod upon, or *quagg*, Eng. or rather *ῥαῖς*, Sax. and *ῥuac*, armoric, tender and soft, *Baxter*] a marsh-ground full of water and mud.

To BO'GGLE [perhaps of bog] to waver, to be uncer-

tain what to do; to scruple.

BO'GGLE-BOR, a bugbear to fright children.

BOI'Æ [in *Old Records*] charms or letters, L.

BOI'ARS [in *Muscovy*] certain great Lords of the Czar's court who administer justice, try causes, and are the ministers of state.

BOICINI'NGA, an animal [in America] call'd the rattlesnake, whose bite is deadly, except a speedy remedy be applied.

To BOIL [bullire, L. *bouillir*, F.] to bubble or seeth as a pot does.

A BOIL ? [of *bilis*, L. choler] a sort of swelling or

A BILE } fore.

BOI'LARY ? [at the Salt works] a place where the

BU'LLARY } salt is boiled; a salt-house, a salt-pit.

BOI'LING [in *Physicks*] the agitation of a fluid body, arising from fire being applied to it.

BOI'STEROUS [as *Minseus* supposes of *βίστερ*, Sax. a tempest] stormy, tempestuous, vehement, unruly, fierce.

BOI'STEROUSNESS, tempestuousness, unruliness.

To BO'KE, to belch; also to make a motion as if a person should spue.

BO'LBONACH [Botany] the plant Satten-flower.

BOLE ? [with Husbandmen] the main body or stock of a

BOAL } tree.

BOLD [baud, C. Brit. bald, Sax.] courageous, undaunted, stout; also impudent.

BOLDNESS [balneysse, Sax.] undauntedness; also impudence.

BOLE [in Medicine] is used in general for several kinds of earth that are used in Galenical preparations.

BOLE ARMONIACK [in Medicine] a sort of earth of great efficacy and virtue.

BOLE'TUS [βωλίτης, Gr.] the richest and best sort of mushroom, L.

BO'LLANDISTS, certain Jesuits of Antwerp, who have been many years, and are still, employ'd in collecting the lives of *Romish* saints.

BOLL, a round stalk or stem, as a *boll of flax*; also the seeds of the poppy.

BO'LLY-MONG ? a kind of grain call'd Buck-wheat;

BOLL-MONG } also a medley of several kinds of grain together; called also *Mashin* or *Mong-corn*.

BOLO'NIAN stone [so call'd of Bologna in Italy where found] a weighty, grey, 10ft, sulphureous stone, which is about the size of a large walnut, which when it is broken has a kind of chrystal or sparry talk within it. A shoemaker having found some of these stones at the foot of mount *Palermo*, calcin'd them, hoping to extract silver out of them; but tho' he was disappointed in this his expectation, yet he discovered this strange Phenomenon, that when the stone was exposed to light, it would retain it, and afterwards shine in the dark.

If these stones after calcination be expos'd to the light in the air, as in one's hand out of a window (but not to the sun-beams) for the space of a minute, and then carried into a dark place, they will appear like kindled coals for sometime without any sensible heat. This light will gradually abate, but may be renewed again by being exposed again to the light of the day as before; and this quality they will retain for three or four years. And when lost it may be renewed again by recalcination.

And if any figures be drawn on paper with the white of an egg, and the crust of this calcined stone powder'd be strew'd on it while wet, and afterwards dry'd in the shade, and the picture put in a frame with glass before it, and be afterwards exposed to the light with the glass cover on, it will at any time shine if removed into a dark place.

BO'LSTER [bolstet, Sax.] a sort of a cushion to lay the head on in bed.

A BOLT [bolt, Sax.] an iron fastening to a door.

BOLT [Old Records] a narrow piece of stuff.

A BOLT [of Canvas] contains 28 ells.

A BOLT boat [with Mariners] a strong boat that can well endure a rough sea.

BOLT ropes [on shipboard] those ropes on which the sails are sew'd or fasten'd.

BOLT SPRIT ? a sort of mast standing at the head of a

BOW SPRIT } ship, stooping and pointing forwards.

BOLT HEAD [with Chymists] a long strait-necked glass vessel for distillations, which being fitted to the nose of an alembick, or still, is called a *Receiver*; and when the neck of one is well joined to the neck of another it is called a double vessel.

Round BOLTS ? [in a ship] are a sort of bolts made with

Fender BOLTS } long and thick heads, and struck into the

the uttermost wales or bends of the ship, to save the sides of her from hurts, gallings and bruises.

Set BOLTS [in a *ship*] are a sort of bolts used for forcing the planks and other works, and bringing them close together.

Ring BOLTS [in a *ship*] are bolts made use of for bringing to of the planks, and those parts, to which the breeches and tackles of the ordnance are fastened.

Transum BOLTS [with *Gunners*] are bolts which go betwixt the cheeks of a gun-carriage to strengthen the *transums*.

Prise BOLTS [with *Gunners*] large knobs of iron on the cheek of a carriage, which prevent the handspike from sliding, when it is poising up the breech of the piece.

Traverse BOLTS [with *Gunners*] two short bolts, put one into each end of an *English* mortar-carriage, which serve to traverse the mortar.

Bracket BOLTS [with *Gunners*] bolts which go thro' the cheeks of a mortar, and by the help of the coins keep it fix'd to the elevation given her.

Rag BOLTS [in a *ship*] are such as have jags or barbs on each side to keep them from flying out of the hole, in which they are.

Clench BOLTS [in a *ship*] bolts that are clenched with a rivetting-hammer, at the end where they come through.

Drive BOLTS [in a *ship*] are long pieces of iron, which used to drive out other bolts, tree-nails or the like.

Forelock BOLTS [in a *ship*] are those, which have a forelock of iron at the end driven in to keep it from starting back.

To BOLT [of bolt, *Sax.*] to fasten a door or window with a bolt.

To BOLT [with *Bakers*] to sift meal in a bolting mill to separate it from the bran, &c.

To BOLT [Hunting Term] used of a coney, which is said to be bolted, when she is first raised or started.

A BO'LTER, a bag or cloth for bolting or sifting meal.

BOLTING [in *Gray-Inn*] a kind of exercise or arguing cases among the students.

BO'LTING HUB [with *Mealmen*, &c.] a sort of trough or chest to bolt meal in.

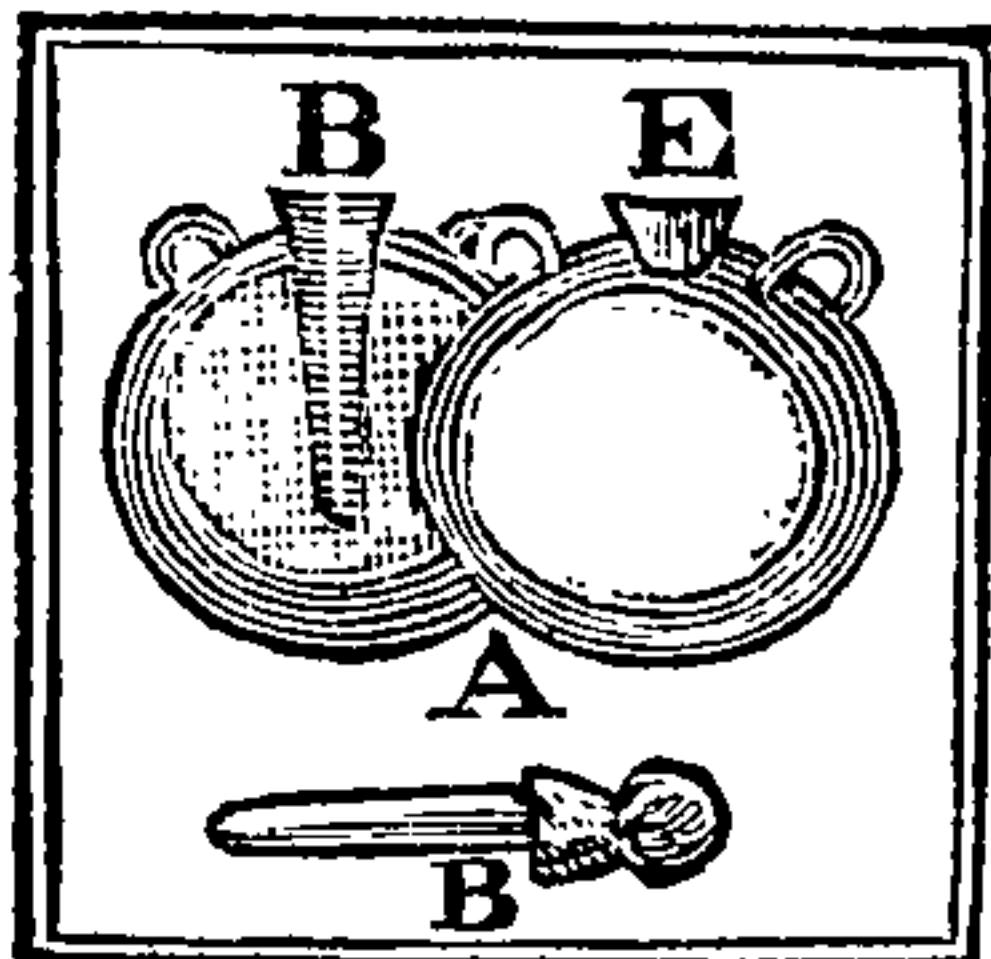
BO'LUS [βόλος, *Gr.*] a gobbet or morsel; a mouthful, a bit; also a clod or mass of earth; a lump of metal.

BOLUS [with *Physicians*] a medicine prepared of a consistence, somewhat thicker than honey; being a quantity that can be taken on the point of a knife at one mouthful.

BOLUS [according to *Dr. Grew*] a sort of earth, supposed to be a bed, and as it were the *prima materia* of stones and metals.

BOLUS Armoniacus, i. e. *Bole Armoniack*, a sort of crumbling earth or stone found in *Armenia*, used by *Physicians* and *Painters*.

BOLE Armena [with *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this character **AB**.



BOMBS [Gunnery] large shells of cast iron, having large vents to receive the fuses, these fuses B are made of wood, and drove full of a composition made of meal powder, sulphur and salt-peter. After the Bomb has been fill'd with this powder, the fuse is driven into the vent within an inch of the head, and pitch'd over to preserve it, they uncast the fuse E, when they put the bomb into the mortar and fast it with meal-powder, which having taken fire by the flash of the powder in the chamber of the mortar, burns all the time the bomb is in the air, and the composition in the fuse being spent, it fires the powder in the bomb, which breaks the bomb with a great force, blowing up whatever is about it, and the great height it goes in the air, and the force with which it falls, makes it go deep into the earth.

BOMB Chest [with *Gunners*] a wooden chest filled with gun-powder and bombs, sunk under ground in order to blow up into the air those that happen to come on the place under which it is buried.

BOMB-KETCH, a small ship or vessel, built or strengthened with large beams for carrying and using mortars at sea.

BO'MBARD [bombarda, *L. Barb.*] a great gun.

To BOMBA'RD [bombarder, *F.*] to shoot bombs into a besieged place, to annoy the inhabitants, blow up the magazines, &c.

BOMBA'RDEERS, they are 25 in number, one chief and 24 under him, establish'd in the office of Ordnance at

a yearly salary; their employment is about the mortars, they drive in the fuse, fire the bomb, load and fire the mortars, work with the fire-workers on all sorts of fire-works.

BOMBA'RD [in *Musick Books*] a musical instrument, much the same with our bassoon, or the bass to an haut-boy, *Ital.*

BOMBA'ST [with *Botanists*] the cotton-plant whose seed is like the treddles or dung of a rabbit, used in Physical compositions.

BOMBA'ST, a kind of stuff made of cotton.

BOMBAST [in a *figurative sense*] affected language; swelling, blustering nonsense.

To BOMBA'STE, to beat or bang soundly.

BOMBA'STICK [of *bombasum*, *L.*] pertaining to bombast.

BOMBI'CINOUS [βομβύκινος, *Gr.*] made of silk.

BOMBYC'INE, silk yarn or silken cloth made of silk, filken.

BOMBILA'TION, the humming of bees.

BON Chrétien [with *Fruiterers*] an excellent large French pear.

BONA Fide [i. e. *with or in good Faith*] an expression used when a thing is done really, without fraud or deceit; also a kind of oath, *L.*

BONA notabilia [in *Law*] such goods as a man when he dies has in another diocese, at some distance from that in which he dies, which at least amount to the value of five pounds; in which case his will must be proved before or at the administration granted by the archbishop of the province, *L.*

BONA Patria [in *Law*] a term used when twelve men or more are elected out of the county to pass upon an assize; these are also called *jurors* or *juratores*, *L.*

BONA DEA, a goddess worshipped by the *Greeks* and *Romans*. The *Grecians* supposed her to be one of the nurses of *Bacchus*, and not to be named. The *Romans* supposed her to be the wife of *Faunus* a King of *Italy*, and chief of the *Dryades*. Her rites were performed only by women, and no man admitted, in token of her chastity.

BONA ROBA, a harlot or common whore, *Ital.*

BONA TOTA [with *Botanists*] the herb All good or *Bonus Henricus*.

BONA'NA tree [with *Botanists*] a tree that grows in most of the *Caribbee* islands belonging to *America*, in height 5 or 6 yards, whose leaves are 4 foot and half long, and a foot and half broad; the fruit of it has a medicinal quality.

BO'NASUS [βόνασος, *Gr.*] a wild beast that has the head of a bull, and the body and mane of an horse, which, when hunted, saves himself by his ordure, which he throws out in such abundance, and so noisome, that the hunters are obliged to leave off the pursuit.

BONAVENTURE [of *bona aventura*, *L.*] good luck.

BONAVENTURE Miffen [in a *ship*] a second miffen mast, added in some large ships, and stands next the poop.

BOND [bond, *Sax.*] an obligation or covenant.

BO'NDAGE [of bond, *Sax.*] servitude, slavery.

BO'NDMAN, one bound for another.

BO'NDMEN, persons who have bound themselves by covenant to serve their Lord or master.

BOND SOCOME [Common Law] a custom of the tenants being bound to grind their corn at the Lord's mill.

BONE [ban, *Sax.* been *Dan.*] a similar part of the body, white, hard and brittle, not distensible and void of sensation; affording support and form to the whole fabrick.

BONE breaker, a kind of eagle.

BONE Spavin [with *Farriers*] a distemper in horses, being a large crust growing on the inside of the hoof or on the heel; as hard as a bone, and frequently causes lameness.

To carry a BONE in her mouth [Sea Phrase] used of a ship which is said so to do, when she makes the water foam before her in sailing.

BONES, a sort of bobbins made of trotter bones for weaving *bone-lace*.

BO'NELESS [of *banleay*, *Sax.*] without bones.

BO'NGOMILES [so called of *Bongomilus* a monk] he held that God had a human form, made no account of the sacrament, called churches the devil's temples, and pretended that they could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the Virgin Mary.

BO'NGRACE [of *bonne grace*, *F.*] a kind of skreen or shelter which children used to wear on their heads to keep them from sunning.

BONGRACE [in a *ship*] is a frame of old ropes or junks of cables, commonly laid out at the bows, sterns and sides of ships that go into cold latitudes to prevent them from being injured or fretted by the great flakes of ice which float about in these northern seas, &c.

BONIS *Amoendis*, a writ directed to the sheriff of London, &c. to require of them that one condemned by judgment in an action, and prosecuting a writ of error, be not permitted to remove his goods till the error be try'd.

BONHOMMES [*i. e.* good men] an order founded by Francis de Paula, called also *Minorites* or *Friers Minors*.

BO'NITY [*bonitas*, L.] goodness.

BO'NNET, a sort of cap.

BONNET [in *Fortification*] a small work that is composed of two faces, having only a breast-work, with two rows of palisadoes, about ten or twelve foot distance: these are usually raised before the salient angle of a counterscarp, and have a communication with the covert way.

The ship has her course and BONNET abroad [*Sea Phrase*] is as much as to say, she has the bonnet added to her course, which before she had not.

BONNET à Prêtre, the Priest's-cap, an outwork which has three salient angles at the head, and two inwards.

BO'NNY [*bonny Scotch*] genteel, spruce, fine.

BONNY [with *Miners*] a bed of oar distinct, which hath no communication with any vein.

BO'NNINESS [*of bonus*, L.] spruceness, cleverness.

BONUS HENRICUS [*i. e.* *Good-Henry*] the herb Mercury.

BO'NNYNESS, a being bony or full of bones.

BOO'BY [not improbably of *bouvier*, F. a keeper of herds] a great silly fellow, for such are commonly very clownish and ignorant; or of *boho*, Ital. a fool.

BOOK [*boc*, probably of *bocce*, Sax. a beech-tree, the ancients using to write on plates of beech] a thing well known.

BOOK of Rates [*of Customs*] a book shewing what value goods that pay poundage shall be valued at, in order to pay for exportation or importation at the custom-house.

BOO'KISHNESS [*of boc*, Sax.] disposition to read books much.

BOOM [probably of beam, Sax. a tree] Whence

BOOM [in *Sea Language*] is a long pole to spread out the clew or corner of the studding sail; also a pole with bushes or baskets set out as a mark directing how to steer into a channel.

BOOM [of a *haven*, &c.] a cable stretch'd athwart the mouth of a harbour or river, with yards, top-masts, battlings, spars, &c. of wood lash'd to it to hinder an enemy's ship from coming in.

BOO'MING [*Sea Term*] used of a ship when she makes all the sail she can, and is then said to *come booming*.

A BOON [*bonum*, L. bene, Sax.] favour, request, good turn, as to ask a boon.

A BOOR [*gebup*, Sax. *bauder*, Teut. *boer*, Dut.] a country clown, an husbandman.

BOO'RISH [*baurisch*, Teut.] clownish, rude, country-bred.

BOO'RISHNESS, clownishness.

BOOSE, an ox stall or cow stall.

BOOT [*bote*, Sax. a compensation] aid, help, succour, now used for overplus or advantage.

BOOT Haler, a free booter or robber.

BOOTS, the plant call'd also Marigolds.

BOOTES [*βούς* an ox, and *ὠδήω* to drive, *i. e.* the ox-driver] the name of a northern constellation, containing 34 stars, called also *Arctophylax*, and in English, King Charles's Wain.

BOOT tree } two pieces of boot made in the shape of a
BOOT last } leg to be driven into boots, to stretch and widen them.

BOOTS [as some think of *boot*, Du. a foot; others of *boteau*, F. a wreath, because in ancient unpolish'd times they used to wreath straw about their legs instead of boots] coverings for the legs in travelling.

BOOT, a kind of torture for criminals to extort a confession from them, by means of a boot or stocking of parchment wetted and put on the leg, and then brought near the fire, in shrinking it squeezes violently and causes intolerable pain.

BOOT [in *Scotland*] a sort of rack by putting an iron bar on the leg of a criminal, and driving an iron peg on his shin bone; also four thick, strong boards, bound round with cords; of which two are put between the legs of an offender, and the two others placed one on one side and the other on the other, so that the legs being squeezed by the boards with cords break the leg. This is now left off in *England*, but continues in *Scotland*.

BOO'TING, see *Boot*.

BOOTING corn [*of bote*, Sax. a recompence] certain rent-corn anciently paid, and so called, probably because tenants paid it as a recompence to their lord for signing their leases,

BOO'TLESS [*boteleas*, Sax.] unprofitable, vain.

BOO'TY [*butin*, F. or of *beute*, Teut. or *bute*, Du.] prey, spoil, pillage, prize.

To play BOO'TY, to prevaricate, to play a losing game to draw in others to play.

BOOTH [*bote*, Sax. *bloth*, C. Brit.] a small cottage or place erected with boards, &c. for selling wares at fairs, for shews, &c.

BORA'CHIO, a certain wine-vessel made of the skin of a pig or hog with the hair turned inwards, or dressed with rosin and pitch, used to bring down the wine from the top of the mountains in *Spain*.

BO'RDAGE [*Borago*, L.] an herb well known.

BO'RAX, a mineral, hard and shining like green earth, used by goldsmiths, &c. in soldering, brazing and casting of metals.

BO'RAX [in *Chym. Writers*] is expressed by one of these characters.



BORBORY'GMUS, [*βορβορυγμός*, Gr.] a rumbling or croaking of the guts.

BO'RDAGE [*bordagium*] the tenure or manner of holding bord-lands.

BORD LODGE [*borð loce*, Sax.] the quantity of food or provision, which was paid by the *bordarii* or *bordmen* for their *bordlands*.

BO'RDER, *Engl.* } [in *Heraldry*] is an ordi-

BO'RDURE, *Fr.* } nary, so called because it borders round, and as it were hems in the field. The *French* heralds reckon this the 9th among their honourable pieces; but the *English* heralds don't admit it as such, but only as a difference, though they do allow of the *Orle* its diminutive as such, and is represented as in the figure.



The *Border* or *Bordure* is accounted the symbol of protection, favour and reward, and is bestowed by kings on such as they have a value for, as a sure defence against their enemies.

BORDER [*Bordure*, F.] the end or edge of a garment, country, &c.

BORDER [with *Printers*] an ornament of flowers, scrolls, &c. set about the edges of small compositions.

BORDER [with *Florists*] are the middle leaves that stand about the thrum of flowers.

BORDERS [with *Gardeners*] the edgings of garden-beds, made with box, thrift, &c.

To BORDER [*Border*, F.] to set any thing either for use or ornament about the edges or skirts of any thing.

To BORDER a Pasty [with *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

BORDERERS, such as inhabit the borders or utmost bounds of any country.

BORD half-penny [*old Custom*] a duty paid in fairs and markets for setting up boards, stalls, &c. for vending wares.

BORD LANDS [*borð lanð*, Sax.] the demesnes or estates which lords of manours kept in their hands for the maintenance of their boards or tables.

BORDA'RIA [*of borð*, Sax.] a cottage.

BORDA'RII, such tenants as possessed bord lands; a sort of meaner farmers, who had a bord, *i. e.* a cottage allowed them.

BORDE'LL [*of borð*, Sax.] at first was used to signify any small cottage, some of which being become infamous by being made common ale-houses, and bawdy-houses, and harbours for strumpets; by transposition was made *brothel* from *bordel*, and used to signify a stew or bawdy-house, on the south bank of the river of *Thames*, westwards of the bridge, and next to the bear-garden, was sometimes the bordello or stews, a place so called of certain stews or houses privileged there for incontinent men to repair to incontinent women, for which privilege there was an act of parliament made in the reign of king *Henry II.* in which these were some of the orders: That no stew-holder or his wife should hinder any single woman from going and coming freely at all times when they list; nor to keep any woman at board; but that she should board abroad at her pleasure: That they should take no more for the woman's chamber than 14 pence a week. That they should not keep open their doors on holy days. That no single woman should be kept against her will. That they should not receive any woman of religion, nor any man's wife. That no single woman take money to lie with any, but she may lie with him all night till the morrow. That no stew-holder keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning; nor sell bread, ale, flesh, fish, wood, coal, or any victuals, &c. These stew-houses were permitted in the time of king *Henry VI.* but were inhibited

in the reign of king *Henry VII.* and the doors shut up; but set open again; but were put down in the time of king *Henry VIII.* in the year 1546.

To *BORE* [*bopian, Sax.*] to make an hole.

BORE [with *Gunnors*] the hollow on the inside of a piece of ordnance.

BORE tree, a kind of shrub.

Bo'REE, a sort of *French* dance.

Bo'REAL [*Borealis* of *boreus*, *L.*] northern.

BOREAL Signs [*Astronomy*] the 6 northern signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo* and *Virgo*.

Bo'REAS [*βορέας*, *Gr.*] the north wind.

BOREA'SMOI [*Βορέαςμοι*, *Gr.*] an *Athenian* festival in honour of *Boreas* [i. e. the north wind] who had an altar in *Attica*, and was thought to bear some relation to the *Athenians*, having married *Orithya*, the daughter of *Erectheus*; for which reason, when in a sea fight, a great many of their enemies ships were destroy'd by a north wind, the *Athenians* imputed it to the kindness *Boreas* had for his wife's native country.

BORI'TH [*ברית*, *Heb.*] an herb or sort of soap which fullers use in scouring cloths.

BOROUGH } [*bophoe* and *buṽṽ*, *Sax.*] a corporate

BU'RROW } town that is not a city; a large village that sends a burgess to parliament.

Bo'ROUGH master [*bophoe*, *mæṽṽter*, *Sax.*] a mayor bailiff or governour of a town.

BOROUGH head [*bophoe*, *heayob*, *Sax.*] anciently signified a member of parliament.

BOROUGH English [at *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*] signifies a customary descent of lands or tenements, in some places to the younger son; or if the owner have no issue, to the younger brother.

Bo'ROUGH holder } the same with the *Borough-head* or
Bo'RGHOLDER } *Head-borough*, who was anciently chosen by the rest to speak and act in their behalf.

To *Bo'RROW* [*βορṽṽian*, *Sax.*] to take money, &c. upon credit, to pay or return it again.

EORY'PTES, a gem or jewel of a black colour, with spots of red and white.

Bo'SCAGE [*Boscagium*, *Law Lat.*] a grove or thicket, a place set with trees.

BOSCAGE [*Forest Law*] mast, such food as trees and woods yield to cattle.

BOSCAGE [with *Painters*] a picture representing much wood and trees.

Boscus [*Old Law*] all manner of wood.

Bo'SKY, half or quite fuddled.

Bo'SOM [*boṽm*, *Sax.*] that part of the belly that incloses the heart, &c.

Bo'SPHORUS [*βόσφορος* of *βῆς* an ox, and *πορεία* a passage, *q. d.* a passage passable by oxen, or of *φέρειν* to bear, from the poetical fable that *Io* being transformed into a cow, passed this strait] a strait or narrow neck of the Sea, which separates two continents; by which means a gulf and a sea or 2 seas have a communication one with another.

Boss [*Bosse*, *F.*] a knob, a bunch, a stud.

Bo'THA [*Old Law*] a booth or tent, erected in fairs and markets.

BOTHA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a duty anciently paid to the lord of the manour for setting up booths in fairs, &c.

Bo'RROWER [of *βορṽṽian*, *Sax.*] one who borrows.

Bo'SSE [probably of *Bosse*, *F.*] a conduit built after the manner of a gor-bellied or tun-bellied figure.

Bo'SSAGE [with *Architects*] is a term used of any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in its place in a building uncut, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, capitals, &c. also that which is called a rustick Work, and consists of stones, seeming to advance beyond the nakedness of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings.

BOSTRYCHI'TES [of *βόστρυχος*, *Gr.* a bush of hair] a gem or jewel representing a lock or bush of a woman's hair.

BOTA [*Old Law*] a boot, such as the monks did wear.

BOTA'NICAL } [*βοτανικός* of *βοτανή*, *Gr.* an herb, of
BOTA'NICK } *βοτός* victuals, of *βόω* I feed] pertaining to herbs plants.

Bo'TANIST [*Botanicus*, *L.* *Botaniste*, *F.*] an herbalist.

BOTA'NICKS } [*βοτανική*, *Gr.*] the science of simples

Bo'TANY } which teaches how to distinguish the several kinds of plants, as trees, shrubs, herbs, &c. one from another; and their several kinds, forms, virtues and uses.

BOTANO'LOGY [*βοτανολογία* of *βοτανή* and *λέγω*, *Gr.*] a description of herbs and plants.

BOTA'NOMANCY [*βοτανομαντεία* of *βοτανή* an herb,

and *μαντεία* divination, *Gr.*] a divination by herbs, and especially by those of sage or the fig-tree. The persons that consulted, wrote their own names and their questions upon leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their own places were taken up, and being joined together, were accounted an answer to the question.

BOTA'RGH, a sausage made of eggs, and the blood of a sea mullet, *Ital.*

A *BOTCH*, a piece of stuff sew'd to old clothes; also a clumsy piece of work.

To *BOTCH* [probably of *boesten*, *Du.* to mend] to mend cloths or other things by patching; also to do work ill-favouredly and clumsily.

A *BOTCH* [probably of *Bosse*, *F.* a blister] a pocky ulcer or sore; especially in the groin.

A *Bo'TCHER*, a clumsy workman.

BoTE [*Bote*, *Sax.*] compensation, recompence or amends.

BOTESCARL [*bate-capl*, *Sax.*] a boatswain.

BOTH [of *butu*, *q. d.* be and *tu*, *Sax.* two] the one and the other.

BOTHA [*Old Law*] a booth or tent set up in a fair or market.

BOTHA'GIUM [*Old Law*] duties paid to the lord of the manour for setting up booths.

BOTHE'NA [*Old Law*] a barony, lordship, a sheriffwick.

BOTHOR [in *Medicine*] certain pimples in the face which spread about, but soon suppurate, run with matter, and disappear; also pimples in other parts; the small pox or measles, *L.*

Bo'THRION [*βόθριον* of *βόθρε* a ditch, *Gr.*] a kind of hollow, narrow and hard ulcer in the *tunica cornea*; also the socket of the teeth.

Bo'TRYS, [*βοτρίς*, *Gr.*] the herb Oak of *Jerusalem*.

Bo'TTLE [*Bouteille*, *F.*] a vessel for containing liquor.

Bo'TTOM [*botm*, *Sax.*] the ground of any thing.

To *BOTTOM off* [a *Drinking term*] to drink the last draught of a pot of drink, or the last draught of a bottle of wine.

Bo'TTOMLESS [of *botm*, *Sax.*] having no bottom.

BOTTOMRY } [in *Commerce*] is when a master of a

Bo'TTOMAGE } ship borrows money on the bottom or keel of it, to be paid with interest of 20, 30 or 40 per cent. at the ship's safe return; but if the ship miscarry, the lender loses his money.

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*] as a cross *Botoné* terminates at each end in 3 buds, knots or buttons, resembling in some measure the 3 leaved grass; by some *French* authors also called *Croix Treffle*, as in the figure.



BOTTS [with *Farriers*] worms or grubs that breed in the strait gut of an horse, near the fundament; also worms, &c. that destroy the grass in bowling-greens, &c.

BOVA'TA Terra [*Old Law*] as much land as one ox can till, or 28 acres, an *Ox-gate*.

BOUCHE of court } [*Law Term*] a certain quantity of

BOWGE of court } provisions allowed to a servant in a prince's palace; also an allowance of victuals, &c. from the king or noblemen to their knights, esquires, &c. who attended them in any warlike expedition, *Fr.*

BOUCHET, a sort of pear like the *Besidery*.

Bo'UCONS [with *Cooks*] stakes of veal with thin slices of fat bacon and gammon rolled up together.

Bo'UDS, insects that breed in malt, called also *Weevils* or *Popes*.

BOVE'RIA } [in *old Writings*] an ox-house or ox-

BOVE'RUM } stall; a neat-house, or cow-house.

BOVE'TTUS [*Old Law*] a young steer, or cut bullock, *L.*

To *Bo'UGE out* [probably of *bouge*, *F.* of *bulga*, *L.* a Bag] to stick out rounding with a belly.

Bo'UGH [of *boṽ*, *Sax.*] a branch of a tree.

BOVI'LLANS [with *Cooks*] small pies made of the breasts of roasted capons minced with calves-udder, &c. *F.*

BOVI'LLON [with *Farriers*] is a lump of flesh or excrescence growing either upon or just by the frush, which makes the frush shoot out like a lump, which is called the flesh blowing upon the frush, and makes a horse halt, *F.*

BOVI'LLON, broth made of several sorts of boild meat, *F.*

BOULDER Walls [*Architect.*] certain walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid on a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, &c.

BOULETE [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural situation, *F.*

BOULTINE [with *Architect.*] a convex moulding, whose convexity is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circle, and is placed next below the plinth in the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* capital.

A **BOUNCE**, a sudden noise, as of gun-powder, &c. also a hoast.

To **BOUNCE**, to brag, to vapour or speak boastfully; also to make a crack with a very loud noise, as gun-powder.

BOUND [of *Binban, Sax.*] obligated; also tied.

To **BOUND** [probably of *bonair, F.*] to rebound or leap back.

BOUND, going [probably of *abunben, Sax.* ready] a metaphor taken from soldiers, who when they are about to march, bind or truss up baggage] *Whither are you bound?* a phrase used as to voyages or journeys by land.

BOUNDRY, that which serves to set out the limits or bounds of a country.

BOUNDEN [of *Bonb, Sax.*] pertaining to obligation, &c.

BOUNDLSSNESS [of *boncleay, Sax.*] having no bounds or limits.

BOUNGRACE [with *seamen*] a bongrace.

BOUNTEOUS [probably of *Bonus, L.*] generous, li-

BOUNTIFUL [beral, free.

BOUNTEOUSNESS [of *bonté, F.* of *bonitas, L.*] a giving plentifully.

BOUNTIFULNESS, fulness of bounty, liberality.

BOUNTY [*Bonté, F.* *Bonitas, L.*] liberality, generosity.

To **BOURGEON** [*bourgeonner, F.*] to bud, to shoot, to put forth buds.

BOURN [*Bourn, Du.* or *Bojn, Sax.*] the head of a fountain or spring; a rivulet or brook] whence several towns situated on brooks add *Bourn* to their names, as *Sittingbourn*.

BOURGEOISE [in *Cookery*] as veal dressed à la *bourgeoise*, i. e. after the city fashion, veal stakes larded, spiced, and stewed with thin slices of bacon, &c.

To **BO'USE**, see to *bowse*.

BOU'TEFU, an incendiary, a wilful firer of houses; a sower of strife and dissension; a fire-brand of sedition, *F.*

BOUTON, a button for a garment; also a bud of plants, also a pimple or rising in the skin, *F.*

BO'UTON [*Cookery*] a dish of bards of bacon, covered with a farce and ragoo, and baked between 2 fires, *F.*

BOUT [of *behten, Sax.* to beat] stroke, blow, attempt, trial.

BOUT [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse, when he is over-done, and quite spent with fatigue.

Bow [*boga of bysan, Sax.* to bend] an instrument for shooting arrows.

Bow [with *Mathematicians*] an instrument formerly used in navigation to take the height of the *Sun*.

Bow [with *Shipwrights*] a beam of wood or brass, with 3 long screws that direct a lath of wood or steel to any part, commonly used to make draughts of ships, &c.

Bow of a ship [with *Shipwrights*] is her broadest part before, beginning at the loof, and composing ends of the stern, and ending at the sternmost part of the fore-castle.

A **bald Bow** [of a ship] is a broad bow.

Lean Bow [of a ship] is a narrow thin bow.

Bow pieces [in a ship] are the pieces of ordnance at her bow.

Bow Anchors } anchors that are carried in the ship's
BOWERS } bower.

BOW-BEARERS [in a Forest] certain officers.

To **BOWL** [of *bouyan, F.* or *botulus, L.* a pudding] to take out the bowels.

BOW'ELS [*Bouyan, F.* or of *botulus, L.* a pudding] the guts; also figuratively, compassion, commiseration.

Bow'ER [of *Bu* of *bupe, Sax.* a parlour] an arbour made or covered with trees or greens interwoven.

Bow'ESS } [in *Falconry*] a young hawk so called, when

Bow'ET } she draws any thing out of her nest, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

BOWGE [with *Mariners*] a rope fastened to the middle of the outside of a sail, serving to make it stand closer to the wind.

A **BOWGE of Court**, see *Bouge*.

A **BOWL** [prob. of *Bulla, L.* a bubble, or of *βωλα, Gr.* a round clod, or *boule, F.* or *boll, Du.*] a round ball of wood for the play of bowls:

To **BOWL** [*Jouer à la boule, F.*] to play with bowls on a bowling-green, &c.

A **BOWL** [*bolla, Sax.* *Boule, F.*] a vessel or cup of wood, metal or earthen ware to drink out of.

BOWL [of a ship] a round space at the head of the mast for the men to stand in.

Sharp the BOW-LINE [*Sea Term*] signifies hale it tight; or pull it hard.

Hale up the BOW-LINE [*Sea Term*] signifies hale it harder, forward on.

Check the BOW-LINE

Ease the BOW-LINE

Run up the BOW-LINE

[*Sea Terms*] which import, let it be more slack.

BOW-LINE } [with *Mariners*] a rope made fast to the
BOWLING } leech of the outside of a sail, by 2, 3 or 4 other ropes, like a crow's-foot, which is called the *Bowling-bridle*. Its use is to make the sails stand sharp or close by a wind.

Bo'WLING Knot [with *Sailors*] a sort of knot that will not slip, by which the bowling bridle is fastened to the crengles.

To **BOWLT** a *Coney* [*Hunting term* of *bouter, Fr.*] to start or put up a coney.

To **BOWSE** [some derive it of *bayten, Du.* others of *φυσάω* to blow up the skin; but *Vossius* of *buo, L.*] to drink hard, or stoutly.

Bow'sE away [with *Sailors*] a term used when they would have all the men, haling at any rope, pull together.

Bow'sER [*Boursier, F.*] the purser or treasurer of a college in an university.

Bow'SING [with *Falconers*] is when a hawk drinks frequently; but yet is continually thirsty.

Bow'SING upon the tack [with *Sailors*] signifies haling upon the tack.

Bow'YER [of *Boga, Sax.*] a maker of bows and arrows.

Box [*boxe, Sax.*] a wooden vessel, small and great, as a money-box, a chest, &c.

Box [*box-tree, Sax.*] the box-tree, or box-wood.

Box [in *Traffick*] certain different quantities and weights of certain commodities.

Box and Needle [with *Mathematicians*] a small compass apply'd to a theodolite or other such instrument used in surveying, &c. to find out how any place is situated, by the point of a needle touched with a loadstone's pointing towards the *North*.

BOY [prob. of *παῖς, Gr.* but *Minseus* derives it of *bube, Teut.*] a male child, a lad.

BOY'AU, a bowel, a gut, *Fr.*

BOYAU [in *Fortificat.*] a gut or branch of the trenches, or a ditch covered for a parapet, serving for a communication between 2 trenches: also a line drawn winding about, in order to inclose several tracts of ground, or to attack some works.

BOY'ISHNESS, the acting like a boy.

BRA'BBLER [of *Brabbelen, Du.*] a wrangler, a brawler.

BRABA'NT, so called of *Brabo*, a noble *Roman*, and relation to *Julius Caesar*, who attended him in his *Gallick* expedition. A dutchy. The people of *Antwerp* tell you a story of a giant that was vanquished by *Brabo*, that had a castle where *Antwerp* is now built, who used to cut off the hands of all that he took, and throw them into the *Scheld*, whom *Brabo* served in the same manner.

BRA'CCO [*old Law*] a large fleet hound, or hunting dog.

BRACE [prob. of *embrasser, Fr.*] to tie, bind, or compass and draw tight together with some cord string, &c.

BRAKE [a *Hunting term*] a couple or pair, as of bucks, dogs, foxes, hares, &c.

BRACE [at *Milan*] a measure equal to 2 or 3 ells *English*.

BRACE [at *Venice*] a measure equal to 1, 96 ells *English*.

BRACES [with *Arch.*] are irons that fasten beams, or cramp-irons to hold stones together.

BRACES [in a ship] are ropes which belong to all the yards, 2 to each yard, except the *Mizen*, the use of which is to square the yard, i. e. to set it square, or even across the ship.

BRACES [of a Coach] thick thongs of leather on which it hangs.

To **BRA'CE the Tard** [*Sea Phrase*] is to bring the yard to either side.

BRACED, fastened together, or joined with a brace; also buckled.

BRACED [in *Heraldry*] the intermingling of 3 cheveronels, as *Azure*, a chief *Or* and 3 cheveronels, braced in the base of the Escutcheon.



BRA'CELET [of *Brachium, L.* the arm] an ornament for the wrists of women.

BRA'CELET [in *Military Affairs*] a piece of defensive armour for the arm, *Fr.*

BRACE

BRACE'LETS [*old Records*] hounds or beagles of the smaller and slower kind.

BRACENARIUS [*Ant. Deeds*] a huntsman or master of the hounds.

BRACH a bitch or female dog.

BRACE'TUS } [*old Law*] the beagle or smaller hound.

BRACHETUS }

BRACHETA, a bitch, *old Law*.

BRA'CHIA [*in Botanick writers*] the arms of trees, &c. are those thicker branches into which the trunk is divided, by way of similitude, taken from the arms of a human body, *L.*

BRA'CHIÆUS Externus [*with Anat.*] a muscle of the *Cubitus*, which seems to be the third beginning of the *Gemellus*; and which is inserted with it in the cavity of the shoulder-bone which receives the *Olecranium*, *L.*

BRACHIÆUS Internus [*with Anatomists*] a muscle of the elbow, arising from the inner part of the shoulder-bone, at the insertion of the *Deltoides* and *Coraco-brachialis* muscles, is implanted to the upper and fore-part of the bone *Ulna*, *L.*

BRACHIALE, the wrist; also a bracelet or bracer; a wrist-band, *L.*

BRACHI'OLUM, a little arm, *L.*

BRACHIOLUM [*with Mathematicians*] a member of an instrument used upon *Astrolabes*, &c. and usually made of brass, with several joints, that the end or point may be set to any degree of the *Astrolabe*, sometimes called a *creeping index*.

BRACHIUM [*with Anatomists*] a member of the body, consisting of the arm, properly so called, the elbow and the hand.

BRACHIUM [*with Botanists*] the arm or bough of a tree, a branch, *L.*

BRA'CHMANS } [*so called of Brachman or Bramba, the*

BRA'MENS } prescriber of their rights or laws]

BRA'MINS } priests or learned men in *East India*,

anciently a sort of philosophers, which from their going naked were called *gymnosophists*, and were to the *Indians*,

as the *Chaldees* to the *Assyrians*, and the *Magi* to the *Persians*,

and the *Druids* to the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*.

They were had in great reverence by the people, living

for the most part austere and solitary lives, in caves and

deserts, feeding upon herbs, being poorly apparelled, and

for a time abstaining from all carnal pleasures; their opi-

nions were, that the God *Achari* or *Wisnu* created the

world by the administration of three perfect beings, whom

he had first made for that design: these three are *Bramba*,

i. e. penetration, by this he created the universe; by *Bres-*

chen, i. e. existing in all things, he preserves it; and by

Mehaddia, i. e. the great Lord, he will destroy it. They

pretend to have received four books from *Bramba*, in which

books all knowledge is comprehended, and they hold the

Metempsychosis or transmigration of souls, thro' several hu-

man bodies and beasts, before they can arrive at pleasure,

and being purely spiritual; and for this reason they teach,

that it is not lawful to kill, and eat any thing that is killed,

and none of their tribes do eat any, but their soldiers;

they also hold the flesh of cows and peacocks as sacred, and

therefore they abstain from it, and build hospitals for lame

and decayed beasts, and buy birds of the *Mahometans* to

set them at liberty. By their austere lives, great fastings,

teaching the people, and expounding the mysteries of their

religion to them, they have gotten a very great awe over

the people, all over the *Indies*, and especially upon the

Malabar coasts, and the brides are committed to the *Bra-*

mens to be blessed by them, that the marriage may be

happy.

BRACHE'RIUM, a truss used in ruptures.

BRA'CHIAL [*of Brachium*] pertaining to the arm.

BRA'CHYCA'TALE'CTON *Βραχυκατάληκτον*, *Gr.*] a

kind of verse that wants a syllable at the end.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [*Βραχυγραφία* of *βραχὺς* short, and

γραφὴ writing] the art of short-hand writing or characters.

BRACHY'LOGY [*Βραχυλογία* of *βραχὺς* and *λόγος*, *Gr.*] brevity, shortness of speech or conciseness of expression.

BRACK [*of bracan, Sax.* to break] a flaw or some-

thing broken in any thing.

BRACI'NUM, the quantity of ale brew'd at one time.

BRA'CKET [*Braciello, Ital.*] with *Carpenters* a sort of

prop or stay for a shelf, &c.

BRACKETS [*on Ship-board*] small knees of timber

which serve to support the galleries; also those timbers

which support the gratings at the head.

BRA'CKISH [*prob. of brack, Du. salt*] saltish, some-

what salt.

BRA'CKISNESS [*of Brack, Du. salt*] saltishness.

BRADS, a sort of slender nails without heads.

BRADYPEPSI'A [*Brady* from *βραδύς* slow and *pepsi* from *πέψω* flow and *pepsi* from *πέψω* digestion] a too slow digestion proceeding from a depraved disposition of the acid ferments in the stomach.

To **BRAG** [*prob. of Braguer, Fr.* or *braggeren, Dut.* to walk in state] to boast or vaunt.

BRA'GGARD } [*braggaert, Dut.*] a bragging,

BRAGGADO'CHIO } vaunting, vain glorious fellow,

a coward.

BRA'GGET [*bragot, C. Brit.*] a sort of drink made with spices, &c.

BRAID [*breyd, Sax.*] a small lock or web of hair; also a sort of edging or narrow lace.

To **BRAID** [*breyden, Dut.*] to weave or plait the hair; also to curl.

BRAI'DED, faded, having lost its colour.

BRAILS [*in a Ship*] are small ropes, put through blocks or pulleys, fastened on either side of the ties, so that they come down before the sails: the use of them is to hale up the bunt when the sail is across, that it may either be taken up or let fall the more readily.

Hale up the BRAILS [*Sea Phrase*] is a command to

BRAIL up the Sails } to hale up the sails in order to be furled or bound up close to the yard.

BRAIN [*brægen, Sax.*] that large, soft whitish mass, inclosed in the *cranium* or skull, wherein all the organs of sense terminate; and the soul is supposed principally to reside; and perceives and judges of the sensation of all the sentient parts, out of which it communicates the animal spirits, and discharges them into the nerves and sinews, the brain is composed of the *cerebrum*, *cerëbellum* and *medulla oblongata*.

To **BRAIN**, to dash out the brains.

BRAIN [*metaphorically*] is used for wit and judgment.

SHUTTLE BRAINED, unconstant, fickle, wavering.

BRA'NCA ursina [*Botany*] brank *ursine*, or bear's-foot, *L.*

BRAI'NLESS [*of Breyne, Du.* *brægen, Sax.* the brain] witless.

BRAI'N-SICK, crazy-headed; also fickle, unconstant.

BRAISES [*in Cookery*] meat dress'd *à la braize*, is either meat broiled upon the coals, or else baked in a campaign oven between two fires, one above and the other below.

BRA'IT [*with Jewellers*] a rough diamond.

BRA'KE [*brachan, Sax.*] female fern.

BRA'KE [*bræck, Dut.*] an instrument for dressing flax or hemp, also the handle of a ship's pump; also a baker's kneading trough; also a sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

BRA'MBLE [*bræmble, Sax.*] a prickly shrub.

BRAMBLE Net [*with Fowlers*] a sort of net for catching birds.

A **BRA'MBLING**, a kind of bird, a mountain chaffinch.

BRA'N [*brann, C. Brit.*] the husk of ground corn.

BRAN [*of bojn, Sax.* a river] at the beginning or end of the names of places, denotes it to be a place at or near a river, as *Branston*.

BRANCH [*branche, F.*] a bough of a tree; also a stock of a pedigree; also a horn of a stag's-head; also a shoot or part of a branched candlestick.

BRANCH [*by Botanists*] is defined to be the division of a stalk of a plant; in trees it is often called a bough.

To **BRANCH out**, to spread or divide into branches.

To **BRANCH Stand** [*with Falconers*] to make a hawk to take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog springs the partridge.

BRA'NCH, a canary-bird, of the first year brought up by the old one.

A **fruit BRANCH** [*with Gardeners*] that which shoots out of the cut of the preceding year, and is naturally of a considerable thickness.

A **BRANCH half wood** [*with Gardeners*] is one that is too gross for a fruit branch, and too slender for a wood branch.

Spurious wood BRANCHES [*with Gard.*] are such as come otherwise than from the cuts of the preceding year; because branches should never come, but from those of the last cut.

BRA'NCHED [*in Heraldry*] denotes any thing spread into branches.

BRA'NCHER [*Branchier, F.*] a young hawk or other bird newly out of the nest, and flies from one branch to another.

BRA'NCHEs [*with Architects*] the arches of *Gothick* vaults, which arches transverfing from one angle to another, diagonal-wise form a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals.

BRA'NCHIA

BRA'NCHIA [*ἄκτις*, Gr.] the gills of fishes which are composed of cartilages and membranes in the form of a leaf which serve instead of lungs to respire by.

BRANCHLET, a small branch.

BRA'NCHINES, the fulness or spreading of branches.

BRAND [*Bjand*, Sax.] a piece or stick of burning wood; also a mark made with a red hot iron; a note of infamy or disgrace.

BRAND Iron, an iron to brand or set a mark upon a sentenced malefactor; also a trevet or other iron to set a boiling vessel over the fire.

BRAND Goose { [*brand-gans*, Du. q. d. a greyish goose]

BRANT Goose { a kind of wild fowl somewhat less than a common goose, so called from its dark colour like a burnt coal on the breast and wings.

To **BRAND** [*of Bjanden*, Sax.] to mark with a hot iron, to set a mark upon.

BRA'NDEUM, a little bit of cloth wherewith the bodies of saints and martyrs had been touch'd, put in a box, and set as a relic to such as desire it; or a piece of the *Corporal* on which the Eucharist or Host had been laid. This superstition was introduced as early as the year 600.

To **BRA'NDISH** [*brandir*, Fr.] to shake to and fro in the hand as a sword; to make glitter with shaking.

BRANDLING [*with Anglers*] a small worm, called also the Dew Worm.

BRA'NDRITH, a rail or fence about a well.

BRA'NDY [*brande vin*, Fr. prob. of branden, Dut. to burn] a strong water or spirituous inflammable liquor distilled off from the lees of wine, &c.

To **BRA'NGLE** [prob. of *abaelgen*, Sax. or *balgen*, Teut. to be angry] to bicker, quarrel, scold or brawl.

BRANK, the grain or plant called also *Buckwheat*.

BRANK Urfin, see *Branca Urfin*.

BRASED [*Heraldry*] or three kids passing one another cross-wise, see *Braced*.

BRASIA'TOR [*Old Statutes*] a brewer, L.

BRASIA'TRIX, a woman-brewer, L.

BRASI'NA

BRASINA'RIA { [*Old Stat.*] a brewhouse.

BRASMA'TIAS, a kind of earthquake, when the earth moves directly upwards.

BRASS [*Bpæy*, Sax.] a factitious metal made of copper melted with *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BRASSETS, armour for the arms, Fr.

BRA'SSICA [*Botany*] cole-wort; also colly-flower, L.

BRA'SSICOURT { [*with Horsemen*] an horse whose fore

BRA'CHICOURT { legs are bended naturally.

BRA'SSINESS [*of Bpæyneye*, Sax.] a being brassy.

BRAT [*Bpætt*, Sax.] a young child, so called by way of contempt; a child born of mean parentage; also a coarse apron.

BRAVA'DO [*bravade*, Fr.] a vain-glorious boasting, vaunting, daring or vapouring, Span.

BRAVE, courageous, stout, gallant, excellent, Fr.

A BRAVE? [*un faux brave*, Fr.] a bully, a hectoring

A BRAVO { blade, a swaggering fellow.

To **BRAVE it** [*braver*, Fr.] to act the Bravo, to dare, to hector, to affront.

BRA'VERY [*braverie*, Fr.] courage, valour; also finery, gallantry.

BRAURO'NIA [*Βραυρονία*, Gr.] an Athenian Festival celebrated to *Diana*, called *Brauron* of *Brauron* an Athenian borough, where was the famous statue of this goddess, which was brought from *Scythia Taurica* by *Iphigenia*. The victim offered in sacrifice was a goat, and certain men sung one of *Homer's Iliads*. The most remarkable persons at this solemnity were young virgins, about ten years of age, habited in yellow gowns, and consecrated to *Diana*. These were called "*ἄρκτοι*", i. e. Bears, for the following reason. There was a Bear among the *Phlœidae*, the inhabitants of a borough of *Attica*, which was so far divested of its natural fierceness, that it became so tame and tractable, that they usually admitted it to eat and play with them, and it did them no harm; but a young maid once unluckily happening to be too familiar with it, the bear tore her to piece, and was afterwards slain by the virgin's brethren. After this a dreadful pestilence happen'd in *Attica*; as a remedy of which, they were advised by an oracle to appease the anger of *Diana* for the bear, by consecrating virgins to her in memory of it. The *Athenians* punctually executed this command, and enacted a law, that no virgin should be married till she had performed this ceremony.

To **BRAWL** [prob. of *braeler*, Dan. or *brullen*, Dut. to bellow, or of *brouiller*, Fr.] to chide, wrangle, or scold aloud.

BRAWL [*brouillerie*, Fr.] a squabble, a wrangling, a noisy scolding; also a dance.

BRAWN [very prob. of *Bajpun*, of *Baj* a Boar, and *pun*, Sax. hard, q. d. the hardest and firmest flesh of a boar] the flesh of a boar soured or pickled.

BRA'WNINESS [*of Brawn*, of *Baj* and *pun*, Sax.] finewiness, hardness and strongness.

BRA'WNY [prob. of *bajpuning*, Sax.] full of brawn or sinews; fleshy, lusty, strong.

To **BRAY** [*of bjacan*, Sax. or *brayer*, Fr.] to pound in a mortar; also to temper ink as Printers do.

To **BRAY** [*barrire*, L. *braire*, Fr.] to make a noise or cry like an ass.

False BRAY [*Fort.*] a false trench made to hide a real one.

BRAY, in the ancient *Gaulish* language, signifies wet or marshy ground, and is found in many *French* names of places, as *Follunbray*, *Guibray*, *Vanbray*, &c.

BRA'YER [*with Printers*] an instrument to temper the ink.

BRAY [*in Falconry*] a pannel or piece of leather slit to bind up the wings of an hawk.

To **BRAZE** [*of Bpæy*, Sax.] to cover or folder with brass.

BRA'ZED [*in Heraldry*] as three cheverons *brazed*, i. e. one clasping another, it is derived of the *French* Word *Bras*, which signifies an arm; mens arms being often folded one with another.

BRA'ZEN, made of brass; also impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS [*of Brass*] appearing like brass; also impudence.

BRA'ZIER, one who makes or sells brass ware.

BREACH [*of bpecan*, Sax. to break] a breaking of peace or friendship, a falling out; also a breaking of the bank of a river, &c.

BREACH [*in a Fortification*] the ruin of any part of the works or walls beaten down by cannon, or blown up by mines, in order to take the place by assault or storm.

To **clear a BREACH**, is to remove the rubbish out of it.

BREAD [*Bpæd*, of *Bpædan*, Sax. to nourish] a common edible made of corn, needing no description.

BREAD of Treet [*Stat. of Assize 51 Henry III.*] household bread.

BREAD Room [*in a ship*] the room where the biscuits or bread is kept.

BREADTH [*Bpædnýrre*, Sax.] broadness, wideness.

To **BREAK** [*bpecan*, Sax.] to part or divide forcibly asunder, or in pieces.

A **BREAK**, a turning Bankrupt, a being or pretending to be insolvent.

To **BREAK Bulk** [*Sea Phrase*] is to take part of the ship's cargo out of the hold.

To **BREAK Ground** [*Milit. Phrase*] is to open the trenches, or begin the works for carrying the siege of a fortified place.

To **BREAK a Deer** [*with Carvers*] is to cut up that piece of venison brought to the table.

To **BREAK a Horse in Trotting** [*with Horsemen*] is to make him tight upon the hand by trotting, in order to make him fit for a gallop.

BREAM [*bræme*, Fr.] a kind of fish.

To **BREAM a ship**, see *To Broom*.

BREAST [*Bpæost*, Sax.] a prominent fleshy part on the outside of the *Thorax* of a human body, whose use in women is to separate the milk; and it is also one of the three venters or hollow spaces in an animal body which contains the heart and lungs.

BREAST Caskets [*with Mariners*] the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREAST Fast [*in a ship*] a rope fasten'd to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like.

BREAST Hooks [*with Shipwrights*] are the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen her stem and all the fore-part of the ship.

BREAST Pain [*with Farriers*] a disease in horses.

BREAST Plough [*with Husbandmen*] a plough used for parting turf for *Denshiring* land, and driven by the breast.

BREAST Ropes [*Sea Term*] those ropes in a ship which fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards fast to the mast.

BREAST Work [*in Fortification*] the same as *Parapet*, which see.

BREATH [*bpaðe*, Sax.] the air received and discharged by human or animal bodies, by dilatation and compression of the lungs.

To **BREATHE** [prob. of *Bpæðian* Sax.] to receive and discharge the air as above.

BREA'THLESS, void of breath, dead.

BRE'CCA, a breach, decay, or any other want of repair, *O. L. Deeds.*

BRECK [prob. of *brecan*, *Sax.* to break] a gap in an hedge.

BRE'DWITE [*Bread wite*, *Sax.*] an imposition of amer- ciaments or fines for defaults in the affize of bread.

BREECH [prob. of *biece*, *Sax.* or of *broech*, *Du.*] the backside or arse.

To BREECH, to whip.

BREECH [with *Gunners*] the hindermost part of a piece of ordnance.

BREECHES [of *biece*, *Sax.*] clothing, or a garment for men's thighs from the waist to the knees.

BREECHINGS [*Sea Term*] ropes in a ship by which the guns are lash'd fast to the sides of the ship.

To BREED [*brecan*, *Sax.*] to produce as animals; also to be produced; also to nourish.

BREED [with *Horsemen*] a place where mares for breed and stallions are kept in order to raise a stud.

BREEDING [of *brecan*, *Sax.*] producing, nourishing; also education.

BREEZ [*brezza*, *Ital.* *brise*, *F.*] a fresh gall of wind blowing from the sea or land alternately for some certain hours of the day or night, only sensible near the coast.

BREEZ [*Brioza*, *Sax.*] an insect called the gad-fly or horse-fly.

BREGMA [*επίγμα*, of *βρέχω* to water, because those parts are generally observed to be moist] the forepart of the head; or, as some say, the forehead bone, or the side and shelving bone of the *Cranium* on each side of the *Sagittal Suture*.

BREHO'NE [in *Ireland*] a judge, whence the *Irish Law* is called the *Brehone Law*.

BRE'PHOTROPHY [*brephotrophia*, *L.* of *βρεφοτροφία*, of *βρεφός* a babe, and *τροφή*, *Gr.* nourishment] an hospital for orphans.

BREST [*Architecture*] that member of a column called also the *Thorus* or *Tore*.

BREST Summers [*Archit.*] pieces in the outer parts of timber-buildings, and the middle floors into which the girders are framed.

BRET [*bretonneau*, *F.*] a kind of fish of the turbot kind, called also *Burt* or *Brut*.

BRETE'SSE [in *Heraldry*] is *French*, what they frequently call *des Bastonades*, and the *English* call embattled, counter-embattled, that is embattled on both sides.

BRETOY'SE, the law of the marches anciently used among the *Britons* or *Welsh*.

BREVE [in *Law*] a writ directed to the Chancellor, Judges, &c. so termed because it is express'd in few words.

BREVE [in *Musick*] a note or character of time in the form of a diamond square, without any tail, and equivalent to two measures or minims.

BREVE *Ferquiere*, to purchase a writ or licence of trial in the king's court, whence arises the custom of paying six shillings and eight pence if the debt be forty pounds; ten shillings and eight pence if an hundred, and so upwards.

BREVE *de recto* [in *Law*] a writ of right, or a licence for an ejected person to sue for the possession of an estate that is detained from him.

BREVE *Vas* [with *Anatomists*] a short vessel or vein which passes from the stomach to the veiny branch of the spleen.

BRE'VIARY [*breviarium*, *L.*] a kind of Popish Mass-Book.

BRE'VIATE [*breviatum*, *L.*] an extract or copy of a process, deed or writing, compriz'd in few words.

BRE'VIATURE, an Abbreviation, &c.

BRE'VIBUS & *rotulis liberandis* [in *Law*] a mandate or writ directed to a sheriff, requiring him to deliver the county, with the appurtenances, rolls, briefs, &c. pertaining to that office, to the new sheriff that is chosen in his room.

BREVIER, a small sort of printing letter.

BRE'VIS ? [in *Botanick Writers*] short, *brevi*, *brevibus*,

BRE'VE ? with short.

BRE'VIOR ? shorter, *breviore*, *breviori*, *brevioribus*, with

BRE'VIUS ? shorter, *L.*

BRE'VIS *Musculus* [with *Anat.*] a muscle of the *Radius*, which arises from the superior and posterior part of the *humerus*, and helps to stretch out the hand forward, *L.*

BREVIS *Palmaris* [with *Anat.*] lies under the *Aponeurosis* of the *Palmaris*, arising from the bone of the *Metacarpus*, which sustains the little finger, and passes transversely from that bone and that of the *Carpus*, which lies above the rest, and is inserted into the eighth bone of the *Carpus*. The use of it is to make the palm of the hand concave or hollow.

BREVIS *Radix* [*Anat.*] comes from the outward and superior part of the *Ulna*, and passes round the *Radius*, and is inserted into the superior and forepart of it below the tendon of the *Biceps*. Its use is to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

BREVI'LOQUENCE [*breviloquentia*, *L.*] short or concise speaking.

BREVI'SSIMUS } the shortest, *brevissimo*, *brevissima*,
BREVI'SSIMA } *brevissimis*, *L.* with the shortest.

BREVI'SSIMUM }

BRE'VITY [*brevitas*, *L.*] briefness, conciseness or shortness of expression.

To BREW [*bripan*, *Sax.*] to make Ale, Beer, &c.

BREW'ESS } thin slices or thick crusts of bread soaked

BAEW'ISS } in fat portage.

BRIA'REUS, the Poets tell us that *Briareus* had an hundred hands, but the truth of this fable is this; *Briareus*, *Cottus* and *Gyges* dwelt in a city of *Orestias* call'd *Hecatonchiria* (*ἑκατορχείρια*, i. e. an hundred hands) hence it was a common saying, that they having an hundred hands, coming to the assistance of the gods, drove the *Titans* out of *Olympus*.

To BRIBE [prob. of *Βεβήσθω*, *Gr.* a reward or prize, or of *briber*, *F.* from *bribe* a piece of bread] to corrupt with gifts.


BRIBERY, the act of bribing or tampering.

BRIBERY [in *Law*] is when any man belonging to a court of justice, or great officer takes any fee, gift or reward for doing his office, of any person except of the king only.

BRIBORS } [in *Law*] such persons as pilfer, filch, or

BRIBOURS } embezzle the goods of other men.

BRICK [*Bricke*, *Du.*] a clayey earth, tempered, moulded into a long square and burnt; it is used in building.

BRICK [with *Chymical Writers*] is express'd  by this character.

BRICKBAT [prob. of *Bricke*, *Du.* or *brýc*, *Sax.* and *latu*, *F.* beaten or broken off] a broken bit.

BRICK-KILN [of *Bricke*, *Du.* and *Cýln*, *Sax.*] a place for burning bricks.

BRICO'LE ? [at *Tennis-play*] the rebound of a ball after

BRICO'LL } a side stroke.

BRICO'LS, Engines anciently used for battering the walls of towns or castles, *F.*

To BRICO'LE [*bricoler*, *F.*] to give a bricole, to pass a ball, to toss it sideways.

BRIDAL, pertaining to a bride.

BRIDE [*briid*, perhaps of *briedan*, *Sax.* to cherish or keep warm] a new-married woman.

BRIDE [of *briid* and *groom*, *Sax.* a servant; because upon the wedding-day it was the custom for him to serve at table] the spouse or husband of a bride.

BRIDGE [*briðge*, *Sax.*] a passage of wood or stone, &c. made over a river.

BRIDGE of Boats [in *Milit. Affairs*] are boats made of copper and joined side by side till they reach cross a river, which being covered with planks, are marched over by the soldiery.

BRIDGE of Rushes [*Milit. Art*] one that is made of great bundles of rushes bound fast together, over which planks being laid and fasten'd, are laid over marshy places to be passed over either by foot or horse.

Draw BRIDGE [in *Fortification*] one that is fastened with strong hinges at one end only, so that the other may be drawn up, and then the bridge stands upright to obstruct the passage either of a ditch or moat.

Flying BRIDGES [in an *Army*] are also boats with planks and necessaries for joining and making a bridge in a very short time, being two small bridges laid over one another, in such manner that the uppermost stretches or runs out by certain cords running thro' pulleys placed along the sides of the under-bridge, which push it forwards, till the end of it reach to the place it is designed to be fixed in. It is also made of large boats with planks laid over them, and other necessaries.

BRIDGE of Communication [in *Fortification*] is a bridge made over a river, by means of which, two armies or two forts, that are separated by the river, have a free communication one with the other.

BRIDGE [with *Gunners*] the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage, on which the bed rests.

BRIDGES [in *Heraldry*] may intimate that the bearers have formerly obtain'd them for their arms, either for having built bridges for the service of the publick, or an allusion to the name, as of *Trowbridge*.

Floating BRIDGE [*Milit. Art*] a bridge made in form of a work in *Fortification* call'd a Redoubt, consisting of two boats

boats covered with planks, which are solidly framed, so as to bear either horse or cannon.

To **BRIDLE** [briðelian, Sax.] to keep in a horse with the bridle or reins; also to draw up the chin in order to look stately, as women do; also to curb or keep under our passions.

A **BRIDLE**. [briðle, Sax.] a head-stall with reins to hold in and guide a horse.

To *swallow the BRIDLE* ? [with *Horsemen*] are terms used

To *drink the BRIDLE* ? of a horse that has too wide a mouth and too narrow a bitmouth, so that the bit rises too high and gathers or furls the lips, and misplaces itself above that place of the bars, where the pressure should be, by which means the curb is misplaced and shov'd too high.

BRIDLE Hand [in *Horsemanſhip*] the left hand.

BRIEF [of *brevis*, L. short] short; also common or rife.

BRIEF ? [in *Law*] a writ whereby a man is summoned

BREVE ? or attach'd to answer any action; or it is taken in a larger sense, for any writ in writing issued out of the king's courts of Record at *Westminster*, whereby any thing is commanded to be done, in order to Justice, or the execution of the king's command.

BRIEF, Letters Patent, or licence to any sufferer for collecting the charitable benevolence of the people, for any private or publick loss.

Apostolical BRIEF, a letter which the Pope sends to Princes and other magistrates concerning any publick affairs.

BRIEF [in *Musick*] a measure of quantity which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up, and is thus marked (1).

BRIEFNESS [of *brief* or *brevite*, F. *brevis* or *brevitas*, L.] brevity.

BRIER [briær, Sax. suppos'd of *briecan*, Sax. to break, because it scars the skin] a prickly plant.

BRIEZE [briſe, Fr. *brezza*, Ital.] a chilly or cool wind.

BREEZ Wind, a soft, gentle gale of wind.

BRI'GA [O. *Law*] contention, quarrel.

BRIGADE [Milit. Art] a party or division of a body of soldiers, whether horse or foot, F.

BRIGADE [of *Horse*] is a body of 8, 10, or 12 squadron.

BRIGADE [of *Foot*] a body of 4, 5 or 6 battalions, commanded by a brigadier.

BRIGADEER ? an officer in an army who commands

BRIGADIER ? a brigade.

BRIGAND, a highway man, a robber, also a vagabond.

BRIGANDINE, a coat of mail, or a sort of ancient defensive armour, consisting of thin jointed scales or plates, pliant and easy to the body.

BRIGANTINE, a small, flat, open, light vessel, going both with sails and oars, either for fighting or giving chase, F.

BRIGBOTE ? [of [briððe and bote, Sax.] a contribution towards repairing or building of bridges.

BRIGHT [beopht, Sax.] lucid, shining, light.

BRIGHTNESS [briððeneſſe, Sax.] shiningness, lucidness.

BRIGIDIANS, an order of religious Persons founded by *Brigidia*, a princess of *Sweden*.

BRILLANT [with *Lapidaries*] a diamond cut artificially.

BRILLANT, glittering, sparkling, bright, shining, Fr.

BRILLANT [with *Horsemen*] a brisk, high-mettled, stately horse, that has a rais'd neck, a high motion, excellent haunches upon which he rises tho' never so little put on.

BRILLA'NTE [in *Mus.*] intimates that they are to play in a brisk, lively manner.

BRILS, the hair on the eye-lid of an horse.

BRIM [briimme, Sax.] the utmost edge, as of a hat, glass, plate, cup, flower, &c.

To **BRIM**, as to go to *Brim*, said of a sow, when she is ready or inclined to take the boar.

A **BRIMMER**, a glass or cup filled up to the brim with any liquors.

BRIMMING, the act of generation between a boar and a sow.

BRIMSTONE [of briðn, Sax. a fire or burning, and *ſtan*, Sax. a stone] a mineral well known.

BRIMSTONE flour, a plant.

BRIMSTONY, dawbed with or of the nature of *brimstone*.

BRINDED ? variegated, or being of divers colours.

BRINDLED ?

BRINE [of briðne, Sax. the salt sea] salt liquor or pickle; also used by the Poets for the sea; also a salt water of which salt is made.

To **BRING** [briingan, Sax.] to cause to come, to conduct, to fetch to a person or place.

To **BRING in a Horse** [with *Horsemen*] is to keep down the nose of a horse that bores, and tosses his nose up to the wind.

BRINGERS Up [Milit. Term] the whole last men in a battalion drawn up, or the last men in every file.

BRINISH ? [of briðne, Sax.] pertaining to or of the

BRINY ? quality of brine.

BRININESS [of briðneneſſe, Sax.] saltness, like the sea.

BR'ONY, see *Bryony*.

BRISE [Husbandry] a sort of ground which has lain long untilld.

BRISK [prob. of *frisch*, Teut.] vigorous, lively, sprightly, merry, jovial.

BRISKET [brisket, F.] that part of the breast which lies next to the ribs.

BRISKET of a Horse, is the fore-part of the neck at the shoulder.

BRISKNESS [prob. of *frisch*, Teut.] liveliness, sprightliness.

BRISK [in *Blazonry*] a French Term, which signifies broken, and in their way of *Blazon* implies an Ordinary, that has some part of it broken off.

BRISTLE [briðel, Sax.] strong hair standing erect on a boar's back.

BRISTLE Tails, a kind of flies.

BRISTLY [of briðel, Sax.] having or full of bristles.

To **BRISTLE** [briðelian, Sax.] to erect the hairs on the Back like an enraged boar.

BRISTOL Stones, a kind of soft diamonds found in a rock near the City of *Bristol*.

BRISURE [in *Fortif.*] a line of 4 or 5 fathoms, in length parallel to the line of defence, which, according to *Vauban*, is for making a hollow tower, or to cover the concealed flank, that the enemy's guns may not overturn the guns placed upon the concealed flank.

BRISURE [in *Blazonry*] is in French derived from *briser*, F. to break, because they seem to break the principal figure, what the *English* express by differences, and is us'd to distinguish between the elder and younger brothers and bastards in a coat of arms, as a label, half moon, &c.

BRITA'NICA [Botany] the great water-dock, L.

To **BRITE** ? [among *Husbandmen*] barley, wheat, hops,

To **BRIGHT** ? &c. are said to brite when they grow over-ripe or shatter.

BRITISH, of or pertaining to *Great Britain*.

BRITTLE [briðen, Sax.] apt to break, weak, frail.

BRITTLENESS [of briðeneſſe, Sax.] aptness to break.

BR'ZA, the plant Dinkle-thorn.

BRIZES, see *Briezes*.

BRIZE Vents [in *Gardening*] shelters on the north side of melon beds, where there are two walls.

A **BROACH** [broche, Fr.] a spit for roasting meat on.

BROACH [with *Hunters*] a start on the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit.

To **BROACH** [brocher, Fr.] to spit meat; also first to publish or set abroad; also to tap beer.

BROAD [broad, Sax.] wide, large in breadth.

BROAD Piece, a golden coin some worth 23 shillings, and others 25.

To *give a BROAD Side* [Sea Language] is to discharge all the great guns that are on one side of the ship at once.

BROCA'DO ? [broccato, Ital.] a stuff or cloth of gold,

BROCCA'DO ? silver or silk, raised and enriched with flowers, foliages, or other figures.

BROCCA'RII [Scotch Law] mediators in any affair, business, bargain or transaction.

BROCE'LLA [Old Rec.] a thicket or covert of bushes; hence comes the *brouſing* of cattle, and *brouſe* of wood.

BROCH ? an old fashioned piked ornament of gold

BROOCH ? anciently worn.

BRO'CHA, an awl, a large packing needle.

BROCHE'TTE, a skewer to stick on or in meat.

BROCHETTE [Cookery] a particular way of frying chickens.

BRO'CHIA [Old Law] a large can or pitcher.

BROCK [brock, Sax.] a badger.

BROCK ? [brocar, F.] a buck or hart of two years

BROCKET ? old, or of the third year.

BROCKET's Sister, a hind of the third year.

BRO'COLI, an Italian plant of the colly-flower kind, Ital.

BRO'DEHA'LPENY ? an exemption from paying a

B'RODHA'LPENY ? certain toll to the lord of the manour, &c. for setting up boards in a fair or market.

To **BROGUE** ? [prob. of *brouiller*, F. to trouble] to

To **BROGGLE** ? fish for eels by troubling the water, because by doing so they are the more easily taken.

BROGUES,

BROGUES, wooden shoes worn by the *Irish*.

BROGUE on the Tongue [prob. of the *Irish Brogues*, a sort of shoes] and at first was apply'd most usually to them who are very tenacious of their *Irish* Idioms, &c. is a defect incident to most foreigners in pronouncing the *English* tongue or other acquired language, either with the accent, idiom, phrase, or air of their own tongue.

To **BROI'DER** [*broder*, F.] to embroider.

To **BROIL** [either of *bjoel*, Sax. a wood, or *brouiller*, F.] *i. e.* to roast meat on the coals.

BROIL, disturbance, trouble, falling out, a quarrel.

BRO'KAGE } the hire, pay or reward of a broker,

BRO'KERAGE } *i. e.* one who sells goods for another; also the business or trade.

BROI'DERER [*un brodeur*, F.] an embroiderer.

BRO'KEN [of *bjacan*, Sax. to break] parted by breaking.

BROKEN Radiation [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking of the beams of light as seen through a glass that is cut into several panes or pieces.

BRO'KEN RAY [in *Dioptricks*] Ray of Refraction, is a right line whereby the Ray of Incidence chuses its rectitude or straitness, and is broken in passing thro' the second medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [prob. of *procurator*, L. on account of their procuring chapmen to others, and *e contra*, or of *bjecan*, Sax. to break, because in former times none but bankrupts were permitted to follow that employment] a kind of factor employ'd by merchants, &c.

Exchange BROKERS, are such who make it their business to be acquainted with the course of Exchange, to give information to merchants how it goes, and to notify to such persons who have either money to receive or to pay beyond sea, who are proper persons to negotiate the Exchange with; their premium is two 8ths *per Cent*.

Pawn BROKERS, are such as lend money to necessitous people upon pawns; also such as buy and sell old household goods are called *Brokers*.

Stock BROKERS, are such as buy and sell shares of joint stocks of a Company or Corporation for other persons, as the *Bank*, *South Sea*, *East India Company*, &c.

BROMAS [*βρομας*, Gr.] a sort of grain called Wild Oats.

BRO'NCHANT [in *Blazonry*] is a French Term, and signifies surmounting or appearing, as *Bronchant sur le tout*, is standing out or shewing itself over all. As when an Escutcheon is *semé*, or strew'd all over with *fleurs de lis*, or the like, and over them a beast or other things, that seems to cover so many of those things, that the escutcheon is supposed to be strew'd with all over; but that they are hid by that other bearing which stands before them.

BRO'NCHIA [*βρογχια*, Gr.] certain hollow pipes dispersed thro' the lungs which are branches of the windpipe.

BRO'NCHIALE [with *Anatomists*] a particular artery of the lungs.

BRONCHOCE'LE [of *βρογχος* the wind-pipe, and *κύλη* a swelling, Gr.] a rupture of the throat, a tumour with a large neck rising on the bronchial part of the *trachee*.

BRO'NCHICK Muscles, the *Sternothyroides*.

BRONCHO'TOMY [*βρογχοτομία*, of *βρογχος* the wind-pipe, and *τέμνω*, Gr. to cut] an operation of cutting into the wind-pipe, in a membranous part between two rings, to prevent suffocation, &c. in a squinancy.

BRO'NCHUS [*βρογχος*, Gr.] the middle, fistulous part of the wind-pipe, the forepart of which is composed of so many little rings.

BRONTE'A, a brass engine in theatres, by which they imitate the thunder.

BRO'NTES [of *βροντή*, Gr. Thunder] one of the *Cyclops* or *Vulcan's* Journeyman, who made thunderbolts for *Jupiter*.

BRONTEU'S [of *βροντή*, Gr.] an appellation of *Jupiter*, and also of *Bacchus*, on account of the noise of drunken quarrels.

BRO'NTIAS [of *βροντή*, Gr.] a sort of precious stone supposed to fall with thunder.

BRONTO'LOGY [*βροντολογία*, of *βροντή* and *λογία* discourse, Gr.] a treatise or discourse of thunder.

BROOCH [*broche*, F.] a collar of gold formerly worn about the necks of ladies.

BROOCH [with *Painters*] a painting all in one colour.

BROOD [*bjrod*, of *bjecan*, Sax.] a company of chickens hatch'd by or going with one hen.

To **BROOD** [of *bjecan*, Sax. to cherish] to set on eggs, as a hen or fowl does, to hatch them.

BROOK [*bnooc*, Sax.] a rivulet or small current of water.

To **BROOK** [*bjrucan*, Sax. to digest] as to brook an affront, *i. e.* to bear it with patience, to put it up.

BROOK-LIME [of *Bnooc-lim*, Sax.] an herb.

BROOM [*berm*, Sax.] an utensil for sweeping a house, stable, &c.

BROOM Rape, a plant whose root is like that of a turnip growing at the root of broom.

BROO'MING } [a *Ship*] is a burning off the filth the
BREA'MING } hath contracted on her sides with broom, straw, reeds, &c. when she is on a careen, or on the ground.

BRO'SSUS [*Old Law*] bruised or hurt with blows, bruises, or other casualties.

BROTH [*bpoθ*, Sax.] the liquor in which flesh, &c. is boiled and thicken'd with oatmeal, &c.

A **BRO'THEL** [*bordel*, F.] a brothel-house, see *bordello*.

BROTHERLY [of *bordel*, F.] debauchery.

BRO'THER [*bpoθer* of *bjecet*, of *bjecan*, Sax. q. d. of the same brood] a male by the same father and mother.

BRO'THERHOOD, a society of brethren.

BROU'LLER [with *Horsemen*] a word used in the French riding academies, to signify that a horse plunges, traverses, and appears in disorder, when he is put to any manage.

BROU'VETS, loops made of meat, F.

BROW [*bjropa*, Sax.] the eye-brow, that part of the face, or the row of hairs that is above the eye.

BROW of an Hill [of *bjropa*, Sax.] the top of an hill hanging over.

BROW Antler [Hunt. Term] the first start that grows on the head of a stag, to which the beam antler is the next.

To **BROW beat** [of *bjropa-beoθan*, Sax.] to look disdainfully or haughtily upon; to snub or keep under.

BROW Post [with *Carpenters*] an overthwart or cross beam.

BROWN [of *Bjrunna*, Sax. a river or fountain] signifies a river, or the place or person to be denominated from a river or fountain.

BRO'WNNESS [of *Bjrun*, Sax.] the being of a brown colour.

BRO'WNISTS [so called from one Robert Brown] a sect in England who held opinions somewhat like those of the *Donatists*.

BRO'WSE } [prob. of *broffe*, F. a twig] the young

BRO'WSEWOOD } sprouts of trees which shoot forth early in the spring.

To **BROWSE** [*βρωσχω*, Gr. *brouter*, F. *bruscare*, Ital.] to feed as cattle, by nibbling or knapping off the young sprigs of trees.

BRUCHBOTE } See *Brigbote*.

BRUGBOTE }

BRUE'RIA [O. Rec.] brush, heath, briars or thorns.

BRUILLE'TUS [O. Rec.] a small copse or thicket, a little wood.

A **BRUISE** [*bnýre*, Sax.] a contusion.

To **BRUISE** [of *bjuijan*, Sax.] to injure or spoil the form of a thing, by any blow or hard compressure.

BRUISE WORT, an herb.

A **BRUIT**, a report, rumour, common talk.

To **BRUIT**, to report or spread a thing abroad.

BRU'MAL [*brumalis*, L.] pertaining to winter.

BRUMA'LIS [of *Brumus*, a name of *Bacchus*] a festival among the Romans observ'd the 18th of February and 15th of August in honour of *Bacchus*.

BRUMA'LIA [of *Bruma*, L. winter, or of *Bromius* the name of *Bacchus*] a feast of *Bacchus*, celebrated by the Romans for thirty days, beginning on the 24th of November, and ending the 26th of December.

BRUN [of *bjruna*, Sax. a river or fountain] intimates the place to be call'd from a river or fountain as *Brunburn*.

BRUNT [probably of *brunft*, Teut. heat] assault, onset, brush, cross accident.

BRU'SCUM [with *Botanists*] a bunch or knob in a maple-tree; also an arbour or hedge made of briars and thorns bound together.

BRU'SCUS, a shrub, whose twigs brushes were made of in ancient times.

To **BRUSH** [probably of *broffer*, F.] to cleanse with a brush.

BRUSH [of *burstle*, Teut. a bristle, because brushes are made of hog's bristles, or *broffe*, F.] an utensil for cleansing things from dust, &c.

BRUSH [Hunting Term] a drag, the tail of a fox.

BRU'SHMENT } small wood or small sticks for

BRU'SHWOOD } fuel.

BRUSK [in *Heraldry*] a kind of tawny colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

BRUSO'LES [in *Cookery*] veal stakes, or those of other meat well seasoned, stew'd between thin slices of bacon between two fires, with ragoos, &c.

To **BRU'STLE** [of *bruyctian*, *Sax.* q. d. to erect the bristles like an enraged boar] to go vapouring up to one; to ruffle as armour, stiff garments, silk, &c. do.

BRU'TAL ? [*brutalis*, *L.*] irrational, senseless, inhuman.

BRU'TISH } man, beastly.

BRUTA'LITY ? [*brutalitas*, *L.*] beastliness, inhumanity, savageness.

BRU'TISHNESS }

BRUTE [*brutus*, *L.*] a beast, an animal that wants the use of reason.

BRY'A [*Brya*, *Gr.*] a little shrub like birch, with which brushes and brooms were made.

BRYA silvestris [*Botany*] sweet broom, heath or ling, *L.*

BRY'ONY [*Bryonia*, *Gr.*] the herb White-vine.

BU'ABIN [in *Tonquin*] a certain tutelary Deity of buildings, whom the *Indians* propitiate with sacrifices, and gilded papers fill'd with magical charms, which they burn before him.

BUB [of *bibere*, *L.*] drink.

To **BU'BBLE** [probably of *bullā*, *L.*] to chouse or cheat.

BU'BBLE [probably of *bullā*, *L.*] a bladder in water.

BU'BBLE [perhaps of *booble*, *Du.*] a silly fellow or cully.

BU'BBLING, a rising or swelling up in bubbles; also a chowling or cheating.

BU'BBLIES [in *Commerce*] a name given to certain projects in the year 1720, of raising money on imaginary funds.

BU'BBLIES [in *Physicks*] little round drops or vesicles of any fluid, filled with air, and formed on its surface upon the addition of more of the fluid, as in raining; or in its substance upon a vigorous intestine commotion of its parts.

BU'BO [*βουβων*, *Gr.*] the groin, that part of the body from the bending of the thigh to the private parts.

BUBO [with *Surgeons*] a kind of boil or blotch in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the body, as the *groin*, *armpits*, &c.

Pestilential **BUBO**, a plague-sore or botch.

Venerical **BUBO**, a gross imposthume or swelling arising in the groin occasioned by the *French* pox.

BUBO'NA [among the *Romans*] the tutelary Goddess of greater cattle.

BU'BONOCE'LE [*βουβονοχήλη* of *βουβων* and *κλήλη* a tumour] a tumour arising in the groin, caused by the descent of the epiploon or intestines.

BU'CANIERS ? [is said to be derived from the inhabitants of the *Caribbee* islands, who used to cut the prisoners taken in war in pieces, and lay them on hurdles of *Brazil* wood erected on sticks, with fire underneath, and when so broiled or roasted to eat them, and this manner of dressing was called *Boucaning*.] Hence our *Buccaniers* took their name, in that they hunting dress'd their meat after their manner. Certain pirates in the *West Indies*, free-booters, rovers, that used at first to go a pirating on the *Spaniards* only; also the ungovernable rabble of *Jamaica*.

BU'CCA, the hollow inward part of the cheek that stands out by being blown, *L.*

BUCCA'LES Glandulæ [*Anatomy*] glands dispers'd over the inner side of the cheeks and lips, which separate a spittle serviceable in mastication and digestion.

BUCELLA'TION [with *Chym.*] a dividing into gobbets.

BUCCINA'TOR, a trumpeter, one that sounds a trumpet or winds a horn.

BUCCINA'TOR [with *Anatomists*] a round circular muscle of the cheeks, arising from the forepart of the *Processus corone* of the lower jaw, and sticking to the gums of both jaws, is inserted to the corner of the lips. It is called *Buccinator* from its forcing out the breath of trumpeters.

BU'CCULA [*Anat.*] the fleshy part under the chin, *L.*

BUCENTA'URUS [*βουκένταυρος* of *βου* an augment. particle, and *κένταυρος* a centaur] a sort of carrack or huge ship having the sign or figure of a centaur.

BUCENTO'RO [*βουκένταυρος*, &c.] the name of a large vessel or stately galley, used by the *Venetians* in the ceremony of espousing the sea, when the *Doge* and Senate go annually on *Ascension-day* with much pomp, and throw a ring into it.

BUCE'PHALUS [of *βου* an ox and *κέφαλον* the head, i. e. bull's head] the horse of *Alexander the Great*, so call'd on account of having the mark of a bull's head upon his shoulder: when he had his saddle on and harness, he would suffer none but *Alexander* to ride him, and would as it were kneel down to take him up, and being wounded in the battle with *Porus*, he carried the king to a place of safety, and immediately dropt down dead. *Alexander* built a magnificent tomb for him, and founded a city to his memory calling it *Bucephalia*, in the place where he

first fell, which is supposed to be now called *Lahor* the capital of *Pengab* in *Indostan* or *Rauci*, now a fine populous city.

BU'CERAS [*βουκέρως*, *Gr.*] the herb *Foenugreek*.

BU'CINUM [with *Botanists*] the herb *King's Confound*.

BUCK [*bucca*, *Sax.*] a male deer, rabbit, goat, &c.

To take **BUCK**, to admit the buck to copulation.

BUCK [probably of *banche*, *Teut.*] a lie made of ashes.

BUCK of the first head [*Hunting Term*] a buck in the fifth year.

A great **BUCK** [with *Hunters*] one in the sixth year.

BUCK mast, the mast of the beech-tree.

BUCK stall, a deer hay, a toil, a large net to catch deer in. *Old Law*.

BUCK thorn, a shrub, whose berries are of a purging quality.

BUCK Weed, an herb.

BUCK Wheat, a sort of grain that is excellent food for swine and poultry.

BUCKS horn, a fallet herb.

BUCKANEE'R, see *Bucaniers*.

BU'CKET [of *buc*, *Sax.* a flagon, or *baquet*, *F.*] a kind of pail made of leather and commonly used for carrying water to quench fires in houses; also a pail of wood with an handle.

BUCKET Rope [on *Shipboard*] a rope fastened to the bucket for drawing water up the sides of the ship.

BU'CKLE [*boucle*, *F.* *buchel*, *Teut.* probably of *bugan*, *Sax.* to bend] a square or round hoop with a tongue fastened with a thong or strap of leather, for saddles, shoes and other uses; also a curl of hair.

To **BUCKLE** [of *boucler*, *F.* or *bugan*, *Sax.*] to fasten with buckles; also to condescend or submit to; also to put hair into buckle.

BU'CKLER [*bouclier*, *F.*] a sort of defensive armour to skreen the body from the blows of the enemy; figuratively, defence, protection.

BU'CKLER of beef, a piece cut off from the surloin.

BUCKLER thorn, an herb.

BU'CKRAM [*buckerame*, *Ital.*] a sort of strong linen cloth stiffened with gum, used by tailors, stay-makers, &c.

BU'CKRAMS, an herb.

BU'CKSOM [of *bucca*, *Sax.* a male deer, on account of their lust in rutting time] propense or forward to amour, amorous, wanton, &c.

BU'CKSOMNESS, propensity to amour, &c.

BU'COLICKS [*βουκολικά* of *βουκόλος*, *Gr.* a cow-herd] pastoral songs or poems in which herdsmen and country swains, &c. are represented discoursing concerning their amours or love intrigues.

BU'CRANIUM [*Botany*] the herb *calves-snout*, *L.*

A **BUD** [*bouton*, *F.*] a blossom or young sprout; also a weaned calf of the first year, so called because its horns are then in the bud.

To **BUD** [*boutonner*, *F.*] to put forth buds as trees do; also to inoculate or graft.

To **BU'DDLE** [*Mining Term*] to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BUDGE, the dress'd skin or furr of lambs.

BUDGE, *Adj.* brisk, jocund.

BUDGE Batchelors, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lin'd with lambs furr, who attend on the Lord Mayor of the city of *London*, at the solemnity of the publick shew on the first day that he enters upon his office.

BUDGE Barrel [in *Ships*] a small tin barrel to hold gunpowder, having a case or purse of leather covering the head, to hinder the powder from taking fire.

BU'DGER [*bougette*] a bag or snapsack.

BUFF [of *buffle*, *F.* so called from the likeness it bears to the skin of an ox] a sort of thick tanned leather used for sword-belts and coats for military men.

BUFF

BU'FFLE } a wild ox or wild beast like an ox very numerous in *America*.

BUFFA'LO }

A **BU'FFET**, a repository or sort of cupboard for plate, glasses, *China-ware*, &c. also a large table in a dining-room, called a side-board for the plates, glasses, bottles, &c.

BU'FFET [probably of *buffe*, *F.*] a blow or box on the ear, or slap on the face.

BUFFOON, [*buffone*, *Ital.* *bouffon*, *F.* but *Salmassius* chuses to derive it from *buso*, *L.* a road, because such persons in their buffoonery swell themselves like roads] a common jester, a droll, a Merry Andrew.

BUFFOONERY [*bouffonnerie*, *F.*] jesting, drolling.

BUFO'NIUS lapis, the toad-stone, a stone falsely imagined to be bred in the head of a toad, *L.*

BUG, an insect that infects bedsteads, &c.

BUGBEAR, an imaginary monster, a terriculament to frighten children with.

To BUGGER [*bougeronner*, F.] to copulate with a beast; also with a man or woman after an unnatural manner.

BUGGERER [*bougere*, F.] one who copulates beastly.

BUGGERY [*bugerare*, L. or *bougeronner*, F. but *Me-magius* chuses to derive it from *Bulgarians*, a people infamous for unnatural lust] the copulation of one man with another, or of a man or woman with a beast.

BUGLE, a kind of herb.

BUGLE [of *bucula*, L. an heifer] a kind of wild ox.

BUGLES, a sort of glass beads.

BUGLE horn [of *bucula* an heifer, L. and horn] a sort of hunting horn.

BUGLOSS [*buglossus*, L. of *βεγλωσσον*, Gr.] the herb Ox-tongue.

To BUILD [*bytlian*, Sax.] to erect or make houses, barns, churches, &c.

Regular BUILDING, one whose plan is square, its opposite sides equal, and its parts disposed with symmetry.

Irregular BUILDING, that which is not contained within equal and parallel lines, and whose parts have not a just relation one to the other in the elevation.

Insulated BUILDING, one which is not attach'd, join'd or contiguous to any other, or is encompassed with a square, as the monument, St. Paul's, &c.

Engaged BUILDING, one compassed and has no front towards any street or publick place, nor communication but by a narrow passage.

Intervall BUILDINGS \int such, the area of which is below **Sunk BUILDINGS** \int the level or surface of the place on which it stands, and of which the lowest courses of stone are hidden.

BULAPATHUM [*βελαπαθον*, Gr.] the herb Patience or Great Dock.

BULB [*bulbus*, L. of *βολβος*, G.] the round root of a plant that is wrapped about with many coats, pills or skins one over another, as an onion; or else set round with many little scales, and sending out many fibres from the bottom of the root.

BULBA'CEOUS [*bulbaceus*, L.] full of little round heads in the root.

BULBINE [with *Herbalists*] a herb having leaves like leeks and a purple flower, dog's leeks.

BULBOCA'STANUM [*βυλβοκαδσανον*, Gr.] earth-nut or pig-nut.

BULBOUS [*bulbosus*, L.] plants whose roots have round heads are called bulbous plants.

BULBS [with *Florists*] the round spired beards of flowers.

BU'LGA, a budget, mail or portmanteau, O. Lat.

BU'LGED [spoken of a *Ship*] when she has struck off some of her timber upon a rock or anchor, and springs a leak.

BU'LIMY [*bulimia*, L. *βελιμία* of *βες* an ox and *λιμος* hunger] an insatiable hunger, called also *bovina fames*, or *canina fames*, L. and *κυνοςεία*, Gr.

BULK [buce, Sax.] bigness, size.

BULK [of a *Ship*] the whole content of a ship in her hold.

To break BULK [*Sea Term*] is to take out part of the ship's cargo or lading out of the hold.

BULK head afore [in a *Ship*] a partition between the fore-castle and grating in the ship's head.

BU'LKINESS [of buce, Sax.] bigness.

BU'LVY [of buce and νεγγε, Sax.] big, gross, massy.

BULL [bull or bulluce, Sax.] a beast well known.

BULL [bul, Du. or *bulia*, L.] properly a golden ornament for children; but some derive it from *βουλη*, Gr. counsel, because anciently bulls were issued out by a council of state, a letter dispatched from the *Roman* chancery sealed with lead, answering to the edicts, letters patents, &c. of secular princes. If these bulls be letters of justice and executory, the lead is hung on an hempen cord; but if letters of grace, the lead is hung on a silken thread.

BULL or *Bulla Cœne Domini*, a bull of excommunication and anathema read on *Holy Thursday* against all that the *Papists* call Hereticks, after which the Pope throws a torch as his thunder. Those crimes which are condemned by this bull are not to be absolved by any but the Pope.

Golden BULL, an ordinance or statute made by the Emperor *Charles V.* A. D. 1536. it treats concerning the form or manner of electing an Emperor of *Germany*. It is so called from a golden seal which hangs to it.

BULL Feast, a festival observed in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at which wild bulls are encounter'd by men on horseback armed with lances.

BULLA'TED [*bullatus*, L.] garnish'd with studs.

BU'LLIENT [*bulliens*, L.] boiling or bubbling.

BU'LL-FINCH, a bird.

BULL Weed, an herb.

BU'LLACE [probably *q.* Bull's eye] a plum.

BULL-Beggar [*q. d.* bold beggar] a terriculament to frighten froward children.

BU'LLARY, a salt-house, salt-pit, or other place where salt is boiled.

BU'LLEN, stalks of hemp pilled.

BU'LLINGER, [*Old Sax.*] a sort of little sea-vessel or boat.

BU'LLET [*boulet*, F. probably from *bolus*, L. a round clod of earth] a ball of iron or lead for cannon, musket, &c.

Red hot BU'LLETS [in the *Art of War*] bullets heated red hot in a forge, and then put into a piece of ordnance, that has had a good stopple or turf first rammed down it, to be discharged into a beleagued town to fire the houses, &c.

BU'LLIMONG \int a mixture of several sorts of grain to-

BU'LLIMONY \int gether, as pease, oats, vetches, &c.

BU'LLION [probably of *βολιον*, Gr. a lump of earth, or, as *Minseus* will, of *billon*, F. or *span*. copper to make money] gold or silver in the mass, or billet; also the place where they are brought to be try'd and exchanged for the King.

BULLION [of *Copper*] is copper set on by way of ornament on the breast-plates and bridles of horses.

BU'LOCK [*bulluce*, Sax.] a bull-gelt.

BU'LLY \int [probably *q. d.* bull-ey'd, or of *bully*

BULLY ROCK \int or *bulky* and *rock*] a swash buckler, a person that attends strumpets, and defends them in their night rambles.

BU'LRUSH [*bull-ruse*, Sax.] a plant.

BU'LTIEL, the branny part of meal that has been bouted or dressed.

BU'LWARK [*q. d.* round work of *boll* round and *werck*, *Teut.*] a bastion, rampart or fort.

BUM [probably of *bodem*, Du. the bottom, or *bonum*, *Dut.*] that part of the body that persons sit on.

BUMBASIN [*bombasin*, F.] a kind of stuff made of silk and cotton.

BUMBA'ST [of *bombasin*] linen interwoven with flax, linsley-woolsey.

To BUMBA'STE [of *bum* and *baste*, i. e. to beat] to beat or bang.

BUMBAST words or stile, a high flown unintelligible way of expression; *jargon*.

BUMP, a rising or swelling, a standing out of a thing beyond the level surface.

BU'MPKIN [Dr. *Hensham* derives it of *pumpkin* or *pompions* or other ordinary fare, as the meaner sort of country people eat; others chuse to derive it of *boomken*, *Dut.* a little tree, and a blockhead in *Latin* is called *stipes* the stock of a tree] a country clown.

BUNCH [probably of *bugno*, Ital. a knot or wen] a bump or knob; also a cluster, as a bunch of grapes.

BUNCH [*Surgery*] an outward disjuncting of the *Vertebrae*, or turning joints of the back.

BU'NCHED Cods [with *Botanists*] those cods that stand out in knobs, and in which the seed is lodged.

BU'NCHED Roots [*Botany*] all such round roots as have knobs or knots in them.

BU'NCHEs, a disease in horses, knobs, warts and wens, caused by eating foul diet.

BU'NDLE [of *bundle*, Du.] a parcel of any thing rolled or bound up together, as a bundle of hemp, &c.

BUNDLES [*Law Term*] a sort of records of Chancery, lying in the office of the rolls, as the files of bills and answers in Chancery, &c.

BUNG [probably of *bung*, Sax. but in another sense] a stopple of the hole in the upper part of a barrel.

To BUNG, to stop up with a bung.

To BU'NGLE [perhaps of *bougonner*, F.] to do any thing awkwardly or clumsily, to cobble, to botch.

BU'NGLER [*bwungler*, *Welsh*] an awkward cobbling workman, &c.

BU'NGLINGNESS, the awkwardness of doing a thing, &c.

BU'NIAS [*βυνας*, Gr.] the turnip-root.

BUNN [probably of *hunello*, Span. a lake, or of *bonus*, L. good; *q. d.* a well relished cake] a sort of cake-bread.

BUNT of a Sail [in a *Ship*] the pouch or middle part of it, which serves to catch and keep the wind.

The BUNT holds much leeward wind [*Sea Term*] i. e. the middle of the sail hangs too much to the leeward.

BUNT Lines [in a *Ship*] small lines fastened to the bottom of the sails in the middle part of the bolt ropes used

used to hale up the bunt of the sail, in order to furl it up the better.

BU'NTING, a bird, a sort of lark.

BU'NTER, one who picks up rags about the streets.

BUOY [boye, F.] a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty cask or barrel at sea, so fastened as often to float directly over the anchor, that the men may go in the boat to weigh the anchor, knowing where it lies; also upon sands as a sea-mark.

To *strain the Buoy* [Sea Term] to let the anchor fall, while the sea has way.

To BUOY one up [in a Figurative sense] to uphold, encourage or support him.

To BUOY up a cable [Sea Term] is to make fast a piece of wood to it pretty near the anchor, so that the cable may not touch the ground, when it is suspected to be foul or rocky, to hinder it from being fretted or cut.

BU'OYANT [of boye, F.] buoying or bearing up.

BU'PHONON [βύφονον, Gr.] the herb Chamæleon.

BU'PTHALMUS [βύφθαλμος, Gr.] the herb Ox-eye or Wild Chamomil.

BUR, a broad ring of iron, behind the hand or the place made for the hand on the spears that were us'd by Knights or Esquires formerly in tilting, which bur was brought to rest when the tilter charged his spear, and served there to secure it and make it the more easy.

BU'RDEN { [býrden, Sax.] a load or weight of any

BU'RTHEN } thing, as much as a man, horse or any thing can carry.

BU'RDEN of Gad-stee, 180 pound weight.

BU'RDEN [of bourdon, Fr. a staff or a pipe in the form of a staff] in some musical instruments the drone or the base, and the pipe that plays it; hence that part of a song that is repeated at the end of every stanza, is called the burden of it.

BU'RDEN [of a Ship] so many tun weight as she will stow or carry in quantity of goods.

BU'RDENSOMNESS [býrdenjomneýe, Sax.] heaviness or troublesomeness to bear.

BURELLE' [in Blazonry] is a French Term, which, as Columbiere says, should be called Barry of 19 pieces. But if there be more than 10, the number is to be express'd, and the pieces in Burelle must be even numbers; for if the number be odd, and the field have more parts than are in the charge, then the pieces that are charged in the field must be called by the name of Trangles.

BURG [of Berg, Teut. a mountain] signifies a city, town, castle or camp, because anciently towns were built upon hills. Hence, our histories inform us that the inhabitants have often remov'd their towns from hills, on which they had been first built, into vallies, where they now stand for the better conveniency of water. Of which Salisbury, formerly called Salesburg, is a remarkable instance.

BU'RGAGE [in Law] a tenure by which the inhabitants of cities, burroughs and towns held their lands and tenements of the King or some Lord for an annual rent.

BU'RGANET { [in Heraldry] probably so call'd from

BU'RGONET } the Burgundians wearing it. A sort of steel-cap formerly worn by foot-soldiers in battle, F.

To BU'RGEON [of bourgeon, F. a tender twig] to grow big about or gross, spoken of trees.

BU'RGERSHIP { [buph-ýeýe, Sax.] the dignity, or

BU'RGESSHIP } privilege of a burger.

BU'RGESS [of burgh, Sax.] an inhabitant of a burgh or borough; also one who serves in parliament for a burgh.

BURGH [bupgh, Sax.] a borough, a large village, a commonalty; anciently a town having a wall or some closure about it.

BURGH BOTE [of bupgh and bote, Sax.] a contribution towards repairing of castles; also an exemption from paying it.

BURGH BRECH [Bupghbryce, Sax.] a fine imposed on the community of a town for breach of the peace, &c.

BU'RGER, [burer, Teut.] a citizen, a townsman.

BU'RGHGRAVE { [burgraff, Teut.] a title of honour

BU'RGRAVE } in Germany, a count or chief governor of a city or castle.

BU'RGHMASTER { a chief magistrate of the towns in

BU'RGMMASTER } the Low Countries, and other places in Germany.

BU'RGHMOTE [Bupgh-gemot, Sax.] a court of a borough or city.

BU'RGHWARE, a burges or citizen.

BU'RGLAR [of bupgh a castle, and latro, L. or larron, F. thief, q. d. a thief in a castle; every man's house being his castle] a breaker of houses in the night time.

BU'RIAL [of býrýgian, Sax.] a funeral solemnity or interment.

BU'RIABLE [probably of býrýgnýe, Sax.] that may be fit to be buried.

BURI'N, a graver or engraving tool, F.

To BURL, to dress cloths, as fullers do.

BURLE'SK { [of burlesco, Ital.] a kind of poetry, mer-

BURLE'SQUE } ry, jocular, and bordering on ridicule is a sort of verse proper for lampoon; but it is a manner of versifying harder to be acquired than that which is most harmonious and beautiful. The more the feet hobble in most places, the more perfect is the measure; as for harmony, that is little minded in Burlesque.

BURLE'SKED, turned into Burlesque.

BU'RLINESS, [q. boor, likeness] bigness, largeness of body, &c.

BU'RLY [probably of boor like, or gebuþ-like, Sax.] comely; big, gross, heavy.

BURN [in a Medicinal sense] a solution of the continuity of the part of a body, made by the impression of fire; also a mark remaining upon the thing burnt.

To BURN [býrnan and bæþnan, Sax. burnen, Dú.] to hurt, mar, consume or destroy with fire; to scorch.

A BURN [Surgery] an impression of fire made upon a part, in which there remains much heat with blisters and sometimes an eschar, according as the fire has had more or less effect.

BURN [bupna, Sax. a river or fountain] at the beginning or end of a word, signifies the place to take its name from a river or fountain, as Burnham.

BURN beating [Husbandry] a method of manuring land by cutting off the peat or turf, and then laying it on heaps and burning it to ashes.

BU'RNET [of burn, Engl.] the herb Pimpernel.

Thorny BU'RNET, a kind of shrub.

BU'RNING [of býrnen, Sax.] violent hot; inflamed, consuming in fire.

BU'RNING the Dead. Tho' the custom of burying the dead was the most ancient, yet that of burning succeeded very early, and is said to have been introduced by Hercules. And it appears that burning the dead was used by the Greeks, in the time of the Trojan war.

The Philosophers were divided in their opinions concerning burning: those who were of opinion, that human bodies were compounded of water, earth or the four elements, were for having them buried or committed to the earth. But Heraclitus and his followers, imagining fire to be the first principle of all things, esteemed burning as the most proper; for every one thought it the most reasonable method, and the most agreeable to Nature, so to dispose of bodies, as they might soonest be reduced to their first principles.

Eustathius assigned two reasons why burning came to be of so general use in Greece. The first is, because bodies were thought to be unclean after the departure of the soul, and therefore were purified by fire; and the second, that the soul, being separated from the gross unactive matter, might be at liberty to take its flight to the heavenly mansions. The manner of burning the bodies was thus; the body was placed upon the top of the pile, but was rarely burnt without company; for besides the various animals they threw upon the pile, persons of quality were seldom burnt without a number of slaves or captives; they also poured into the fire all sorts of precious ointments and perfumes; and they also covered the body with the fat of beasts, that it might consume the sooner; for it was looked upon as a singular blessing to be quickly reduced to ashes.

It was also the custom to throw into the fire the arms of those that were soldiers, and the garments that the deceased had worn while living; and the Athenians were very profuse, in so much that some of their law-givers were forced to restrain them by severe penalties from defrauding the living by their liberality to the dead. The funeral pile was commonly lighted by some of the deceased's nearest relations, who made prayers and vows to the winds to assist the flame, that the body might quickly be reduced to ashes.

At the funerals of generals and great officers, the soldiers with the rest of the company made a solemn procession three times round the pile, to express their respect to the deceased; during the time the pile was burning, the friends of the deceased person stood by pouring forth libations of wine, and calling upon the deceased. When the pile had burnt down, and the flame had ceased, they extinguished the remains of the fire with wine, which having done, they collected the bones and ashes. The bones were sometimes wash'd with wine and anointed with oil. To

To distinguish the reliques of the body from those of the beasts and men burnt with it, this was done by placing the body of the person in the middle of the pile; whereas the men and the beasts burnt with it, lay on the sides. These bones and ashes thus collected, they put into urns, made either of wood, stone, earth, silver or gold, according to the quality of the person deceased.

BURNING of Women, it was the custom of the ancient *Brittains*, that when any great man died [if there was any occasion to be suspicious as to the manner of his death] his relations made enquiry among his wives concerning it, and if any of them were found guilty they were punished with fire and other torments.

BURNING [with *Philosophers*] is defined to be the action of fire upon some *pabulum* or fuel, whereby the minute or very small parts of it are torn from each other, put into a violent motion, and assuming the nature of fire itself, fly off *in orbem*, &c.

BURNING, a name formerly given to an infectious disease, gotten in the stews, by conversing with lewd women; supposed to be the same with that now call'd the Pox.

BURNING Glass, a machine so wrought, that the rays of the sun are collected into a point, and by that means the force and effect of them is heightened to that degree, so as to burn such objects as it is placed against.

To **BURNISH** [*brunir*, F.] to smooth, polish or brighten any metal, &c, by a violent rubbing it with any thing.

BURNISHER [*brunisseur*, F.] one who so polishes, &c. also a tool used by engravers, &c. to smooth their plate.

To **BURNISH** [with *Hunters*] a term used of a hart's spreading its horns after they have been fray'd or new rubb'd.

BURR [prob. of *burre*, F. a lock of wool] the round knob of horn next a deer's head.

BURR, the plant called also *burdock*.

BURR Pump [in a *Ship*] a pump by the side of the ship, into which a staff 7 or 8 foot long is put, having a burr of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, this is called a *Bilge-pump*.

BURR Seed, the herb bur-flag.

BURRAS Pipe [with *Goldsmiths* and *Surgeons*] an instrument used to keep corroding powders in, as *vitriol*, *precipitate*, &c.

BURREL Fly, an insect.

BURREL Shot [with *Gunners*] small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance or murdering pieces; case shot.

BURROW [of *bure* a parlour or *býrgena*, Sax. a sepulchre] a rabbit-hole, &c. in a warren.

BURSA PASTORIS [with *Botanists*] the herb shepherd's purse or pouch, L.

BURROCK, a small wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for the catching of fish.

BURSA' LIS [with *Anat.*] a muscle of the inside of the thigh, so called from its resemblance to a purse, in *Latin bursa*.

BURSA'RIA [in *Ant. Deeds*] the treasury of a collegiate or conventual church; the place of accounting, receiving and paying by the burfers.

BURSA'RII, the burfers of a monastery or college.

BURSARS, youths in *Scotland*, sent once a year as exhibitioners to the universities, by each presbytery; by whom they are allowed at the rate of 100 l. Scots for 4 years.

BURSE [*Bourse*, F. *borse*, Du. *boř*, Sax. of *bursa*, L. a purse] the sign of which was formerly set over such places where merchants meet, as the *Royal-Exchange*.

BURSER [of *bursa*, L. a purse] the treasurer of a college.

To **BURST** [of *burstan*, Sax.] to break asunder.

BURST, a flat fish.

BURST-WORT, an herb.

BURSTNESS, a being broken asunder.

BURTON [on *Shipboard*] a small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of 2 single pullies; the use of it is to hoist small things in and out.

BURRY [of *burh*, Sax.] a dwelling place or court,

BE'RRY } and is a termination added to the names of many places, as *Aldermanbury*.

To **BURRY** [*býrigean* or *bipian*, Sax.] to interr a dead corps.

BU'SCA } [Old *Law Records*] brush-wood, under-

BU'SCUS } wood.

BUSE'LINUM [*βυσλίνον*, Gr.] a kind of great parfly, L.

BU'SH [prob. of *busch*, Teut. or *buisson*, F.] any sort of shrub, as a *Gooseberry-bush*, &c.

BUSH [Hunting term] the tail of a fox.

BU'SHEL, an *Englsh* dry measure, containing four pecks

or 8 gallons land measure, and 5 pecks water measure.

BU'SHELS [of a *Cart wheel*] certain irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing.

BU'SHINESS [*buiffon*, F. a bush] the being bushy.

BU'SINESS [of *býrgian*, Sax.] employment, work, &c.

BU'SK [prob. of *buse*, Fr.] a sort of stick of whale-bone, iron, wood, &c. worn formerly by women to keep down their stomachers.

BU'SKIN [prob. either of *Borzachino*, Ital. or *brocken*, Du.] a sort of boot or stocking in the manner of a little boot, covering the foot and mid-leg, and tied beneath the knee, used anciently by tragedians.

BUSS [*buis*, Du.] a small ship or sea vessel, used by the *Dutch* for the herring fishery.

To **BU'SS** [prob. of *basiare*, L. whence *baiser*, F. and *boefen*, Du.] to kiss.

BU'ST [*busto*, Ital.] a term in sculpture used for the figure or portrait of a person in *relievo*; shewing only the head, shoulders and stomach, the arms seeming to have been lopt off, usually placed on a pedestal.

BU'ST [*buftum*, L.] a pyramid or pile of wood, whereon anciently the bodies of the dead were placed in order to be burnt.

BU'STAL [*buftalis*, L.] of or belonging to graves or tombs.

BU'SCOAT, soft bread, eaten with butter.

BU'STARD, a fowl of a sluggish nature.

To **BU'STLE** [prob. of *bustlian*, Sax. to ruffle in armour] to make a stir, noise or hurry about.

BU'STROPHE [of *βῆς* an ox, and *τροπή*, Gr. a turning, q. d. the turning of oxen in ploughing ground] a term used to express a manner of writing of the ancient *Romans*, which was as it were in furrows, the first line began at the left hand, and ended at the right, and the second line began at the right, and proceeded to the left, so that the whole bare a representation to the furrows of ploughed land.

To **BU'SY** [*býrgian*, prob. of *býr*, Sax. a throng q. d. a throng of business] to employ sedulously.

BU'SY } [*ῥεβýργον*, Sax.] sedulously employ'd.

BU'SIED }

BU'T [*bute*, Sax. i. e. none besides or except him] except, besides.

BU'T [*boute*, Fr.] the extreme and thick part, as of a musket.

BU'TCHER [*boucher*, Fr.] a killer of cattle, and seller of their flesh.

BU'TCHER'S Broom, an herb.

BUTCHER-RO'W [*boucherie*, F.] a row of butcher's-shops, a shambles.

BU'TCHERLINESS, butcherly nature or action.

BU'TCHERY [*boucherie*, Fr.] a great slaughter.

BU'TLER [*bouteiller*, F.] an officer in noblemens and princes houses, who keeps the wine, beer, and household stores.

BU'TLERAGE [in *Law*] a certain impost upon sale-wines imported, which the king's butler might require of every ship containing less than 40 tun.

BU'TLERSHIP [of *bouteillier*, Fr.] the office of a butler.

BU'TSECARL } [*buteycarl*, Sax.] a boatswain or ma-

BU'TSECARL } riner.

A **BU'TT** [*bütte*, Sax.] a large vessel for liquids of wine 126 gallons, of currans from 15 to 22 C. weight.

A **BUTT** [probably of *bütte*, Sax.] a mark to shoot at.

To **BUTT** [*Buttare*, Ital. *botten*, Dut. *bouter*, F.] to push at or against with the horn, as bulls, goats, &c.

A **BUTT** [*Sea Word*] the end of any plank which joinsto another on the outside of the ship under water.

To *spring* a **BUTT** [*Sea Phrase*] a ship is said to *spring a butt*, when a plank is loosened at one end.

BU'TTENS } [*Hunting Term*] the burrs or knobs of a

BUTTO'NS } deer's head, called otherwise seals.

BU'TTER [*βετύειν*, Gr. whence *Butyrum*, L. whence *buttere*, Sax.] a food made of the cream of milk churned.

BU'TTER of Antimony [*Chymistry*] a mixture of the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with the regulus of antimony.

BU'TTER of Tin [with *Chymists*] a compound made of one part of tin reduced to powder, and 3 parts of sublimate corrosive. This composition has this strange property, that it is continually sending forth fumes.

BUTTER-FLY [*buttere flege*, Sax.] an insect.

BUTTER-TEETH [*butter toðas*, Sax.] the great, broad fore-teeth.

BUTTER BUMP [so called from its having smooth and soft feathers] a bird called a bittern.

BUTTER-WORT [so called because it feels as if it were smeared with butter] the plant *Torkshire* sanicle.

BU'TTERY [of *buttere*, *sax.*] a place where victuals are set up.

BU'TTES, the ends or short pieces of ploughed lands lying in ridges and furrows.

BUTTOCK [Dr. T. *Hensl.* derives the word of *bout*, *Du.* the bolt of the bone, and *hoh*, *sax.* the hough] the breech or haunch.

BUTTOCK [of a *Ship*] is that part of her which makes her breadth, right a stern from the tuck upwards.

Broad BUTTOCK [of a *Ship*] one built broad at the transum.

Narrow BUTTOCK [of a *Ship*] one built narrow at the transum.

To BU'TTON [*Boutonner*, *F.*] to fasten with buttons.

BU'TTRESS [in *Architecture*] a kind of butment built archwise, or a mass of stone or brick serving for the support of the sides of a building, wall, &c.

BU'TTRESS { [with *Farriers*] an instrument for piercing

BU'TTRICE { the hoof the sole of an horses foot that is over-grown, or for paring the hoof, in order to shoe it.

BU'TWINK, a bird.

BUTY'RUM Saturni [with *Chymists*] butter of lead, a chymical preparation called sweet liquor of lead.

BU'XEOUS [*buxens*, *L.*] of or like box.

BUXI'FEROUS [*Buxifer*, *L.*] bearing box.

BY'SSINE [*Byssinus*, *L.*] filken, like silk.

BU'XOM [*bocyom*, prob. of *bu*gen, *sax.* to bend] flexible; amorous, wanton.

BU'XOMNESS, amorousness, wantonness.

BU'XUS [*Botany*] the box-tree or wood, *L.*

To BUY [*býcgean*, *sax.*] to purchase with money, &c.

BU'ZO [*Old Rec.*] the shaft of an arrow, before it is feathered.

To BUZZ [a word derived from the similitude of the sound to the action] to make a noise like bees, &c. to whisper often, or speak often to a person about the same thing, to inculcate.

BU'ZZARD [*buthard*, *Teut.* *Busard*, *F.*] a kind of large hawk or kite; also a stupid senseless fellow; as a *blind buzzard*.

A BUZZING [*bourdonnement*, *F.*] a humming noise like that of bees.

BY [*bi*, *sax.*] beside or nigh; also with, as by which; also whilst, as by day.

BY the BY, privately.

BYE [of *Bý*, *sax.* a dwelling place] at the end of a name signifies a habitation, as *Southerby*, &c.

BY LAWS, laws made in courts leet, or courts baron, or by particular companies or corporations, for their better regulation of affairs.

BY WORK, see *Landskip*.

BY'LANDER [so called on account of its coasting near the land] a kind of small swift sailing vessel used in *Flanders*, &c. for exporting *merchandizes* to *England*, &c.

BY-BLOW, a merry begotten child, a bastard.

BY'ENDS, selfish ends or designs.

BY'NE [*βύνη*, *Gr.*] barley steeped, malt.

BY'RAM [among the *Turks*] a solemn festival, a sort of carnival.

BYRA'MLICK [among the *Turks*] a present in the nature of a *News-Tear-Gift*, given at the time of that festival.

BY-LAW [in the practick of *Scotland*] a law established by the consent of neighbours unanimously elected in the courts called

BY-LAW Courts, courts something resembling our courts leets, or courts baron.

BYZA'NTINE [of *Byzantium*, i. e. *Constantinople*] belonging to *Constantinople*.

BYZANTINUS, a, um [in *Botanick* writers] growing about *Constantinople*.

C

C c, Roman, *C*, *c*, *Italick*, *Ꝣ*, *c*, *Englisch*, are the third letters; and *K*, *κ*, *Greek*, the tenth; and *ך*, *Hebrew*, the eleventh of their respective alphabets.

C [in *Englisch*] before the vowels *a*, *o* and *u*, is generally pronounced, as *k*; as *Cap*, *Corpse*, *Cup*, &c.

C [in *Englisch*] before *e*, *ce*, *i*, *ie*, and *y*, is sounded like *s*; as *Cellar*, *City*, *exceed*, *Ceiling*, *Cyprus*.

C [in *Englisch*] generally goes before *k*, when a vowel proceeds, and there is no consonant before *k*; as *back*, *beck*, *thick*, *lock*, *muck*; but if a vowel follows *k*, the *c* is not set before it; as *cake*, *peke*, *strike*, *stroke*, *duke*.

C [in the titles of books, inscriptions on tombs, under statues, &c.] is an abbreviation of *centum*, *Latin* an 100, and is repeated for each hundred, as *CCCC*, 400.

C is also an abbreviation of *Christi*, as *A C*, i. e. *anno Christi*, *L.* in the year of Christ.

CC, are abbreviations of *Corporis* or *Corpus Christi*, *L.* i. e. of the body of Christ, as a student of *CC*, *Corpus Christi college in Oxford*.

CAB [כב, *Heb.*] a measure of the *Hebrews*; containing about 3 pints *Englisch*, or the 18th part of the *Ephab*.

CABALA [קבלה receiving, of קבל he received] a traditional or mysterious doctrine among the ancient *Jews*; which they say was delivered by word of mouth to *Moses*, and by him to the fathers, and so transmitted from generation to generation; and at length about the time of their captivity in *Babylon*, collected into a body called the *Mishnaoth*, which, with the commentaries and glosses of their doctors and rabbies, compose the work called the *Talmud*, being 7 volumes in *Folio*.

CA'BBALA [by *Christians*] is taken for the use or rather abuse, which Magicians made of some part of the passages of scripture, and all the words, magic figures, letters, numbers, charms, &c. and also the Hermetical science, are comprized or understood under this name *Cabala*.

A CABA'L, a meeting together or consultation, privately on some party matters, also the persons caballing.

To CA'BAL [*Cabaler*, *Fr.*] to make parties, to plot privately.

CA'BALIST [*Cabalista*, *L.*] a person versed in the *Jewish* *Cabala*.

CABALI'STICAL { [*Cabalisticus*, *L. R.*] of or pertaining

CABALI'STICK { ing to the *Cabala*.

CABA'LLER [*Caballeur*, *F.*] one who joins in cabals; a party man.

CABALL'INE [*caballinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to an horse.

CABALL'INE aloes [of *caballinus*, *L.*] a coarser sort of aloes used in medicines for horses.

CABA'LLUS [according to the *Poets*] the winged horse *Pegasus*, who as he flew to mount *Helicon*, by a blow of his hoof, caused a great fountain to rise out of a rock, which was thence called *Hippocrene*. This fountain was consecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*; and thence it is, that it is feigned, that the poets drank of that water, to make their poems to be more admired and improved.

CA'BARICK, an herb, otherwise called *Hartlewort*.

CA'BBAGE [prob. of *Cabuccio*, *Ital.*] an edible plant for the pot, well known.

CA'BBAGE of a Deer's-head [with *Hunters*] the burr which parts where the horns take their rise.

CABBAGE worm, an insect.

CA'BBIN [*Cabane*, *F.*] a cottage, hut or booth.

CABBINS [in a *Ship*] little rooms or closets to lie in, lodgings or apartments for officers.

CA'BINET, a closet in the king's-palace, or in the house of a nobleman; also a sort of chest of drawers; also a kind of little trunk to put things of value in.

CA'BINET, a small portable organ.

CA'BLE [*Cable*, *Du.*] a great rope, with 3 strands, which is fastened to the anchor to hold a ship fast, when she rides.

To BEND the CABLE [*Sea Term*] is to make it fast to the ring of the anchor.

To unbend the CABLE [*S. T.*] to take it away.

To serve the CABLE { [*S. T.* is to bind it about with

To keckle the CABLE { ropes or clouts, in order to keep from galling in the hoses.

To pay cheap the CABLE [*Sea Term*] is to put or hand it out a pace.

Pay more CA'BLE [with *Sailors*] is to let it more out from the ship, that the boat that carries the anchor may the more easily drop it into the sea.

The CABLE is well laid [*Sea Term*] signifies it is well wrought or made.

Veer more CABLE [with *Mar.*] signifies to put more out.

Shot of a CABLE [with *Sailors*] is 2 cables spliced or fastened together.

Sheet anchor CABLE [of a *Ship*] is the largest cable that belongs to it.

CABLE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Cablée*, is a cross made of 2 ends of a ship's cable.

To quail the CABLE [*Sea Phrase*] is to roll it up round in a ring.

To splice a CABLE [*S. T.*] is to join or make 2 pieces fast together, by working the several strands of it into one another.

CAB'LISH [*Forest Law*] brush-wood or wind fallen wood.
CABLE *Tire* [*S. T.*] the several rolls of a cable, as they lie one upon another.

CABLE' [in *Heraldry*] saliant, F.

CABO'CHED ? [in *Heraldry*] is when the heads of beasts

CABO'SSED S are born in an escutcheon, without any part of the neck, full-faced. Of the *French*, *Caboche*, a head.

CA'BURNS [with *Sailors*] small lines made of rope yarn or spun yarn, which serve to bind the cable of a ship, and to make up the sails to the yard-arms.

CACAFUE'GO [*i. e. Shite Fire*] a boaster, a bragging or vapouring fellow, *Span.*

CACA'O, a tree like an orange-tree, as to its size and shape of its leaves. The fruit of it is like a melon, but full of small nuts, less than an almond, and is called *Cacao*. Of this *Chocolate* is made.

CACATO'RIA *Febris* [with *Physic.*] a sort of intermitting fever, attended with a violent looseness, &c.

CACE'MPHATON ? [*κακέμπατον* of *κακῶς* evilly, and

CACE'PHATON S φημι to say, *Gr.*] an harsh sound of words, as when *n* begins the next word after *cum*, or when a following word begins with the same syllable that the preceding ended.

CACHE'CTUS ? [*κακεκτός*, *Gr.*] one having an ill

CACHECTICUS S habit of body.

CACHE'XY [*κακεξία* of *κακός* evil, and *ἔξις* habit, *Gr.*] an ill habit or disposition of body, when the nutrition is depraved through the whole habit at once.

CACHINNA'TION, a great and unmeasurable laughter, *L.*

CA'CHRY'S [*κάχρυς*, *Gr.*] the catlin that grows on nut-trees, gossins on willows, &c. maple-chaus or ash-keys.

To CACK [*cacare*, *L.*] to ease the body by going to stool.

CA'CKEREL [of *Cacare*, *L.*] a fish of a loosening quality.

To CA'CKLE [prob. of *kackelen*, *Du.*] to make a noise or cry as a hen does when she has laid an egg.

CA'CKLER, a prater, a tell-tale, a noisy person; also a humorous word for capon or fowl.

CACOCY'LIA [of *κακός* bad, and *χυλός*, *Gr.* chyle] a bad chylication, when the humour called chyle is not duly made.

CACOCY'MY [*κακοχυμία* of *κακός* bad, and *χυμός* humour, *Gr.*] abundance of corrupt humours in the body caused by bad nourishment or ill digestion.

CACODÆ'MON [*κακοδαίμων* of *κακός*, and *δαίμων*, *Gr.* a spirit] an evil spirit, a devil.

CACODÆ'MON [*Astrology*] the 12th house of a scheme or figure of the heavens, so termed on account of the dreadful significations of it, as great losses, imprisonment, &c.

CACOE'THES [*κακοεθής*, *Gr.*] an evil custom or manner.

CACOE'THES [with *Surgeons*] a boil, borch or sore, hard to be cured; a malignant disease.

CACO'LOGY [of *κακός* and *λόγος* a word] an evil speaking.

CA'COPHAGY [*κακοφαγία*, *Gr.*] a devouring.

CACOPHO'NY [*κακοφωνία* of *κακός* and *φωνή*, *Gr.*] a bad tone of the voice proceeding from the ill disposition of the organs or instruments

CACOPHY'XY [*cacophyxia*, *L.* of *κακός* and *φύξις* the pulse, *Gr.*] a bad pulse.

CACOPHRA'GY [with *Physicians*] an indisposition of body, particularly in those parts that convey the nourishment.

CACORHY'THUS [of *κακός* bad, and *ῥυθμός* the pulse, *Gr.*] an unequal pulse.

CACOSI'TATA [with *Logicians*] arguments proposed between two persons, that will serve as well for the one as the other; as, *you ought to forgive him because he is a child—No, for that reason I will beat him, that he may be better hereafter.*

CACOSTO'MACHUS [of *κακός* and *σوماχός*, *Gr.*] one who has a bad stomach.

CACOSY'NTHETON [*κακοσυνθεσία* of *κακός* and *σύνθεσις*, *Gr.*] a faulty composition or joining together of words in a sentence.

CACOTRO'PHY [*κακοτροφία* of *κακός*, and *τροφή* nourishment] a bad nutriment proceeding from a depravation of the blood.

CACOTE'CHNY [*catotechnia*, *L.* of *κακός* and *τεχνή*, art, *Gr.*] a hurtful art or invention.

CACOTY'CHE [with *Astrologers*] *i. e.* bad fortune: the sixth house of an astrological figure.

CACOSPHY'XIA [*κακοσφυξία*, *Gr.*] a bad pulse.

CACOE'LIA [*κακοζήλια* and *ζῆλος*, *Gr.* zeal] an evil zealoufness.

CACOE'LIA [*Rhet.*] perverse imitation, affectedness.

CACOE'LUM [a term used by *Rhetoricians*] when a speech is faulty by impropriety of words, want of coherence, redundancy, obscurity, &c.

CA'CTOS [*κακτός*] a kind of thistle, an artichoke.

CACU'BALUM [*κακάβαλον*, *Gr.*] an herb good to heal the biting of serpents, chickweed.

To CACU'MINATE [*cacuminatum*, *L.*] to make sharp or copped.

CADA'VER, a dead carcass.

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaverosus*, *L.*] of, or like, or belonging to a dead carcass.

CABI'RIA, feasts held by the *Greeks* of the island of *Lemnos* and *Thebes*, in honour of some *Samothracian* deities, called *Cabires*.

CABLES *length* [with *Sailors*] is 120 fathom.

CA'BLE Flutes [with *Architects*] flutes that are filled up with pieces resembling cables.

CACHOU', an aromattick drug, reckoned among perfumes called also *terra japonica*.

CA'DBATE Fly } an insect which is a good bait for a

CAD Worm } trout.

CAD [of *cadus*, *L.*] a sort of barrel or cask.

CADELE'SHER } [among the *Turks*] a chief magistrate,

CADELI'SHER } the one over *Lesser Asia*, and the other over *Greece*.

CA'DENCE [*cadentia*, *L.*] the end or fall of a period or sentence.

CADEN'CES [in *Singing*] are the same with Points and *Virgula's* in discourse.

CADENCE [with *Horsemen*] is an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions, when he's thoroughly managed and works justly at gallop, *terra a terra*, and the airs, that his motions or times have an equal regard to one another, that one does not embrace or take in more ground than the other, and that the horse observes his ground regularly.

CADENCE [in *Dancing*] is when the steps follow the notes and measures of the musick.

CADENCE [with *Orators*] when the sounds end agreeable to the ear.

CADENCE, in verse or prose, is formed by the difference of time in pronouncing; this is more distinguishable in the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, than in the living languages; but there can be no verse, where cadence does not shine, if there be any poetry without it.

CADENCE [with *Poets*] a certain measure of verse varying as the verse varies.

CADENCE [in *Mus.*] is a kind of conclusion of the tune, which is made of all the parts together in several places of any key. See *Close*.

CA'DENT [*cadens*, *L.*] falling down.

CA'DENT houses [with *Astrologers*] are the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth houses of a scheme or figure of the heavens; they being those that are next from the angles.

CADE'T ? a younger brother of a family, who serves in

CADEE'S S the army without being enter'd in the list, nor receives any pay.

CADGE, a round frame of wood, on which hawks are carried by the cadgers in order to be sold.

CA'DI [among the *Turks*, &c.] a magistrate, a sort of justice of the peace.

A CA'DMA, the least pig which a sow has at one fare.

CA'DMIA [*καδμία*, *Gr.*] a mineral, whereof there are two sorts, *natural* and *artificial*.

Natural CADMIA, is either that which contains metallick parts and is called *Cobalt*, or that which contains none, call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Artificial CADMIA, is prepared from copper in furnaces, and is of five sorts. The first is called *Botrytis*, being in form of a bunch of grapes, the second *Ostricitis*, because it resembles a sea shell; the third *Placetis*, because it resembles a crust; the fourth *Caprillis*; and the fifth *Calamites*, which hangs round iron rods, with which they stir the copper in the furnace.

CADMI'TES, a precious stone having blew specks in it.

CA'DMUS [according to the *Poets*] was the king of *Thebes*, the son of *Agenor* king of the *Phœnicians*, and grandson to *Epaphus*. *Jupiter* having carried away *Europa* his sister, his father sent him to many parts of the world to seek her out, with a command never to appear before him, till he had found her. But *Cadmus* having made many tedious voyages, and not being able to learn what was become of her, went to *Delphos* to consult the oracle of *Apollo*, to know what was best for him to do, and received his answer, that, as some say, an ox, and as others say, a cow should meet him,

him, which he was to follow; and there he should build a city, and settle an habitation. Accordingly an ox met him in a province of *Greece*, which was for that reason called *Bœotia*. *Cadmus*, in order to obtain the assistance of heaven in the affair of building the city, designed to sacrifice the ox to the goddess *Minerva*; and in order thereto, he sent his followers to the next fountain, called *Dirce*, to fetch water, but a terrible dragon there surprizing them, devoured them alive.

Upon this the Goddess *Minerva* advised *Cadmus* to slay the dragon, and having gotten the teeth out of his head, to sow them in the earth. He did so, and several companies of armed men sprung up, which fell a fighting, and destroyed one another, all but five, which being left alive, assisted *Cadmus* in building his city, and furnishing it with inhabitants.

The city they built, was in *Bœotia*, and called *Thebes*, where he reigned many years, and had several children by his wife *Harmonia*, *Polydorus*, *Ino*, *Semele*, the mother of *Bacchus* and *Agave*, who, being transported with fury in the company of the *Menades*, killed her own son *Pentheus*, who had by his speech discovered a dislike of the ceremonies of this God.

Cadmus is said to have lived to see all his posterity fall into extreme misery; and himself and wife were banished into *Illyria* or *Sclavonia*, where according as they desired, they were transformed into serpents.

Ulpian says, that *Cadmus* was but the cook of *Agenor* king of *Tyre* or *Sidon*, who ran away from his prince, on account of some ill deed, in company with one *Harmonia*, a noted strumpet; but yet laid the foundation of *Thebes*.

Herodotus says, that he brought 16 letters into *Greece*, and taught the people the art of writing.

CADU'CA Bona [*Civil Law*] Escheats, goods fallen or forfeited to the king, *L.*

CADU'CEUS, a staff or white wand, which heralds or ambassadors carried when they went to treat of peace, *L.*

CADUCEUS, the wand or rod that *Apollo* gave to *Mercury*, in exchange for the 7 stringed harp. The poets to this rod ascribe the virtue of appeasing differences; and also two other properties, as conducting souls to hell, and delivering them from thence, and to cause and disturb sleep. But as to the first of its virtues or properties, *Mythologists* say, that it means no more than the power of eloquence, which satisfies the mind, composes the heart, and brings men first to reason, and then to peace.

CADU'CUS Morbus [with *Physicians*] the falling sickness, a disease so named, because those affected with it fall down on a sudden.

CÆ'CUM Intestinum [*Anat.*] the blind gut, so called because one end of it is shut up, so that the ordure and chyle both pass out and come into the same gut.

CÆLI'COLIST [*celicola*, *L.*] a saint, an inhabitant of heaven.

CÆLI'FEROUS } [*califer*, *L.*] bearing or upholding.

CÆLI'GEROUS } [*caliger*, *L.*] heaven.

CÆLI'POTENT [*calipotens*, *L.*] an heavenly weight.

CÆLO'STOMY [*κοιλοστομία* of *κοίλον* hollow, and *στόμα* the mouth, *Gr.*] is when the word is as it were obscured or pent within the mouth, as in a cave, and is heard in the recess.

To *CÆ'MENT* [with *Paracelsians*] is to calcine after a peculiar manner with corrosive liquors; but *Van Helmont* more properly calls it luting.

CÆPA, An onion, *L.*

CÆRU'LEOUS [*cæruleus*, *L.*] of a blue azure colour, like the sky.

CÆ'SAR [of *cæsura*, *L.* a cutting] a title or name given to the twelve emperors of *Rome* who succeeded *Julius Caesar*.

CÆSA'RIAN Operation } [in *Surgery*] a cutting open the *CÆSAREAN Section* } belly of the mother in order to the taking out the child, because *Caesar* was thus born.

CÆ'SURA, a cut, a gash, a notch, *L.*

CÆSURA [in *Greek* and *Latin* poetry] a figure when there remains an odd syllable after a foot, and that syllable ends the word. This figure is so necessary, that few verses can be made to run smooth without it, and it is fourfold; *Triemimeris*, *Penthemimeris*, *Hepthemimeris* and *Ennemimeris*.

CAG [of *Sturgeon*] a vessel of wood containing about 4 or 5 gallons.

CAGE [prob. of *cavea*, *L.* a pit] a device for keeping birds in, *F.*

CAGE-Work [in a *Ship*] the uppermost carved work of the hull in it.

CA'GIA [*O. Rec.*] a bird-cage or coop of hens.

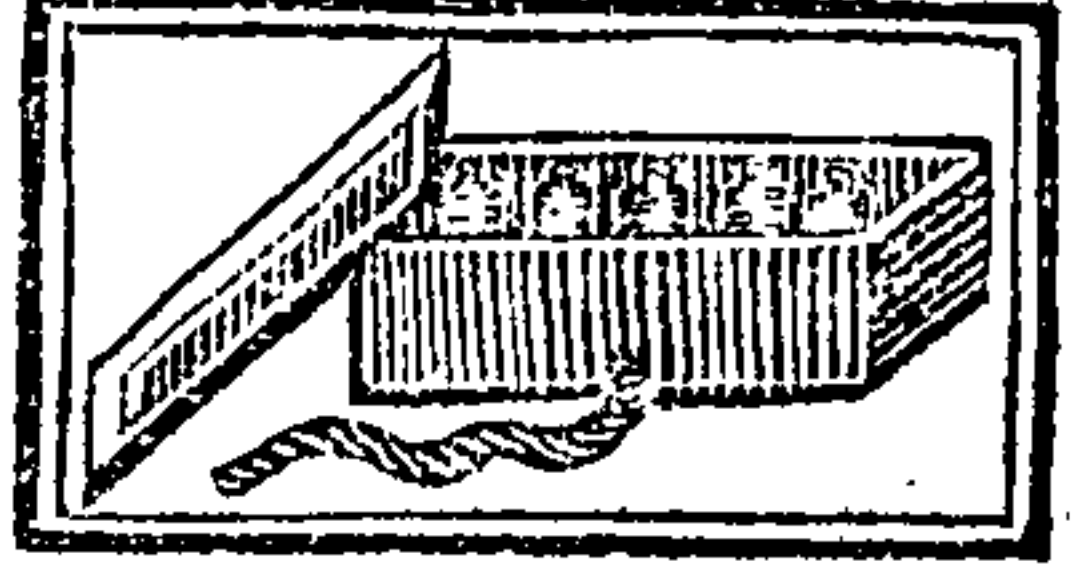
To *CAJO'LE* [*cajoler* *Fr.*] to flatter, to coaks, to soothe. *CAJO'LERIE* [*cajolerie*, *F.*] a fawning upon, vain praise, flattery.

CAI'MACAN [among the *Turks*] a great officer of that empire, a sort of lieutenant.

CAI'NITES, so called of *Cain* because they esteemed him as their father.

CAI'SSON, a covered waggon or carriage for provisions and ammunition for an army.

CA'ISSON [*Gunnery*] a wooden chest, containing 4 or 6 bombs; or filled only with powder, which the besieged bury under ground, in order to blow up a work that the besiegers are like to be masters of. Thus after the bonnet has



been blown up by the mine, they lodge a caisson under the ruins of it, and when the enemy has made a lodgment there, they fire the *Caïsson* by the help of a saucis, and blow up that post a second time.

CAI'TIF [*cattivo*, *Ital.* *chatif*, *F.*] a miserable slave, a lewd wretch; a pitiful, sorry fellow.

CAKE [*cacken*, *G. Brit.* *kag*, *Dan.*] a kind of bread or flat loaf, made with fruit, spice, milk, &c.

CA'LABER, the fur of a small creature in *Germany*, called a *Calaber*.

CALA'DE [with *Horsemen*] is the descent or sloping declivity of a rising manage ground; being a small entrance upon which a horse is rid several times down, being put to a short gallop, with his fore-hams in the air, to make him learn to ply or bend his haunches; and for his stop upon the aids of the calves of the legs, the stay of the bridle and caveffon seasonably.

CALA'EN, an *East Indian* mineral, lately found.

CALAMA'GROSTIS [*καλαμδρόσις*, *Gr.*] the herb sheer-grass. *Gramen Tomentosum*.

CALAME'LANOS, sweet mercury.

CALAMINA'RI *Lapis*, the *Calamine* stone, which being mixed with copper, changes it into a yellow metal called brass.

CA'LAMINE, the same as *Lapis Calaminaris*.

CA'LAMINT [*καλαμίνθη*, *Gr.*] the herb Mountain-mint.

To *CALAMI'STRATE* [*calamistratum*, *L.*] to curl or frizzle the hair.

CALA'MITUS [*O. Law*] a gag to be put into the mouth of dogs to hinder them from barking.

CALA'MITOUS [*calamitosus*, *L.*] miserable, wretched.

CALA'MITOUSNESS, fulness of calamity.

CA'LAMUS Aromaticus, a kind of rush growing in the *Levant* about the bigness of a goose-quill, called also acorns.

CALA'MITY [*Calamitas*, *L.*] misery, wretchedness, affliction.

CALAMUS scriptorius, a writing pen, *L.*

CALAMUS scriptorius [with *Anatomists*] a space about the 4th ventricle of the brain, so called because the form of it resembles that of a quill.

CALA'NGIUM [*Ant. Writ.*] challenge, claim, or dispute.

CALA'SH } [*Caleche*, *F.*] a small open chariot.

CALO'CH }

CALATHIA'NA [*Botany*] a sort of violet flower, which has no scent, and springing in *Autumn*, *L.*

CALCA'NEUS } [*Anat.*] the heel-bone, it lies under the *Os CALCIS* } *Astragalus*, to which it is articulated by the *Ginglimus*, and behind it is a large tubercle that makes the heel.

CALCA'NTHUN, vitriol rubefied, *L.*

CA'LCAR, a spur, *L.*

CALCAR [with *Chymists*] a calcining furnace.

CALCAR [with *Botan.*] is when the bottom of a flower runs out into a point, as *Delphinium*, *Larks-heel*, &c.

CALCA'TRIPHA [with *Botan.*] the herb *Larkspur*.

CALCE'A [*Ant. Deeds*] a road or high-way maintained with stones and rubbish.

CALCEA'RUM Operatio [*O. Rec.*] the work of repairing high ways, done by servile tenants.

CALCEA'TA } [*Old Deeds*] a causey or causeway.

CALCE'TUM }

CA'LTEATED [*calceatus*, *L.*] shod, or fitted with shoes.

CALCHOIDE'A [in *Anat.*] are three little bones in the foot, which with others, make up that part of the foot succeeding the ankle, the same that *Fallopins* calls *Cuneiformia*, because they are shaped like wedges.

CALCIFRA'GA [of *calculus* a stone, and *frango*, *L.* to break] a kind of herb, a sort of saxifrage, *L.*

CALCINA'TION, is the solution of a mixt body into powder by the help of fire, or any corroding things, as *Mercury*, *Aqua fortis*, &c.

CALCI-

CALCINATION *Philosophical*, is when horns, bones, hoofs, &c. are hanged over boiling water (or other liquor) till they have lost their mucilage, and will easily be powdered.

CALCINATION [of *Flints*, &c.] is performed by heating them red hot, and then casting them whilst so into cold water or vinegar, which being done four or five times, they will be very friable and easily powdered.

CALCINATION [of *Lead*] is performed by melting the Lead in an earthen pan unglazed, keeping it stirring over the fire with a Spatula, till it is reduced into a powder.

CALCINATION [of *Tin*] is performed by putting the metal into a large earthen pan unglazed in a great fire, stirring it from time to time for 36 hours, then taking it off and letting it cool.

CALCINATORY, a vessel to calcine metals in.

To **CALCINE** [*calciner*, F. of *calx*, L.] to burn to a *Calx* or cinder.

To **CALCINE** [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this character.

CALCITRA'PA [with *Botanists*] the Star-Thistle.

To **CALCITRATE** [*calcitratum*, L.] to black.

CALCITRO'SE [*calcitrosus*, L.] kicking or spurning much.

CALCO'GRAPHIST [of *καλλογραφος*, of *καλκος* brass, and *γραφω* to engrave, Gr.] an engraver in brass.

CALCO'GRAPHY [*καλλογραφία*, Gr.] engraving in brass.

To **CALCULATE** [*calculari*, L.] to cast accounts, to compute or reckon; also to model or frame a discourse.

CALCULA'TION, is casting of accounts, reckoning, and is either Algebraical or Numerical, L.

CAL'CULI [*Anatomy*] little stones in the bladder and kidneys, L.

CALCULO'SE [*calculosus*, L.] full of stones or gravel.

CALCULA'TORY, pertaining to calculation.

CALCULO'SITY [*calculositas*, L.] fulness of stones, &c.

CAL'CULUS, a small pebble or gravel stone; also a counter to cast account with; also the stone in the bladder or kidneys of a human body, L.

CALCULU'Situs [with *Mathematicians*] a new kind of *Calculus* founded on the consideration of the situation of quantities, and not of their magnitudes.

CALCULUS Exponentialis [*Mathemat.*] a method of differing exponential qualities, and summing up the differentials or fluxions of exponentials.

CALCULUS differentialis [with *Mathemat.*] is a method of differencing quantities; or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken infinite times, shall be equal to a given quantity.

CALCULUS Integralis [with *Mathemat.*] is a method of integrating or summing up fluxions or differential quantities, i. e. from a differential quantity given to find the quantity from whose differencing the given differential results.

CALCA'RIA [O. Rec.] a cauldron or copper.

CALIFA'CTION, a heating or warming, L.

CALIFACTION [with *Philosophers*] is the exciting or producing heat in a mixt body.

CALIFA'CTIVE, causing warmth.

CALIFA'CTORY [of *calefactus*, L.] warming, heating.

A **CALIFA'CTORY** [*calefactorium*, L.] a room in a monastery where the religious persons warm themselves.

CALIFA'CTORINESS [of *calefactio*, L.] warmth, a being made hot.

CAL'NDAR [is derived of *Calendæ*, L. i. e. the first days of every month] it is an annual book commonly call'd an *Almanack*, wherein the days of the month, the festivals, the sign the sun is in, the sun's rising and setting, the changes of the moon, &c. are exhibited.

There have been several corrections and reformations of the Calendar, the first was made by *Numa Pompilius*, and this was afterwards much improv'd by *Julius Caesar*, and thence was called the *Julian* account, which is still retained in *England* and some other places, and is called *Old Stile*.

It was again reform'd by Pope *Gregory XIII*, which account he commanded to be received, and it is in most *Roman* Catholick countries, and is called the *Gregorian* Calendar, and by us *New Stile*; and it now begins eleven days before ours.

To **CAL'ENDER** [*calendrier*, F.] to press, smooth, and set a gloss upon linen, &c. also the engine itself.

A **CAL'ENDER**, the person whose trade it is.

CAL'ENDS [of *καλέω*, Gr. to call] the first days of every month among the *Romans*, who anciently counting their months by the motion of the moon, had a Priest appointed, whose business it was to observe the times of the new moon, and when he had seen it, gave notice to the President over the sacrifices, who called the people together, and decla-

red to them how they were to reckon the days until the *Nones*, pronouncing the word *καλέω* five times, if the *Nones* happen'd on the fifth day, or seven times if they happen'd on the seventh day of the month.

CAL'ENDULA [among *Botanists*] Marygolds.

CAL'ENTU'RE [in *Medicine*] an inflammatory fever, attended with a delirium, in which the diseased persons fancy the sea to be green fields, and, if they are not hinder'd, will leap over board.

CAL'ESH, see *Calash*.

CALF [*calv*, Sax.] the young of a cow.

CALF [*Hunting Term*] a male hart, or a hind of the first year.

Sea-CALF, a large fish with a velvet spotted, black skin, the flesh of which is like that of a sucking pig.

CAL'ICE [in *Botanick Writers*] with a cup; *Calicibus*, with cups.

CAL'ICO [of *Calicut* in the *East Indies*] a sort of cotton cloth brought from thence.

CAL'ID [*calidus*, L.] hot.

CAL'IDITY } [*caliditas*, L.] heat.

CAL'IDNESS }

CAL'IDUCT [*caliductus*, L.] pipes and canals to convey heat disposed along the walls of houses and rooms, to convey heat to several remote parts of the house from one common furnace.

CAL'IDUM innatum [in the *modern Philosophy*] or innate heat, is that attrition of the parts of the blood which is occasioned by its circular motion, and especially in the arteries.

CALIGA'TION, dimness of sight, blindness, L.

CAL'IGINOUS [*caliginosus*, L.] full of obscurity or darkness, dim.

CAL'IGINOUSNESS darkness, fullness of obscurity.

CAL'IPER } [with *Gunnery*] the bigness, or rather the

CAL'IVER } diameter of a piece of ordnance, or any other fire arms, at the bore or mouth.

CAL'IPERS [in *Gauging*] an instrument like a sliding rule to embrace two heads of any cask to find the length.

CAL'IPER Compasses [*Gunnery*] an instrument for finding the diameter of a ball, and bore of a gun.

CAL'IPH, the first ecclesiastical dignity among the *Saracens*, or the name of a sovereign dignity among the *Mahometans*, vested with absolute power over every thing relating both to religion and policy.

CALIPO'DIUM [O. Rec.] a sort of Galoshes, or cases to wear over shoes.

CAL'IVER, a small gun used at sea.

CAL'IX [with *Botanists*] the green cup out of which comes the flower, L.

CAL'IXTINS [among the *Roman Catholics*] a name given to such of them as communicate of the sacraments in both kinds, and also to those of the sentiments of *Calixtus*.

To **CALK** } [with *Shipwrights*] is to drive oakum on

To **CAUK** } spun yarn into all the seams, rends, &c. of a ship, to keep out the water.

CAL'KING Irons [with *Shipwrights*] a sort of iron chizels, which being well laid over with hot pitch, are used to drive the oakum into the seams between the planks.

To **CALL** [*kalder*, Dan. prob. of *καλέω*, Gr.] to exhort or require a person to come; also to name.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] a sort of artificial pipe made for catching quails, &c.

CALLAI'S, a precious stone like a sapphire, of a bright, green colour.

CAL'LIBER } [with *Architects*] the bulk, thickness, vo-

CAL'LIBRE } lume or diameter of any round thing.

CALLIBLE'PHARUM [of *καλλο* beauty, and *βλέφαρ* the eye-brows, Gr.] a medicament with which women use to make their eye-brows black, to render them more beautiful.

CALLICRE'AS } [*καμικρέας*, Gr.] } [with *Anatom.*] a

CALLICRE'ON } [*καμικρέον*, Gr.] } glandulous substance in the Mesentery, lying near the bottom of the stomach: In a hog it is called the sweetbread, in beasts the burr, L. see *Pancreas*.

CAL'LLID [*callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALL'IDITY } [*calliditas*, L.] craftiness, cunning-

CALL'IDNESS } ness.

CALLI'GONON [*καλλιγονον*, Gr.] the herb Knot-Grass.

CALLI'GRAPHY [*καλλιγραφία*, of *καλός* fair, and *γραφω* writing, Gr.] fair, handsome writing.

CALLI'LOGY [*callilogia*, L. of *καμιλογία*, Gr.] an elegance of diction.

CALLI'OPÉ [*Καλλιόπη*, of *καλός* good, and *ὄψ* voice, Gr.] the mother of *Orpheus*, and one of the Muses, supposed to be the president of heroick verse.

CALLIPPICK Period, a period or cycle of 76 years, which was invented by *Calippus* to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLO'SITY [*callositas*, L.] callousness, hardness and thickness of the skin, produced commonly by much labour.

CA'LLITHRIX [among *Botanists*] the herb Maiden-hair.

CA'LLOUSNESS [*callositas*, L.] hardness, brawniness.

CA'LLOUS [*callosus*, L.] hard, brawny, having a thick skin.

CA'LLOW, unfledg'd, *i. e.* not covered with feathers, spoken of birds.

CA'LLUS, hard flesh; also brawn or hardness of skin.

CALLUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of Nodus or Ligature which joins the extremities of a fractur'd bone, a sort of glewy substance, which grows about broken bones, and serves to solder them.

CALM [*calme*, F.] quiet, still.

A CALM ? [Sea Term] used when there is not a

A Stark CALM } breath of wind.

To CALM [*calmer*, F.] to appease, to still, to quiet, to pacify.

CA'LMNESS [*calmie*, F.] stillness, composure of mind.

CA'LOMEL, Mercurius dulcis, or sweet sublimate.

CALORIFICK [*calorificus*, L.] making hot.

CALO'TTE, a cap or coif of hair, satin or other stuff, now used as an ecclesiastical ornament in *France*; a red Calotte is the badge of a Cardinal.

CALOTIE [with *Architects*] a round cavity or depresso in form of a cap, lathed and plaistered, to lessen the rising of a moderate Chapel, &c. which else would be too high for other pieces of the apartment.

CALO'YERS, Monks or Religious in *Greece*, and elsewhere, who live a retired, austere life, fast much, eat no bread till they have earn'd it, and spend most of the night in weeping.

CA'LSOUNDS, a sort of linen-drawers worn by *Turks*.

CA'LTHA [*καλθα*, Gr.] the plant called a marigold.

CA'LTROPS [*coltjæppe*, Sax. *Chausse-trape*, F. see *Chausse-traps*].

CA'LTROPS, an herb.

CA'LING [with *Painters*] is where the backside of

CA'LING } any design is covered with a black or red colour, and the strokes or lines are traced through on a copper plate, wall, or any other manner.

CA'LVIA [with *Anatomists*] the scarf or upper part of the head; so named because it first grows bald.

CALVA'RIA, the same as *Calva*.



CA'LVARY [in *Heraldry*] as a cross Calvary, is set on steps to represent the Cross on which our Saviour suffered on Mount *Calvary*, as here annexed.

CALVES SNOUT, a kind of herb.

CA'LVINISM, the doctrine and sentiments of *Calvin* and his followers, as to matters of religion.

CA'LVINIST, one who holds the tenets of *John Calvin*.

CA'LVITY [*calvitas*, L.] baldness of the head.

CALVITIES [in *Medicine*] baldness, the falling off of the hair, without being able to grow again.

CA'LUMET, or *Pipe of Peace* [among the *Virginian Indians*] is a large tobacco-pipe made of red, black, or white marble; the head is finely polished, and the quill which is commonly two foot and a half long, is made of a pretty strong reed or cane, adorn'd with feathers of all colours, interlaid with locks of womens hair: They tie to it two wings of the most curious birds they can find, which makes their Calumet something resemble *Mercury's* wand. This pipe is a pass and safe-conduct among the allies of the nation who has given it, and in all embassies the ambassador carries it as the symbol of peace; and they are generally persuaded that a great misfortune would befall them if they violated the publick faith of the Calumet.

All their enterprises, declarations of war or conclusions of peace, as well as all the rest of their ceremonies, are confirmed with this *Calumet*; they fill that pipe with the best tobacco they have, and then present it to those with whom they have concluded any great affair, and then smoke out of the same after them.

To CALUMNIATE [*calumniare*, L.] to accuse or charge falsely, to alledge maliciously against a person, to slander.

CALUMNIA'TOR, a slanderer, &c.

CALUMNIOUS [*calumniosus*, L.] full of cavils and malicious accusations, false.

CA'LUMNY [called by the *Greeks* *Διαβολα*, whence comes the *Latin* *Diabolus*, and *Devil* in *English*, the father

of all calumny] an *Athenian* Deity, in honour of whom they built a temple. *Lucian* tells us, that *Apelles*, being accused by a Painter for having conspired against *Ptolemy*, having cleared himself of the accusation, *Ptolemy*, to make him amends, gave him 100 talents, and delivered his accuser into his hands to do what he pleased with him: Upon this, *Apelles* to be reveng'd on *Calumny*, painted a prince with large ears fitting upon a throne, with *Suspicion* and *Ignorance* near him; the prince sitting thus in state, and reaching forth his hand a great way off to *Calumny*, which he represented having a face very bright and sparkling, with extraordinary charms and incitements, and advancing towards the prince, holding a torch in her left hand, and by her right, dragging an innocent young man by the hair, he holding up his hands to heaven and imploring aid. Before *Calumny* was painted *Envy*, with a pale countenance and squinting eyes, which serv'd to set off *Calumny*, and make her appear the more acceptable. After her comes *Repentance*, represented by the figure of a lady in a mourning habit, with her garments rent, and turning her head towards a figure resembling *Truth*, weeping for sorrow and shame.

This picture *Apelles* gave to *Ptolemy*, and it was esteemed the best piece in the whole world.

The moral of this picture is, that *Calumny* worries and afflicts *Innocence*, which by means of a foolish or malicious *Credulity*, proceeding from *Ignorance* or *Suspicion* is received. The *Calumniator* dresses up, and orders all things by the assistance of *Imposture*, and by flattery insinuates himself into the good opinion of the hearer; but *Truth* appearing sooner or later, discovers the malice of the *Falseness*, and so there is nothing left to *Calumny* for her labour, but a bitter repentance.

CALX, chalk, burnt lime, mortar, L.

CALX VIVA [in *Chymical Writers*].

CALX [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this character, C.

CALX [in *Chymistry*] a kind of ashes, or fine friable powder, which remains of metals, minerals, &c. after they have undergone the violence of fire for a long time, and have lost all their humid parts.

CALX [with *Anat.*] the heel, or the second bone in that part of the foot which succeeds the ankle.

CA'LYCLE [*calyculus*, L.] with *Botanists*, a small bud of a plant.

CA'LYX [with *Botan.*] the cup of the flower of a plant; also the small green leaves on the top of the stalks of herbs which first cover the blossom, and afterwards inclose the seed; it is also taken for the flower itself, when the shape of it is like that of a rose bud, before the leaves are spread out.

CAMAIEU [of *camechuia*, with the *Asians*, who so call the *Onyx* when they find it preparing another colour, *q. d.* a second stone] a stone on which is found various figures and representation of landscapes.

CAMAIEU [some derive it of *καμαι*, Gr. low, because *Basso Relievo's* are commonly expressed by it] so Painters call such paintings in which there is but one colour, and where the lights and shadows are made on a ground of gold or azure.

CAMA'IL, a purple ornament, which a Bishop wears over his *Rochet*, F.

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a raising with an arch or vault, L.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a blow or fracture upon the skull, whereby some part of the bone is left hanging up or struck into the form of an arch.

CA'MARADE ? [of *camera*, L. a chamber] a chamber-
CO'MRADE } fellow, a fellow-foldier, an intimate companion, F.

CA'MBER Beam [with *Architects*] a piece of timber cut arch-wise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, commonly used in platforms.

CA'MBERING ? [Sea Term] used of a deck when it does

CA'MBING } not lie level, but higher at the middle than at either end.

CA'MBIUM, the exchanging or bartering commodities; also an exchange-place where merchants meet.

CAMBIUM [in *O. Physic. Writ.*] one of the three humours which nourish the body, the other being called *Glu-*
ten and *Ros*.

CA'MBREL ? [cambr, C. Brit.] a crooked stick with
CA'MBREN } notches in it, on which butchers hang carcasses of mutton, &c.

CA'MBRIA [of *Camber* Son of *Brutus*] *Wales*.

CA'MBRICK [of *Cambray* in the *Low Countries*] a sort of fine linen cloth.

CA'MEL [*camelus*, L. of καμήλη, Gr.] a beast of burthen, common in *Asia*, that is able to carry 1000 pound weight, and subsist ten or twelve days without eating or drinking.

CAMEL [*Hieroglyphically*] was us'd to intimate filial reverence, because it has that respect for its parents, that it refuses copulation with them: It is also used to signify a rich man and a good subject, that submits to the command of his superior, being an animal very strong, laborious and docile.

CAME'LEON [of χαμαιλέον, of χαμαί on the ground, and λέων a lion, Gr.] a little creature resembling a lizard; but that the head of it is bigger and broader, it is a quadrupede, having on each foot three toes, and a long tail, by which it will fasten itself upon trees, as well as by its feet. It frequents the rocks, lives upon flies, gnats, &c. and lays eggs; the common colour of it is a whitish grey, but if it be exposed to the sun, or set upon other colours, some parts of the skin change their colour after a pleasant manner.

CAMELI'NE [*camelinus*, L.] of or belonging to a camel.

CAMELI'NA [with *Botan.*] treacle or wormseed, L.

CAMEL'S HAY, a sort of sweet-smelling rush growing in the *Eastern Countries*.

CAMELOPA'RDALIS } [καμιλοπαρδαλις, of καμήλη a

CAMELOPA'RDUS } camel, and παρδαλις a panther, Gr.] a beast that has the shape of a camel, and is spotted like a panther, L.

CAMELOPO'DIUM [of καμήλη and πῆς a foot] a plant, a sort of horse-hound.

CAME'RA [in *Archit.*] a vault, roof, or upper gallery, L.

CA'MERATED [*cameratus*, L.] vaulted, cieled, arched.

CAME'RA OBSCURA [in *Opticks*] a room darken'd every where, but only at one little hole, in which a glass is fixed to convey the rays of objects to a frame of paper or white cloth.

CAME'RA [in *Old Rec.*] any winding or crooked plat of ground.

CAME'RA [in the title of *Mus. Books*] signifies chamber-musick, or musick for private contorts, in distinction to musick us'd in chapels and publick contorts.

CAMERA'TION, a vaulting or arching.

CAMERATION [with *Surgeons*] is a term used when some part of the bone of the skull is left suspended like an arch, by a blow upon it.

CA'MERY, a disease in horses call'd also the Frounce, when small warts or pimples arise in the palate of the mouth.

CA'MICA [Old Law] camelot, or a sort of fine stuff made of camel's hair.

CAMI'LADO [prob. of *camisciata*, Ital.] an attack made upon an enemy by night, the soldiers having their shirts over their apparel and arms.

CAMISA'RD, a French Calvinist of the *Cevennes*.

CAMISA'TED [*camisatus*, L.] clothed with a linen garment, surplice or shirt.

CA'MLET [prob. of *Zambelot*, a term used in the *Levant* for stuff made of goat's hair] a sort of stuff made of camel's hair, silk, &c. mix'd.

CA'MMOCK [cammoc, Sax.] an herb otherwise called Rest-harrow.

CA'MOMILE [*camomila*, L. of χαμαίμηλον, Gr.] a fragrant herb.

CAMP [campe, Sax. of *campus*, L. a field] a spot of ground where an army rests, intrenches itself, or plants a piquet watch, that they may lodge secure in tents or barracks.

CAMP *Volant*, a flying camp, a strong body of horse or dragoons, and sometimes foot, always in motion both to cover a garrison, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. It is commanded by a Lieutenant General.

CAMPA'IGN } [*campagne*, F.] a plain, a champion or

CAMPA'IN } open country.

CAMPAIN [in *Military Affairs*] the space of time during which an army is kept in the field; a summer's war.

CAMPAIGN OVEN, a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about 3 or 4 inches high, being raised on feet, so that fire may be kindled underneath; and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire also.

CAMPANIFO'RMIS [with *Botanists*] shaped something like a bell, *campanula*, *convulvulus*, &c.

CAMPA'NULA [*Botany*] the herb Rope-weed or Wood-bind, L.

CAMPANULA *Sylvestris* [*Botany*] the flower Blue-bell or *Canterbury Bells*, L.

CAMPA'NULATE Flower, the same as *Campaniformis*.

CAMPA'RTUM [Old Law] any part or portion of a larger piece of ground.

CAMPE'CHIO, a *West Indian* Wood, Logwood.

CAMPE'STRAL } [*campestris*, L.] belonging to a plain

CAMPE'STRIAN } field or champion country.

CA'MPHOR } [*camphora*, L.] the gum or rosin of a

CA'MPHIRE } tree called *Capur*, much like a walnut-tree, that grows on some mountains near the sea in the *East-Indies*, and also in the island *Borneo*, and to such a degree of largeness that an hundred men may stand under the shade of it. This gum after tempests and earthquakes flows in great abundance.

CAMP'HORA'TA [with *Botanists*] the herb lavender-cotton of garden-cypress.

CAMP'HORA'TED [*camphoratus*, L.] mixed with camphire.

CA'MPTIONS [among *Botanists*] an herb that bears a pretty flower.

ROSE CAMPION, a kind of *Lychnis* or Batchelor's-button.

CA'MPULUM [of κάμπω, Gr. to twist about] a distortion of the eye-lids.

CAMPUS *Martii* } [in *Ancient Customs*] an anniversary

CAMPUS *Maii* } assembly of our ancestors on *May* day, where they confederated together to defend the kingdom against foreigners and all enemies.

CA'MUS, a person with a low flat nose, hollowed or sunk in the middle.

CA'NAL [*canalis*, L.] an artificial river or long pond in a garden or park, Fr.

CANAL [with *Anat.*] a conduct or passage thro' which any juices of the body flow.

CANAL of a *Lamier* [in *Architecture*] the hollow Platfond or Soffit of a Cornice which makes the Pendant Mouchette.

CANAL of the *Volute* [Archit.] this is the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic Capital.

CANA'LES *Semicirculares* [Anat.] three canals in the Labyrinth of the ear.

CANA'ILLE, the mob or rabble, the dregs of the people, F.

CANALI'CULATED [*canaliculatus*, L.] channelled, made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'NIS *Arteriosus* } [Anatomy] a vessel observed in

CANALI'CULUS } Fœtus's, but which after delivery grows useless and disappears. It is a small tube, which joining the pulmonary Artery and Aorta, serves to convey the blood out of one into the other, without passing thro' the lungs.

CANA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the herb called Hounds-grass, with which Dogs provoke vomit.

CANA'RIES, so called of *Canes* dogs, because many dogs were found in it when first discovered. Islands in the *Atlantic* sea, anciently called the *Fortunate Islands*, from whence come the *Canary* wines.

CANARY Bird, an excellent singing bird of a green colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries* and no where else.

CANA'RY Grass, an herb.

CA'NCAMUM, an *Arabian* gum much like Myrrh.

TO CA'NCCEL [of *cancellare*, L. of *cancell*, F.] to cancel is properly to bar an obligation by passing the pen across it, or from top to bottom, which makes a kind of lattice or chequer, which the *Latins* call *cancelli*; to raze, cross or blot out; to deface, to make void; to stint or set bounds to.

C'ANCELLIER [with *Falconers*] is when a light flown hawk in her stooping turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herself before she seizes.

CANCE'LLI, are lattices, windows made with cross bars of wood or iron: ballisters or rails to compass in the bar of a court for proceedings in law; also the chancel of a church.

CA'NCELLING [some derive it from *κυκλίζω*, Gr. to encompass or pale a thing round] in the *Civil Law*, is an act whereby a person consents that some former act be render'd null and void.

CA'NCER, a crab-fish, L.

CANCER [with *Astronomers*] one of the twelve signs of the Zodiack, which the sun enters in the month of *June*; the characteristick of it with *Astrologers*, &c. is this (♋), and is represented on the celestial globe by the figure of a crab-fish.

CANCER, or *Aselli* and *Præsepe*, Cancer is said to have been placed among the stars by the good offices of *Juno*, because when *Hercules* had conquered the *Hydra*, and was assisted by *Iolaus*, Cancer alone leaping out of the lake, bit *Hercules* on the foot, as *Panyasis* relates in *Heraclea*. But *Juno*

June doing *Cancer* great honour, put him into the number of the twelve signs. There are in this constellation stars which the *Greeks* call *δροι*, i. e. asses, which *Bacchus* placed among the stars; they have also adjoined to them *Præsepe*, i. e. the manger.

Tropick of CANCER [with *Astronomers*] an imaginary line in the heavens, parallel to the Equinoctial, thro' the beginning of which line the sun passes in *June*, and makes our longest day; it is called the Northern *Tropick*.

CANCER [so called because its puff'd up veins resemble the feet of a crab] a hard, painful and ulcerous swelling, sometimes full of puffed up veins, and is of two sorts, primitive and degenerate.

Primitive CANCER, is one which comes of itself, appearing first about the bigness of a pea, causing an inward, continual, pricking pain.

Degenerate CANCER, a cancer which succeeds an imposthume or swelling that is either obstinate or ill dress'd, and has never been an occult or blind one.

CANCER of the Bone [with *Surgeons*] a disease in a bone caused by a sharp humour, and succeeded by an ulcer of the flesh and skin.

Ulcerated CANCER [with *Surgeons*] is a cancer when it has grown larger than a primitive one, and has been opened.

Blind CANCER [with *Surgeons*] is a primitive cancer,

Latent CANCER { before it is grown large and opened,
Occult CANCER { which is one that comes of itself, and appears at first about the bigness of a pea, causing an internal, continual and pricking pain.

To *CA'NCERATE* [*canceratum*, L.] to spread abroad cancerously, L.

CANCERATION, a spreading abroad cancerously, L.

CA'NCEROUSNESS [of *cancer*, L.] the being cancerated.

CANCRI'NI Versus [with *Gram.*] *Latin* verses which may be read either backwards or forwards, and are the same as *Roma tibi subito, motibus ibit amor*.

CANDELA'RIA, the plant called torch-herb or wood-blade, long-wort or mullens, L.

To *CA'NDEFY* [*candefacere*, L.] to make white or whiten.

CA'NDENT [*candens*, L.] waxing white, shining, clear; also glowing.

CA'NDICANCY [*candicantia*, L.] a whitening or making fair, &c.

CA'NDICANT [*candicans*, L.] waxing white.

CA'NDID [*candidus*, L.] sincere or upright, favourable, kind, courteous; free, open.

CA'NDIDATE [*candidatus*, L. so called from their wearing a white habit at their assemblies] one who stands for some post or aspires after an office, or to be a member of any body or society.

CA'NDIDNESS [of *candidus*, L. *candide*, F.] sincerity.

CA'NDIDUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] white, L.

CA'NDISATION, the candying and chrySTALLIZING of sugar, after it has been dissolved in water and purified.

CANDITEERS [in *Fortification*] a sort of frames to lay faggots and brush-wood upon, for covering the men while at work.

CANDLE [*candela*, L.] a long roll or cylinder made of tallow, wax, &c. for giving light.

CANDLEMAS-day [*candelmaræ*] *Ye bæz*, Sax.] the festival observed in commemoration of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, on the second of *February*, so named on account of the candles consecrated on that day to serve the whole year.

CA'NDOUR [*candor*, L.] sincerity, uprightness, plain-dealing; also frankness; also courtesy.

To *CANDY* [*candefacere*, L.] properly signifies to make any thing white; to thicken and chrySTALLIZE sugar on fruits as Confectioners do; also to grow mouldy, as stale sweet-meats do.

CANDY Alexander, a kind of herb.

CANE [*canna*, L.] an *Indian* reed.

CANE [of *Genoa*] for silk is 9 palms, 100 of which make 26 yards *Englsh*.

CANE [of *Genoa*] for linen and woollen, is 10 palms, which make 2, 7-8 yards *Englsh*.

CANE [of *Leghorn*] is 4 braces, which make 2 ells *Englsh*, and 8 braces is 5 yards *Englsh*.

CANE [of *Marseilles*] is 2 yards and half *Englsh*.

CANE [of *Messina*] is 2 yards and half *Englsh*.

CANE [of *Rome*] contains 8 palms, and 30 canes is 35 ells and half *Englsh*.

CA'NEL BONE [with *Anat.*] the neck or throat bone, so termed from its resemblance to a canal or gutter.

CANE'LLA, the spice called cinnamon, L.

CANE'LLÈ [in *Heraldry*] see *Invested*.

CANEPHO'RA [of *κανηφορα*, Gr.] a young maid who in the ancient sacrifices bore a basket, wherein was contained all things necessary for the sacrifice.

CANEPHORIA [*κανηφορια*, Gr.] a ceremony among the *Athenians* which made part of a festival, which the maids celebrated on the eve of their marriage day.

CANESTELLUS [*Old Records*] a basket.

CA'NIA [*Botany*] a small stinging nettle, L.

CA'NIBALS, Men-eaters, a people in the *West-Indies* anciently inhabiting the *Caribbee* islands who used to feed on man's flesh.

CANI'CUA, a little dog or bitch; also the dog-fish, L.

CANICULARES [with *Astronomers*] the Dog-days, commonly called *Dies caniculares*, L. are days wherein the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun; during which time the weather is very sultry and hot: These *Dog-days* begin about the 24th of *July*, and end the 28th of *August*.

CANICULARIS [with *Botanists*] the herb Henbane.

CA'NIFORM [*caniformis*, L.] shaped like a dog.

CANINA FAMES, a dog's appetite, a disease; an inordinate hunger attended with looseness and vomiting, L.

CANINE [*caninus*, L.] belonging to or like a dog, F.

CANINI DENTES [among *Anatomists*] the dog-teeth, two teeth in each jaw, one on each side the *Incisivi*.

CANINUS [among *Anatomists*] a muscle of the lip, serving to draw it upward.

CANIS Major [with *Astronomers*] a constellation call'd the Greater Dog, consisting of 18 stars, and is drawn on the globe in the form of a Dog.

CANIS Minor [the Lesser Dog] a constellation painted in the form of a dog, in the mouth of the Greater Dog; it has a bright star in his neck, and another in his thigh, call'd *Procyon*.

CA'NITUDE, hoariness, L.

CANK, dumb, C. B.

CANK Heath, i. e. the heath of the people call'd *Ceangi*.

CANKDORE, a woful case, O.

CA'NKER [*cancer*, L.] an eating, spreading sore; also the rust of iron, brass, &c. also a disease in trees.

CANKER-WORM, an insect which destroys corn and herbs.

CA'NKERED, eaten with rust or the canker.

A *CANKERED Fellow*, cross, ill-condition'd fellow, C.

CANN [*canne*, Sax. perhaps of *cantharus*, L.] a kind of cup or vessel to drink out of.

CANN-BUOY [*Sea Term*] a large buoy or barrel thrown out upon the shoals for a sea-mark.

CANN-HOOK, an iron hook made fast to the end of a rope, whereby weighty things are taken in and out of a ship.

CA'NNA MAJOR [in *Anatomy*] the greater bone of the leg, call'd also *Focile majus* and *Tibia*.

CANNA MINOR, the lesser bone of the leg, the same with *Focile minus* and *Fibula*.

CANNABA'CEOUS } [*cannabaceus*, L. } of *καλλιγος*,
CANNABINE } [*cannabinus*, L. } Gr.] of hemp or hempen.

CANNINGTON in *Somersetshire*, so called from the *Cangi*, a small people of the *Belgick Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CA'NNIONS [of *canon*, F.] boot-hose, an old-fashioned garment for the legs.

CA'NNISTER, an instrument used by coopers in racking off wines.

CA'NNISTER } of *Tea* [*canistrum*, L.] a quantity from
CA'NISTER } 75 to 100 Pound Weight.

Tea CANNISTER, a small vessel of silver, tin, &c. to hold *Tea*.

CANNON [*canon*, F.] a piece of Ordnance, or great gun, of which there are different sizes; as *Demi-cannon*, *Whole-cannon*, &c. The first that was used was on the coast of *Denmark*, in the year 1304, and afterwards became common in the wars between the *Genoese* and *Venetians*, in the year 1380; and in 1386 were used in *England*, the first being discharged at the siege of *Barwick*.

CANNON Royal } a great gun 12 foot long, of 8000
CANNON of Eight } pound weight.

To *CANNONADE* [*canonner*, F.] to batter with cannon.

CANNONA'DE [*canonnade*, F.] cannon shot.

A *CANNONEER* [*canonnier*, F.] a gunner who discharges the cannon.

CANO'E, a little vessel or boat used by the *Indians* made all of one piece of the trunk of a tree hollowed.

CANON [in *Musick*] is a short composition of one or more parts, in which one part leads and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horsemen*] is that part of the horse-bit which is let into the mouth.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large sort of Printing Letter.
CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an instrument used in sawing up wounds.

CANON, rule, ruling, *Spencer*.

CANON of the Scripture, is that body of books of the Holy Scripture, which serves for a rule of faith.

CA'NON [in *Trigonometry* and *Algebra*] a general rule for the solution of all cases of a like nature with the present inquiry.

PASCHAL CANON, a table of the moveable feasts, shewing the day of *Easter*, and the other feasts depending upon it for a cycle of nineteen years.

Natural CANON [in *Trigonometry*] is the canon of sines, tangents and secants taken together.

Artificial CANON, is the canon of artificial sines, tangents, &c. i. e. cosines, cotangents, &c.

CANO'NICAL [*canonicus*, L. of *κανονικός*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to the canons or church-laws.

CANONICAL Hours, times appointed by the canons of the church for divine service.

CANO'NICALNESS, agreeableness or conformity to the canons of the church.

CA'NONESS [*canonicus*, L. *canoniste*, F.] a professor or doctor of the canon law.

CANONESS [with the *Romanists*] a maid who enjoys a prebend, affected by the foundation to maids, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

CANONIZA'TION, the act of canonization or fainting.

To CA'NONIZE [*canonizare*, L.] to examine by rule; also to pronounce and declare one to be a saint.

CANONS Regular, are canons who still live in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows.

CANONS Secular, are lay canons, such among the laity as out of honour and respect have been admitted into some chapters of canons.

CA'NONSHIP [*canonicatus*, L.] the title of a benefice possessed by a canon.

CA'NONRY, the benefice filled or supply'd by a canon.

CANON LAW, a rule of ecclesiastical discipline, and particularly a decree of a council; or it is a collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, definitions and rules taken from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, the ordinances of the popes, &c.

CANO'PUS, a fabulous God of the *Egyptians*, much adored by the common people.

CA'NOPY [*κανοπήσιον*, of *κανώψ*, Gr. a gnat, &c. q. some net or thin thing spread over the face to defend it from gnats or flies] a cloth of state borne over the heads of kings or great persons; also a testern and curtains for a bed.

CANO'ROUS [*canorus*, L.] shrill, loud-singing, high-sounding.

CANO'ROUSNESS [of *canorus*, L.] loudness, &c.

CANT, Giberish, Pedlar's *French*.

To CANT, to talk obscurely, after the manner of gypsies, rogues, &c. so as not to be understood by others; to use an affected kind of speech.

CANTA'BLE [in *Mus. Books*] is to play in a kind of a chanting or singing manner.

CANTA'BRICA [of *Cantabri* in *Spain*, where it was first found] the wild Gilliflower.

CANTA'O [at *Alicant*, &c.] a measure containing three gallons *English* wine measure.

CANTALIV'ERS [in *Architecture*] pieces of wood framed into the front or other side of a house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it.

CANTALIVER Cornice, is a cornice with cantalivers or modillions under it.

CA'NTAR [in *Arabia*] is 15 Fracelloes, every Fracelloe being 25 pound 12 ounces.

CANTAR [at *Constantinople*] is 120 pound *English*.

CANTAR [at *Messina*] about 127 pound *English*.

CANTAR [in *Spain*] wine measure, is about 2 gallons.

CANTAR [in *Turky* in *Asia*] 100 rotelloes, about 418 pounds averdupoize.

CA'NTAR [at *Tunis*] 114 pound.

CANTA'TA [in *Mus. Books*] signifies a piece of vocal musick, for 1, 2, 3, or more voices, and sometimes with one or more musical instruments of any kinds composed after the manner of Operas, and consisting of grave parts and airs, intermixt with one another.

CANTA'TION, a singing, L.

CA'NTEL [*Law Term*] a lump or mass.

CA'NTERBURY Bells, a flower.

CANTHA'RIOUS [of *καὶ ρὸς*, Gr. a beetle] a stone having the figure of a beetle on it.

CANTHA'RIDES [*κανθαρίδης*, Gr.] certain venomous green flies which breed on the tops of olive and ash-trees, and are us'd for raising blisters, *Spanish Flies*.

CA'NTHERUS [with *Carpenters*] a tressel or horse to saw or cut timber on, L.

CA'NTHERUS [in *Architecture*] a rafter or joist of a house that reaches down from the ridge to the eaves; a transum, a spar; also a leaver, L.

CA'NTHUS [*κανθός*, Gr.] the angle or corner of the eye, and is either the external or lesser, or internal or greater.

CA'NTHUS [with *Chymists*] the lip, or that part of the mouth of a vessel which is a little hollowed or depress'd for the easy pouring out of a liquor.

CA'NTICLES [*cantatiuncula*, L.] the book of *Solomon's* Songs.

CA'NTING Coins [in a *Ship*] are small short pieces of wood cut with a sharp ridge to lie between the casks, and prevent them from rolling one against another.

A CA'NTLE [probably of *canton*, F.] a piece of any thing, as a cantle of bread and cheese, &c. also an heap.

To CA'NTLE out, to divide or distribute into parts or parcels.

CA'NTO [in *Musick Books*] a song or the treble part of it; also a division in any heroick poem; as a chapter or section in prose.

CA'NTO concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the treble of the little chorus, or the part which sings throughout, *Ital.*

CA'NTO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] is the treble of the grand chorus, or that which sings only now and then, in some particular places, *Ital.*

CANTON, a division or part of a country in form of a province.

CA'NTON, a sort of an additional curtain to a bed.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] signifies a corner, F. and is one of the nine ordinaries, and of great esteem, and is expressed as in the escutcheon here annexed.



To CANTON [*se cantonner*, F. in *Military Affairs*] is to retire into a canton or quarter; to fortify one's self in a place.

CA'NTONED [in *Architecture*] is when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaster, an angular column, *rustick quoins*, or any thing that projects beyond the naked of a wall.

CANTO'NE [in the *Molucca* islands] a measure of about five half pints *English* measure.

CANTONE'E [in *Heraldry*] is used by the *French*, to express the position of such things as are borne with a cross, &c. between them.

To CA'NTONIZE, to divide into cantons or quarters.

CA'NTRED ? [of *hant* any hundred and *krest* a town, C. Brit.] is the same in *Wales* that in *England* is called an hundred, an hundred villages.

CA'NTUS, a song, L.

CANTUS [in *Musick Books*] the mean or counter-tenor.

CANVASS [*cannabis*, L.] a sort of coarse, linen cloth.

CA'NVASS [among the *French*] is a word used to signify the model or first words whereon a piece of musick or air is composed and given to a poet to regulate and compleat.

CA'NVASS Bags [in *Engineery*] bags of earth for raising a parapet in haste, or to repair one that has been beaten down.

To CA'NVASS [*cannabasser*, F.] to beat hemp, which being very laborious, it is used to signify to search diligently into; to scan, sift or thoroughly examine a matter; also sometimes is used for to put in, sue or stand for an office.

CA'NULA [with *Surgeons*] a little tube or pipe, which they leave in wounds or ulcers, that they either dare not, or chuse not to heal up.

CA'NUM ? [in the *Scotch Law*] a duty paid to a superior.

CA'NA S or Lord of the land; especially to bishops and churchmen.

CANZONE [in *Musick Books*] a song or tune.

CANZONE, added to a piece of Instrumental musick signifies much the same as *Sonata*.

CANZONE, added to a piece of Vocal musick signifies much the same as *Cantata*.

CANZONE, added to any part of a *Sonata*, is much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes that the movement of the part to which it is put, should be after a gay, brisk, lively manner.

CANZONE'T [*Canzonetta*, Ital.] a little song or tune, one of the divisions of *Italian* Lyrick poetry, in which every several stanza answers both as to the number and measure.

measure of the vertex, tho every *Capitulum* varies in both at pleasure.

CAP [cappe, Sax. probably of *caput*, L.] a covering for the head of various sorts.

CAP of a gun, a piece of lead laid over the touch hole of a piece of ordnance to preserve the prime from being spilt or wasted.

CAP of Maintenance, is one of the *Regalia* or ornaments of state, carried before the king of Great Britain at the coronation and other great solemnities; also before Mayors of several cities in Britain.

CAP [in a Ship] a square piece of timber placed over the head or upper end of a mast; in which is a round hole to receive the mast or flag-staff; so that by these caps, the top-mast and top-gallant-masts are kept steady and firm in the tressel-trees.

To CAP [Sea Term] used of a ship, in the trials of the running or setting of currents.

CAP Merchant, the purser of a ship who has the charge of all the merchandise or cargo.

CAP Paper, a sort of thick brown paper.

CA'PABLE [capax, L.] that is in a condition or qualified to do a thing: able, apt, fit.

CA'PABLENESS { [capacitas, L.] ability, sufficiency,

CA'PACITY { skill, reach of wit: [in a logical sense] an aptitude, faculty or disposition to retain or hold any thing.

CA'PACIOUS [capax, L.] capable to receive or hold; also spacious, vast, large.

CA'PACIOUSNESS [of *capacitas*, L.] largeness, ability to receive.

CA'PACITY, Capableness. See above.

CA'PACITY [in a Logical sense] an aptitude, faculty or disposition to retain or hold any thing.

CA'PACITY { [in a Law sense] is when a man or

CAPABI'LITY { body politick is able or has a right to give or take lands or tenements, &c. or to sue actions; as an Alien born, has a sufficient capacity to sue in any personal action; but not in a real one.

CA'PACITY [in Geometry] is the solid content of any body, and thence our hollow measures for beer, wine, salt, &c. are called measures of capacity.

CA'P A PEE' [q. d. a *capite ad pedem*, L.] from head to foot.

CA'PARISON { [caparasson, F.] a sort of trappings or

CA'PARASON { furniture for a horse.

To CA'PARISON [caparassonner, F.] to adorn or dress with trappings, &c.

CAPE [caput, L. cap, F.] a head land, any mountain, point or tract of land, running out into the sea; a promontory.

CAPE [i. e. take] a judicial writ relating to plea of lands or tenements, and is of two sorts, viz. *Grand-Cape* and *Petit-Cape*, both which take hold of things immoveable, and differ chiefly in this, that *Grand-Cape* lies before appearance, and *Petit-Cape* after it.

CAPE *parvum*, a writ lying where the tenant is summoned in plea of land, and comes at the summons and his appearance is recorded; and at the day given him prays the view, and having it granted makes default.

CAPE *ad valentiam*, a kind of *Grand-Cape*, or a writ of execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain lands, and he vouches to warrant another; but the vouchee does not come at the day given. Then if the demandant recover against the tenant, he shall have this writ against the vouchee.

CAPELE', a disease in horses when the tip of the neck is moveable, and more swelled than ordinary.

CAPELINE, a woman's hat or cap adorn'd with feathers.

CAPELINE [with Surgeons] a kind of bandage used in the operation of cutting off the leg.

CAPELLA, a chapel or church, L.

CAPELLA [with Astronomers] the little goat, a star of the first magnitude in the shoulder of *Auriga*, L.

CAPELLA [in Musick Books] either the musick or musician belonging to a chapel or church.

CAPELLA *de floribus* [Old Writings] a chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

CA'PERS [capparis, L. *καππαρίς*, Gr.] are the flowers or buds of a shrub growing in Spain, &c. pickled.

A CAPER [probably of *caper*, L. a goat, a mischievous creature, or of *capio*, L. to take] a privateer or pirate-ship.

A CAPER [of *caper*, L. a goat, a frisky creature] an agile or brisk and high leap in dancing.

To CAPER [of *caprissare*, L.] to cut a caper, to leap briskly, high and wantonly.

CA'PERATED [caperatus, L.] wrinkled like a goat's horn; CAPI AGA, the chief groom of the Grand Seigneur's bed-chamber; and introducer of private addresses.

CA'PIAS, a writ, of which there are two sorts; one before judgment called *Capias ad respondendum* in a personal action, where the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, returns *Nil habet in balliva nostra*; and the other a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPIAS *conductos ad proficiscendum*, a writ lying for the taking up such soldiers, as having received press'd money to serve the King, sink away and do not come at the time.

CAPIAS *pro fine*, is where one being by judgment fined to the king upon some offence against a statute, does not discharge it according to the judgment; and by this writ therefore his body is to be taken, and committed to prison till he pay the fine.

CAPIAS *ad satisfaciendum*, is a writ of execution after judgment; that lies where a man recovers in an action personal, as for debt, damage, &c. and he against whom the debt is recovered, has no lands or tenements, nor sufficient goods, whereof the debt may be levied: in which case this writ issues to the sheriff, commanding him to take the body of him against whom the debt is recover'd, and to keep him in prison till he make satisfaction.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum*, a writ lying against one outlaw'd upon any action, personal or criminal; by which the sheriff apprehends the party outlaw'd for not appearing on the Exigent, and keeps him in safe custody till the day of the return; when he presents him to the court to be there further ordered for his contempt.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum & inquiras*, &c. a writ the same with the former, but that it gives a farther power to the sheriff, besides the apprehension of the body of the offender, to enquire of his goods and chattels.

CAPIAS *in Withernam*, &c. a writ which lies for cattle in *Withernam*.

CAPIAS *in Withernamium*, &c. *homme*, &c. a writ which lies for a servant in *Withernam*.

CAPILLA'CEOUS [capillaceus, L.] hairy, like hair.

CAPILLA'CEUS, a, um [with Botanick Writers] is used of plants, when the leaf is cut into fine and small threads like hairs, as Fennel, Dill, &c.

CAPILLAMENT [capillamentum, L.] a bush of hair, a peruke.

CAPILLAMENTS [capillamenta, L.] with Botanists the strings or threads about the roots of herbs. or those fine threads or hairs, called *stamina*, which grow up in the middle of a flower and are adorned with little knops at the top.

CAPILLAMENTS of the Nerves, are the fine filaments or fibres, whereof the nerves are composed.

CAPILLARIES, see Capillary Plants and Vessels.

CAPILLARINESS [of *capillaris*, L. *capillaire*, F.] hairiness, likeness to hairs.

CAPILLA'RIS [with Bot.] Venus-hair, Maiden-hair, L.

CAPILLARIS [in Botanick Writers] that bears its seeds on the back-side of its leaves, but has no flowers.

CA'PILLARY [Capillaris, L.] pertaining to, or like hair.

CAPILLARY Plants [Botany] are such as have no principal stock or stem with branches; but grow to the ground as hairs to the head; and which bear their seeds in small tufts and protuberances, on the back-side of their leaves.

CAPILLARY Tubes [in Physicks] are little Pipes, whose canals are the narrowest that possibly can be, or such whose diameter does not exceed that of a common hair.

CAPILLARY Vessels [with Anatomists] are the least, minutest ramifications of the veins and arteries, like hairs, which, when broken or cut, yield but very little blood.

CAPILLA'TION, hairiness, a making a thing hairy, L.

CAPILLA'TION [with Surgeons] a sort of fracture or breaking of the scull, so small that it can scarce be found, yet often occasions death.

CAPILLATURE [capillatura, L.] a bush of hair, also a frizzling of the hair.

CAPILLO'SE [capillosus, L.] hairy, abounding with hair.

CAPILLUS, the hair of the head, a bush of hair, L.

CAPILLUS Veneris [with Botanists] the herb Maiden-hair, L.

A CAPIROTA'DE [in Cookery] a dish made of several remnants of meat.

CAPISTRATED [capistratus, L.] muzzled, bridled.

CAPISTRUM, a collar or halter for a horse, L.

CAPISTRUM [with Surg.] a sort of bandage for the head.

CA'PITAL [capitalis, L.] principal, chief or great; also heinous, worthy of death.

CAPITAL Lees [with Soap-boilers] the strong lees made from pot-ashes.

CAPITAL [*Architecture*] the uppermost part of a column or pilaster, serving for the head or crowning of it, placed immediately over the shaft and under the entablature.

CAPITAL Medicines, are the principal preparations of the shops of Apothecaries, as *Venice Treacle*, &c.

CAPITAL Line [*in Fortification*] is a line drawn from the angle of the Polygon to the point of the Bastion, or from the point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge.

Angular CAPITAL [*Architecture*] is that which bears the return of the Entablature at the corner of a Projecture of a frontispiece.

CAPITAL of a Balluster [*Archit.*] that part that crowns the Balluster, something resembling the *Ionick* Capitals.

CAPITAL of a Triglyph [*Archit.*] a plat-band over the Triglyph.

CAPITAL of a Niche [*Archit.*] a sort of small canopy over a shallow Niche, covering a statue.

CAPITAL Letters [*with Printers*] are the initial letters, wherein titles, &c. are composed, and all periods, verses, &c. commence; all proper names of persons, places, terms of Arts, Sciences and Dignities begin.

CAPITAL [*in Architecture*] is a principal and essential part of an Order of Column or Pilaster; and is different in different Orders, and is that which chiefly distinguishes and characterises the Orders.

The *Corinthian* CAPITAL, is much the richest, it has no *Ovolo*, and its *Abacus* is very different from those of the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Tuscan*. It has its faces circular hollowed inwards, having a rose in the middle of each sweep. It has only a brim, and a vase instead of an *Ovolo* and *Anulets*; the neck being much lengthen'd and enrich'd with a double row of eight leaves in each, bending their heads downwards, small stalks arising between, from whence the *Volutes* spring; but they resemble not those of the *Ionick* Capital, which are 16 in this instead of 4 in the *Ionick*, on each side 4 under the 4 horns of the *Abacus*, where the 4 *Volutes* meet in a small leaf, which turns backwards towards the corner of the *Abacus*. These leaves are divided each making three ranges of lesser leaves, whereof they are composed; again each lesser leaf is sometimes parted into three called *Laurel* leaves, but generally into 5 called *Olive* leaves. The middle leaf, which bends down, is parted into eleven. In the middle over the leaves is a flower, shooting out between the *Stems* and *Volutes*, like the rose in the *Abacus*. The height of this Capital is $2\frac{2}{3}$ modules, and its Projecture $1\frac{2}{8}$.

The *Tuscan* CAPITAL, is the most simple and unadorned. Its members or parts are no more than three; an *Abacus*, and under this an *Ovolo* or *Quarter-round*, and under that a *Neck* or *Collarine*.

Composite CAPITAL, take its name from its being composed of members borrowed from the capitals of other columns. See *Plate Architecture*.

From the *Dorick*, it takes a *Quarter-round* or *Ovolo*; from the *Ionick*, an *Astragal* under this, together with *Volutes* or scrolls; from the *Corinthian*, a double row of leaves, and in most other things resembles the *Corinthian*, generally consisting of the same members and the same proportion.

There is a flower in the middle of the *Abacus*, and leaves which run upwards under the horns, as in the *Corinthian*. It has flowers instead of stalks in the *Corinthian*, lying close to the vase or bell, which twist themselves round towards the middle of the face of the Capital. The height of this Capital is two modules $\frac{1}{3}$, and its Projecture one module $\frac{2}{3}$, as in the *Corinthian*. See *Plate Architecture*.

The *Dorick* CAPITAL, besides an *Abacus* and an *Ovolo*, and a neck in common with the *Tuscan*, has three annulets or little square members underneath the *Ovolo*, instead of the *Astragal* in the *Tuscan*, and over the *Abacus*, a *Talon*, *Cima* or *Ogee* with a fillet. The height of this Capital is one module, and its Projecture $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and half. See *Plate Architecture*.

The *Ionick* CAPITAL, is composed of three parts, an *Abacus* which consists of an *Ogee* and a *Fillet*; and under this a *rind* which produces the *Volutes* or *Scrolls*, which is the most essential part of this Capital. The *Astragal*, which is under that *Ovolo*, belongs to the shaft, and the middle part is called a *rind* or *bark*, because of its bearing some resemblance to the bark of a tree laid on a vase, the brim of which is represented by the *Ovolo*, and seems to have been shrunk up in drying, and to have twisted into the *Volutes*; the *Ovolo* is adorned with eggs so called from their oval form. The height of this Capital some reckon 18 minutes, its Projecture one module $\frac{2}{3}$.

CAPITAL Crime, is such a crime as subjects the offender to the loss of either head or life.

CAPITAL Stock [*in Trade, &c.*] is the stock or fund of a Trading Company, or the sum of money they jointly contribute to be employ'd in trade.

CAPITAL City, the principal city of a kingdom.

CAPITALNESS [*of capitalis, L. capital, F.*] the being great, chief.

CAPITATÆ Plantæ [*with Botanists*] are such plants whose flowers are composed of many edged and hollow little flowers, and Mr. Ray calls them by this name, because their scaly Calix most commonly swells out into a large and round belly containing within it the pappous seed, as *Carduus*, *Centaury*, &c.

CAPITA'TION, a tax or imposition on each person in consideration of his labour, industry, office, rank, &c. Poll money.

CAPITATUS, a, um [*with Botanick Writers*] is used of plants, whose flower is composed of like hollow flowers, rising out of a round scaly head or button, as *Facea*, *Knapweed*, *Cyanus*, &c. L.

CAPITE [*Bot.*] with a round knob called *Caput*, L.

CAPITE [*in Law*] a tenure by which a person held of the king immediately, as of his crown, either by knight's service or socage; and not of any honour, castle, or manour belonging to it. But by a statute 12 Charles II. all such tenures are abolished.

CAPITIBUS, in or with such knobs, L. See *Caput*.

CAPITOL, the Capitol at Rome was consecrated to *Jupiter Imperator*, was built upon the *Tarpeian* mountain; was a very famous structure, the richest and most noted in all Italy.

It was beautified with the statues and images of all the Gods, with the crowns of victory, and spoils of the nations which the Romans had conquered.

It was erected by *Tarquinius Priscus* and *Servius Tullius*, two Kings of Rome, and afterwards enlarged by following generations.

CAPITOLA'DE [*in Cookery*] a particular way of dressing capons, partridges and other sorts of fowls.

CAPITULA AGRI [*Old Latin Writers*] the Head-lands or Head-lands, that lie at the upper ends of the grounds or furrows.

CAPITULA Ruralia, chapters or assemblies held by the rural dean and parish clergy, within the bounds or precincts of every respective deanery.

CAPITULARS, ordinaries or injunctions of either Kings or bishops concerning ecclesiastical affairs.

To **CAPITULATE** [*capitulatum, L.*] to treat upon terms, make articles of agreement, to parley or treat with a besieger about the surrendry of a place upon conditions.

CAPITULATION, such an agreement.

CAPITULUM [*Architect.*] a little head, the chapter or top of a pillar.

CAPITULUM, a chapter or assembly of a dean and prebends, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

CAPITULUM [*with Florists*] the flowering top of a plant, which is composed of many flowers and threads closely joined together in a globular, circular or discous figure, as the flowers of Blue bottles, *Carduus*, *Scabious*, &c.

CAPITZU officers which guard the gate of the Grand

CAPIGI Seignior's palace.

CAPNI'AS [*καπνίας, Gr.*] a kind of Jasper, so called because it seems as if it were blackened by smoke.

CAPNI'TIS [*καπνίτις, Gr.*] a sort of Cadmia or Brass-ore.

CAPNOMANCY [*of καπνός smoke and μαντήα divination*] a divining or soothsaying by smoke, arising from an altar, where incense and poppy seed is burnt; the rule was, when the smoke was thin and light, and rose straight up, it was a good omen; when the contrary, an ill one.

CAPNOS [*καπνός, Gr.*] the herb Fumitory.

CAPPO, the head, Ital.

CAPON, a cock cut to brood, cover and lead chickens; ducklings; or else to be fatted for the spit. Whence

CAPON [*in a Figurative sense*] an effeminate fellow, so called by way of derision.

CAPON fashion [*with Archers*] See *Bob-tail*.

CAPON's Tail, an herb.

CAPONER, a young Capon.

CAPONNI'ERE [*in Fortification*] a covered lodgment four or five broad, encompass'd with a small parapet about two foot high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. This lodgment is usually placed at the end of the Counterscarp, being wide enough to receive 20 or 30 musketeers, who fire thro' loop-holes made on the sides.

CAPO'T [*at the Game of Picket*] is when all the tricks of cards are won.

CAPOU'CH, a Monk's hood.

CAPPADINE, a sort of silk wherewith the shag of some rugs is made.

CAPPARI'S [καππαρίς] the shrub that bears the fruit called *Capers*.

CAPRA, a she-goat; also a constellation, *L.*

CAPRÆ SALTANTES [with *Meteorologists*] a fiery meteor or exhalation, which sometimes appears in the Atmosphere, and is not fired in a strait line, but with windings and inflections in and out, *L.*

CAPREA, a Roe, Roe-buck or Deer, *L.*

CAPREOLA'RIA *vasa* [with *Anatomists*] those vessels that twine about like the *Capreoli*, or tendrils of vines; as the blood-vessels in the testicles, *L.*

CAPREOLATE Plants [in *Botany*] such plants as turn, wind and climb along the surface of the ground, by means of their tendrils; as *Cucumbers*, *Gourds*, *Melons*, &c.

CAPREOLUS, a young Buck, a Chevre, *L.*

CAPREOLUS [with *Botanists*] is the clasp or tendril, by which vines and other creeping plants fasten themselves to those things which are intended for their supports.

CAPRICE } [caprice, *F.*] a foolish fancy, whimsey,

CAPRI'CHIO } freak, or maggot.

CAPRICE } pieces of poetry, painting and musick,

CAPRI'CHIO } where the force of imagination goes beyond the rules of art.

CAPRICIOUS [capricieux, *F.*] humourfome, fantastical, freakish, whimsical.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, fantasticalness, &c.

CAPRICORN [with *Astronomers*] one of the signs of the Zodiack, marked thus ♈, represented on globes in the form of a horned goat, the sun enters this sign in the midst of winter about the 11th of December.

CAPRIFICATION, a dressing of wild fig-trees, *L.*

CAPRIFICUS [with *Botanists*] a wild fig-tree, *L.*

CAPRIFOLIUM [with *Botanists*] the shrub Wood-bind or Hony-suckle, *L.*

CAPRIGENOUS [caprigenus, *L.*] born of a goat, or the goat-kind.

CAPRIO'LA [with *Botanists*] the herb Dog's-tooth, *L.*

CAPRIO'LE, a caper or leap in dancing, a goat leap, *F.*

CAPRIOLES [with *Horsemen*] are leaps of *firma a firma*, or such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and that in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and at the height of his leap, he jerks or strikes out with his hinder legs even and near.

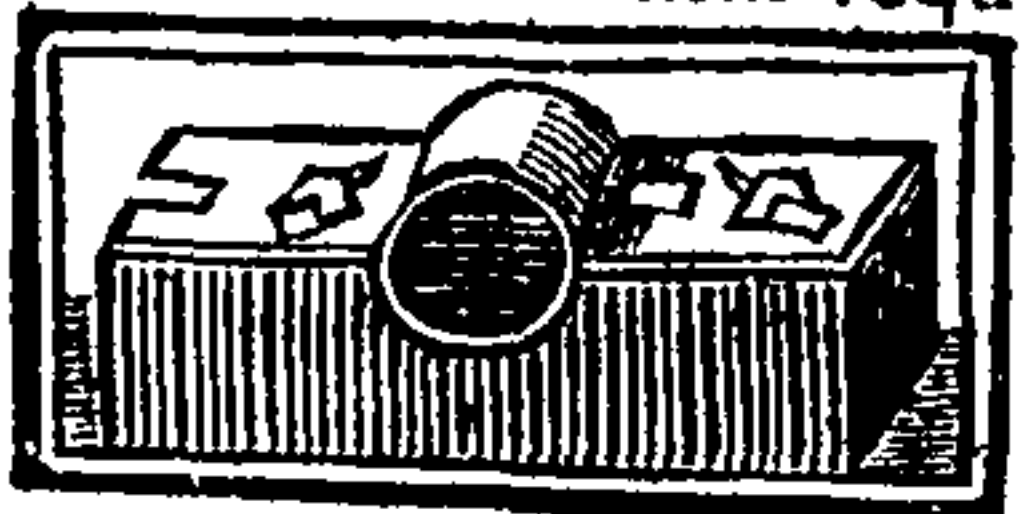
CAPRIPEDA [capripes, *L.*] having feet like a goat.

CAPRIZANT Pulse [pulsus caprizans, *L.*] an uneven or leaping pulse.

TO CAPRIZATE [caprizatum, *L.*] to leap like a goat.

CAPROTINA, a name given by the Romans to the Goddess *Juno*, and the Nones of July, which they celebrated as a festival upon the following occasion. The Gauls having quitted Rome, the neighbouring people, knowing the weakness of the city, took occasion to make themselves masters of it. Lucius, dictator of the Fidenates, sends a herald to the senators of Rome, to tell them that he would preserve the remains of the city of Rome, if they would send him their wives and daughters. The senators apprehending their total ruin was at hand, were in great perplexity what course to take; upon this a she-slave named *Phelotes*, proposed an expedient, and assembling all her fellow she-slaves, dressed in their mistresses fine cloaths, went to the camp of the Fidenates, and being received by the general, were distributed among his officers and soldiers; and they invited them to drink, and allured them so to do till they were drunk; which being effected, upon a signal given, the Romans fell upon the Fidenates, and put them all to the sword; and in commemoration of their deliverance, called the day *None Caprotine*.

CAPSTAN } [prob. of *cabestan*, *F.* or *coy* and *γανγ*,
CAPSTERN } *Sax.* a Bar] a large piece of timber instead of a windlass, placed next behind the main mast; the use of which is to weigh anchors, to hoise up, or strike down top-masts, to heave any thing that is weighty, or to strain a rope that requires great force.



CAPSQA'RES, a term in *Gun-nery* given to that strong plate of iron which comes over the trunnions of a gun, and keeps her in her carriage; it is fasten'd by a hinge to the prize-plate, that it may lift up and down; it forms a piece of an arch in the middle to receive a third part of the trunnions, for two thirds are let into the carriage, and the other end is fasten'd by two iron wedges, which are called the *Ford-locks* and *Keys*.

CAPSTAN Bars, the bars or pieces of wood put in the Capstan holes.

Main-CAPSTAN; is the machine or Capstan placed behind the main-mast.

CAPSTAN Barrel, is the main post of it.

Jeer CAPSTAN, is the machine placed between the main-mast and the fore-mast; it is made use of to heave upon the Jeer-rope or upon the *Viol*, and to hold off by when the anchor is weighing.

Come out CAPSTAN } [Sea Term] is used when the
Launce the CAPSTAN } mariners would have the cable that they heave by flacked.

Paul the CAPSTAN [Sea Term] signifies to stop it with the pawl to keep it from recoiling or turning backwards.

Man the CAPSTAN [Sea Term] is to place so many men at it, as can stand to heave and turn it about.

Spindle of a CAPSTAN, is the main body of it.

Whelps of a CAPSTAN, are short pieces of wood made fast to it, to hinder the cable from coming too nigh in turning it about.

CAPSULA, a little coffer or chest, a casket, *L.*

CAPSULA communis [Anatomy] a membrane or skin that comes from the *Peritoneum*, and incloses both the *Porus biliaris* and the *Vena portæ* in the liver, *L.*

CAPSULA CORDIS [with *Anatomists*] the skin that encompasses the heart, the same as *Pericardium*, *L.*

CAPSULA Seminalis [with *Botanists*] that little cup, case or husk, which contains the seed of any plant, *L.*

CAPSULÆ Atrabiliarie [with *Anatomists*] certain glandulous bodies situated above the reins, for the reception of the juice call'd *Lympha*, with which the blood in its return from the reins, being too thick and destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly.

CAPSULÆ Seminales [Anatom.] the utmost cavities or hollow parts of the vessels which convey the *Semen* into the body of an animal.

CAPSULA [with *Chymists*] an earthen vessel in form of a pan, wherein things, which are to undergo a violent operation by fire, are put.

CAPSULA [with *Botanists*] a seed-vessel, *L.*

CAPSULA [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a seed-vessel; *L.*

CAPSULAR [capsularis, *L.*] pertaining to a coffer, chest or casket.

CAPSULATE Pods [with *Herbalists*] the little short seed-vessels of plants.

CAPSULATENESS [of *capsulatus*, *L.*] the being inclosed in any thing, as a walnut in its green husk.

CAPSULIS, [with *Bot.*] in or with seed-vessels.

CAPTAIN [capitaine, *F.* probably of *caput*, *L.*] a head officer, the commander in chief of a company of foot or a troop of horse or dragoons; also of a ship of war at sea.

CAPTAIN Reformed [Milit. Term] one who upon the reduction of forces loses his company; but yet is continued captain, either without post, or as second to another.

CAPTAIN Lieutenant [Mil. Term] the commanding officer of the colonel's company, or troop in every regiment; and commands as youngest captain.

Lieutenant CAPTAIN, the captain's second, or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence.

CAPTAIN General [Mil. Term] is the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming-house*] one who is to fight any man who is out of humour, or peevish at the loss of his money.

CAPTAIN [of a *Merchant-Ship*] the master of it, who has the command or direction of the ship, crew, lading, &c.

CAPTAINSHIP, the dignity or office of a captain.

CAPTION, a taking, *L.* [in *Law*] is when a commission is executed, and the commissioners names subscribed to a certificate declaring when and where the commission was executed.

CAPTIOUS [captiosus, *L.* captieux, *F.*] apt to take exceptions, censorious, quarrelsome; also full of craft or deceit.

CAPTIOUSNESS [of *captiosus*, *L.* captieux, *F.*] aptness to take exception, or to find fault with.

TO CAPTIVATE [captivatum, *L.*] to take captive, to enslave; a word usually apply'd to the affections of the mind, as *captivated in love*.

CAPTIVE [captivus, *L.*] one who is taken by an enemy, a prisoner of war.

CAPTIVITY [captivitas, *L.* captivité, *F.*] the condition or state of a captive, slavery.

CAPTURE [captura, *L.*] a prize, a prey, a booty.

CAPTURE [in *Law*] a taking, an arrest, a seizure.

CAPU'CHE [capuce, F.] a Monk's hood or cowl.

CAPU'CHED, covered with a Monk's hood.

CA'PUCHIN *Capers*, the plant, called also Nasturces.

CA'PUCHINS [so called from their *Capuch* or Hood sewed to their habits, and hanging down their *Backs*] an order of *Franciscan* Friars. The first convent of their order was built by the Duchess *Catharina Cibo* at *Camerino*; they were received into *France* in the reign of *Charles IX.* and at that time had nine provinces in that kingdom, and a great number of monasteries.

CAPUCHO'N [in *Heraldry*] signifies a hood, and it differs from *Chaperon*, in that it is not open as the other is, but all closed every way, F.

CA'PUT, the head, a part of the body; the sum or principal point of a discourse; an article or clause, a character, L.

CAPUT anni [Old Law] the head of the year, i. e. New-years-day, L.

CAPUT A'RGOL [Astron.] a malignant planet of fortune.

CAPUT BARO'NIÆ [Old Deeds] the chief mansion-house of a nobleman, L.

CAPUT Draconis [Astron.] the Dragon's-head, the name of the Moon's ascending node, L.

CA'PUT Gallinaginis [in Surgery] i. e. cock's-head, a kind of septum or spongy border at the extremities or apertures of each of the *vesiculae seminales*; serving to hinder the seed coming from one side, from rushing upon and so stopping the discharge of the other.

CA'PUT mortuæ [with Chym.] the faces of any body,

CAPUT mortuum § remaining after all the volatile and humid parts, viz. phlegm, spirit, salt, &c. have been extracted from it by force of fire.

CA'PUT mortuum [in Chymical Writers] is expressed by this character, (').

CAPUT PU'RGIA [in Medicine] purgers of the head, Lat. bar.

CAR, a kind of rolling throne, used in triumphs, and the splendid entries of princes.

CAR, is a contraction of *Caer*, Brit. and signifies a city as *Carlisle*, *Carleon*, &c.

CAR signifies a low watery place, where elders grow; or a pool; as *Cardeu*.

CARABE', yellow amber reduced to powder.

CARABINE, a fire arm or little harquebus, a sort of

CARBI'NE § short gun between a musket and a pistol, F.

CARABINE'ERS, horsemen who carry carabines.

CA'RACK, a large Portuguese ship.

CA'RACOL [with Architects] a stair-case in a helix or spiral form.

CA'RACOL [with Horsemen] is an oblique pistle or tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground. Sometimes in an army, when the horse advance to charge the enemy, they ride up in *Caracols*, with a design to perplex them and put them into doubt, whether they design to charge them in front or flank.

CA'RACOL [with the Spaniards] signifies a motion, which a squadron of horse makes, when in an engagement, as soon as the first rank has fired their pistols, wheeling one to the right, and the other to the left, along the wings of the body to the rear to give place to the next rank to fire, and so on.

To CA'RACOLE [with Horsemen] is to go in the form of half-rounds.

CA'RAGE, of lime 64 bushels.

CA'RAITES [of קראי, Heb. he read] a sect among the Jews, so called from their strict adherence to the letter of the 5 books of *Moses*, rejecting all interpretation, paraphrase and commentaries of the *Rabins*.

CA'RAMEL [with Confectioners] the sixth and last degree of boiling of sugar, when, if a little of it be taken up with the tip of the finger and put between the teeth, it will break and crackle without sticking to it at all; also a curious sort of sugar-work.

CARAMOU'SEL, a large ship of burthen.

CA'RAT of Gold, is properly the weight of 24 grains, or one scruple 24 carats make one ounce. If the gold be so fine that in purifying it, it loses nothing, or but very little, it is said to be gold of 24 carats; if it loses one carat, it is said to be gold of 23 carats, &c.

CARAT [in weighing of Diamonds, &c.] is a weight consisting of 4 grains.

CARAVA'N, properly signifies the company of pilgrims of *Turky* that travel to *Mecha*, of which there are 5 caravans who go to visit the tomb of *Mahomet* at *Medina* and the *Mosque*, at his birth-place *Mecha*; one which serves

them of *Egypt* and the neighbourhood of *Constantinople*, goes from *Grand Cairo*. Another is that of the *Magrebins* that serves those of *Barbary*, *Fez* and *Morocco*; another for the pilgrims of *Syria* goes from *Damascus*, one from *Persia*, and that of the *Indies*: the caravans travel in the night, and rest in the day, to avoid the excessive heats: the *Emir* of *Adge* is the commander of them, and has about 1500 camels to his baggage, or to sell or hire to those that have occasion for any, for many of them die in their journey.

CARAVA'N [of Merchants] a great company of merchants that meet together at certain places, and at certain times to travel together for their greater safety; because of robbers that infest those countries through which they are to pass, they have commonly about 1000 camels, and 7 of them are under the conduct of one camel-driver; the travellers or merchants habit themselves agreeable to the countries into which they travel; they have a captain that orders their marches, and decides controversies if any differences arise in the journey.

CARAVA'NSERA, an inn or house of entertainment among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

CARAVA'NSERASKIER, the director, steward or intendant of a caravanera.

CA'RAVEL § [Caravella, Ital.] a light round ship with

CA'RVEL § a square poop, rigged like a gally, of about 120 tons burthen.

CARA'NNA, a hard, brittle, resinous gum, of an aromatick flavour, brought from the *West-Indies*.

CA'RAWAYS, a plant.

CARBONA'DO, a steak broiled on the coals, F.

CA'RBUNCLE [of carbunculus, L. of carbo, L. a live coal] a precious stone of the colour of a burning coal, a large ruby.

CARBUNCLE [in Heraldry] one of the precious stones. It was represented by the ancients in an escutcheon, as in this annexed, designing thereby to express the beams or bays, that issue from the center, which is the transcendent lustre of the stone.



CA'RBUNCLE [with Surgeons] a fiery botch or plague-sore, with a black crust or scab, which falling off leaves a deep and dangerous ulcer, called also *Anthrax*.

CARBUNCULA'TION [in Horticulture] the blasting of new sprouted buds of trees, proceeding either from excessive cold, or excessive heat, L.

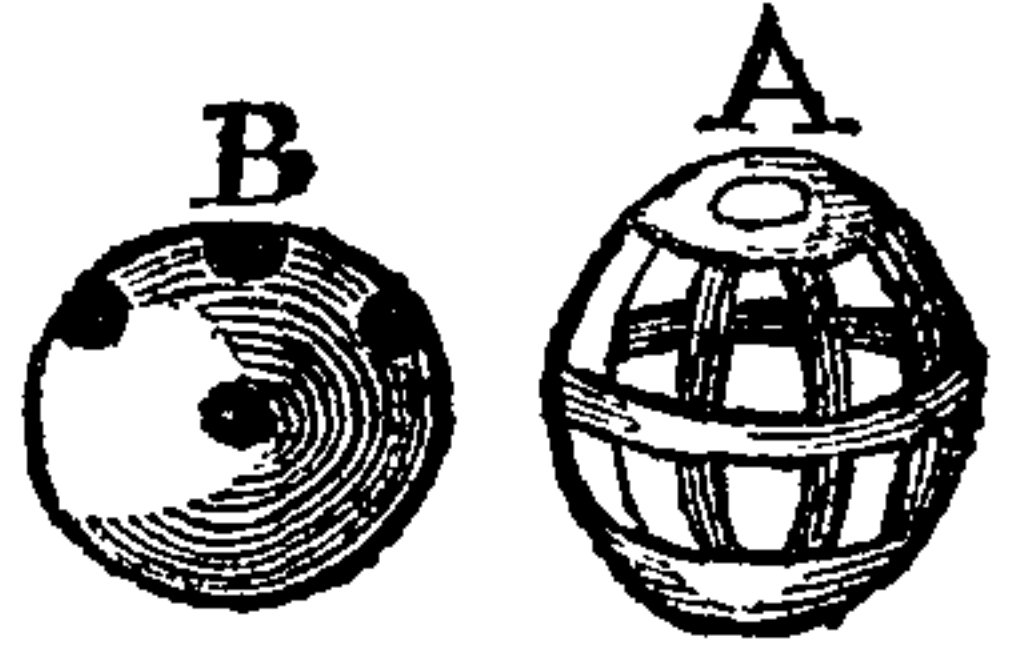
CARBUNCULO'SE [carbunculosis, L.] full of sores.

CA'RCANET [of Carcan, F.] a chain for the neck.

CA'RCASE § [carcasse, F. q. d. caro cassa, vitâ, i. e.

CA'RCASS § flesh without life] a dead body.

CA'RCASSES, a sort of oval form made with ribs of iron, and afterwards filled with a can, position of meal powder, salt-peter, broken glass, shavings of horn, pitch, turpentine, tallow, linseed oil, and afterwards coated over with a pitch cloth, and being primed



ed with meal powder and quick match, is fired out of a mortar, in order to set houses on fire: there is also another sort for sea service, which is the same as a bomb, only that it hath 5 holes in it all primed with powder and quick match, and being discharged out of the mortar burns violently out at the holes. See Bomb.

CA'RCELAGE [of Carcer, L.] a prison; prison-fees.

CA'RCHEDONY [of καρχιδών, Gr.] so called because first brought out of the *Indies* to *Africa*.

CARCHESIUM [in a Ship] the tunnel on the top of a mast, above the sail yards.

CA'RCHESUM [with Surgeons] a sort of bandage, consisting of 2 reins that may be equally stretched out.

CARCI'NETHRON [καρχίνετρον, Gr.] the herb Knot-grass, L.

CARCINO'MA [καρκινώμα, Gr.] the cancer a swelling, so called before it comes to an ulcer: also a disease in the horny coat of the eye.

CARD [kaerd, Du. Charta, L.] to play with.

CARD [Charta, L.] a sea chart.

To CARD [Carder, F.] to tieze wool with cards.

CARDAMA'NTICA [Καρδαμαντήκη, Gr.] see *Nasturtium*, L.

CARDS [cartes, F.] instruments with wire, teeth to toze or work wool.

CARDAMINE, a plant, a kind of water-cresses called also lady's-smock, L.

CARDAMO'MUM [καρδάμωμον, q. d. καρδάμω, taming the head, Gr.] a spicy seed of a pleasant hot taste, brought from the *East-Indies*; one kind of which is called grains of paradise.

CA'ROB

CA'RDAMON [with *Botanists*] the herb garden-
CA'RDAMUM } cresses.
CA'RDIA [*καρδία*, Gr.] the heart, one of the principal
 parts of an animal body appointed for the circulation of
 the blood.

CARDI'ACA [with *Anat.*] the median or liver-vein, *L.*
CARDI'ACA [with *Bot.*] the herb mother-wort, good
 in hypocondriacal diseases, &c.

CARDI'ACA [with *Physicians*] a suffocation or stuffing of
 the heart by a *Polypus* or some clotted blood.

CARDI'ACAL [*cardiacus*, *L.* of *καρδιακός*, Gr.] per-
CA'RDIAK } taining to, or good for the heart;
 also cordial.

CARDI'ACUM, a cordial medicine, that comforts or
 strengthens the heart.

CARDI'ACK Line [in *Palmistry*] the line of the heart
 which incircles the mount of the thumb; which is also cal-
 led the *line of life*.

CARDI'ACUS dolor, a pain at the mouth of the stomach,
 which is also called the *Heart-burn*.

CARDI'ACUS plexus [with *Anat.*] a branch of the *par*
vagus or 8th pair of nerves, which about the first and
 second rib is sent from its descending trunk, and bestowed
 upon the heart with its appendage.

CARDIA'LGIA [*καρδιαλγία* of *καρδία* the heart, and
ἀλγέ, Gr. pain] a gnawing at the stomach, so that the
 heart being straitened by consent with that part, some-
 times occasions a swooning.

CARDIO'GMUS, [*καρδιογμῦς*, Gr.] a pain at the heart or
 stomach, the heart-burn.

CA'RDINAL [*Cardinalis*, of *cardo*, *L.* a hinge] princi-
 pal, chief.

CARDINAL, a high dignity in the *Romish* church, of
 which there are 70 in number.

CARDINAL Numbers, are such as express the numbers
 of things, as *one, two, three*, &c.

CARDINAL Points [with *Astrologers*] are the first, fourth,
 seventh and tenth houses, in a scheme or figure of the
 heavens.

CARDINAL Points [of the *Compass*] are the *East, West,*
North and *South*; also the equinoctial and solstitial points of
 the ecliptick.

CARDINAL Points [in *Cosmography*] are the 4 inter-
 sections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime
 vertical circle.

CARDINAL'S Flower [with *Florists*] a flower that is
 very red, like a cardinal's robe, a sort of bell-flower or
 throat-wort.

CARDINAL winds, those winds that blow from the 4
 cardinal points of the compass.

CA'RDINAL Vertues [with *Moralists*] are *Prudence, Tem-*
perance, Justice and *Fortitude*; so called by *Ethick* writers
 from *cardo*, *L.* a hinge; because they consider them as
 hinges, upon which all other virtues turn.

CA'RDINALSHIP [*Cardinalat*, *F.*] the dignity of a
 cardinal.

CA'RDINAL WINDS, the *East, West, North* and *South*.

CARDINAMENTUM, see *Ginglymus*.

CARDIOGNOSTICK [*καδιογνωστικός* of *καρδία* the heart,
 and *γινώσκω*, Gr. to know] knowing the heart.

CARDIACE [*καρδιακόν*, Gr.] a precious stone in the shape
 of a heart.

CA'RDO, a hinge of a door, *L.*

CARDO [with *Anat.*] the second vertebra of the neck,
 so termed because the head turns upon it.

CARDOO'N [*cardon*, *F.* of *carduus*, *L.*] a plant which
 something resembles an artichoke, the leaves of which being
 whited, are eaten as a sallet.

CA'RDOON Thistle, an herb, the stalk of which is
 eatable.

CA'RDUUS [*Bot.*] the thistle or of fuller's-thistle, *L.*

CARDUUS Benedictus [*i. e.* blessed or holy thistle] a
 plant which bears yellow flowers, surrounded with red
 prickles.

CARE [*cape*, *Sax.*] heed, wariness, &c.

To **CARE** [*capian*, *Sax.*] to take heed, &c.

CARE'FULNESS [*capefulnÿſe*, *Sax.*] heedfulness,
 wariness, caution; also anxiousness

CAREBARIA, a distemper, the heaviness of the head.

CARECTA } [*Old Rec.*] a cart, or a cart load.

CARECTATA }

CA'RECTATA Plumbi [*Old Rec.*] a pig or mass of
 lead, weighing 128 stone, or 2100 pound.

To **CAREEN** a *Ship* [of *carina*, *L.* a keel, *cariner*, *F.*] is to
 fit or trim the sides or bottom, to caulk her seams, or to mend
 any fault she has under water; a ship is said to be *brought*

to a *careen*, when the greatest part of her lading being
 taken out, she is made so light, that by means of another
 lower vessel laid near her, she may be brought down on one
 side, to the 3d, 4th or 5th strake, as low as occasion re-
 quires, and there kept by ballast to be calked, trimmed, &c.

A *half CAREEN*, is when they cannot come at the bot-
 tom of the ship, and so can only careen half of it, *F.*

CAREE'NAGE, a careening place; also the pay for
 careening, *F.*

CAREE'R [*carrière*, *F.*] a course, a race, a running
 full speed.

To **CARE'SS** [*careffer*, *F.*] to make much of, to treat
 very obligingly; to court; to soothe, to use endearing ex-
 pressions, &c.

CARE'SSES [*careffes*, *F.*] endearing expressions of love
 and friendship; extraordinary complements.

CA'RET [*i. e. it wanteth*], a character in printing or
 writing in this form (^) which denotes there is something
 inserted or interlined, which ought to have come in where
 the character is placed.

CARFAR, a place where 4 several streets or ways of
 streets meet together, particularly the name of the market
 place at *Oxford*.

CARFE [*Husbandry*] ground unbroken or untilled.

CARGAISO'N, a cargo, *F.*

CARGO, the lading or freight of a ship; also an invoice
 of the goods, wherewith a ship is laden; also the load-
 ing of a horse of 300 or 400 pounds.

CARIBBEE Islands, several islands in the *West-Indies*,
 the chief of which are *Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Nevis,*
 &c. now in the possession of the *English*, called also
Canibal islands, from the ancient inhabitants feeding on
 man's flesh.

CA'RICA, a kind of dry fig, a *Lenten fig*, *L.*

CARICOUS Tumour [with *Surgeons*] a swelling resem-
 bling the figure of a fig.

CARIES, rottenness; properly in wood that is worm-
 eaten, *L.*

CARIES [with *Surgeons*] a kind of rottenness peculiat
 to a bone, a gangreen or ulcer when the substance is putrified.

CARINA, the keel or long piece of timber that runs
 along the bottom of the ship from head to stern, *L.*

CARI'NA [*Anat.*] the beginning of the entire *vertebrae*, or
 turning joints; the first rudiments or embryo of a chick,
 when in the shell.

CARINA [*Bot.*] the lower *Petalum* or leaf of a papilio-
 nacious flower.

CARISTIA, see *Charistia*.

CARINATED [with *Botanists*] bending or crooked like
 the keel of a ship, *carina*, *L.* so the leaves of the *Asphodelus*
 are said to be.

CARK, a quantity of wool, 30 of which make a farplar.

CA'RKANET } [of *carcan*, *F.*] a bracelet or neck-lace.

CA'RKNET }

CA'RKING, [of *capic*, *Sax.* care] anxious.

CA'RKINGNESS, anxious care.

CARL [*ceopl*, *Sax.*] a churl, a clown.

An old **CARLE** [either of *cerl*, *C. Brit.* or *ceopl*, *Sax.* a
 churl] an old doting, covetous hunk, a furly niggard.

CA'RILSHNESS, churlishness.

CARLINE Thistle, a plant so named by the Emperor
Charles the Great, whose army was preserved by the root of
 it from the plague, and is said to have been discovered to
 him by an angel.

CAR'LINGS [in a *Ship*] timbers which lie along fore
 and aft from one beam to another, and bear up the ledges
 on which the planks of the deck are fastened.

CA'RLING Knees [in a *Ship*] are timbers going athwart
 the ship, from the sides to the hatch way, serving to suf-
 tain the deck on both sides.

CA'RMEL, a military order of knighthood, instituted
 by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the title of our lady of
Carmel.

CA'RMELITES, a certain order of monks founded by
Almericus, Bishop of *Antioch*, at mount *Carmel* in *Syria*,
 An. 1122.

CA'RMELUS, the God of mount *Carmel* in *Judea*.
Tacitus makes mention of him, and relates how his priest
 foretold *Vespasian* that he should be emperor.

CARMENTA'LIA, feast days in honour of *Carmenta*,
 the mother of *Evander*.

CA'RMINE, a red colour, very vivid, made of the
 cochineal mectique.

CARMINA'NTIA [with *Physicians*] carminative medi-
 cines, *i. e.* such as are efficacious in dispersing and driving
 out wind, *L.*

CARMINATIVES [*carminativa*, L. of *carmen* a verse, so termed because some pretenders to physick pretended to cure windy distempers by *carmina*, verses, invocations or enchantments, tho' others derive it from *carmino*, L. to card wool, and cleanse it] medicines which disperse the wind.

CARMOUSAL, a *Turkish* merchant-ship.

CA'RNA { a *Heathen* deity, to whom they ascribed the

CA'RNEA { preservation of the inward parts of men.

CARNA'DOE, a *Spanish* coin, of which 6 make a *marveid*, and 54 *marveids* a royal, equal in value to 6 *d. English*.

CA'RNAGE [of *caro*, L. *Flesh*] a massacre or great slaughter, *F.*

CARNAGE [with *Hunters*] that flesh that is given dogs after the chase, *F.*

CA'RNAL [*carnalis*, L.] pertaining to the flesh, fleshy, sensual.

CA'RNALIST, one given to carnality.

CA'RNALNESS { [*carnalitas*, L.] fleshliness, a being

CARNA'LITY { given to fleshly lusts.

CARNA'TION [of *caro*, L. *flesh*] a flesh colour, also a flower of that colour,

CARNA'TION [among *Painters*] the naked flesh; and when the bare flesh is expressed to the life, and naturally coloured, they say, *the Carnation is very good*.

CA'RNAVAL [*Carnavale*, Ital. either of *carnis intervallum*, L. or *carn-a-val*, by reason that flesh then is plentifully devoured to make amends for the abstinence ensuing] a season of mirth and rejoicing observed with great solemnity by the *Italians* and *Venetians*, it commences from XIIth day, and holds till *Lent* feasts; balls, opera's, concerts of musick and intrigues, &c. are held in that time.

CA'RNEL, a small *Spanish* ship, which goes with misson instead of main sails.

CA'RNEL work [with *Ship-wrights*] the building of ships first with their timbers, and afterwards bringing on the planks, is so called in distinction to clinch works.

CA'RNEOL, a sort of precious stone; also a kind of herb.

CA'RNEY [in *horses*] a disease by which their mouths become so furred and clammy that they cannot feed.

To **CARNIFICATE** [*carnificatum*, L.] to quarter, to cut in pieces as a hangman.

CARNIVOROUS [*carnivorus*, L.] feeding upon or devouring flesh.

CARNO'SE [*carnosus*, L.] full of flesh, fleshy.

CARNO'SITY [*carnositas*, L.] fleshliness; also a piece of flesh growing in and obstructing any part of the body.

CARNO'SUS, a, um [with *Botanick* writers] fleshy or thick.

CA'RNOUSNESS fleshiness, fulness of flesh.

CARNOU'SE [with *Gunners*] the base ring about the breech of a gun.

CA'RNULENT [*carnulentus*, L.] fleshy, full of flesh.

CA'RO [with *Anat.*] the flesh of animals, which they define to be a similar, fibrous, bloody, soft and thick part, which together with the bones is the main prop of the body.

CARO *musculosa quadrata* [*Anat.*] the muscle more commonly called *Palmaris brevis*.

CA'RO [with *Bot.*] the substance under the rind or rind of trees; the pulp, or soft substance contained within any plant or its fruit; as the pulp of *Cassia*, *Tamarinds*, *Prunes*, &c.

CA'ROB, a small weight the 24th part of a grain.

CAROB bean, a sort of fruit whose taste is like that of chestnuts.

CAROL [*Carolle*, or of *ceopl* or *capl*, rustick, *q. d.* a rural song; or, as others will have, of *καρὰ* joy] a sort of hymn, or song sung at *Christmas* in honour of the birth of our blessed Saviour.

To **CAROL**, to sing Carols.

CAROLA [*old Rec.*] a little pew or closter.

CAROLI [*Surgery*] venereal excrescencies in the private parts.

CAROLINES, the 4 books composed by the order of *Charlemain* to refute the 2d council of *Nice*.

CA'ROLINA Hat, a sort of felt or cloth hat.

CAROLINE [of *Naples*] a coin equal to a *Julio*.

CAROLUS, a broad piece of gold made by king *Charles I.* for 20 shillings; but is worth 23 shillings in proportion to guineas at 21 s.

CA'ROS [*καρῶς*, Gr.] a lethargy or deep sleep, in which the person affected, being pulled, pinched, or called, scarce discovers any sign of feeling or hearing: this distemper is without a fever, being in degree greater than a lethargy, but less than an apoplexy.

CARO'RA [with *Bot.*] the plant called wild eastor, L.

CAROTE'EL of mace, about 3 pound; of nutmegs, from 6 to 7 pound and a half; of currants, from 5 to 9 pound weight.

CAROTINESS [of *Carot* a red-root] being red-haired.

CARO'TIDES [*καρωτιδες*, Gr.] two arteries of the neck, one on each side, serving to convey the blood from the *Aorta* to the brain; so called, because when they are stop'd, they presently incline the person to sleep.

To **CAROU'SE** [*carousser*, F. or of *garauß*, *Tent.* to fill it all out] to drink plentifully, to quaff, to drink hand to fist.

A **CA'ROUSE** [*carouffe*, F.] a drinking bout.

CARP [*carpio*, L.] a fresh-water fish.

CARP Stone. a stone of a triangular form, found in the palate of a carp.

To **CARP** [*carpere*, L.] to censure or blame; to cavil, to find fault with.

CA'RPENTER [*carpentier*, F.] an artificer or worker in wood, a builder of houses, &c.

CA'RPENTRY [*charpenterie*, F. prob. of *carpentum*, L. carved work] the trade or art of a carpenter.

CARPE'NTUM, a chariot, a coach or waggon, L.

CARPENTUM [with *Astrol.*] the throne or seat of a planet, when set in a place where it has most dignities, L.

CARPE'LUM [of *καρπερ*, Gr. a beam] a kind of plant called *Cubebs*.

CARPHOS [*καρπῶς*, Gr.] the herb fœnugreek.

CA'RPET [*carpetta*, Ital. *carpet*, Du.] a covering for a table.

CA'RPMEALS, a kind of coarse cloth

CARPI'NEOUS [*carpineus*, L.] made of horn-beam.

CAR'PINUS [with *Bot.*] hedge beech or horn beam, a kind of oak, plane-tree or maple, L.

CARPOBA'LEAMUM [*καρποβίλαμον*, Gr.] the fruit of *Balm* or *Balsam* tree, very much like that of the turpentine, in shape, size and colour.

CARPOCRAT'ANS [so called of *Carpocrates* their ring-leader, *A. D.* 120.] a sect of *Hereticks*, who owned one sole principle and father of all things; held that the world was created by angels, they denied the divinity of Christ, but owned him a man possessed with uncommon gifts, which set him above other creatures: taught a community of women; and that the soul could not be purified till it had committed all kinds of abominations.

CARPOPHY'LLON [*καρποφύλλον*, Gr.] a kind of laurel, L.

CARPOPHO'ROUS [*καρποφόρος*, Gr.] fruit-bearing.

CA'RPUS [with *Anat.*] the wrist consisting of 8 bones, with which the cubit or elbow is joined to the hand, L.

CA'RPY [*Carpinus*, L.] the horn beam-tree.

CA'RRACK ? [*carracco*, *carrico*, Ital.] a vast large ship, a **CARRICK** { ship of burthen.

CARRAT, correct, see *Carat*.

CARREER [*Carriere*, F.] a riding or driving a chariot, &c. full speed.

CA'RBEL [*old Rec.*] a closet or pew in a monastery.

CARRE'TTA { [*old Law*] a cart or waggon load.

CARRE'CTA {

CA'RRIAGE [*chaviage*, F.] a vehicle for carrying of goods and merchandizes; also a kind of covered waggon.

CARRIAGE, Mien, Behaviour.

CARRIAGE [of a *Cannon*] a sort of a long narrow cart for marching of cannon.

Block CA'RRIAGES [with *Gunners*] a sort of strong carts for carrying mortars, and their beds from one place to another.

Truck CA'RRIAGES [with *Gunners*] are 2 short planks of wood, borne by 2 axle-trees, having 4 wooden trucks or wheels about a foot and a half, or 2 foot diameter for carrying mortars or guns upon a battery, where their own carriages can't go.

CARRIAGE [in *Husbandry*] a furrow cut for the conveyance of water, to overflow ground.

CA'RRIER [in the *Mnngage*] a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring.

CARRIER [in *Falconry*] a flight or tour of the bird 120 yards; if it mount more, it is called a double carrier.

CARRIER [*carriere*, F.] one who conducts or drives waggons from country to town, &c.

CA'RRION [*carrona*, Ital. *charonge*, F.] the stinking flesh or carcass of a dead beast.

CARRO'N, a rent received for the privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of *London*.

CARRO'USEL, a magnificent festival, made upon occasion of some publick rejoicing, consisting of a cavalcade or solemn riding on horse-back of great personages, richly arrayed;

rayed, courses of chariots and horses, publick shews, games, &c. L.

To CA'RRY [chavir, F.] to bear or remove.

To CA'RRY [with Falconers] is said of a hawk that flies away with the quarry.

To CA'RRY [with Hunters] a hare when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet, they say she carries.

To CA'RRY a Bone [Sea Term] is said of a ship, when she makes the water foam before her.

To CA'RRY well [with Horsemen] is a term used of a horse, whose neck is raised or arched, and who holds his head high, without constraint, firm and well placed.

To CA'RRY low [with Horsemen] is a term used of a horse, that has naturally a soft, ill-shaped neck, and lowers his head too much.

CART [carrus, L. charette, F. cpað, Sax.] a convenience of carriage well known.

CART-TAKERS, officers of the king's household, who when the court travels have charge to provide carts, waggon, &c. for carrying the king's baggage.

CARTE BLANCHE, a blank paper, seldom used but in this phrase, to send one a *carte blanche*, signed to fill up with what conditions he pleases.

CARTEL [chartello, Ital. chartel, F. of chartula, L.] a challenge to a duel, a letter of defiance; also an agreement between persons at war for the exchange and redemption of prisoners.

CARTE'SIAN, of or pertaining to *Cartesius*, a modern famous French philosopher, who opposed *Aristotle*.

CA'RTHAMUS [with Bot.] wild or bastard saffron.

CARTHUSIAN, an order of monks founded by Bruno, a canon of Rheims, A. D. 1100.

CA'RTILAGE [by Anat.] is defined to be a similar, white part of an animal body, which is harder and drier than a ligament, but softer than a bone, the use of it is to render the articulation or jointing of the bones more easie, and defends several parts from outward injuries.

CARTILAGINO'US [cartilaginosus, L.] of, belonging

CARTILAGINOUS } to; also full of; also like gristles.

CARTILAGO ensiformis [with Anat.] the tip or extremity of the Sternum, L.

CA'RTILAGO innominata [Anat.] the second cartilage of the Larynx, L.

CARTILAGO scutiformis [Anat.] a cartilage, the prominences of which are discernible outwardly in the throat; and take their name from their resemblance to an helmet.

CA'RTON } [in Painting] a design made on strong pa-

CARTOON } per, to be afterwards calked through; and transferred on the fresh plaister of a wall to be painted in fresco, a pattern for working in tapestry, Mosaic, &c. the Cartoons of Raphael Urban at Hampton-Court, are said to be for tapestry, but uncoloured.

CARTOONSE } [Cartouche, Fr.] the charge or load of

CARTOONCH } a fire-arm, wrapped up in a thick paper, &c. to be conveyed into the piece the more readily.

CARTOONSE } [Cartoccio, Ital.] an ornament in Archi-

CARTOONCH } tecture, Sculpture, &c. representing a scroll of paper; it is most commonly a flat member with wavings, on which is some inscription or device, cypher, ornament of armory. &c.

CARTOONZES [with Arch.] much the same as modillions, except that these are set under the cornish in wainscoting, and those under the cornish at the eaves of a house, they are sometimes called Dentiles or teeth.

CA'RTULARIES, papers wherein the contracts, sales, exchanges, privileges, immunities, exemptions and other acts that belong to the churches and monasteries are collected and preserved.

CARU'CA [old Law] a plough.

CARUCA'GE } [in Horticulture] the ploughing of land.

CARUCA'GE } [In Law] a certain tax laid on a Carve of land; also an exemption from that tribute.

CARUCA'TE [of carue, Fr. a plough] a plough land, or as much land as may be ploughed in a year by one plough; also 4 cart load.

CARUCATA'RIOUS [old Law] one who held lands by carve or plough tenure.

CA'RVÉ } [old Law] carve land, the same with Ca-

CARVE } rucata.

CARUCA'TA boum [old Law] a team of oxen for ploughing or drawing.

To CA'RVÉ [of ceoþran, Sax. or kerben, Tent.] to cut up, to divide fowls or other meat into portions.

To CARVE [of ceoþran, Sax. &c.] to cut wood or stone into forms of animals, flowers.

CA'RVÉ, a cutter or divider of food; a maker also of figures in wood, in stone, &c.

CA'RVIST [with Falconers] a hawk in the beginning of the year; so termed from its being carried on the fist.

CARUNCLE [caruncula, L.] a little piece of flesh; it is either preternatural, as those small excrescencies in the urinary passages in venereal cases; or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ lachrymales [among Anat.] caruncles of the eye, certain glandules or kernels placed at each corner of the eye; which separate moisture for moistening it; the same with tears. They are also called *caruncula oculi*.

CA'RUNCULÆ myrtiformes [Anat.] a wrinkling of the orifice of the vagina or passage of the womb.

CARUNCULÆ papillares [Anat.] ten small bodies or little protuberances on the inside of the Pelvis of the kidneys; made by the extremities of the tubes, which bring the Serum from the glands in the exterior parts to the Pelvis.

CA'RUS } [καρε, Gr.] a sleep, in which, if the person

CA'ROS } affected be pulled, pinched, and called, he scarce shews any sign either of feeling or hearing.

CARYA'TIDES [q. d. women of Carya in Peloponnesus; who being taken captive by the Greeks, after all the male inhabitants had been put to the sword, and the city burnt; were carried in triumph, for having treacherously joined with the Persians against their own country] in architecture they are an order of pillars shaped like the bodies of women with their arms cut off, clothed in a robe reaching down to their feet, and set to support the entablature.

CARYOCASTINUM [with Apothecaries] an electuary so denominated from its ingredients, viz. Cloves and Costos; which is chiefly used for the gout and pains in the limbs.

CARYOPHILLATA [with Bot.] the herb *Avens*, L.

CA'RYO'PHILLE'US, fls. a pink flower, L.

CARYOPHILLUM [with Florists] the clove gili-flower, L.

CARYOPHILLUM, aromaticum, the clove an Indian spice, L.

CARYPTIS [Bot.] a kind of spurge.

CA' CABEL, the pummel or hindermost round knob at the breech of a great gun, called the *Cascabel Deck*.

CASCA'DE, a fall of waters from a rock into a lower place, or an artificial water-fall such as is made in gardens.

CASCA'NES [in Fortification] cavities in form of wells, made in the terreplein, hard by the rampart, whence a gallery dug under ground is conveyed to give air to the mine of an enemy.

CASE [causa, L. Cas, F.] thing, matter, question.

CASE [Casse, F. Capsa, L.] a little box, or covering of any thing.

CASE, a house where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, house-breakers, highway-men, and all the loose, idle, furious crew meet and drink, sing, dance, and revel.

CASE-HA'RDENED, obdurate, hardened in impiety.

CASE-HARDENING, a method of making the outside of iron hard by a particular method of putting it into a case of loam, mixt with dried hoofs, salt, vinegar, &c. and heating it red hot in the forge, and afterwards quenching it in water.

CASE-HA'RDENEDNESS, obduracy, impudence, &c.

CASE of glass [of Normandy] consisting of 120 foot.

CASE of conscience, a question or scruple about some matter of religion, which the person that is dissatisfied, is desirous to have resolved.

CASES reserved [with Romanists] sins of consequence, the absolution of which are reserved by the superiors or their vicars.

CASES [in Gram.] are the accidents of a Noun, that shew how it varies in declining. They are six in number, viz. the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative, which see in their proper places alphabetically.

CA'SE Shot, small bullets, nails, pieces of lead, iron, &c. put into cases to be shot off out of murdering pieces.

CA'SEMATE [in Fortification] a kind of vault of mason's-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, serving for a battery, to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

CA'SEMATE, is also a well with several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of a bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

CA'SEMENT [casamento, Ital.] a part of a window that opens upon hinges to let in air.

CA'SERNS } [casernes, F.] little rooms, apartments or

CA'ZERNS } lodgments erected between the ramparts and houses of fortified towns, or on the ramparts themselves, to serve as lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, to ease the garrison.

CASH [of caisse, Fr. a chest] the stock of money which a merchant

a merchant, &c. has in his custody, or at his disposal to trade with.

CASHIER [*caissier*, F.] a cash-keeper of a merchant or society.

To CASHIRE [*caffer*, F. *caffare*, L.] to disband or discharge soldiers; to turn out of office, place or employment.

CA'SHOO, the juice or gum of an *East Indian* tree.

CASK [*caffis*, L. *casque*, F.] an helmet.

CASK [*cadus*, L. *casque*, F.] a barrel or vessel for containing of liquor.

CASKET [*casette*, F.] a little cabinet or chest.

BREAST CASKET is [*in a Ship*] the longest of the caskets, in the middle of the yard just between the ties.

CA'SQUE [*in Heraldry*] signifies an helmet, Fr.

To CA'SSATE ? [*caffatum*, L.] to render void, to abrogate.

To CASS gate, to disannul.

CASSA'TION, a making null or void, F. of L.

CASSA'TUM { [*old Law*] a house with land belonging

CASSA'TA } to it, sufficient to maintain one family.

CASSA'VE, an *American* root, of which, though the juice is rank poison, yet the substance being dried, is the common bread of the natives.

CA'SSAWARE, a very large bird with feathers, like the hairs of a camel.

CASS-WEED [*with Botanists*] a kind of herb.

CASSERO'LE, a copper stew-pan, L.

CASSEROLE [*Cookery*] a loaf stuffed with a farce chickens or pullets, and dressed in a stew-paw, F.

CA'SSIA *Fistula*, *Cassia* in the cane, a reed of a purging quality, L.

CASSIA *Lignea*, the sweet wood of a tree much like cinnamon, L.

CA'SSIDONY [*with Botanists*] a plant called Cast-meadow and *Levander*, Fr.

CASSIA'GO, the herb plantane, L.

CASSI'NE, a farm-house, where a number of soldiers have posted themselves, in order to make a stand against the approaches of an enemy.

CASSIOPEI'A, *Sophocles* a writer of tragedies says in *Andromeda*, that *Cassiopeia* vied in beauty with the *Nereids*, and on that account fell into a calamity: for *Neptune* sending a whale, laid the land waste; for which reason *Cassiopeia* is justly placed before *Cetus* the whale, and she is pictured sitting on a seat or chair.

CASSI'QUE, a chief governour or sovereign lord of a particular district or country in some parts of *America*.

CA'SSOCK [*casaque*, F. prob. of *casa*, L. an house, q. d. a long vestment to be worn in *casa* within doors, or of *casula*, L. of *כס*, Heb. he covered] a certain sort of gown commonly worn by clergymen.

CASSONA'DE { cask sugar, sugar put up into casks,

CA'STONADE } or chests after the first purification.

CASSU'TA [*Botany*] the weed dodder, L.

To CAST [prob. of *kaster*, Dan.] to fling or throw; also to think or contrive, as to cast in mind.

A CAST, a throw.

A CAST [*Falconry*] a couple or set of hawks.

To CAST a Point in Traverse [*in Navigation*] is to prick down on a chart any point of the compass any land bears from you, or to find what way the ship has made, or on what point the ship bears at any instant.

CAST of the Country [*with Miners*] the colour of the earth.

To CAST a hawk to the Perch [*Fal.*] to put her upon it.

CASTA'NEA, a chestnut-tree or fruit, L.

CASTANE'TS [*castagnettes*, Fr.] a sort of snappers which dancers of sarabands tie about their fingers to keep time with when they dance.

CASTELLAI'N [*chatellain*, Fr.] a constable or keeper of a castle.

CASTELLAMENT [*Confect.*] a march-pane castle.

CASTELLAN [*in the West Indies*] a piece of money in value something more than a ducat.

CASTE'LIANY [*châtellenie*, F.] the manour appertaining to a castle, the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

CA'STELLATED, inclosed within a building of stone, &c. as a fountain conduit or cistern castellated.

CASTELLA'TIO [*Law Term*] the building of a castle without the leave of the king.

CASTELLO'RUM Operatio [*Old Rec.*] service of work and labour, to be done by inferior tenants for the repair or building of castles.

CASTLE Ward ? an imposition or tax laid upon such as

CASTLE Guard } dwell within a certain compass of any castle towards the maintaining of those who watch and

ward in the same; also the circuit itself inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

CASTER [of *castrum* a camp, or *castellum*, L. a camp or castle] set at the end of a name of place, intimates there had in that place been a camp, castle, &c. of the Romans.

CASTI'FICK [*castificus*, L.] making chaste.

CA'STIGABLE [*castigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chastized.

To CA'STIGATE [*castigatum*, L.] to chastise.

CASTIGA'TION, chastisement, L.

CASTIGA'TORY, of or pertaining to chastisement, of a chastening quality.

CA'STING of Drapery [*in Painting*] signifies a free, easy, negligent way of cloathing any figure.

CASTING of Timber Work [*with Builders*] is when a house being plaister'd all over on the outside with mortar, it is struck wet by a ruler, with a corner of a trowel, &c. to make it look like joints of free stone.

CASTING [*in Foundery*] is the running of melted metal into a mould prepared for that purpose.

CASTING [*in Falconry*] is any thing given an hawk to purge and cleanse his gorge.

CASTING [*with Joiners*] wood is said to cast or warp when it shoots or shrinks by moisture, air, sun, &c.

CA'STLE [*castellum*, L. *chateau*, F.] a strong place fortified by nature or art, or both, to keep the people in awe against an enemy.

To CASTLE, a term used at Chess-play.

PROW CASTLE [*in a Ship*] is the rise or elevation of the Prow over the uppermost deck towards the mizzen.

STERN CASTLE [*in a Ship*] the whole elevation that reigns on the stern over the last deck, where the officers cabins and places of assembly are.

CA'STLING, the young of any beast brought forth untimely.

CA'STOR and Pollux [according to the Poets] were the offspring of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, queen of *Tyndarus*, king of *Oebalia*, in the manner following. *Jupiter* having had an intimate familiarity with *Leda*, she brought forth two large eggs, of that which was of *Jupiter* came *Pollux* and *Helena*, and from that which was of *Tyndarus* proceeded *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

The two brothers, *Castor* and *Pollux*, had such an entire love one for the other, that they always perform'd their undertakings together, and were, as it were, inseparable; tho' *Pollux* only was immortal by the privilege of his birth, as proceeding from *Jupiter*: but *Pollux* having so intire a love for his brother *Castor*, he prevailed upon *Jupiter* to admit him into the number of his sons. And *Jupiter* made *Castor* partaker of immortality with *Pollux*, so that they were both to live successively one after another, till the time that they were both translated to the signs of the Zodiack, where they represent the constellation call'd *Gemini*.

But they did not attain this honour before they had merited it by many glorious actions; for *Theseus* having carried away their sister *Helena*, they forced him to restore her, and clear'd the coast of all the pirates that infested the sea: and for this reason they were accounted and adored among the deities of the sea; and the *Heathens* sacrificed unto them white lambs.

The Romans imagining that they received assistance from them in the battle against the *Latins*, near the lake *Regillus*, therefore built them a stately temple; and commonly swore by their names. The oath that women swore was *Æcastor*, i. e. *Ædes Castoris*, the temple of *Castor*; and the mens oath was *Ædepol*, i. e. *Ædes Pollucis*, the temple of *Pollux*.

The *Locrenses* affirm'd, that they saw them leading their army against the *Crotonians*, riding upon white horses, with caps on their heads, and lances in their hands: and from this they are thus represented in painting and sculpture.

Homer relates, that *Castor* and *Pollux* were companions with *Jason*, in fetching back the golden fleece, in which expedition they shew'd their courage and skill in arms: and that being overtaken by a violent tempest in the voyage, they saw two flames of fire lighting on the heads of *Castor* and *Pollux*, which proved to be happy omens or fore-tokens of their safety. And hence came the ancient custom of mariners, that when meteors, or the dry exhalations of the earth, being inflamed in the air, appeared about their ships in a storm, they call'd them *Castor* and *Pollux* when two fires or lights appear; and *Helena*, when but one: and when there are two fires appear at sea together, they prognosticate and expect safety, and an ensuing calm; but if but one, they prepare themselves for the Extremity of a violent storm; supposing *Helena* as dangerous to sailors, as she was to *Troy*.

CASTOR, a wild beast, a beaver; also a fine hat made of the furr of a beaver, *L.*

CASTOR [in *Astronomy*] a fixed star of the second magnitude in *Gemini*.

CASTOREUM [in *Pharmacy*] a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver's groin; good in convulsions.

CASTRAMETATION, a pitching of tents, or the art of encamping an army, *L.*

CASTRANGULA [with *Botanists*] the herb brown-wort or water-betony, *L.*

CASTRATE [*Castratum*, *L.*] to geld or cut out the stones of an animal; also to take away part of an author's work.

CASTRATION, a gelding, a taking away the testicles of a living creature; also the taking away from an author's work.

CASTRATURE [*Castratura*, *L.*] a castration or gelding.

CASTREL { [with *Falconers*] a kind of hawk, which in

KA'STREL { shape does very much resemble a *Lanner*; but as to size is like the *Hobby*. The game proper to it is the *Grouse*, a Fowl common in the north of *England*, and elsewhere.

CASTRENSIAN [*castrensis*, *L.*] belonging to a camp.

CA'SU *confimili* [in *Law*] a writ of entry granted where a tenant in courtesy, or tenant for term of life, or for the life of another, alienates or makes over land in fee, or in tail, or for the term of another's life, *L.*

CA'SU *matrimonii prelocuti* [in *Law*] a writ which lies against a man for refusing in reasonable time to marry a woman, who hath given him lands upon that condition.

CA'SU *proviso*, a writ of entry given by the statute of *Glocester*, in case where a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or in tail, and lies for him in reversion against the alien, *L.*

CA'SUAL [*casualis*, *L.*] happening by chance, accidental.

CA'SUALNESS [of *casualis*, *L.*] accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY [of *casus*, or *casualis*, *L.*] an unforeseen accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CA'SUALTY [with *Tinners*] a strong matter, which is separated from tin ore by washing.

CA'SUIST [*casuiste*, *F.*] one skill'd in resolving cases of conscience.

CASUISTICAL, of or pertaining to a Casuist, &c.

CA'SURE [*casura*, *L.*] a falling.

CAT [*catus*, *L.* *chat*, *F.* *katz*, *Teut.*] a domestick creature that kills mice.

Gib CAT, a boar cat.

CAT-HEAD [in a *Ship*] a piece of timber with shivers at one end, with a rope and iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the fore-castle.

CAT-MINT [with *Botanists*] a plant which cats much delight to eat.

CATS-FOOT [with *Botanists*] an herb, otherwise called *Alehoof*.

CAT-PEAR, a pear in shape like a hen's egg, which ripens in *October*.

CATS-TAIL [with *Botanists*] a sort of long, round substance, which in winter-time grows upon nut-trees, pine-trees, &c. also a kind of reed, which bears a spike like the tail of a cat; which some call reed mice.

CATS, naturalists have made this observation, that cats see best as the sun approaches, and that then the eye-sight decays as it goes down in the evening. With the ancient *Egyptians*, a cat was the hieroglyphick of the moon; and on that account cats were so highly honoured among them, as to receive their sacrifices and devotions, and had stately temples erected in their honour.

CATABAPTIST [of *κατά* against, and *βαπτίζω* a baptist, *Gr.*] one averse from, or that refuses baptism.

CATABIBAZON [in *Astronomy*] i.e. descending, the south-node or dragon's-tail, so call'd, because it goes down exactly against the dragon's tail.

CATACATHARTICKS [of *κατά* and *καθαρτικά*, *Gr.*] medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAU'STICK [of *κατά* and *καυσικά*, *Gr.*] causticks by reflection.

CATACAU'STICK Curve [in *Catoptricks*] a curve or crooked line, which is formed by joining the points of concurrence of several reflected rays.

CATACHRESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when for want of a proper word, the orator takes one that is near it; as when one that kills the king is called a *Parricide*, which properly signifies one that kills his father; or when one is used of a quite contrary signification, as when a person says a silver ink-horn.

CATACHRE'STICAL [*καταχρηστικός*, *Gr.*] abusive.

CATA'CLIDA [in *Anatomy*] the rib, otherwise called the subclavian.

CA'TACLYSM [*κατακλυσμός*, *Gr.*] a deluge, an inundation or overflowing with water.

CA'TACOMBS [of *κατά* and *κομβός*, a hollow or recess; or of *κατακοιμώμαι*, *Gr.* to cause sleep] certain Grottoes about three leagues from *Rome*, where the primitive christians are said to have hid themselves in time of persecution; and there also to have buried the martyrs; and on that account they are now visited out of a principle of devotion.

CATACOU'STICKS [of *κατά* and *ακουσικά*, of *ἀκείν*, *Gr.* to hear] a science which treats of reflected sounds, or that explains the nature and properties of echoes.

CATADIO'PTRICAL Telescope [with *Astronomers*] is the same as a reflecting telescope.

CA'TADROME [*catadromus*, *L.* of *κατάδρομος*, *Gr.*] a tilt or place where horses run for prizes; also an engine like a crane, anciently used by builders in raising or letting down any great weight.

CATADUPES [*κατάδεπα*, *Gr.*] places where the waters of a river fall with a great noise.

CATA'GMA [with *Surgeons*] the breaking of bones, or a separation of continuity of the hard parts of the body, which is performed by means of some hard instrument.

CATAGMA'TICKS [*καταγματικά*, *Gr.*] remedies proper for the consolidating and knitting broken bones.

CA'TAGRAPH [*καταγραφή*, *Gr.*] the first draught of a picture.

CATALE'CTICK Verse, a *Greek* or *Latin* verse, wanting one syllable.

CATALE'PSIS [*καταλείψις*, *Gr.*] comprehension.

CATALEPSIS [with *Physicians*] a disease very much like an apoplexy, by means of which, all the animal functions are abolished; but yet so, that the faculty of breathing remains, and the patient returns to the same habit of body that he had before he was seized with the distemper, *Gr.*

CATA'LDIA [in *Law*] chattels.

CATA'LLIS *captis nomine districtionis*, a writ lying for rent due in a borough or house, and warrants a man to take the gates, doors or windows by way of distress, *L.L.T.*

CATA'RRH [*Catarrhus*, *L.* of *καταρρεῖ* of *καταρρίω*, *Gr.* to flow down] a flux or defluxion of a sharp, serous humour from the glands about the head and throat, upon the parts adjacent.

CATARRH of the *Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the marrow of the back bone, happening when certain lymphatick vessels are broken, which surround that bone.

CATA'RRHUS *Suffocatorius*, a suffocating rheum, seated in the *Larynx* and *Epiglottis*, which it constricts, so that the glandules about the throat are swelled, whereupon a difficulty of breathing ensues, and danger of being stifled.

CATASA'RCA [*κατασάρκα*, *Gr.*] a kind of dropsy, the same as *Anasarca*.

CATASCHA'SMOS [of *κατά* and *σχάζω*, *Gr.* to scarify] a scarification.

CATATA'SIS [in *Anatomy*] an extension or stretching out of an animal body towards the lower parts.

CATA'STASIS [*κατάστασις*, *Gr.*] the third part of the ancient *Drama*; being that wherein the intrigue or action set on foot in the *Epitasis* is supported, carried on and ripened till it be ripe for the unravelling in the catastrophe.

CATA'STASIS [in a *Physical Sense*] is applied by *Galen* to the seasons of the year, the disposition of the body or of time; but according to *Hippocrates* is the constitution or state of any thing; or is an extension or stretching out of an animal body towards the lower parts.

CATA'STEMA [*κατάστημα*, *Gr.*] state or condition, especially of the air.

CA'TASTROPHE [*καταστροφή* of *καταστρέφωμαι*, *Gr.*] the change or revolution of a dramatick poem, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and terminates the piece; the end or issue of a business, the fatal or tragical conclusion of any action; or of a man's life.

CATATYPO'SIS [*κατατυπώσις*, *Gr.*] a figure in *Rhetorick*, when one thing is done by the example of another, *L.*

CA'TACONUM [in ancient *Architecture*] a term used when the chapter of a pillar is not of height proportionable to its breadth.

To CA'TCH [prob. of *captare*, *L.* or of *ketsen*, *Dut.* to pursue closely] to lay hold of, to snatch; to overtake; to surprize or come upon unawares.

A CATCH [prob. of *captio*, *L.*] a prize or booty; also a short and witty song.

A CATCH, a sort of swift sailing sea vessel, lesser than a hoy, so built that it will ride in any sea whatsoever.

CATCH-FLY, a flower, the stalks of which are so clammy, that they are frequently a trap for flies.

CATCH and HOLD [with *Wrestlers*] a running and catching one another.

CATCH Land [in *Norfolk*] some ground so called, because it is not known to what parish it belongs; and that minister that first gets the tithes of it, enjoys it for that year.

CATCH-Poll, a serjeant or bailiff.

CATCHES [in a *clock*] those parts that hold by hooking and catching hold of.

CATECHETICAL, pertaining to catechising.

CATECHETICALLY [of *catechisme*, F. of *catechismus*, L. of *κατηχισμός*, Gr.] by way of question and answer, &c.

CA'TECHISM [*κατηχισμός* of *κατηχίζω*, Gr.] a short system of instructions of what is to be believed and practised in religion.

CATECHIST [*κατηχιστής*, Gr.] one who catechises or instructs in the Catechism.

To **CA'TECHISE** [*κατηχίζω* of *κατά* and *ἵκω*, to echo or sound to the sound of another] to instruct youth in the fundamental articles of faith.

CA'TECHU, a juice pressed out of several *East-Indian* fruits of an astringent quality; called also *Terra Japonica*.

CATECHUMENS [*καταχόμενοι*, Gr.] in the ancient christian church were *Jews* and *Gentiles*, who were instructed and prepared to receive the ordinance of baptism. These persons were instructed by persons appointed by the church for that service; and also a particular place in it called the *place of the Catechumens*. When these had been instructed some time, they were admitted to hear sermons, and then were called *Audientes*; and afterwards were allowed to be present, and concerned in some parts of the prayers, and then were called *Orantes* and *Genuflectentes*; and there was also a fourth degree of *Catechumens*, who were such as desired baptism, and were called *Competentes*.

CATEGO'REM [*κατηγορέμα* of *κατηγορέω*, Gr.] the same as predicament.

CATEGOREMATICAL word [with *Logicians*] is a word that signifies something of itself; as a *Mian*, a *Horse*, an *Animal*.

CATEGORICAL Syllogism [with *Logicians*] is a syllogism wherein both propositions are categorical or positive; as for example,

Every vice is odious.

Drunkennes is a vice;

Therefore drunkennes is odious.

CA'TEGORY [*κατηγορία*, of *καταγορεύω*, Gr. to accuse] an accusation; a term in *Logick* for order or rank, predicament.

CA'TEGORIES [of *κατηγορέμα*, Gr.] are reckoned by *Logicians* 10, *substance*, *quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *acting*, *suffering*, *where*, *when*, *situation*, *having*.

CATENA'RIA [in *mechanical Geometry*] is the curve or crooked line, which a rope, hanging freely between 2 points of suspension, forms it self into.

To **CA'TENATE** [*catenare*, L.] to chain.

CATENA'TION, a chaining, L.

To **CA'TER** [prob. of *acheter*, F.] to provide victuals, &c.

CA'TERER [*Minstrew* chuses to derive it from *cates*, *Goth.* dainties] a purveyor or provider of victuals or other necessities in a king's or nobleman's house.

CA'TERPILLAR [prob. of *chair peulse*, F. i. e. hairy flesh, or of *chatte peulse*, F. hairy as a cat] an insect that devours leaves and fruits of trees, flowers, &c.

CATERPILLER [in a *figurative sense*] an envious person that does mischief without provocation.

CATERPILLER [with *Botanists*] a kind of plant which is only esteemed for its seed vessels, which resemble green worms or caterpillars.

CATES [*cates*, *Goth.*] delicacies, dainty victuals, niceties.

CATHÆRESIS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] a kind of consumption of the body, which happens without any manifest evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a sect of *Hereticks* that held themselves pure and free from sin.

St. CA'THARINE'S Flower, a plant.

CATHA'RISTS, a branch of the *Manichees*.

CA'THARMA [*καθάρμα*, Gr.] a sacrifice to the gods to avert pestilence.

CATHA'RPINGS [in a *Ship*] small ropes running in little blocks or pulleys from one side of the shrouds to the other near the deck; the chief use of them is to set the shrouds taught or stiff, for the casting and securing the masts when the ship rolls.

CATHA'RTICALNESS [of *catharticus*, L. of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] purging quality.

CATHA'RTICKS [*καθαρτικά* of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] such medicines as work downwards, and purge by stool only.

CATHEDRAL [of *cathedra*, L.] the episcopal church of any place, or a church wherein is a bishop's see or seat.

CATHEDRAL adj. [*cathedralis* of *cathedra*, L. a seat or chair] of or pertaining to a cathedral.

CATHEDRA'TICK [*Law word*] the sum of 2*s.* paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop, in token of subjection.

CATHERETICK Medicines [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to destroy] such as consume carnosities arising in wounds, as proud flesh, &c.

CATHEMERI'NA Febris [with *Physicians*] a quotidian or ague that comes every day.

CATHERETICKS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to make pure] medicines which take away superfluities.

CATHERPLUGS, the same as *Catharpings*.

CATHER [*καθιτήρ*, Gr.] a kind of probe or fistulous instrument to thrust up the yard to provoke urine, when suppressed by the stone or gravel; or for conveying another instrument, called *Itinerarium*, to find out the stone in the bladder.

CATHERISM, the operation of injecting or squirting any medicinal liquor into the bladder by a catheter or a syringe.

CATHERI [in *Trigonometry*] are the 2 legs of a right-angled triangle, including the right angle.

CATHETUS [*καθῆτος*, Gr.] a side; also a perpendicular.

CA'THETUS [in *Architecture*] is taken for a line, supposed directly to traverse the middle of a cylindrical body; as of a balluster or pillar.

CATHETUS [of an *Ionick Capital*] a line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the center of the *Voluta*.

CATHETUS of Obliquation [in *Catoptricks*] a right line drawn perpendicular to the *Speculum* in the point of incidence or reflection.

CATHETUS [in *Catoptricks*] is a line drawn from the point of reflection perpendicular to the plane of the glass or polished body.

CATHETUS [in *Geometry*] a line of a triangle that falls perpendicularly; the bottom being called the base, and the other leg the hypotenuse, L.

CATHETUS of Incidence, is a right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting line.

CATHETUS of reflection } is a right line drawn from

CATHETUS of the Eye } the eye perpendicular to the reflecting line.

CATHIDRU'SIS [of *καθιδεύω*, Gr. to place together] the reduction of a fracture.

CATHOLICISM [*catholicismus*, of *καθολικός*, Gr.] universality; the *Roman Catholick* profession.

CA'THOLICK [of *κατά* and *όλον* the whole, Gr.] universal, general.

CATHOLICAL } [of *catholicus*, L. *catholique*, F. of
CA'THOLICK } *καθολικός*, Gr.] being of a catholick spirit, universal.

CA'THOLICK Furnace [with *Chymists*] a little furnace, so disposed as to be fit for all operations, except such as are done by a violent fire.

CATHOLICON [*καθολικόν*, Gr.] an universal remedy; as a purging electuary proper for dispersing all ill humours.

CATHY'PNIA [of *καθυπνώω*, Gr. to sleep sound] a deep or profound sleep, such as persons are in by taking opiate, or in a lethargy.

CA'TIAS [of *καθίμι*, Gr.] an instrument to pull a dead child out of the womb.

CA'TKINS [with *Bot.*] a kind of substance that grows on nut-trees, pine-trees, birch-trees, &c. in winter-time, and falls off when the trees begin to put forth their leaves.

CA'TLING [with *Surgeons*] a sort of dismembering knife used in the cutting off any corrupted member or part of the body.

CA'TLINGS [in *Botany*] the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CA'TLINGS, small cat-gut strings, for musical instruments.

CAT Mint, an herb.

CATOCATHA'RTICKS } [of *κάτω* downwards, and
CATORE'TICKS } *καθαρτικά*, Gr.] medicines which purge by stool.

CATO'NIAN [of *Cato the Senator*] grave.

CATO'PSIS [*κατόπσις*, Gr.] the science of reflex vision; that part of the science of *Opticks*, which shews after what manner objects may be seen by reflection; and explains the reason of it.

CATO'PTRICAL cistula, a machine or apparatus, whereby little bodies are represented large; and near ones extremely

tremely wide and diffus'd through a vast space, and other agreeable phenomena, by means of mirrors disposed by the laws of catoptricks in the concavity of a kind of chest.

CATO'PTRICAL *Dial*, one which exhibits objects by reflected rays.

CATO'PTRICAL *Telescope*, a telescope that exhibits objects by reflection.

CATO'PTROMANCY [of *κατοπτρῶν*, a speculum or looking-glass, and *μαντεία*, Gr. divination] divination by looking in a looking-glass.

CATO'PTRON [*κατοπτρῶν*, Gr.] a kind of optick glass.

CATORE'TICKS, the same as Catharticks.

CATOTHE'RICA [in *Physick*] medicines which purge the reins and liver from vicious juices by urine.

CATT 2 [in a *Ship*] a large piece of timber fastened

CATT *Head* 5 aloft over the *Hawse*, in which are 2 Shivers at one end, which is put through a rope with a block or pulley, having a great iron hook call'd a cat-hook, the use of it is to hoise up the anchor from the hawse to the fore-castle.

CAT'S HEAD, a large apple.

CAT HOLES [in a *Ship*] certain holes above the gun-room ports, through which, upon occasion, a Ship is heaved a-stern, by means of a stern-fast, to which a cable or hawser is brought for that purpose.

CATT HOOK [in a *Ship*] a hook to raise or hoise up the anchor from the top of the fore-castle.

CATT *Rope*, a rope used in haling up the catt.

CATTARIA [with *Botanists*] the herb cat-mint, *L.*

CATTA [of *Bantam*] thin plates of lead on a string, 200 of which make a *sata*, which is in value 3 farthings *English*.

CATTEE [of *Bantam*] 200 7-8ths ounces *English*.

CATTEE [of *China*] 16 tail, about 20 ounces, 3-4ths averdupois.

CATTEE [of *Japan*] about 21 ounces averdupois.

CATTEE [of *Siam*] 26 tail, or 1 and 1-2 ounce *Lisbon*.

CATTEE [of *Sumatra*] 29 ounces averdupois.

TO CATT-ER-WAWL [prob. of *Gutter-wawl*, i. e. to cry among gutters] to cry or make a noise as cats do when they are proud.

CATUL'TION, a going a fault, or being proud as bitches.

CATULO'TICA [of *καταλώω*, Gr. to skin over] medicines which cicatrize wounds.

CATZU'RUS [Old *Records*] a hunting horse.

CAVA VENA [in *Anatomy*] i. e. the hollow vein, the largest vein in the body, descending from the heart. It is so named from its large cavity, and into it, as into a common Channel, all the lesser veins, except the *Pulmonaris*, empty themselves.

CAVALCADE, a formal pompous march or procession of horsemen, carriages, &c. by way of parade or ceremony.

TO CAVALCADE, to skirmish as they march, and firing at one another by way of diversion.

CAVALCADO'UR [at the court of *France*] the query that's master of the horse.

CAVALEE'R 2 [cavalier, F. of *caballus*, a horse] a horse-

CAVALIE'R 5 man, or person mounted on horse-back.

CAVALI'ER [with *Horsemen*] a term used in the manage for one who understands horses, and is well practised in the art of riding them.

CAVALIER [in *Fortification*] a terrace or platform that commands all around the place, being a heap of earth raised in a fortress to lodge the canon for scouring a field, or opposing a commanding-work.

CAVALIERS [in the *Civil Wars*] a name by which the party of king *Charles I.* was distinguished from the parliament party.

CA'VALRY [cavalerie, F.] soldiers that serve and fight on horse-back; a body of horse in an army.

TO CA'VATE [cavatum, L.] to make hollow.

CAVA'TENESS 5 [of *cavatus*, L.] hollowness.

CA'VOUSNESS 5 [of *cavatus*, L.] hollowness.

CAVAZI'ON [with *Architects*] the hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellerage; allow'd to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

CAU'CALIS [*καυκαλῖς*, Gr.] the herb bastard-parsley, or herb-parsley. *L.*

CAUCON, the herb horse-tail, *L.*

CAU'DA LU'CIDA [with *Astronomers*] the lion's-tail, a fixed star of the first magnitude, *L.*

CAUDA *Terra* [in *ancient Deeds*] a land's end; the bottom or outmost part of a ridge or furrow in plough'd lands.

CAU'DLE [chadeau of *chaud*, F. hot] a drink made of ale, wine, eggs, sugar, and spice boiled.

CAVE [cavea, L.] a den, or dark hollow place under ground.

CA'VEA [in *Palmistry*] a hollow in the palm of the hand, in which 3 principal lines call'd the cardiack, cephalick and hepatick make a triangle.

CA'VEAT [i. e. let him beware] a caution or warning, *L.*

CAVEAT [with *Civilians*] a bill entred into the ecclesiastical court, to stop the proceedings of such, who would prove a will to the prejudice of another party, &c.

CA'VEDOC [of *Perfia*] the longest is an inch longer than the *English* yard; the shortest is 3-4ths of the longer.

CA'VERN [caverna, L.] a natural cave or hollow place in a rock or mountain; a den or hole under ground.

CA'VERNATED [cavernatus, L.] made in caverns.

CAVERNO'SE [cavernosus, L.] full of caverns or holes.

CAVERNO'SA corpora [with *Anat.*] two cavernous bodies of an undeterminate length and thickness, whereof the penis is principally composed.

CAVERNO'SA corpora clitoris [Anat.] are 2 nervous or spongy bodies, like those of the penis; having their origin from the lower part of the *os pubis*, on each side; and uniting together, constitute the body of the clitoris.

CAVERNOSUM corpus urethrae [Anat.] a third spongy body of the Penis; so called because the Urethra or urinary passage of the Penis is inclosed therewith.

CAVE'RNAOUS [cavernosus, L.] full of caverns.

CAVE'RNAOUSNESS [of *cavernosus*, L.] fulness of holes.

CA'VESSON [with *Horsemen*] is a sort of nose-band; sometimes of iron, sometimes of leather or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is clapt upon a horse's nose to wring it, to forward the suppling and breaking of the horse.

CAVE'TTO [with *Architects*] a moulding containing the quadrant of a circle, the effect of which is just contrary to that of a quarter round.

CA'VIARY 2 [caviero, Ital.] a sort of eatable made of

CAVE'ER 5 the roes of several sorts of fish pickled; but especially of the spawn of sturgeons, taken in the river *Volga* in *Muscovy*, which both in colour and substance looks much like green soap.

CA'VEERS [among *Miners*] thieves who steal oar out of the mines.

TO CA'VIL [cavillari, L.] to argue captiously, to play the sophister, to wrangle, to find fault with.

A CA'VIL [cavilla, L.] a captious argument, a quirk, a shift.

CAVILLA'TION, a wrangling, *L.*

CAVILLATION [with *School-men*] a sophistical and false argument; a particular manner of disputing, grounded on nothing but quirks and contentious niceties.

CA'VIN, a hollow way, *Fr.*

CAVIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow place proper to favour the approaches to a fortress, so that men may advance therein to the enemy under covert, as it were in a trench.

CA'VITY [cavitas, L.] hollowness.

CA'VITIES [with *Anatomists*] great hollow places in the body containing one or more principal parts.

Greater CA'VITIES of the Body [with *Anat.*] the head for the brain, the chest for the lungs, &c. the lower belly for the liver, spleen and other bowels.

Lesser CA'VITIES of the Body [with *Anat.*] the ventricles of the heart and brain; also the hollow parts of bones.

CAU'KING [with *Architects*] dove-tailing a-cross.

CAUL [prob. of *caul*, *Camb. Brit.*] a membrane in the abdomen covering the greatest part of the guts.

CAUFF, a chest with holes at the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

CA'ULDRON [caudron, F.] a kind of large kettle, copper or boiling vessel.

CAU'LEDON [with *Surgeons*] a term used for the breaking of a bone a cross, when the parts of it are separated so, that they will not lie strait, *L.*

CAULI'COLI [with *Architects*] little carved scrolls under the *Abacus* of the *Corinthian* capital.

CAULI'COLES 2 [with *Architects*] are 8 lesser stalks or

CAULI'CULI 5 branches springing out from the 4 principal *Caules* or stalks in the *Corinthian* capital.

CAULI'FEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are such as have a true *caulis* or stalk, which a great many have not.

CAU'LIS [with *Botanists*] the stalk of a plant; *caule*, with a stalk; *caulibus*, with stalks, *L.*

CAULO'DES [*καυλώδης*, Gr.] a kind of broad-leaved colewort.

CAU'PES 2 [in the *Scotch Law*] any gift that a man

CA'LPES 5 gives in his own life-time to his patrons; especially to the head of a clan or tribe for his maintenance and protection.

To CAU'PONATE [*caupinatum*, L.] to sell wine or victuals.

CAU'SAL [*causalis*, L.] pertaining to a cause.

CAU'SAL Propositions [with *Logicians*] are propositions containing two propositions joined together by a conjunction causal [because, or to the end that] as *blessed are the peace-makers, because they shall see God*.

CAUSA'LITY [in *Metaphysics*] is the action or power of a cause in producing its effects.

CAU'SALTY [with *Tin-miners*] the earth, a stony matter, which is separated from the tin ore in the stamping mill, &c. by washing before it is dry'd and goes to the crasing mill.

CAUSAM nobis significat, a writ that lies to the mayor of a town or city, who being formerly commanded by the king's writ to give the King's grantee possession of any lands or tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to shew cause, why he so delays the performance of the command.

CAUSA Matrimonii prelocuti, a writ lying where a woman gives lands to a man in fee-simple, to the intent he should marry her, and he refuses so to do in a reasonable time, the woman requiring him so to do, L.

CAU'SATIVE [*causativus*, L.] that expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSE [in *Term*] a trial or an action brought before a judge to be examined and disputed.

CAUSE [*causa*, L.] cause is that which produces an effect, or that by which a thing is. Causes are divided into four kinds.

Efficient CAUSE, is that which produces another cause; also an external Cause from which any thing derives its being or essence by a real action. There are of this several species.

A distant CAUSE, so is a grandfather in respect to his grandson.

An equivocal CAUSE, is that which is of a different kind and denomination from its effect; as God, with respect to his creatures.

An instrumental CAUSE, the instruments with which a piece of work is done.

An intellectual CAUSE, a man with respect to what he does with judgment.

A free CAUSE, such is a man who walks.

A natural CAUSE, the sun.

A necessary CAUSE, the fire that burns wood.

A proper CAUSE, as the sun of light: so also the sun giving light to a chamber, the window is but the conditional Cause, without which the Effect would not have been; *conditio sine qua non*.

The physical CAUSE, is that which produces a sensible corporeal Effect; as the sun is the Cause of heat; also the fire which burns a house.

The moral CAUSE, the man who sets it on fire; also that which produces a real Effect; but in things immaterial, as repentance is the Cause of forgiveness.

A total CAUSE, is that which produces the whole Effect, as God in creating *Adam*, because nothing concurred with him in it.

Partial CAUSE, is that which concurs with some other in producing the Effect, the father and mother of a child; because both the one and the other were necessarily concerned in the generation of it.

Accidental CAUSE, as the sun that kills a man by its heat, because he was ill disposed before.

Productive CAUSE, is the mother of her child.

A preserving CAUSE, as the nurse of her child.

An universal CAUSE, is that which by the extent of its power may produce all Effects, as a father in respect to his children, because they are like him in nature.

Universal CAUSE, the air that enters an organ, is so of the harmony of that organ.

A particular CAUSE, is that which can only produce a single Effect; or a certain kind of Effects.

The particular CAUSE of the harmony of an organ, is the disposition of each pipe, and he who plays.

These are all distinctions that some *Logicians* make of the efficient Cause.

The final CAUSE [among *Logicians*] is the end for which a thing is, or the motive which induced a man to act. This again is distinguished into principal ends and accessory ends. The principal ends are those that are principally regarded, and the accessory ends are considered only as over and above.

CAUSE [in *Metaphysics*] is an active principle influencing the thing caused.

Interval CAUSE, is that which partakes of the essence

of the thing caused; viz. *Matter* and *Form*.

External CAUSE, is that which has an outward influence, viz. *Efficient* and *Final*.

The material CAUSE [among *Logicians*] is that out of which things are formed; as silver is the matter of a silver cup.

The formal CAUSE [with *Logicians*] is that which makes a thing what it is, and distinguishes it from others; as a stool, a table, &c.

First CAUSE, that which acts by itself, and from its own proper force and virtue; as God is the first Cause.

Second CAUSES, are such as derive the power or faculty of acting from a first cause.

To CAUSE [*causari*, L.] to be the cause of, to effect.

CAU'SEY { [probably of *causie*, O. F. strewed with
CAU'SWAY } chalk or flint] a high way, a bank raised in marshy ground for foot passage.

CAUS'DICKS [*causidici*, L.] lawyers or pleaders of causes.

CAUSO'DES [*καυσωδης*, Gr.] a continual burning fever, L.

CAU'SON { [*καυσω* of *καίω*, Gr. to burn] a burning
CAU'SUS } fever, one attended with greater heat than other continued fevers, an intolerable thirst and other symptoms, which indicate an extraordinary accension of the blood.

CAU'STICK [*καυσικος*, Gr.] burning or corroding.

CAU'STICK Stone [with *Surgeons*] a composition of several ingredients for burning or eating holes in the part to which it is applied.

CAUSTICK Curve [in the higher *Geometry*] a curve formed by the concurrence or co-incidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from some other curve.

CAU'STICKNESS [of *causticus*, L. *caustique*, F. of *καυσικος* of *καίω*, Gr. to burn] caustick quality.

CAU'STICKS [in *Surgery*] things which burn the skin and flesh to an eschar; as burnt iron, brags, &c.

CAU'TELOUS [*cauteleux*, F. *cautus*, L.] wary, cautious, heedful.

CAUTERIZA'TION, an artificial burning made by a cautery.

To CAUTERIZE [*καυτηραζειν*, Gr.] to apply a cautery.

CAU'TERY [*καυτηριον* of *καίω*, Gr. to burn] a burning operation.

Actual CAU'TERY [so called because it has an actual power of burning any thing, and has an immediate operation] fire, or an instrument made of gold, silver, copper or iron heated in fire.

Potential CAU'TERY [so called, because it has a certain power of burning, &c. and produces the same effect but in a longer time] a Caustick-stone, or composition made of quick-lime, soap, calcined tartar, &c.

Silver CAU'TERY [so called, because made of silver, dissolved in three times the weight of spirit of nitre, and prepared according to Art] this is accounted the best sort of Cautery, and will continue for ever, if it be not exposed to the air, and is otherwise called the infernal stone.

CAU'TING Iron [with *Farriers*] an iron to burn or sear the parts of a horse which require burning.

CAU'TION, heed, wariness, heedfulness; also warning or notice before-hand, F. of L.

CAU'TIONARY [of *cautio*, L.] given as pledge or pawn, as cautionary towns.

CAUTIO'NE *admittenda*, a writ lying against a bishop, holding an excommunicate person in prison for contempt, notwithstanding that he offers sufficient caution or pledges to obey the commands and orders of the church for the future.

To CAU'TION [*cautionner*, F.] to give notice of, to advise.

CAU'TIOUS [*cautus*, L. *cauteleux*, F.] provident, heedful, wary, well advised.

CAU'TIOUSNESS [of *cautio*, L.] wariness, circumspectness.

CAW'KING Time [with *Falconers*] the treading time of hawks.

CAWK Stone, a kind of mineral, a-kin to the white milky mineral juices of lead mines.

CAYA [of *cax*, Sax.] a key or water-lock, *Old Law*.

CAYA'GIUM, a toll or duty paid for landing goods at some key or wharf.

CAY'MAN, a kind of crocodile.

CA'ZIMI [with *Astrologers*] the center of the sun. A planet is said to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 70 degrees distant from the body of the sun.

To CEASE [*cessare*, L.] to leave off or give over, to forbear or discontinue; to be at an end.

CEA'SLESS, without ceasing, *Milton*.

CE'CA [at *Corduba* in *Spain*] a religious house, from whence

whence the *Spaniards* have framed this proverb to go from *Coca to Meca*, i. e. to turn *Turk* or *Mahometan*.

CE'DAR [*cedrus*, L. of *κίδρεα*, Gr.] a large tree, ever green, delighting in cold and mountainous places, the wood is of a very bitter taste, and by reason of its bitterness is distasteful to worms, and is by that means almost incorruptible.

CE'DMATA [*κίματα*, Gr.] humours that fall into the joints, especially about the hips, L.

CE'DRATED [*cedratus*, L.] anointed with juice or oil of cedar-trees.

CE'DRELA'TE [*Κεδρελάτι*, Gr.] the large sort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir-tree, and yields rosin or pitch as that does.

CE'DRIA [*Κεδεία*, Gr.] the rosin or pitch that runs out of the great cedar.

CEDRI'NE [*cedrinus*, L.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

CE'DRIUM, the oil or liquor that issues out of the cedar-tree, with which the ancients used to anoint books and other things to preserve them from moths, worms and rottenness; the *Aegyptians* used it for the embalming of dead bodies.

CE'DROSTIS [*Κεδροστis*, Gr.] the white vine which grows in hedges, briony, L.

CE'DRUS, the cedar-tree, L.

CE'GINA [*Ajronomy*] a fixed star in the left shoulder of *Bootes*.

CEI'LING [with *Architects*] the upper part or roof of a lower room; or a lay or covering of plaster over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joists that bear the floor of an upper room, &c.

CE'LANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L. *χελιδόνα* of *χελιδόνες*, Gr. swallows] the herb otherwise called swallow-wort on account of a tradition that swallows make use of it as a medicine for the eye-sight.

CELARE'NT [with *Logicians*] a syllogism, whose second proposition is an universal affirmative, and the rest universal negatives.

CELA'STROS, the staff-tree, a plant.

CELA'TURE [*calatura*, L.] the art of engraving or cutting in metals.

CE'LEBRABLE [*celebrabilis*, L.] that may be or worthy to be performed with much solemnity.

CELE' [*κνήλη*, Gr.] a tumour or swelling in any part of the body, especially in the groin.

To **CE'LEBRATE** [*celebratum*, L.] to honour a person with praises, inscriptions, monuments or trophies; to keep an ordnance or festival.

CE'LEBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured; renowned famous; also solemnized.

CE'LEBRATEDNESS } [*celebritas*, L. *celebrité*, F.] fa-
CELEBRATENESS } mousness, renownedness.
CELE'BRIOUSNESS }

CELEBRATION, the act of celebrating, the doing a thing with solemnity and ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebris*, L. *celebre*, F.] famous, &c.

CELE'BILITY [*celebritas*, L.] famousness, publick repute; magnificence, pomp.

CELE'RITY [*celeritas*, L.] swiftness, expedition, speed.

CELERITY [in *Mathematicks*] an affection of motion; by which any moveable runs through a given space in a given time.

CELE'RRIMI descensus linea [with *Mathematicians*] is the curve of the swiftest descent of any natural body; or that curved or crooked line, in which an heavy body, descending by its own gravity or weight, would move from one given point to another, in the shortest space or time.

CE'LERY, an herb much used in winter sallies.

CELE'STIAL [*cælestis*, L.] heavenly, divine, excellent.

CELE'STIALNESS [of *cælestis*, L.] heavenliness.

CELESTI'NES, an order of monks founded by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards Pope by the name of *Celestin V*.

CE'LIAC Passion [of *κοιλία*, Gr. the belly] a kind of flux of the belly, wherein the food does not indeed pass perfectly crude, but half digested.

CE'LIBACY } [*cælibatus*, L.] the state or condition of
CE'LIBATE } unmarried persons, a single life.

CE'LIBATENESS } [of *cælibatus*, L. *celibat*, F.] bat-
CE'LIBATESHIP } chelorship.

CELI'COLI [i. e. *Heaven-worshippers*] certain vagabonds condemned in the rescripts of the Emperor *Honorius* amongst heathens and hereticks, A. D. 408.

CE'LLA [some derive it of *קלל* Heb. a prison, or where any thing is shut up] a cell, a privy chamber, a partition in a monastery, where a monk lies, &c. L.

CE'LLAR [*cellarium*, L.] an apartment in the lowest part of a building under ground.

CE'LLARAGE, cellar-room; also the rent to be paid for the use of a cellar.

CE'LLARIST [*cellarius*, L.] one who keeps a cellar or buttery; the butler in a religious house or monastery.

CELLS [with *Anatomists*] are little bags or bladders where fluids or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both in animals and vegetables.

CELLS [with *Botanists*] are the partitions or hollow places in the husks or pods of plants, in which the seed is contained.

CELLS, [*cella*, L.] the little divisions or apartments in honey-combs, where the young bees, &c. are distributed.

CE'LLULA, a little cell or buttery, L.

CE'LLULÆ adipose [*Anatomy*] the *loculi* or little cells wherein the fat of bodies that are in good habit is contained.

CELLULÆ intestini coli [with *Anatomists*] the cavities or hollow spaces in the gut *colon*, where the excrements lodge for some time, that they may cherish the neighbouring parts with their heat, and digest any crudities.

CELOTOMI'A [of *κλήη* a rupture and *τομή*, Gr. a cutting] the operation of the *Hernia*.

CE'LSA [a barbarous term of *Paracelsus*] a small collection of vagrant spirits that endeavour to make their exit by their continual motion at any part of the body.

CE'LSITUDE [*celstudo*, L.] height, highness, tallness.

CEME'NT [*cementum*, L.] a strong, cleaving sort of mortar or solder.

CEME'NT [commonly pronounced *Simmon*] a compound of pitch, brick-dust, plaster of *Paris*, &c. used by chacers, repairers and other artificers to be laid under their work to make it lie firm to receive impressions made by punches.

CEMENT [with *Chymists*] any lute or loam, by which vessels us'd in distillation are joined or cemented together.

CE'MENT Royal, a particular manner of purifying gold, by laying over it beds of hard paste made of a composition of one part of *Sal Armoniack*, and two of common salt, and four of potters earth or brick-dust, the whole being moisten'd well with urine.

CEMENT [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this character Z.

To **CEME'NT** [*cementare*, L.] to solder, to join, to fasten together; to fill with cement or *Simmon*.

CEMENTATION, a cementing or close joining with cement.

CEMENTATION [with *Chymists*] the purifying of gold made up into thin plates with layers of royal cement.

CE'NCHRIAS [*κένχρεον*, Gr. miller] a spreading inflammation, called shingles or wildfire, call'd *lenchrias* from its figure resembling the seed of Millet or Hirse, and is the same with *Herpes Miliaris*.

CENCHRITIS [*κένχρεας*, Gr.] a precious stone, all speckled as it were with millet-seeds.

CE'NCHROS [*κένχρεον*, Gr.] Millet or Hirse, a small grain.

CE'NDULÆ [in *Old Lat. Rec.*] Shendles or Shingles, small pieces of wood to cover the roof of an house, instead of tiles.

CENANGI'A [*κεναγγία*, of *κενόω* to empty and *ἀγγίον* a vessel, Gr.] an evacuation of vessels by opening a vein; & letting blood.

CENELLÆ [*Old Latw*] acorns.

CENOBITE. See *Cenobite*.

CENOSIS [*κένωσις*, Gr.] an emptying or voiding.

CENOSIS [in *Medicine*] a discharging of humours out of the whole or some part of the body.

CE'NOTAPH } [*κενοτάφιον*, Gr.] an empty tomb, see

CENOTA'PHIUM } up in honour of the dead; especially when the body is buried in another country.

CENSA'RIA [*Old Rec.*] a farm or house let *ad censum*, i. e. at a standing rent.

CENSA'RII [in *Doomsday Book*] such persons as may be assessed or taxed.

To **CENS'E** [*q. d.* to incense, *incendere*, L. to burn] to perfume with incense.

CE'NSER [*q. d.* incenser] a perfuming-pan, a vessel to burn incense in.

CE'NSOR [*censur*, F.] a master of discipline, a judge or reformer of manners, L.

CENSOR, a magistrate among the *Romans*, who valu'd and tax'd men's estates, L.

CENSO'RIOUS [*censorius*, L.] apt to censure, find fault with or reprove; critical, nice.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS [of *censorius*, L.] aptness to censure.

CENSURABLE, liable to be censured.

CENSURABLENESS, liableness to be censured.

CENSURAL, pertaining to assessments or valuation.

CENSURAL Book, a register of taxations.

CENSURE [*censura*, L.] reproof, correction made by a superior; also criticism, judgment, whereby any book or other thing is condemned.

To **CENSURE** [*censurer*, F.] to criticize or judge, to find fault with.

CENSURE [in some manors in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*] a custom whereby all the Resiants above the age of 16 are required to swear fealty to the Lord, to pay two pence per Poll and one penny per annum.

CENT [abbreviation of *centum*, L. an hundred] as *Money lent at 5 per Cent*, i. e. 5 pounds for the use of 100.

CENTAUR [with *Astron.*] a southern constellation represented on a globe in that form, and consisting of 40 stars.

CENTAURS [*κενταύροι* *την αὐγαν*, because *Ixion* begot them on a cloud; or, as others say, of *κεντέιν* to prick or push, and *αὐξ* an ox] monsters, half men and half horses, which, according to the poets, were the sons of *Ixion* or the night.

Pliny affirms, that he saw one of those monsters embalm'd at *Rome*, and *Plutarch* avers the same in his feast of the 7 Sages; but *Palaphatus* is of opinion the fable was invented upon this, that when *Ixion* reigned in *Theffaly*, a herd of bulls on mount *Pelios* ran mad, and render'd all the rest of the mountain inaccessible; the bulls also coming down on the cultivated lands, shook down the trees and fruit, and were very injurious to the labouring beasts. Upon which, *Ixion* issued out a proclamation, that he would give a great reward to any one that should rid the place of these bulls. Upon which, certain young men dwelling at the foot of the mountain in a village called *Nephele*, contrived to teach horses. For before that time riding upon horses was unknown, and they were only used in chariots, &c. These young men mounting the horses, rode up towards the bulls, and making an incursion into the middle of the herd, wounded them with darts, and when the bulls ran at them they fled from them, for the horses were too swift for the bulls. And when the bulls made a stand, they turn'd back and attack'd them again, and by this means kill'd them; and thence they were called Centaurs, because they attacked the bulls with sharp-pointed instruments. Upon this, these Centaurs having received their money of *Ixion* for the exploit they had done, and so becoming wealthy, they grew arrogant, boasting and contumelious, and committed many disorders. *Palaphatus*.

CENTAURY [*Centauria*, L.] an herb of great virtue for the spleen or liver, L.

CENTE'NAR } a foreign weight of 100, 112, 125, 128,

CENTAR } 132, 140 pound weight.

CENTENARIOUS [*centenarius*, L.] belonging to 100 years.

CENTENARY [*centenarius*, L.] of or pertaining to an hundred.

CENTESM, in the decimal divisions of degrees, feet, &c. is the hundredth part of an integer.

CENTICIPITOUS [*centiceps* of *centum* and *caput*, L.]

CENTI'FIDOUS [*centifidus*, L.] divided into 100 parts or ways.

CENTIFO'LIUS [*centifolius*, L.] having or producing 100 leaves.

CENTINODY [*centinodia*, i. e. hundred knots] an herb.

CENTIPEDE [*centipes*, L.] a worm, &c. having 100 or many feet.

CENTNAR [at *Lubeck*] is 8 lispounds, and a lispound is 28 pound.

CENTO, a patch'd garment made up of divers shreds, L.

CENTO, a poem compos'd of several pieces pick'd up and down out of the works of other persons.

CENTONA'LIS [with *Botanists*] wild-rue, L.

CENTONA'RII [among the *Romans*] were officers, whose business was to provide tents and other warlike furniture, called *Centones*; or else officers whose business it was to quench the fires that the enemies engines had kindled in the camp.

CENTRAL [*centralis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or seated in the center or middle.

CENTRAL Fire [with *Chymists*] that fire which they imagine to be in the center of the earth, the fumes and vapours of which make the metals and minerals, and ripens and brings them to perfection.

CENTRAL Rule, a rule invented by *Sir Thomas Baker*, to find the center of a circle, design'd to cut the parabola in as many points as an equation to be constructed has real roots.

CENTRA'TION [with *Paracelsians*] the principal root or foundation of any thing; as God is the center of the universe; the brain the center of the spirits, and the heart the center of life.

CENTRE [*centrum*, L.] the middle point of any thing; especially of a circle or sphere from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal.

CENTRE of a Sphere, is a point from which all the lines drawn to the surface are equal.

CENTRE of a Deal, is that point where the axis of the world intersects the plane of the deal; and so in those dials that have centres, it is that point, wherein all the hour lines meet. If the deal plane be parallel to the axis of the earth, it will have no centre at all; but all the hour lines will be parallel to the stile and to one another.

CENTER of a Conick Section, is the point where all the diameters concur.

CENTRE of the Equant [Old *Astron.*] is a point in the line of the *Aphelion*, being so far distant from the centre of the *Eccentrick* towards the *Aphelion*, as the sun is from the centre of the *Eccentrick* towards the *Perihelion*.

CENTRE of an Ellipsis } [*Geometry*] a point in that fi-

CENTRE of an Oval } gure, where the two diameters, called the *Transverse* and the *Conjugate*, intersect mutually one another.

CENTRE of an Hyperbola, is a point in the middle of the *Transverse Axis*, which is without the figure, and common to the opposite section.

CENTRE common of the gravity of two bodies [*Geometry*] is a point in a right line which joins their centres together, and so placed in that line, that their distances from it shall be reciprocally as the weight of those bodies is. And if another body shall be set in the same right line, so that its distance from any point in it be reciprocally as the weight of both the former bodies taken together, that point will be the common centre of gravity of all three, &c.

CENTRE of Oscillation, the centre of the swing of a pendulum; so that if the pin of the pendulum, fastened above, be taken for the center of the circle, whose circumference divides the ball or bob into two equal parts, the middle point of the arch, so dividing the ball, is the *Centre of Oscillation*.

CENTRE [with *Masons*] a wooden mould to turn an arch.

CENTRE of the Body, the heart, from which, as from the middle point, the blood continually circulates round all the other parts.

CENTRE of magnitude of a Body [with *Geomet.*] a point about which a body being fasten'd, is as equally as possible from its extremities or ends.

CENTRE of Gravity [in *Mechanicks*] a point on which a body being suspended or hung up from it, all its parts will be in an equal ballance one to the other.

CENTRE of heavy Bodies, in our globe is the same as the centre of the earth, towards which all such bodies naturally endeavour to descend.

CENTRE of a regular Polygon, &c. is the same with the center of a circle or sphere drawn within such a body, so as to touch all its sides.

CENTRE of a Parallelogram, the point wherein its diagonals intersect.

CENTRE of a Bastion, a point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, whence the capital line commences.

CENTRE of a Battalion, the middle of a battalion, where there is usually a square space left.

CENTRE of Attraction [in the *New Astronomy*] that point to which the revolving planet or comet is attracted or impelled by the force or impetus of gravity.

CENTRE of Percussion [with *Philosophers*] is that point of a body in motion, wherein all the forces of that body are considered as united in one.

CENTRE of a Curve of the highest kind, is the point where two diameters concur.

To **CENTRE**, to meet as it were in a point.

CENTRE-FISH, a kind of sea-fish.

CENTRIFUGAL Force [with *Mathematicians*] is the endeavour of any thing to fly off from the center in the tangent. For all moving bodies endeavour after a rectilinear motion, because that is the easiest, shortest and most simple. And if ever they move in any curve, there must be something that draws them from their rectilinear motion, and detains them in the orbit, whenever the centripetal force ceases, the moving body would strait go off in a tangent to the curve in that very point, and so would get still farther from the center or focus of the motion.

CENTRIPE'TAL Force [with *Philosophers*] is that force by which any body, moving round another, is drawn down

or tends towards the centre of its orbit; and is much the same with gravity.

CENTROBA'RIAL, of or pertaining to the center of gravity.

CENTROBA'RIC Method [in *Mechanicks*] a certain method of determining the quantity of a Surface or Solid by means of the centre of gravity of it.

CENTROPHAGI'A [with *Botanists*] penny-royal, *L.*

CENTRO'SE [centrosus, *L.*] full of knots and knurs.

CE'NTRUM, a center, *L.*

CE'NTRUM [with *Botanists*] the herb Clary, *I.*

CENTRUM Phonicum [in *Acousticks*] is the place where the speaker stands in polysyllabical echoes.

CE'NTRUM Phonicumpticum, is the place or object that returns the voice in an echo.

CENTRUM tendinosum [with *Anatomists*] a point or centre, wherein the tails of the muscles of the diaphragm meet; this centre is perforated towards the right side for the *Vena cava*, and towards the left backwards the fleshy part of it gives way to the *gula*. Between it and its two inferior processes the descending trunk of the great artery, thoracic duct and *vena Azygos* do pass.

CE'NTRY [probably contracted of *Sanctuary*] a sentinel or private soldier, posted so as to prevent being surpriz'd by an enemy.

CENTRY [with *Architects*] a mold for an arch.

CE'NTRY-Box, a wooden hutch, to screen a sentinel from the injuries of the weather.

CE'NTUM, an hundred, *L.*

CENTUMGE'MINUS [centumgeminus, *L.*] an hundred-fold.

CENTU'MVIRI [among the *Romans*] a court of 100 judges, they were at their first institution 105 in number, and this number was afterwards augmented to 180; but yet always retained the same name.

CENTU'MVIRAL, of or pertaining to the centumvirate.

CENTUNCULA'RIS [with *Botanists*] the herb cud-

CENTU'NCULUS } weed, chaff-weed, periwinkle or cotton-weed, *L.*

CENTU'PLE [centuplex] an hundred-fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE [centuplicatum of centum and plico, *L.* to fold] to fold or double an hundred-fold.

CENTU'RICE [among the *Roman* people] certain parties consisting each of 100 men. Thus divided by *Servius Tullius* the sixth King of *Rome*, who divided the people into six classes. The first class had 30 centuries, and they were the richest of all; the second, third and fourth consisted each of 20 centuries, and the sixth class was counted but one century, and comprehended all the meaner sort of people.

To CENTU'Riate [centuriatum, *L.*] to divide into hundreds, or distribute into bands.

CENTURIA'TORS [of centuria, *L.*] four Protestant divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided the church-history into centuries of years.

CENTU'RION [centurio, *L.*] a commander or captain over 100 soldiers.

CE'NTURY [centuria, *L.*] an age containing 100 years; a band of 100 foot soldiers.

CE'PA [with *Botanists*] an onion, *L.*

CE'PE [with *Botanists*] an onion, *L.*

CEPÆ'A [Κηπάια, *Gr.*] sea-purslain or brook-lime, *L.*

CEPHALIA [κεφαλαία, *Gr.*] an obstinate head-ach, *L.*

CEPHALA'LGICA [κεφαλαλγικά, *Gr.*] medicines good for the head-ach.

CE'PHALALGY [cephalgia, of κεφαλαλγία of κεφαλή the head and ἄλγος pain, *Gr.*] any pain in the head; but some appropriate it chiefly to a fresh head-ach; one that proceeds from intemperance or an ill disposition of the parts.

CEPHALA'RTICKS [of κεφαλή the head, and καθαρτικὸς purging] medicines which purge the head.

CEPHA'LICA [with *Anatomists*] the cephalick vein, is the outermost vein that creeps along the arm, between the skin and the muscles, it is called the *Cephalick Vein* from κεφαλή, *Gr.* a head, because the ancients used to open it rather than any other for diseases of the head; but since the discovery of the circulation of the blood, it is accounted equal, whether the blood be taken from the *Cephalica*, *Medianā* or *Basilica*, *L.*

CE'PHALICK Line [in *Chiromancy*] the line of the head or brain.

CE'PHALICK Medicines [with *Surgeons*] medicines apply'd to fractures of the head.

CE'PHALICKS, medicines good for distempers in the head.

CE'PHALOIDS [in *Botany*] a term by some who ascribe

virtues to plants from their signatures, apply'd to those plants which bear any resemblance to a head, as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, &c.

CE'PHALOMANCY [cephalomantia, *L.* of κεφαλομαντεία, *Gr.* of κεφαλή the head and μαντεία divination] a divination by the head of an ass, which they broiled on the coals, and after having muttered a few prayers, they repeated the persons names or the crime, in case only one was suspected, at which if the jaws made any motion and the teeth chattered against one another, they thought the person that had done the ill deed sufficiently discovered.

CE'PHALON [with *Botanists*] the Date-tree, *L.*

CE'PHALOPHARY'NGÆI [with *Anatomists*] are the first pair of muscles of the upper part of the gullet; they proceed from beside the head and neck, and are more liberally bestow'd upon the coat of the gullet, *L.*

CE'PHALOPHARY'NGÆUM [with *Anatomists*] is a muscle arising from that part, where the head joins to the first vertebra of the neck, from whence it descends down and spreads with a large plexus or fold of fibres about the *Pharynx*, and seems to make its membrane, *Gr.*

CEPHALOPO'NY [of κεφαλή and πόνος pain, *Gr.*] a pain or heaviness in the head.

CEPI corpus [Law term] a return made by the sheriff that upon an exigent, or other process, he has taken the body of the party sued.

CEPIONIDES, certain precious stones as clear as crystal, in which a person may see his face.

CEPI'TES, a precious stone of the agate kind.

CERACHA'TES [κεραχάτης, *Gr.*] an agate-stone of a wax-colour.

CERAMI'TES [κεραμίτης, *Gr.*] a precious stone of the colour of a tile.

CERA'SUM [κεράσιον, *Gr.*] a cherry, *L.*

CE'RASUS [κέρασος, *Gr.*] a cherry-tree.

CERATACHA'TES [of κέρας an horn, and ἀχάτης an agate, *Gr.*] a sort of agate stone, the veins of which resemble the shape of an horn.

CERATAMA'LGAMA [of κηρός wax and amalgama] a mollifying composition made of wax and other ingredients.

CE'RATE [ceratum, *L.*] an external medicine of a middle composition, between an ointment and a plaster, a cere-cloth.

CERA'TED [ceratus, *L.*] covered with wax.

CERA'TIAS [κερατίας, *Gr.*] the plant Capers.

CERATINE [ceratinus, *L.* of κέρας, *Gr.* a horn] horned, cornuted; also sophistical.

CERATINE Arguments [with *Logicians*] sophistical, subtle or intricate arguments, as *what a man has not lost he has; but he has not lost horns, ergo he has horns.*

CERA'TION [with *Chymists*] the rendering of a substance fit to be melted or dissolved.

CERATITES [with *Botanists*] the horned Poppy.

CERATOIDES tunica [with *Anatomists*] the horny coat of the eye.

CERATOGLO'SSUM [of κέρας an horn and γλῶσσα the tongue, *Gr.*] the proper pair of muscles which belong to the tongue, proceeding from the horns of the bone call'd *Hyoides*, and are join'd to the sides of the tongue.

CERA'TIUM [with *Botanists*] the tree *Caract* or *Carob*, or the Fruit of it, *L.*

CERATONI'A [with *Botanists*] the Carob-tree, or Bean-tree, *L.*

CERA'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a cerate or cere-cloth.

CERA'TURE [ceratura, *L.*] a dressing.

CERAU'NIAS [κεραύνιον, *Gr.*] the thunder-stone.

CERAU'NIUM [κεραύνιον, *Gr.*] a kind of puff or must-room, so call'd, because it grows plentifully after thunder, *L.*

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS [of κεραυνός thunder, and χρυσός *Gr.* gold] a sort of chymical powder.

CE'RBERUS. The poets tell us that *Cerberus* was a dog that had three heads. It is plain, that he was of the city called *Tricarenus*, as well as *Geryon*. They also tell us, that *Hercules* dragged this dog out of hell. *Geryon* had great dogs to keep his cattle, one of which was *Cerberus*, the other *Orus*. *Hercules* had slain *Orus* in the city of *Tricaria*, [i. e. three heads] before he drove away the oxen. One *Molossus*, a *Mycenean*, would have begg'd this of *Eurybatus*; but he refusing to let him have him, he prevails upon the herdsmen; they shut up the dog in a cave in *Laconica* near *Tarnarus*, and put to him some bitches in order for a breed. *Eurybatus* sends *Hercules* to find out this dog, and he having wander'd over all *Peloponnese*, at last found out the cave, where the dog was hid, and going down into the cave, brought out the dog; and thence they gave it out, that *Hercules*

Hercules went down into hell through the cave, and brought the dog from thence. *Palaphatus*.



CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Cercele*, is a cross which opening at the end turns round both ways, like a ram's horn, as in the figure annexed.

CE'RCHNOS [with *Physicians*] a roughness in the throat, when it feels as if there were berries sticking in it, and occasions a little dry cough, *L*.

CE'RCIS [with *Anatomists*] the second bone of the elbow, otherwise call'd *Radius*, and both from its shape resembling a weaver's shuttle, or the spoke of a wheel.

CE'RCOSIS [of *κέρκος*, Gr. a tail] a piece of flesh growing out of the mouth of the womb.

CEREA [of *κέρας*, Gr. a horn resembling a tail] a sort of itching scab, the same as *Achor*; also the horns of the womb in brutes, in which the *Fœtus*, or young, is usually formed.

CE'REAL [*cerealis*, *L.*] pertaining to *Ceres*, or bread-corn; to sustenance, or food.

CEREA'LIA, solemn feasts to *Ceres*. In the festival of *Ceres*, her worshippers ran up and down with lighted torches in their hands, because that she is related to have ran about the world in this manner to seek for her daughter *Proserpina*.

The inhabitants of *Eleusis* in *Greece* appointed this ceremony, which was to be acted only by women, who in the temple of *Ceres* acted a thousand shameful pranks: and because *Ceres* did not reveal her secrets, nor discover her design, until she heard of the welfare of her daughter, it was not lawful to declare what was acted in her temple during the festival.

CEREBE'LLUM [*Anat.*] the lesser brain, or the hinder-part of the brain, which consists (as the brain itself does) of an ash-coloured, barky substance, and a white marrowy one; wherein the animal spirits are supposed to be generated, which perform involuntary or mere natural actions.

CE'REBRATED [*cerebratus*, *L.*] having his brains beat out.

CEREBRO'SE [*cerebrofus*, *L.*] brain-sick, mad-brained, wilful, stubborn.

CEREBRO'SITY, brain-sickness.

CE'REBRUM [with *Anatom.*] the brain properly so called, which takes up the fore-part of the cavity of the skull, and is divided by the skin called *Meninges*, into right and left parts. The substance of it is of a peculiar sort to itself, and is wrought with many turnings and windings, in which those animal spirits are supposed to be generated, on which voluntary actions do chiefly depend. This is the seat of imagination, judgment, memory and reminiscence, and sleep is also there managed.

CE'REBRUM Jovis [with *Chymists*] burnt tartar, *L*.

CEREA'CTION, a making of wax, *L*.

CEREO'LIIUM [with *Botanists*] the high chervil, *L*.

CERELÆ'UM [of *cera* wax, and *oleum* oil, *L.*] an ointment made of wax and oil.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, *L.*] pertaining to, or consisting of ceremonies.

CEREMONIALNESS [of *ceremonialis*, *L.* *ceremoniel*, *F.*] the being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremoniosus*, *L.*] full of, or fond of ceremonies.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS [of *ceremonieux*, *F.*] fulness or fondness of ceremonies.

CE'REMONY [*ceremonie*, *F.* *ceremonia*, *L.*] the outward part of religion or worship, a sacred rite or ordinance.

CERES, according to the poets, was the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, whose daughter *Pluto* having stolen, she, desirous to find her, lighted two torches at *Mount Ætna*, resolving to seek her night and day throughout all the earth.

Ovid says, that *Ceres* was the first that tilled the ground, and furnished mankind with corn for food, and by laws taught them justice, and the manner of living in society, which before they were strangers to.

Ceres and *Vesta*. They seem to be no other than the earth itself; for the ancients call'd her *Ἑστία*, i. e. *Vesta*, *διὰ τὸ ἑστῆναι*, i. e. because it stands; or because the universal world leans and bears upon it, as on a certain foundation.

And in as much as she is said to produce corn, she very properly bears a garland, heavy with ears of corn.

Triptolemus, of *Eleusina*, is storied to have sown bread-corn all over the orb of the earth, at the time he was carried in *Ceres's* chariot, which was drawn by flying dragons: for this man was the first of the ancients that took a survey of all things; and God having endowed him with a large share of knowledge, he came at last to understand how barley was to be managed, how separated from the chaff and to be beaten or ground.

Eleusis was a place where the use of barley was first found out, and *Ceres* taking her name from the place, was called *Eleusina*.

Pluto is said to have stolen away *Proserpina*, the daughter of *Ceres*. The foundation of this fiction is, that the seeds of bread-corn are for some time hid in the earth. In the spring time they sacrifice to her a turf and the grass, with much mirth and rejoicing, seeing all things to grow green, and to afford great hopes of fertility. Hence *Pluto*, i. e. *Riches*, is supposed to be the son of *Ceres*.

And they very properly offer to *Ceres* sows with pig, on account of the fertility of the earth, the easy conception and perfect maturity.

CE'RIGON, a wild creature in *America*, having a skin under the belly like a sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERI'LLA [with *Printers*] a mark set under the letter *c*, in *French* or *Spanish* (ç) to denote it be pronounced as an *s*.

CERI'NTHIANS, antient *Hereticks*, who took their name from *Cerintus*, who was cotemporary with *St. John*.

CE'RINTHE [*κηρίνη* of *κηρός*, Gr. wax.] an honeysuckle that has the taste of honey and wax, *L*.

CERNU'LIA, a festival of *Bacchus*, in which they danced on one foot upon blown bladders, that by falling down they might cause laughter, *L*.

CERO'GRAPHY [*cerographia*, *L.* of *κηρογραφία*, Gr.] a painting or writing in wax.

CE'ROMA [*κηρόμα*, Gr.] a composition of oil and wax, with which wrestlers anciently anointed their bodies, to make their limbs more sleek, pliable and fit for exercise, *L*.

CE'ROMANCY [*ceromantia*, *L.* *κηρομαντεία* of *κήρ* wax, and *μαντεία* divination] divination by wax. The manner was thus; they melted wax over a vessel of water, letting it drop within three definite spaces, and observed the figure, situation, distance and concretion of the drops.

CEROMA'TICK [*ceromaticus*, *L.*] anointed with *Ceroma*.

CERO'STROTUM [*κηρόστροτον*, Gr.] a kind of inlaying, when many pieces of horn, ivory, timber, &c. of divers colours, are inlaid in cabinets, Chess-boards, &c.

CERO'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a plaster made mostly with wax, a cerecloth, *L*.

CERT Money [*p. pro certo leta*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the court-leet] a common fine paid yearly by the inhabitants of several manors to their lords.

CE'RTAIN [*certus*, *L.*] sure, undoubted; also confident or assured; also fixed or settled; regular.

CE'RTAINNESS } [*certitudo*, *L.*] full assurance, sure-
CE'RTAINTY } ness.

CERTA'TION, debate, striving, contention, *L*.

CERTIFICA'NDO de recognitione, &c. a writ directed to the mayor of the staple, &c. requiring him to certify the chancellor of a statute of the staple taken before him, between such and such, in the case where the party himself detains and refuses to bring it.

CERTIFICATE [*certificat*, *F.*] a testimony given in writing of the truth of a thing.

CERTIFICA'TION of Assize, or Novel Disseisin, a writ granted for the re-examining of a matter passed by assize before any justices.

TO CERTIFY [*certificare*, *L.*] to ascertain, declare for certain, or assure; also to acquaint with a thing.

CERTIORA'RI, a writ issuing out of *Chancery* to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cause depending there, upon complaint made by bill, that the party who seeks the same writ hath hard usage in the said Court.

CE'RTITUDE [*certitudo*, *L.*] is properly a quality of the judgment of the mind, importing an adhesion of the mind to the proposition we affirm; or the Strength wherewith we adhere to it.

CERTITUDE Metaphysical, is that which arises from a metaphysical evidence; such an one as a geometrician has of the truth of this proposition, that the 3 angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones.

CERTITUDE Moral, is such a certitude as is founded on moral evidence, such as that a criminal has, who hears his sentence read.

CERTITUDE Physical, is that which arises from physical evidence, such as a person that has fire on his hand, when he feels it burn, or sees it blaze.

CE'RVELAS } [in *Cookery*] is a large sort of sausage,
CE'RVELAT } eaten cold, or in slices.

CE'RVICA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the herb Throatwort, *L*.

CE'RVICAL, belonging to the neck.

CERVICAL Vessels [in *Anat.*] are the arteries and veins which pass thro' the vertebræ and muscles of the neck up to the skull.

CE'RVIX [with *Anatomists*] the hinder-part of the neck.

CE'RUMEN, the wax or excrescence of the ear, *L.*

CE'RURA, a mound or fence, *Old Law.*

CE'RUSS [*cerussa*, *L.*] a preparation of lead with vinegar, commonly call'd white lead.

To **CESS** [of *cessum*, sup. of *cessere*, *L.*] to assess or tax.

A **CESS** [*cessus*, *L.*] a tax.

CESSA'TION, a leaving or giving over; a leaving off, *F. of L.*

CESSATION [of *Arms*] is when a governor of a place besieged, finding himself reduced to the last extremity, so that he must either surrender, or himself, garrison, and inhabitants would be sacrificed, or at least lie at the mercy of the enemy, erects a white flag on the breach, or beats a *Chamade* for a capitulation, at which both parties cease firing, and all other acts of hostility cease, till the proposals made are heard, and either agreed to or rejected.

A **CESSA'VIT**, a writ lying against one who has neglected to perform such service, or to pay such rent as he is bound to by his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained.

CESSE } [*Law Term*] an exacting provisions at a certain rate for the family of a deputy or soldiers of a garrison.

CESSIB'ILITY, a liableness or aptness to cease.

CE'SSION, a giving up, resigning or yielding.

CESSION [in *Law*] is an act whereby a person surrenders up, and transmits to another person a right which belonged to himself.

CESSION [in the *Ecclesiastical Law*] is when an ecclesiastick takes a benefice without a dispensation, or otherwise unqualified, in which case the benefice is said to become void by cession.

CESSION [in the *Civil Law*] a voluntary and legal surrender of his effects to his creditors, to avoid an imprisonment.

CE'SSMENT, an assessment, a tax.

CE'SSIONARY Bankrupt [*Law Term*] one who has yielded up his estate to be divided among his creditors.

CE'SSOR, a censor or imposer of taxes.

CESSOR [in a *Legal Sense*] one who ceases or neglects too long to perform his duty, that by ceasing he is become liable to a suit, and may have the writ *Cessavit* brought against him.

CE'SSURE [in *Law*] a giving over, or giving up.

CE'STRON [*κίστρον*, *Gr.*] the herb Betony, *L.*

CE'STUI qui trust [*Com. Law*] one who has a trust in lands or tenements committed to him for the benefit of another.

CE'STUI qui vie [in *Com. Law*] one for whose life any land or tenement is granted.

CESTUI qui use [*Com. Law*] he to the use of whom another Person is infeoffed in, or admitted to, the possession of any lands or tenements.

CE'STUS [*κίςος*, *Gr.*] a marriage-girdle, that of old times the bride used to wear, and the bridegroom unloosed on the wedding-night; also a leathern gauntlet garnished with lead, used by combatants, or in the exercises of the *Athlete*; also the girdle of *Venus* and *Juno*, according to the poets.

CETA'CEOUS [*cetaceus*, *L.*] of or belonging to a whale, or of the whale kind.

CE'TUS [with *Astronomers*] a southern constellation, consisting of 23 stars.

CEVADO, or *Cobit* [of *India*] the shorter for silk and and linnen 27 inches *English*.

CEVADO lesser [of *Agra Delli*] contains 32 inches.

CEVADO lesser [at *Cambaia*] 35 inches.

CEVADO lesser [at *Surate*] 35 inches.

CH have a particular sound in *English* words, as *Arch*, *March*, *Rich*, *Roch*, *Tench*, *Perch*, *Ditch*, *Dutch*, *Change*, *Charge*, &c.

CH, in some words of a *Greek* derivation, is sounded as before, as *Archbishop*, *Architecture*, &c. In some others it is sounded like *K*, as *Archangel*, &c.

CH, in words of a *Hebrew* derivation, is most commonly sounded as *K*, as *Cham*, *Rachab*, *Michael*, *Nebuchadnezzar*; but in some it is sounded as in *English*, as *Chittim*, *Rachel*, &c.

CHACE, the gutter of a cross-bow.

A good **CHACE** [*Sea Term*] a ship is said to have a good chace, when she is built so forward on or a stern, as to carry many guns, to shoot right forward or backward.

Foot in CHACE [*Sea Term*] to lie with a ship's fore-foot in the chace, is to sail the nearest course to meet her, and to cross her in her way.

To **CHACE** [*chasse*, *F.*] to follow; to hunt, to give chase to.

A **CHACE** [*chasse*, *F.*] a station for the wild beasts in a forest, larger than a park, which yet may be possess'd by a subject, which a forest cannot.

CHACE [with *Gunners*] is the whole bore or length of a piece of ordinance on the inside.

To **give CHACE to a Ship** [*Sea Term*] is to follow, pursue, or fetch her up.

CHACE Guns } those guns which lie either in the head or stern of a ship, the one of use when she is pursued, and the other when she pursues.

To **CHACK** [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse that beats upon the hand, when his head is not steady; but he tosses up his nose, and shakes it all of a sudden, to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

CHACKSHIRES } [among the *Turks*] a kind of breeches that reach from the waist down to the heels.

CHACONDE } [of *ciaccona*, *Ital.*] a sort of dance in the air of a saraband borrowed from the *Moors*.

CHAD, a fish called a shad.

CHÆREPHY'LLUM [*χαίροφυλλον*, *Gr.*] the herb chervil or sweet cicely.

To **CHAFE** [of *chauffer*, *F.* and that probably of *calfacere*, *L.*] to make hot with rubbing, to rub with one's hand; also to grow hot or angry; also to gall, fume or fret.

To **CHAFE** [among *Mariners*] a rope is said to chafe, when it galls or frets by rubbing against any rough or hard thing; as *the cable is chafed in the bawse*, signifies it is fretted, or begins to wear out there.

CHAFE Wax, an officer in the court of Chancery, who prepares the wax for the sealing of writs, and other instruments to be sent out.

CHA'FER, an insect, a kind of beetle.

CHA'FERY [of an *Iron-mill*] a sort of forge, where the iron is wrought into compleat bars and brought to perfection.

CHAFF [*ceay*, *Sax*] the refuse of winnowed corn.

CHAFF-WEED, a sort of herb.

CHA'FFERS [*Old Law*] wares or merchandises.

To **CHAFFER** [probably of *kaufte*, *Teut.*] to buy and sell, trade or traffick.

CHA'FFERN [*eschaufferre*, *F.*] a vessel for heating water in.

CHA'FFINCH, a bird so named for delighting to eat chaff.

CHA'FING Dish [of *échauffer*, *F.* to warm or heat] an utensil for warming mear, &c.

CHAGRIN, commonly called Shaggreen, a sort of grain-ed leather chiefly used for the covers of pocket-books, letter-cases, &c.

CHAGRIN, trouble, vexation, grief, melancholy, sadness, sorrow, a being out of humour, *F.*

To **CHAGRIN a Person** [*chagriner*, *F.*] to vex, to put out of humour; also to trouble, to grieve.

CHAIN [*chaîne*, *F.* and that of *catena*, *L.*] links of iron, &c. for various uses.

CHAINS [in a *Figurative sense*] signify bonds, bondage or slavery.

CHAINS of a Ship, are strong iron plates bolted into the sides of a ship, by the timbers called *Chain-wales*, to which the shrowds are fastened.

CHAIN Pumps [in a *Ship*] a sort of pumps made of chains of buris or sponges going in a wheel.

CHAIN-Wales of a Ship, broad timbers jutting out of its sides, serving to spread the shrowds, that they may the better support the masts.

CHAIR [*chaire*, *F.* probably from *cathedra*, *L.*] a seat with a back; also a sort of open chaise; also a sedan.

CHAIRMAN, a carrier of a sedan; also the president of a committee, society, club, &c.

CHAISE [*chaise*, *F.*] a sort of light, open chariot, drawn usually by one horse.

CHALA'STICKS [*χαλαστικά*, *Gr.*] such medicines which by their temperate heat comfort and strengthen the parts they are apply'd to.

CHALAZA [*χάλαζα*, *Gr* hail] the treadle of an egg, which are something longish bodies more concrete than the white, knotty; have some sort of light, as hail, whence they take their name; because the *Chalazæ* (for there are two of them) consist as it were of so many hail-stones, separated from one another by that white. Every egg (as has been said) has two of them, one in the acute, and the other in the obtuse end; one of them is bigger than the other, and further from the yolk; the other is less, and extends itself from the yolk towards the acute end of the

the egg; the greater is composed of 2 or 3 knots, like so many hail stones, which are moderately distant from each other, the less in order to succeed the greater.

CHALAZA } [of χαλαζα, Gr.] a little swelling in the
CHALAZION } eye-lids like a hail-stone.

CHALAZOPHY'LACES [of χαλαζα hail, and φυλάσσω to preserve, Gr.] certain priests among the *Grecians*, who pretended to divert hail and tempests, by sacrificing a lamb or a chicken; or if they had not these, by cutting their finger, and appeasing the anger of the gods by their blood.

CHA'LBOT } [in *Heraldry*] a kind of fish called a mil-

CHA'BOT } ler's thumb or bull-head.

CHALCEDO'NICUS, *a, um*, [with *Botanick* writers] from or of *Constantinople*.

CHA'LCEDONY [Chalcedo, L. of χαλκεδών, Gr.] a sort of agate or onyx-stone.

CHA'LCANTHUM [χαλκανθός of χαλκός copper or vitriol, and άνθος the flower] vitriol or copperas.

CHALCANTHUM *rufefactum* [with *Chymists*] vitriol calcined to a redness.

CHALCITES [χαλκίτης, Gr.] a precious stone of the colour of brass.

CHALCITIS [χαλκίτης, Gr.] brass, or the stone out of which brass is tried; also red vitriol.

CHALC'DICK [with *ancient Architects*] a large stately hall belonging to a court of justice.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκός brass, and γραφείς an engraver] an engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [χαλκογραφία, Gr.] engraving in brass.

CHA'LDERN } a quantity of coals containing 36 bushels

CHA'LDRON } heaped measure; also the entrails of a calf.

CHALCOLI'BANUM [Χαλκολίβανον, Gr.] a sort of fine brass, L.

CHALEPE'NSIS, *e* [with *Botanick* writers] growing about *Aleppo*.

CHALCO'PHONUS [χαλκόφωνος, Gr.] a black stone that sounds like brass.

CHALCOSMA'RAGDUS [χαλκοσμάραγδος, Gr.] the bastard emerald.

CHA'DRON, *see* chaldron.

CHA'LICE [Calice, Fr. of Calix, L.] a communion-cup used at the sacrament of the eucharist.

CHA'LLERGE [in *common Law*] an exception against. A prisoner at the bar may except against jurors or jury-men upon supposition of their being partial.

Principal CHA'LLERGE is what is allowed by law, Peremptory CHALLENGE } without cause alledged or further examination, and the prisoner may except against 21, and in cases of high-treason 35.

CHALLENGE *upon reason*, is when the prisoner does alledge some reason for his exception, and such as is sufficient, if it be true.

To CHALLENGE [challenger, Old Fr.] to make or give a challenge or defiance; to except against, to accuse or claim.

To CHALLENGE [with *Hunters*] a term used when hounds or beagles at first finding the scent of their game, presently open or cry.

CHA'ILENGED, *Cock-fighting*, is when the sport is managed with 10 staves of cocks, and to make out of them 21 battles, more or less, the odd battle to have the mastery.

CHALLENGE, a summons to fight a duel, a defiance; also a claim.

CHALK [chaux, F. of calx, L.] a kind of white fossil, of which lime is made.

CHALCEDO'NIUS [with *jewellers*] a defect in some precious stones, when they find white spots or stains in them like those of the *Chalcedony*.

CHALY'BEATE [of chalybs, L. steel] of or pertaining to steel, or that is of the temper or quality of steel.

CHALY'BEATE *Crystals of Tartar* [with *Chymists*] *see* Cream of Tartar.

CHALY'BEATES [in *Medicine*] preparations or medicines prepared with steel.

CHAM, the title of the emperor or sovereign prince of *Tartary*.

CHAMA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] a beat of drum or sound of trumpet, which is given the enemy as a kind of signal to inform them concerning some proposition to be made to the commander, either to capitulate, to have leave to bury their dead, or make a truce, &c.

CHAMÆA'CTE [χαμαιάκτη, Gr.] a kind of low elder-tree, the plant wall-wort, or dame-wort.

CHAMÆ'BALANUS [of χαμαί the earth, and βάλλω, Gr.] peas or earth-nut.

CHAMÆBATOS [χαμαιβάτης, Gr.] the heath-bramble.

CHAMÆBU'XUS [with *Botanists*] bastard dwarf-box, L.

CHAMÆCE'DRYS, female southern-wood, Gr.

CHAMÆCI'SSUS [of χαμαί, and κίσσος, Gr.] ground-ivy, hare's-foot, periwinkle, Gr.

CHAMÆCY'PARISSUS [χαμαικυπάρισσος, Gr.] the dwarf cypress-tree or heath.

CHAMÆDA'PHNE [of χαμαί, and δάφνη the laurel, Gr.] a sort of laurel or lowry.

CHAMÆ'DRYS [of χαμαί and δρυς an oak, Gr.] the herb germander or *English*-heath, L.

CHAMÆFI'LIX, female-dwarf, stone-fern, L.

CHAMÆI'RIS, dwarf flower-de-luce.

CHAMÆI'TEA, dwarf-willow, L.

CHAMÆ'LEON [Χαμαιλέων of χαμαί the ground, and λέων a lion, Gr.] a little beast like a lizard, which for the most part lives on the air or flies, &c. L. *see* *Chamelion*.

CHAMÆ'LEON [with *Botanists*] a thistle which is said to change colour with the earth it grows in, like that animal below mentioned, L.

CHAMÆLE'UCE [of χαμαί and λέυκη, Gr.] the herb colt's-foot or asses-foot.

CHAMÆLI'NUM, [of χαμαί and λίγος, Gr.] dwarf wild-flax.

CHAMÆME'LOH [of χαμαί and μήλον an apple, ground-apple, Gr.] the herb chamomil, L.

CHAMÆME'SPILUS [with *Botanists*] the dwarf medlar, L.

CHA'MÆMO'RUS [with *Bot.*] the knot berry-bush, L.

CHAMÆPERICLY'MENUM, the dwarf hony-suckle, L.

CHAMÆPI'TIS [of χαμαί and πίτις, Gr.] the herb ground-pine; also the herb St. John's-wort, L.

CHAMÆPLA'TANUS [with *Bot.*] the dwarf rose-bay, L.

CHAMÆRODE'NDROS [with *Bot.*] the dwarf rose-bay, L.

CHAMÆSY'CE [with *Bot.*] spurge-time, L.

CHA'MBER [chambre, F. of camera, L. of χαμάρα, Gr.] an apartment or room in a house.

CHAMBER [with *Gunniers*] that part of a piece of ordnance, as far as the powder and shot reach when it is loaded; also a charge made of brass or iron, to be put in at the breech of a sling or murdering piece.

To CHAMBER a Gun, is to make a chamber in it.

Bottled CHAMBER [of a Mortar piece] that part where the powder lies, being globical, with a neck for its communication with the cylinder.

CHAMBER [of a Mine] the place where the powder is confined, and is generally of a cubical form.

Powder CHAMBER [on a Battery] a place sunk into the ground, for holding the powder or bombs, &c. where they may be out of danger, and preserved from rain.

CHA'MBERDEKINS [*i. e.* chamber deacons, certain Irish beggars, who being clothed in the habit of poor scholars in the university of Oxford, frequently committed robberies and murders in the night, and were banished by Stat. 1 Hen. V.

CHAMBERS of the King [Old Rec.] the ports or havens of England.

CHA'MBERING, debauchery, rioting, effeminacy, luxury.

CHA'MBERLAIN [chambellan, F.] a name given to several officers.

Lord great CHA'MBERLAIN of England, an officer who has the government of the palace of *Westminster*, and provides all things for the house of lords during the sitting of the house, with livery and lodging in the king's court.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN of the king's household an officer who looks to the king's chambers and wardrobe, and governs the under-officers, and has the oversight of the physicians, surgeons, the serjeants at arms, chaplains, apothecaries, &c.

CHA'MBERLAINS of the Exchequer, two officers who formerly used to have the controlment of the pells of receipts, and payments, and kept certain keys of the treasury and records.

CHAMBERLA'RIA } [in Old Lat. Rec.] chamber-

CHAMBERLANG'E'RIA } lainship or office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBRA'NLE [in *Architecture*] an order in masonry and joiners work, which borders the three sides of doors, windows and chimneys. It is different, according to the different orders of *Architecture*, and is composed of three parts, *viz.* the top called *Traverse*, and the two sides called the *Ascendants*.

CHA'MBRRL [of a Horse] the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON, *see* *Chamaleon*.

CHAME'LEON [in *Hieroglyphicks*] represents an hypocrite,

orise and a time-server, one that is of any religion, and takes any impression that will serve his present turn; for it is related of this creature, that it can change it self into any colour but white and red.

CHAME'LOT } [*camelot*, F. of *camelus* a camel, L.] cam-
CA'MLET } let, a stuff made of camel's hair.

To CHA'MFER [*cambrer*, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAMFER } [with *Architects*] a small furrow or gut-
CHAMFRET } ter on a pillar, an ornament consist-
ing of half a *Scotia*.

CHAM'FERED [with *Botanists*] the stalks of some plants are said to be *chamfered*, when they have impressions upon them like furrows.

CHAMFERING } [in *Carpentry*, &c.] is the cutting
CHAMFRAINING } the edge or end of any thing
aflope or bevel.

CHAMOYS *Leather*, commonly called shammy, the skin of a kind of a wild-goat.

CHAMOS } *שמום*, Heb.] an idol of the *Moabites*,
CHEMOSH } which, according to the opinion of some,
was the same with *Baal-Phegor* or *Priapus*; but others take it to be *Bacchus*.

To CHAMP [*champayer*, F.] to chew or bite upon, as a horse does the bit.

CHA'MPAIN } [of *Champagne*, F.] a large plain, open
CHA'MPION } down, or fields without any inclosure,
woods or hedges.

A Point CHAMPAIN [in *Heraldry*] an abatement or mark of dishonour in the coat of one who inhumanly kills a prisoner of war in field, after he has craved quarter.

CHAMPA'RTY } [prob. of *Champ*, a field and *partir*, F.]

CHAMPE'RTY } to divide] a term used in the com-
mon law for the maintenance of a person in a suit depend-
ing, upon condition to have part of the lands or goods
when recovered.

CHAMPE'RTORS [in *Common Law*] those who move law suits at their proper costs, to have part of the lands or goods sued for, or part of the gain.

CHA'MPIAN [*Champagne*, F.] open, plain, even, not enclosed; as a champion country.

CHA'MPIAN *Lychnis* [*Botany*] a kind of rose, in colour either red or white.

CHAMPI'GNION, a red gill'd, edible mushroom, F.

CH'AMPION [prob. of *cempa*, Sax. a soldier, of *Cam-
pus*, L. a field] one who fights a duel for another; also
one who fights stoutly in his own cause, F.

CHA'MPION of the King, an officer whose business it is at the coronation of a king of England, to ride into *Westminster-hall*, armed *cap-a-pe*, while the king is at dinner, and to throw down his gauntlet by way of challenge; proclaiming by a herald, that if any man shall deny or gainsay the king's title to the crown, he is there ready to defend it in single combat, &c. which done, the king drinks to him, sending him a gilt cup, with a cover full of wine, which the champion drinks, and has the cup for his fee.

CHANCE, hazard or fortune; a term we apply to events, to denote that they happen without any necessary cause, F.

CHANCE [in *Metaphysics*] many things happen by chance in the world, with regard to second causes; but nothing at all happens by chance in respect to the first cause (God) who disposes and pre-ordains all things from all eternity. For chance and fortune are only to be said properly, in respect to him that is ignorant of the intention of the director. And inasmuch as the divine intention is hid from man till the thing is done; therefore the same, with respect to man, is said to happen by chance; but not in respect to the first cause.

CHANCE, is also used for the manner of deciding things, the conduct or direction whereof is left at large, and not reducible to any determinate rules or measures, or where there is no ground or pretence, as at cards, dice, &c.

CHANCE MEDLEY [in *Law*] the accidental killing of a man, not without fault of the killer; but without any evil intent. It is also termed *manslaughter* by *misadventure*; for which the offender shall have his pardon of course, in case he was doing a lawful act; but if an unlawful one, it is felony.

CHA'NCEL [prob. of *cancelli*, L.] is properly an inclosed or separated place, surrounded with bars to defend judges and other officers from the press or crowd of the people.

CHA'NCEL [of a church] part of the choir between the altar and communion-table, and the ballustrade or rails that inclose it, where the minister is placed at the celebration of the communion.

CHA'NCELLOR [*cancellarius*, L. whence *cancelier*, F.] an officer supposed originally to have been a notary or scribe under the emperor, and named *cancellarius*, because he sat behind a lettice, to avoid being pressed upon by the people.

Lord High CHANCELLOR [of *Great-Britain*] the chief person next to the sovereign for the administration of justice in civil affairs; who has an absolute power to moderate and temper the written law according to equity: he is constituted by the king's delivering to him the great seal, and by taking an oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the *Exchequer*] an officer constituted to qualify extremities, and order matters in that court; he has also power with others to compound for forfeitures upon penal statutes, bonds, and recognizances, acknowledged to the king.

CHA'NCELLOR [of the *Dutchy of Lancaster*] is the chief officer in that court, constituted a judge to try and determine all causes and controversies between the king and the tenants of the dutchy land, and otherwise to direct all the king's affairs pertaining thereto.

CHANCELLORS, there are also a chancellor of the order of the garter, a chancellor of an university, a chancellor of the first fruits, of a diocese, &c.

A CHA'NCELLOR [of an *University*] seals the diploma's or letters of decrees, provision, &c. given in the university.

CHANCELLOR [of *Oxford*] is their magistrate, whom the students themselves elect, his office is to govern the university *durante vita*, to preserve and defend the rights and privileges of it, to call together assemblies, and to do justice among the members under his jurisdiction.

Vice CHANCELLOR [of *Oxford*] is nominated annually by the chancellor, and elected by the university in convocation to supply the absence of the chancellor.

Pro Vice CHANCELLORS, 4 persons chosen out of the heads of colleges, by the vice-chancellor, to one of which he deutes his power to in his absence.

CHANCELLOR [of *Cambridge*] much the same with the chancellor of *Oxford*, saving that he does not hold his office *durante vita*, but may be elected every 3 years.

Vice CHA'NCELLOR [of *Cambridge*] is annually chosen by the senate out of 2 persons nominated by the heads of colleges and halls.

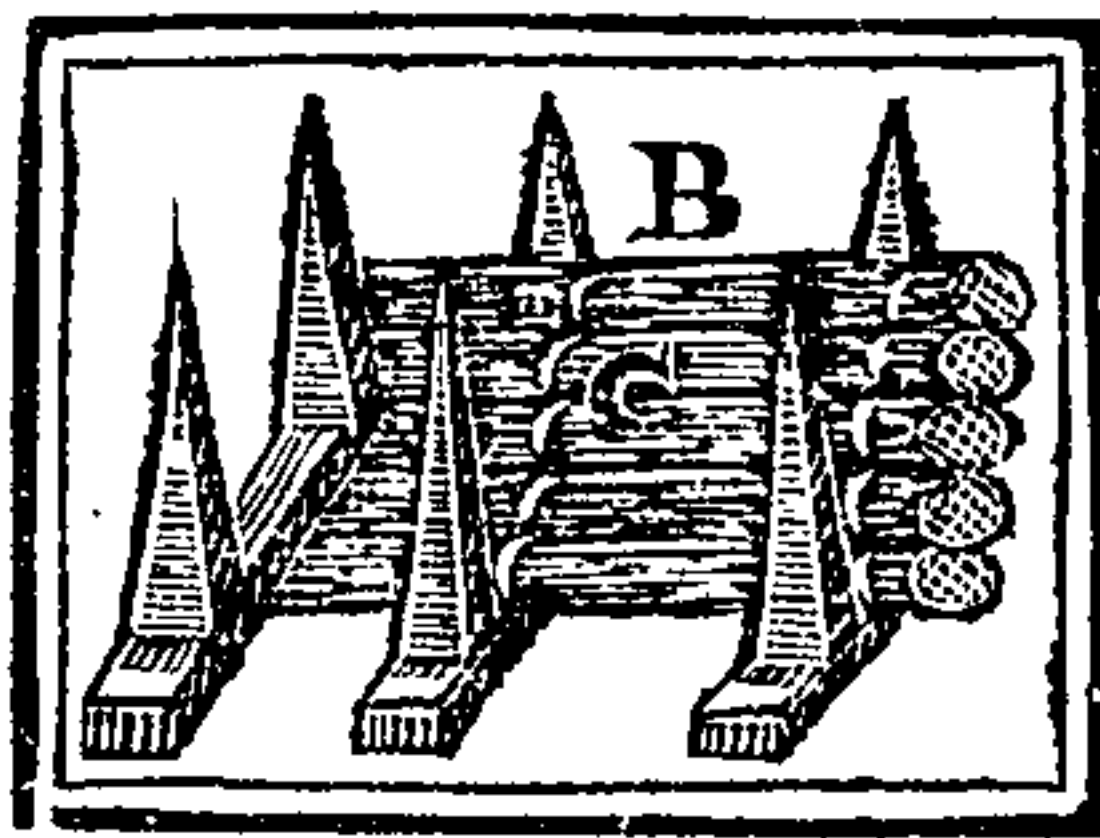
CHA'NCELLOR [of the *Order of the Garter*] an officer who seals the commissions of the chapter, and assembly of the knights, keeps the register, and delivers the acts under the seal of the order.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP [of *cancellarius*, L. *cancelier*, F.] the office or dignity of a cancellor.

CHA'NCERY [*la chancelerie*, F. of *cancelli*, L.] the grand court of equity and conscience instituted to moderate the rigour of the courts, which are ty'd down to the strict letter of the law.

CHA'NCERY-Court, was first ordained by *William the Conqueror*, who also appointed or instituted the courts of justice, which always removed with his court.

CHA'NDELEER [*Gunnery*] a frame of wood of 2 large planks, 6 or 7 foot asunder, but parallel, on each of which is raised 2 pieces of wood perpendicularly, between which fascines are laid, which form a parapet; they are made moveable from place to place, according as there shall be occasion, in order to cover workmen.



CHA'NDLER [of *candela*, L. a candle, whence *chan-
deliere*, F.] a seller of candles; as also of several sorts of
small wares, as a ship Chandler.

CHA'NDRY, an apartment in the house of a king or nobleman, where candles, &c. are kept.

CHANFRAIN BLANC [with *Horsemen*] is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the fore-head almost to the nose, F.

CHANFRIN [with *Horsemen*] is the fore-part of a horse's head, extending from under the ears along the interval, between the eye-brows down to the nose.

CHA'NGE, alteration, variety, turning, F.

To CHA'NGE [*changer*, F.] to alter, to transform, to exchange or barter.

CHANGE [Hunting term] is when a stag, met by chance is taken for that which has been dislodged and pursued sometime before.

CHA'NGEABLE, apt to change or alter; unconstant, fickle, uncertain.

CHA'NGELING, a child changed; a fool or silly fellow, &c.

CHANGEABLE-

CHA'NGEABLENESS [of *changeant*, F.] liableness or aptness to change.

CHA'NGER, an officer of the mint, who changes money for gold or silver.

Money CHA'NGER, a banker, one who deals in the receipt and payment of money.

CHA'NNEL [*canalis*, L. *kenneel*, *Teut.*] the middle or deepest part of any sea, harbour or river, also a straight between 2 lands, &c. as that of St. George between Great-Britain and Ireland.

CHA'NNEL [of a *Horse*] is the hollow between the two burs or the nether jaw bones, in which the tongue is lodged.

CHA'NNEL [with *Architects*] a gutter or furrow of a pillar.

CHANNEL [in *Architecture*] a channel in the *Ionick* chapter, is a part that lies somewhat hollow under the *Abacus*, and open upon the *Echinus*, and hath its contours or turnings on each side to make the *Volute's* or *Scrolls*.

CHANNEL of the Larmier, is the *Soffit* of a cornice, which makes the pendant *mouchette*.

CHA'NNEL of the Volute [in the *Ionick Capital*] is the face of its circumvolution.

CHA'NT [*cantus*, L.] the vocal musick of churches.

To **CHANT** [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHA'NTER [*cantator*, L. *chanteur*, F.] the chief singer in a cathedral church or chapel, the master of a choir.

CHA'NTICLEAR [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or shrill] a name sometimes given to a cock, on account of its clear voice.

CHA'NTLATE [in *Architecture*] a piece of wood fastened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall for supporting 2 or 3 rows of tiles, to prevent the rain-water from trickling down the sides of the wall.

CHA'NTRY [*chanterie*, F.] a chapel anciently joined to some cathedral or parish church, and endowed with annual revenues for the maintenance of one or more priests, to sing mass daily for the souls of the founders and others.

CHAO'LOGY [of *χαος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] the history or description of the chaos.

CHA'OMANCY [of *χαος* and *μαντεία*, Gr. divination] the skill of prognosticating by observations made on the air.

CHAOMA'NTICA Signa [with *Paracelsians*] such prognosticks which were taken from observations made of the air.

CHA'OS [*χαος*, Gr.] a gap or hiatus; according to the heathen philosophers, a dark and rude mass of matter, or an irregular system of the elements, and all sorts of particles mixt and jumbled together; out of which they suppose the world to have been formed at first; also a confused or disorderly heap of things.

To **CHAP** [prob. a corruption of to *gape*] to gape or open as the ground does in a great drought; also to chink, crack or flaw.

A **CHAP**, a chink, hiatus or opening.

A **CHAP** [of *ceapan*, Sax.] a chapman.

CHAPE [*chapa*, Span. *chappe*, F.] a steel or silver tip or case that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHAPE [with *Hunters*] the tip at the end of the tail of a fox.

CHA'PEAU, a cap or hat, F.

CHAPEAU [with *Heraldry*] a cap of state of velvet, of a scarlet colour, lined with ermines, worn by dukes. The crest of noblemens coats of arms is born on this cap as on a wreath, and is parted by it from the helmet; which no crest must immediately touch.

CHA'PELETS [with *Horsemen*] a couple of stirrup leathers, each of them mounted with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, called the head of the chaplet, by which being adjusted to the rider's length and bore, they are made fast to the saddle.

CHA'PEL [*capella*, L. prob. of *καπελλία*, Gr. tents or booths] a sort of little church served by an incumbent, under the denomination of a chaplain.

CHA'PEL of Ease, is a chapel that stands at a distance from the parish church, where the parish is large; being built for the ease of the parishioners that live at a great distance from the mother-church, and is served by a curate at their charge.

Free CHAPEL, is a chapel of ease, which has a settled revenue for the perpetual maintenance of the curate, so as not to be any charge either to the rector or the parishioners.

CHAPEL [with *Printers*] a work-room or Printing-Office, so called because Printing in England was first perned in a chapel at Westminster-Abbey.

CHAPELO'NIANS, the members or workmen, pertaining to a Printing-Office, who have paid a certain fine, &c.

CHA'PELRY, the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, a hood or cap; especially that worn by the knights of the garter, being part of the habit of that order.

CHA'PERON [of a *Bit-mouth*] a name which horsemen give to scatch-mouths, and all others that are not canon-mouths, and signifies the end of the bit that joins to the branch, just by the blanket.

CHA'PITER [*Architecturæ*] the head, crown, or upper part of a pillar.

CHA'PITERS with Mouldings [in *Architecture*] are those that have no ornaments, as the *Tuscan* and *Dorick*.

CHA'PITERS with Sculptures [in *Architecture*] are those which are set off with leaves and carved works, the finest of which is that of the *Corinthian* order.

CHAPTERS [in *Law*] certain articles, comprizing a short account of such matters as are to be enquired into, or presented before the justices of the peace of assize, or eyre, in their sessions.

CHA'PLAIN [*chapelain*, F.] he who performs divine service in a chapel.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, the office of a chaplain.

CHA'PLAIN [in a *Law* Sense] is one who at-

CHA'PELLAINE tends upon the king or other person of quality, in order to instruct him and his family in masters of religion.

CHA'PLET, a wreath or garland, or the tuft of feathers on the head.

CHAPLET [*Architecturæ*] a kind of ornament, a fillet

CHAPLETS [with *Roman Catholics*] a certain number of beads threaded like a bracelet, by which they count their daily *Pater-Noster* and *Ave-Maria's*.

CHA'PMAN [of *ceapan*, Sax.] a buyer, &c.

CHA'PMANRY [of *ceapman* and *ric*, Sax. a kingdom] the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or seller.

CHA'PPE [in *Heraldry*] signifies cloaked, and is represented by dividing the chief by lines drawn from the center, at the upper edge to angles below into 3 parts. The sections on the sides being of a different metal or colour from the rest, as in the figure annexed. Some call it a *Chief Party per Bend Dexter* or *Sinister*, or both.



CHA'PPERONNE [in *Heraldry*] signifies hooded, of *Chapperonne*, an hood, which covers the head, such as friars wear, with as much hanging down as covers the shoulders, and part of the arms closed every way, as in the figure annexed.



CHAPPERO'ONS } are those little shields containing
SHAFFERO'ONS } death's-heads, and other funeral devices placed on the fore-heads of horses that draw hearses at funerals. The reason of their being so called, is because these devices were anciently fastened to the *Chapperonnes*, that those horses used to wear with their other coverings of state.

CHA'FOURNET, a little hood, the figure of which is used by heralds for a bearing in a coat of arms.

CHAPS [prob. of *gaping*] the mouth, lips, cheeks, &c.

CHA'PTER [*Chapitre*, F. of *caput*, L.] a division or part of a book.

CHAPTER [in *Law*] the whole body of the clergymen appertaining to a cathedral, collegiate or conventual church; or the place of their assembly.

CHAPTER House, a building contiguous to or near a cathedral or collegiate church where the chapter is held.

CHA'PTRELS [with *Architects*] the same as imposts, i. e. those parts on which the feet of arches stand.

CHAR [in the *British* tongue] is used for *Caer*, which signifies a city, and being adjoined to the names of places, signifies the city of that place.

To **CHAR**, to make charcoal of wood of oak, alder, lime-tree, &c. by cutting it into convenient lengths, and piling it up in the form of a pyramid in a deep pit, made in the ground for that purpose, having a little hole to put in the fire.

CHA'RACTER [of *χαρακτήρ*, Gr.] a certain manner of air or assemblage of qualities, which result from several particular marks, which distinguish a thing from any other, so as it may be thereby known, as we say the character of *Alexander*, *Cicero*, &c.

CHARACTER [with *Poets*] is the result of the manners, or that which is proper to each person, by which he is singular in his manners, and distinguishable from others.

CHA'RACTER [with *Romish Divines*] a certain indelible mark or impression, which is left behind them by certain sacraments in those that receive them.

CHARACTER, is also used for certain visible qualities which claim reverence or respect from those that are vested with them, as the character of a bishop, of an ambassador, &c.

Nominal CHARACTERS, are those properly called letters, which serve to express the names of things.

Real CHARACTERS, are such as express things and ideas instead of names.

Emblematical CHARACTERS, are such as not only express the things themselves; but in some measure personate them and exhibit their form; such as the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*.

CHARA'CTERISM [*χαρακτηρισμός*, Gr.] the description or setting out of a person by a character.

CHARACTERISTICK [of a *Logarithm*] is the same as the *Index* or *Exponent* of it.

CHARACTERISTICK [*characteristique*, F.] pertaining to a character; also a mark or sign.

CHARACTERISTICK Letter [in a *Greek verb*] that consonant which immediately precedes the varying termination.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS [of *characteristicus*, L. *characteristique*, F. of *χαρακτηρ*, Gr.] having characteristicks, or being characteristical.

To **CHARACTERIZE** [*characterizare*, L.] to give a character or description of.

CHAR ζ [probably of *cæpe*, Sax. *care*] a job or small

CHARE ς piece of work; also the name of a fish.

CHA'RBON [with *Horsemen*] is that little black spot or mark which remains after a large spot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horse, about the 7th or 8th year, when the cavity fills, and the tooth being smooth and equal, is said to be rased.

CHA'RCOAL [of *kerkolen*, Du. *q. d.* coals brought in carts in distinction to sea-coals which are carried to the *Dutch* in ships, *Minsbew*] coal made of wood burnt.

CHARDS of Artichokes [with *Gardeners*] the leaves of fair artichoke plants, wrapt up and bound in straw till they lose some of their bitterness and grow white.

CHARDS of Beets [with *Gardeners*] are white beets, being transplanted into beds prepared for them, where they produce large tops with a great, white, downy main shoot.

CHARE Woman, a woman hired by the day to do household work.

CHARE'A [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a charr, cart or cart.

CHARGE [*charge*, F.] a burden or load; also management or care; also office, employ or trust; also an accusation, impeachment; also an engagement, fight or onset.

CHARGE [with *Painters*] an exaggerated representation of a person, in which the likeness is preserved, but at the same time ridiculed, called also over-charge.

To **CHARGE** [*charger*, F.] to command or give orders; also to accuse or lay to one's charge; to load or burden.

To **CHARGE an enemy**, is to attack, encounter or fall upon him.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain measure of powder proportionable to the size of the fire-arms for which it was allotted.

CHARGE [with *Farriers*] an external remedy apply'd to the body of an horse or other beast.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatsoever is born in the field of an escutcheon, whether it be an animal, a plant or any other representation or figure; but some give the name of charges to those things that serve to express rewards or additions of honour in a coat of arms, as *Cantons*, *Flasks*, *Gyrons*, *Quarters*, &c.

CHARGE of Lead, 36 pigs, each containing 6 stone wanting 2 pound.

CHARGE [*Sea Term*] a vessel is said to be a ship of Charge, when she draws much water or swims deep in the sea; sometimes it is used of an unwieldy ship, which will not ware or steer.

CHARGEABLE, costly; also burdensome.

CHARGEABLENESS [of *caritas*, or *cher* dear, or *charger*, F.] costliness, dearness.

CHARGED [in *Heraldry*] signifies the figures represented on an escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished one from another. Too many charges in an escutcheon are not accounted so honourable as fewer.

CHARGED Cylinder [with *Gunners*] is that part of a cannon or piece of ordnance, which contains the powder and shot; and is the same as *Chamber*.

CHARGER, a large sort of dish.

CHARIENTISMUS [*χαριεντισμός*, Gr.] gracefulness or a good grace in speaking; pleasantness of speech.

CHARIENTISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure in which a taunting expression is softened with a jest or pleasant piece of raillery.

CHA'RILY [*carè*, L.] with a great deal of regard and care.

CHA'RINESS [of *cher*, F. *carus*, L.] choiceness, sparingness, tenderness.

CHARIOCK, a kind of herb.

CHA'RIOT, a sort of light coach, F.

CHARIOTEER, a chariot-driver.

CHARISTIA [among the *Romans*] a festival solemniz'd on the 11th of the Calends of *March*.

CHARISTICARY, *commendatory* or *donatory*, a person to whom the enjoyment of the revenues of a monastery, benefice, &c. were given.

CHARISTOLOCHIA [with *Botanists*] Mugwort, L.

CHA'RITABLE, loving, kind, bountiful, liberal, F.

CHA'RITATIVE [in *Canon Law*] as *charitative subsidy*, *aid*, &c. a moderate allowance granted by a council to a bishop to bear his expences to a council.

CHARITES [*Χαριτες*, i. e. the *Graces*] *Aglain*, *Thalia* and *Euphrosyne*, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Autonoe*, or of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*. One of these was painted with her back towards us, and her face forward as proceeding from us; and the other two with their faces towards us, to denote that for one benefit done we should receive double thanks; they were painted naked, to intimate that good offices should be done without dissembling and hypocrisy; they were represented young, to signify that the remembrance of benefits should never wax old; and also laughing, to signify that we should do good to others with cheerfulness and alacrity. They are represented linked together arm in arm to instruct us that one kindness should provoke another, so that the knot and bond of love should be indissoluble. The poets tell us, that they used to wash themselves in the fountain *Acidalius*, because benefits, gifts and good turns, ought to be sincere and pure, and not base, sordid and counterfeit.

CHA'RITY [*charitas*, L.] the ancients used to paint the virtue charity, as a goddess in yellow robes, sitting in an ivory chair, having on her head a tire of gold set with precious stones.

CHA'RITY, is the love of our brethren, or a kind of brotherly affection of one towards another. The rule and standard, that this habit is to be examined and regulated by among Christians, is the love we bear to ourselves, of that Christ bore to us; that is, it must be unfeigned, constant, and out of no other design but their happiness.

To **CHARK** ζ to burn wood to make charcoal.

To **CHARR** ς

CHA'RLATAN, a mountebank, or quack; a coaxing cheat, F.

CHA'RLATANRY, wheedling, cheating or coggling, fair words; also quirks, tricks.

CHA'RLOCK, a kind of herb.

To **CHARM** [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch; also to please or delight extremely, to tickle the ear; also to allay pain.

CHARM [*charme*, F. of *carmen*, L. a verse] an enchantment, spell, allurement, bait.

CHARMS [*charmes*, F.] certain verses or expressions, which by some are suppos'd to have a bewitching power; also certain particular graces in writing, as the charms of *Eloquence*, of *Poetry*, &c.

CHA'RMER [*charmeur*, F.] a person who charms, enchants or bewitches.

CHA'RMING [of *charmant*, F.] engaging, alluring, delighting.

CHA'RMINGNESS, charming delighting quality.

CHA'RNEL-house [of *caro*, flesh, L. whence *charnier*, F.] a place where the skulls and bones of the dead are laid up.

CHA'RON [according to the *Poets*] was the son of *Erebus* and the night; and the ferry-man of *Pluto*, to convey the souls of the deceased to him.

Charon is storied to be covetous of money, and therefore would carry none over without a piece of silver, which the ghosts were wont to carry between their lips. And altho' it was not granted, that any who were not dead or unburied, should be admitted into *Charon's* boat; yet *Aeneas*, for his piety, and *Hercules* and *Theseus* by their valour, and *Orpheus* by his musick, obtained the privilege to pass to and fro in it.

The original of this fable is supposed to be this; *Osiris*, king of *Egypt*, was one who took extraordinary care of the dead, causing them to be buried in several places, made on purpose near *Memphis*, to encourage virtue and a good life; for persons were appointed to enquire into every man's

man's actions; and if the deceased had not lived well, he was to be cast into a place of shame and punishment; but if he had liv'd virtuously, he was to be interr'd in pleasant fields, beautified and flourishing with all manner of flowers. And by this means *Osiris* did awe his subjects into a submission and obedience to his laws.

This place was near the city *Memphis* in *Egypt*, and encompassed several times with the river *Nile*: Hence the poets take their four rivers of hell, *Acheron*, *Styx*, *Cocytus* and *Phlegethon*.

An old fellow used to convey the dead bodies over these four compassings of the *Nile*; and hence comes the poets *Charon*.

The heathens did believe that *Charon* would never suffer the souls whose bodies had lain long unburied, to pass in his boat to rest in the *Elysian Fields*; but that they were tossed up and down during the space of 100 years, upon the banks of the river *Acheron*.

Therefore it was looked upon a cruelty beyond expression, to deny burial to the dead; and therefore all great commanders were very careful after a battle to inter the bodies of their soldiers that had been slain.

CHARRE { a kind of fish resembling a trout which
CHARRE } breeds only in *Winnandermere* lake, and some few other places in the north.

CHARRS of Lead, a quantity consisting of 30 pigs weighing 6 stone wanting 2 pound, and every stone weighing 12 pound.

CHARTS [*charta*, L. papers] descriptions or draughts of any place, hydrographical maps, or projections of some parts of the sea in *Plano*.

Chorographick CHARTS, are a description of particular countries.

Geographick CHARTS, general draughts of the whole globe of the earth upon a plain, commonly call'd maps of the world.

Hellographick CHARTS, descriptions of the body of the sun, and of the *Macule* or spots observed in it.

CHARTS Hydrographick } are sheets of large paper, on
CHARTS Marine } which several parts of the
Sea CHARTS } land and sea are described, with their respective coasts, harbours, sounds, flats, shelves, sands, rocks, &c. together with the longitude and latitude of each place, and the points of the compass.

Selenographick CHARTS, particular descriptions of the parts, appearances and *macule* of the moon.

Topographick CHARTS, are draughts of some small parts of the earth only, or of some particular places without regard to its relative situation, as *London*, *Tork*, &c.

CHARTA, paper, L. [in *Old Records*] a charter or deed in writing; also a signal or token by which an estate is held.

CHARTA pardonationis se defendendo, the form of a pardon for killing another man in his own defence.

CHARTA pardonationis utlagaria, the form of a pardon of an outlaw'd man.

CHARTA simplex, a deed-poll, a simple or single deed or instrument.

CHARTIEL [*cartel*, F.] a letter of defiance or challenge to a duel, used in ancient times, when combats were allowed for the determination of difficult controversies in law.

CHARTER [*chartre*, F.] an instrument or written evidence of things done between one party and another; but especially a writing or *Letters patents*, whereby the King grants privileges to towns, corporations, &c.

CHARTERS, were first confirm'd by the broad seal in the time of King *Edward* the Confessor, who was the first King of *England* that made use of that large and stately impression.

CHARTER [of the *Foreff*] an instrument in which the forest laws are compris'd and express'd particularly.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a deed or instrument by which one is forgiven of a felony or other offence, committed against the King's crown and dignity.

CHARTER-house [*Chartreux*, F.] a convent of *Carthusian* monks; now a college founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esq;

CHARTER Party [q. *charta partita*] an indenture between merchants or owners and masters of ships, containing the particulars of their covenants and agreements.

CHARTER Land [in *Law*] such land as a man holds by charter, i.e. evidence in writing otherwise called *Freehold*.

CHARTERER, a freeholder.

CHARTIS reddendis, a writ that lies against one who is intrusted with the keeping of charters of *Feoff*, and refuses to deliver them.

CHARTREUX, *Carthusian* monks, see *Charter-house*.

CHARTULARY [*chartularius*, L.] a keeper of a register-roll, &c.

CHARYBIL. See *Cheruil*, &c.

CHARY [of *carus*, L. dear] tender, sparing of.

CHARYBDIS, a rock in the straits of *Sicily*. The poets relate that this *Charybdis* was a woman of a savage nature, who set upon all passengers to rob them. And she having stole *Hercules's* oxen, *Jupiter* kill'd her with his thunderbolts, and turn'd her into a furious monster, and cast her into a gulph that bears her name.

To CHASE [*chasser*, F.] to hunt, to pursue, to drive or fright away.

To CHASE [in *Law*] to drive cattle to or from a place.

CHASE [*Sea Term*] the ship chased.

To CHASE [with *Goldsmiths*, &c.] is to work plate after a particular manner, called *Chased-work*.

CHA'SER [*Sea Term*] the ship in pursuit of the chase.

Stern CHASE [*Sea Term*] is when the chase is right a head with the chaser.

To lie with a ship's fore-foot in the CHASE [*Sea Term*] is to sail the nearest way to meet her, and so to cross her in her way.

A Ship of a good forward CHASE [*Sea Phrase*] a ship that is so built forward on a stern, that she can carry many guns, to shoot right forwards or backwards; called also a ship of a good stern-chase.

CHASE Guns [of a *Ship*] are such whose ports are either in the head (and then they are used in chasing of others) or in the stern, and are used only when they are chased or pursued by others.

CHASEABLE, that may be chased or hunted.

CHASM [*χάσμα*, Gr.] a wide gap or opening of the earth or of the firmament; an empty space.

CHASMA'TICAL, of or belonging to a Chasm.

CHASSERY, a kind of pear like the ambret, ripening in *December*.

CHAST Wood, a plant or herb.

CHASTE [*castus*, L.] content, uncorrupted, undefiled, pure.

CHASTISEMENTS [with *Horsemen*] are corrections of the severe and rigorous effects of the aids; for when the aids are given with severity, they become punishments.

CHASTNESS { [*castitas*, L.] a Christian moral virtue

CHASTITY } in abstaining from unlawful pleasures of the flesh, and using lawful ones with moderation.

CHASTELET, the common goal and sessions-house of *Paris* in *France*.

CHASTELAIN, a governour of a castle, &c.

To CHASTEN } [*castigare*, L. *châtier*, F.] to correct

To CHASTISE } or punish such as have committed a fault, &c.

CHASTISEMENT [*châtiment*, F.] punishment inflicted upon an offender.

CHASUBLE, a priest's cope used at mass, F.

To CHAT [*caquetter*, F.] to chatter or chattle like a jay.

CHAT [*caquet*, F.] prating, childish idle talk.

CHAT Wood, small sticks fit for fuel.

CHATTELS [*katheyls*, Du.] all goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the nature of a freehold.

CHATTELS personal, are such goods as being wrongfully withheld, cannot be recovered but by personal action; or such as appertain immediately to a man's person, as a horse, &c.

CHATTELS real, goods which do not belong to the person, but depend upon some other thing, as apples upon a tree; a box containing charters of land, &c. or such as issue out from some moveable thing pertaining to a person, as a lease or rent for a term of years, &c.

To CHATTER [probably of *caqueter*, F.] to make a noise, as birds do; to prate, to prattle.

To CHATTER [probably of *citteren*, Du.] to hit one against the other, as the teeth do when a person shivers with cold.

CHATTER Pie, a mag-pie.

CHATS [with *Botanists*] the keys of trees, as ash-chats, sycamore-chats, &c.

CHAVENDER { a fish called otherwise a chub.

CHEVIN }

CHAUNTRY. See *Chantry*.

CHAUSSE TRAP [in *Mil. Affairs*] machines of iron having four points of about three or four inches long, so made, that which ever way they fall, there is still a point up, they are to be thrown upon breaches or in passes where the horse are to march, to annoy them by running into their feet and laming them.



CHAUSSE

CHAUSSE trop haut [with *Horsemen*] a white-footed horse, when the white marks run too high upon his legs, F.

CHAUSSE [in *Heraldry*] signifies *fold*, and in *Blazon* denotes a *Section in Base*, the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the base, and ascending to the side of the escutcheon, which it meets about the *Fesse-point*; as if a chief had shoes, the same being a division made in it by lines drawn from the center of the lower line of the chief, to the middle parts of the sides thereof, and so is said to represent shoes, as *Emanche* is said to represent sleeves, as the figure annexed.



CHAUSSE [in *Fortification*] the level of the field, the plain ground.

CHEAP [of *ceapan*, *Sax.* to buy or sell] denotes the place's name, to which it is added, to be or have been a market-town or place, as *Cheapside*, *Eastcheap*, *Westcheap*, &c.

CHEAP [of *ceapan*, *Sax.*] sold for a small price.

CHEAP Gild [Old Law Term] a restitution made by the hundred or county for any wrong done by one who was in *Plegio*, or for the good behaviour of whom sureties were put in.

To **CHEA'PEN** [*ceapan*, *Sax.* *koopēn*, *Du.*] to ask or beat down the price of a commodity.

CHEAR [*chere*, F.] gladness, joy, courage, heart.

CHEA'RFUL, brisk, lively, pleasant.

CHEA'RFULNESS } [of *chere*, F. of *χαρη*, Gr.] light-
CHEA'RINESS } heartedness.

A **CHEAT** [probably of *cecca*, *Sax.*] deceit, sham, knavery; also a deceitful person who makes it his business to cheat, chowse or cozen.

CHEATINGNESS [of *cecca*, *Sax.*] defraud, or defrauding quality.

CHEATHI'NQUAMINS } an *Indian* fruit resembling a
CHECHI'NQUAMINS } chestnut.

CHECK [*echec*, F.] loss, fatal blow, misfortune; also censure or reproof, remorse of conscience; also a term used at chess-play.

To **CHECK** [of *echec*, F.] to restrain or curb, to interrupt; also to chide or taunt.

CHECK [with *Faulconers*] is when rooks, pies, or other birds, come within view of the hawk, and she forsakes her natural flight to follow them.

Clerk of the CHECK, an officer of the court, so styled because he has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard and all ushers belonging to the King, Queen, or Prince.

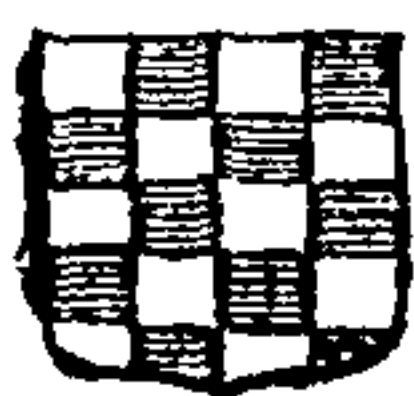
CHECK MATE [at *Chess Play*] a term used when the king is so close shut up, that there is no way left for his escape, by which means an end is put to the game.

CHECK Roll } a roll or book which contains the
CHECKER Roll } names of such as are in attendance

and pay to the king, &c. as their household servants.

CHECK [*echec*, F.] loss, fatal blow, misfortune.

CHECKY [in *Heraldry*] is one of the most noble and most ancient figures that are used in armoury, and a certain author says, ought to be given to none but valiant warriors, in token of their nobility. For the chess-board represents a field of battle, and the pawns and men on both sides represent the soldiers of the two armies,



which move, attack, advance or retire, according to the two gamesters that are their generals, see the figure annexed. This figure is always composed of metal and colour, and some authors would have it reckoned among the several sorts of furs.

CHECKA'LATON, a sort of checkered stuff.

CHECKER Work [of *echequier*, F.] work that is checkered or set out with divers colours.

CHECKERE'LLI panni [Old Law] cloth checkered or diversified in weaving.

CHE'DDER Cheese, *Cheddar Cheeses* [so called from the place near *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, where they are made] are so large as sometimes to require more than one man to set them on the table; it is said that the whole town contribute their milk to make one or more of those cheeses.

CHEEK [*chece*, *Sax.*] a part of the face and other things.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two pieces of timber on each side of the mast to strengthen it at the top.

CHEER [*chere*, F. probably of *χαρη*, Gr. joy] entertainment, good fare.

CHEESE [*ceye*, *Sax.* *caseus*, L.] an eatable well known.

CHEESE Running, the herb Red-straw.

CHEE'SLIP, an insect, a sow or hog louse.

CHEESLIP [*cýrlib*, *Sax.*] a bag in which rennet for cheese is made and kept; being the stomach-bag of a

young suckling-calf that has never tasted any other food but milk when the curd was indigested.

CHEF [in *Heraldry*] the same as chief, F.

CHELIDO'NIA [*Botany*] Celandine or swallow-wort, L.

CHEI'LOCACE [of *χελος*, a lip, and *κακος* evil] a canker in the mouth or lips.

CHE'LMER [corruptly for *Kill mar*, Brit. i. e.] the reflux of the sea.

CHELO'NE [of *χελων*, Gr. a tortoise] an instrument to make a gradual extension in any fractured member, in which motion it resembles the slowness of a tortoise.

CHELO'NION [of *χελων*, Gr.] a hump-back, so called from its resemblance to a tortoise.

CHELONI'TES [of *χελιδων*, Gr. a swallow] a stone found in the bellies of young swallows, good against the falling-sickness.

CHEMA } [*χημη*, Gr.] a measure among the ancients,
CHEME } containing two small spoonfuls.

CHEMI'A [*ἀπό τῆς χύω*, Gr.] the same as *chymia*.

CHE'MICE, the art of casting figures in metals.

CHEMI'N, way or road, F.

CHEMIN des rondes [in *Fortificat.*] the way of the rounds, a space between the rampart and the low parapet, for the rounds to go about. See *False Bray*.

CHE'MISE, a shirt or shift, a lining or a casing with stone, F.

CHEMI'SE [with *Masons*] the solidity of a wall from the *Talus* or slope to the stone-row, F.

Fire CHE'MISE [of *χημη* a hiatus or gaping, Gr.]

CHEMISE [in *Fortification*] a wall with which a bastion or any work of earth is faced or lined for its greater support or strength.

CHE'MOSIS a swelling of the white coat of the eye called *albuginea tunica*, that makes the black of it appear hollow, and is a violent inflammation with extreme pain, the eye-lids being turned inside out.

CHENO'PUS [*χηνόπους*, G.] the herb Goose-foot.

CHE'RIFF, a title of dignity among the *Saracens* and *Moors*, one who is to succeed the Calif or sovereign Prince.

To **CHE'RISH** [*cherir*, F.] to make much of, to maintain; also to nourish, to keep warm.

CHE'RISHER [of *cherir*, F.] one who cherishes.

CHE'RMES, a kind of berry. See *Kermes*.

To **CHERN**. See to *churn*.

CHE'RNITES [*χερνίτης*, Gr.] a stone like ivory, used by the ancients to preserve dead bodies in.

CHE'RRY [*cerasum*, L. *cerise*, F.] a berry or fruit well known.

CHERSE'TUM [Old Lat. Rec.] any customary offering made to the parish priest, or to the appropriators of the benefice.

CHERSONE'SE [in *Geography*] a peninsula, a tract of land almost encompassed with the sea.

CHE'RUB } [*כרוב*, Heb. i. e. fulness of knowledge]

CHE'RUBIM } the second of the nine orders of angels.

CHE'RUBIMICAL, of, pertaining to, or like a cherubim.

CHE'RVIL, an herb.

To **CHE'RWIT**, to cry like a partridge.

CHE'SLIP, a small vermin that lies under stones or tiles.

CHE'SNUT [*cýrbean*, *Sax.* *castanea*, L. *chastaigne*, F.] a nut well known.

CHESS, a game performed with little round pieces of wood, on a board divided into 64 squares, where art and sagacity are so indispensably requisite, that chance seems to have no place; and a person never loses but by his own fault. Each side has 8 men and as many pawns, which are to be moved and shifted according to certain laws and rules of that game.

CHE'SS-TREES [in a *Ship*] two small pieces of timber on each side of it, a little before the loof; having a hole in them, through which the main tack runs, and to which it is haled down.

CHEST [*castr*, probably of *cista*, L.] a sort of box, coffer or trunk.

CHEST [in *Anatomy*] the breast, that hollow part of a human body, which contains the heart and lungs.

CHEST rope [with *Mariners*] a rope added to the breast-rope, when the boat is tow'd at the stern of the ship to keep her from shearing or swinging to and again.

CHEST Traps, boxes or traps for catching pole-cats and other vermin in.

CHEST foundering. See *Foundering*.

CHE'VAGE } [of *chef*, F. the head] a sum of money

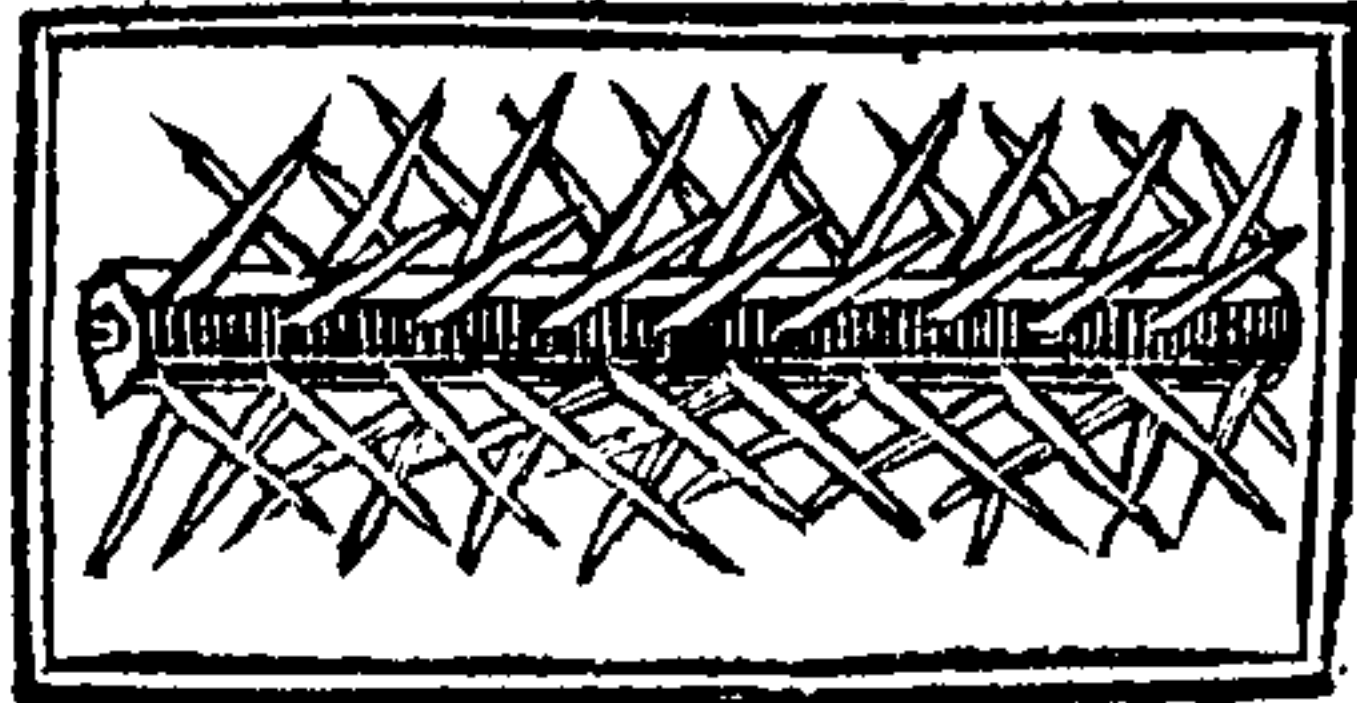
CHI'PAGE } paid by villains to their lords as an acknowledgment of their subjection, F. *Law Term*.

CHEVA'LER [with *Horsemen*] is when a horse in passing

taging upon a walk or trot, his far fore-leg crosses or overlaps the other fore-leg every time or motion, F.

CHE'VALRY [of *chevalier*, F.] knighthood

CHEVA'NTIA [Old Law] a loan of money upon credit.



CHEVAL

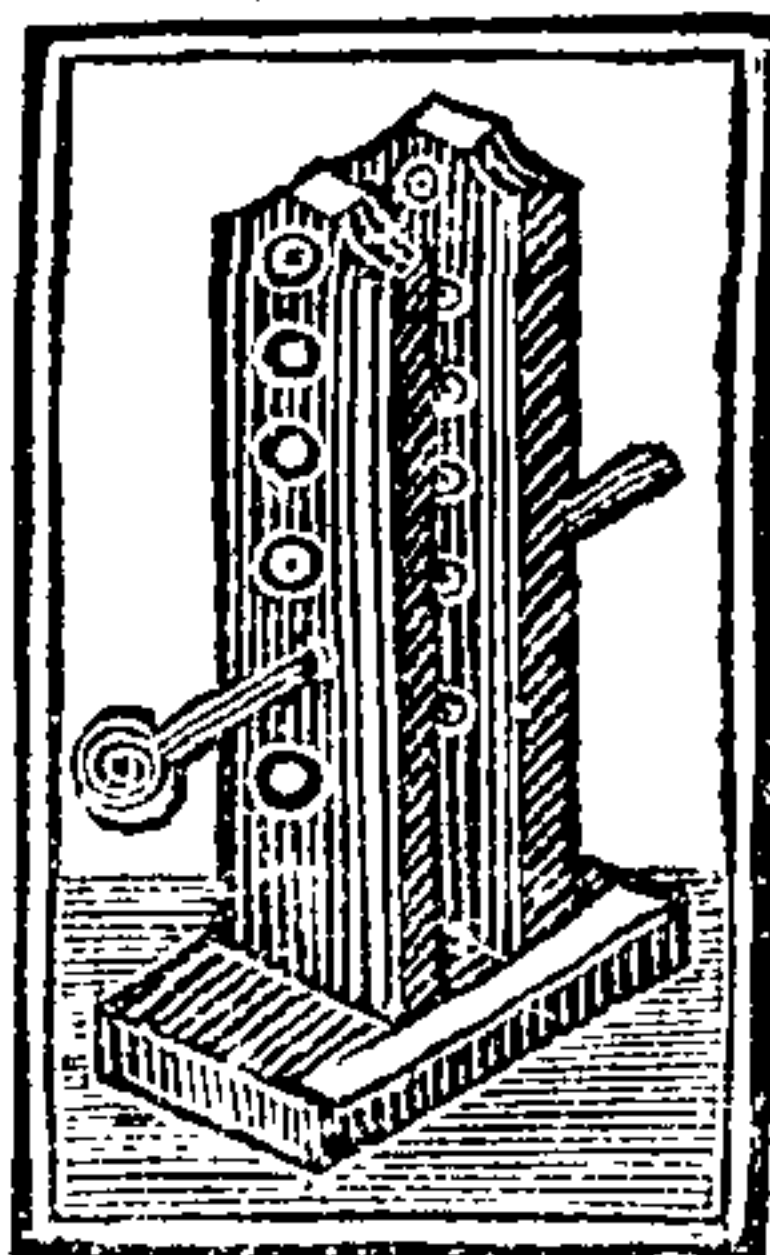
CHEVAUX DE FRIZE

[Mil. Aff.] a sort of turn-pikes, being spars of wood, about 10 or 12 foot long, and a foot diameter cut into 6 faces, and bored through; each hole is arm'd with a short spike, shod

with iron at each end about an inch diameter, 6 foot long and 6 inches distant one from another; so that it points out every way, and is used in stopping small overtures or open places, or placed in breaches, also as a defence against horse.



CHEVE'LLIE [in *Heraldry*] signifies streaming, i. e. a stream of light darting from a comet or blazing star, vulgarly called the Beard, according to the figure annexed.



CHEVRE'TTE [in *Mil. Aff.*] an engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages; it is made of 2 pieces of wood about 4 foot long, standing upright upon a third which is square; they are about a foot asunder and parallel, being pierced with holes exactly opposite to one another, with a bolt of iron, which being put thro' these holes, higher or lower at pleasure, with serves, with a handspike, which takes its poise over this bolt, to raise the gun or mortar.

CHEVELEU'RES [with *French Botan.*] the fibres or strings of trees or plants.

CHE'VERIE. Leather, a sort of soft tender leather, made of the skin of wild goats.

CHEVERILLUS [Old Law] a young cock or cockling.

CHE'VILS [in a *Ship*] small pieces of timber nailed on the inside of it to fasten the ropes called sheets or tacks.

CHE'VIN [chevesne, F.] the Chub-fish.

CHEVISA'NCE [of *chevir* or *wiser* a *chef*, F.] a bargain or contract; also an unlawful contract in point of usury, or a composition between debtor and creditor, F. L. Term.

CHEVITIE? [Old Law Records] heads of ploughed

CHEVISÆ } lands.



CHE'VRON ? [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary formed of a twofold line, spire-wise or pyramidal, the foundation being in the dexter and sinister base-points of the escutcheon, and the acute point of the spire near to the top of the escutcheon, as in the figure annexed.

This ordinary resembles a pair of barge-couples or rafters, such as carpenters set on the highest part of a house for supporting the roof, and betokens the achieving some business of moment, or furnishing some chargeable or memorable work. Some say it represents *Protection*, others say *Constancy*; some the spurs of knights, others the head-dress of priestesses, &c.

Per CHEVRON [in *Heraldry*] or *Party per Chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two single lines, rising from the two base-points and meeting in a point above, as the Chevron does.

CHE'VRON *abais'd* [Heraldry] is when its point does not approach the head of the chief, nor reach farther than the middle of the coat.

CHE'VRON *broke*, is when one branch is separated into two pieces.

CHE'VRON *cloven*, is when the upper point is taken off so that the two pieces only touch at one of the angles.

CHE'VRON *couched*, is when the point is turned downwards on one side of the escutcheon.

CHEVRON *divided*, is when the branches are of several metals, or when metal is opposed to colour.

CHEVRON *inverted*, is when the point is towards the point of the coat, and its branches towards the chief.

CHEVRON *mutilated*, is when it does not touch the extremes of the coat.

CHE'VRONED [in *Heraldry*] is when it is filled with an equal number of Chevrons.

Counter-CHEVRONED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Chevron is so divided, that colour is opposed to metal.



CHEVRONE'L [in *Heraldry*] is the diminutive of Chevron, and as such contains only one half of the Chevron, as in the figure annexed.

CHEVRONNE? signifies the parting of the shield several times Chevron-wise, as in the figure above.

To CHEW [ecopian, Sax. *hatwen*, Teut.] to grind or break the food between the teeth.

CHEW'ING Balls [with *Farrriers*] certain balls composed of several sorts of drugs, to be chewed by horses for the recovery of lost appetite.

CHIA'VE [in *Musick Books*] is a cliff, a term or character of Musick, Ital.

CHIAU's, an officer of the *Turkish* court, who does the duty of an usher; and also an ambassador to foreign courts.

CHI'BOL, a small sort of onion.

CHICA'NE ? [of *cicum* the skin of a pomegranate, according to *menage*; whence the *Spaniards* derive their *chico*, little, slender: *chicane*, being conversant about trifling things] in *Law* it is an abuse of judiciary proceedings, either with design to delay the cause, or to impose on the judge or the contrary party, a wangling, crafty manner of pleading a cause with tricks, quirks and fetches, the perplexing or splitting a cause, pettifoggery, F.

CHICA'NRY } according to *menage*; whence the *Spaniards* derive their *chico*, little, slender: *chicane*, being conversant about trifling things] in *Law* it is an abuse of judiciary proceedings, either with design to delay the cause, or to impose on the judge or the contrary party, a wangling, crafty manner of pleading a cause with tricks, quirks and fetches, the perplexing or splitting a cause, pettifoggery, F.

CHICA'NE ? [in the *Schools*] is used to import vain

CHICA'NERY } sophisms, subtleties and distinctions, with design to obscure truth and protract disputes.

To CHICA'NE [*chicaner*, F.] to perplex or puzzle a cause; to use quirks, tricks or fetches.

CHICHAR [ככך, Heb.] a talent of silver worth 375 pound, of gold 4500.

CHI'CHLINGS, the pulse called everlasting peas.

A CHICK ? [ciccn, Sax. *bicken*, Du.] the young

A CHICKEN } of a hen.

To CHIDE [*ciban*, Sax.] to rebuke or taunt at; also to brawl or brangle.

A CHIDER [*ci'dene*, Sax.] a reprehender, a rebuker.

CHIEF [*chef*, F.] first, principal, sovereign.

Lands held in CHIEF. See *Capite*.

CHIEF [in *Mil. Affairs*] a commander in chief, a general.

CHIDING [of *ciban*, Sax.] rebuke, &c.

A CHIEF [in *Heraldry*, *chef*, F.] is an honourable ordinary, and that which takes up the upper part of the escutcheon, and represents a man's head, and the ornaments us'd on it both by ancients and moderns.

The Chief, as all other honourable ordinaries do, must take up just one third part of the escutcheon, especially if they be alone in the shield; but if there be more of them they must be lessened in proportion to their number, and the same, when they are canton'd, attended and bordered upon some other figures.

In CHIEF, signifies any thing born in the chief part or top of the escutcheon.

A CHIEF *Chevron'd*, *bended* or *paled*, is when it has a *Chevron*, *Pale* or *Bend* contiguous to it, and of the same colour with itself.

A CHIEF *supported*, is when the two thirds at the top are of the colour of the field, and that at bottom of a different colour.

CHIEFLY [of *chef*, F.] principally.

CHIE'FTAIN, a captain or general.

CHIE'GO [among the *Barbadians*] a small insect that gets into the feet, and is very troublesome.

CHIE'RE [with *Florists*] the *leucorum luteum*, or wall-flower.

CHIE'SE [in *Musick Books*] is a mark set to musick to distinguish that designed for churches, from that which is designed for chambers or private concerts, as *sonata di chiesa*, is a *sonata* for the chapel, Ital.

CHILBLAIN [of *chill* and *blain*] a sort of swelling occasioned by cold.

A CHILD [*cilb*, Sax.] a son or daughter.

CHILDHOOD [*cilb-hat*, Sax.] the state of a child.

CHILDERMASS-day [of *cilb*, a child, and *mæss*, Sax. the mass] a feast observed on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of *Bethlehem*, murdered by *Herod*.

CHILDING, bringing forth children, child-bearing.

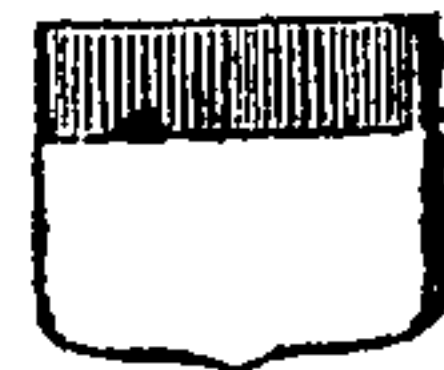
CHILDING [with *Botanists*] a term used of plants, when their offspring exceeds the number of their ordinary kind, as childing daisies, &c.

CHILDINGNESS [*cilb*, Sax. a child] the frequent bearing children.

CHILDISH [*cilbiyc*, Sax.] like a child, imprudent, silly.

CHILDISHNESS [*cilbiycney*, Sax.] simplicity, unexperience.

CHIL'DWIT [Sax. Law Term] a power to take a fine of one's bond woman, that has been gotten with child without



out one's content; this was 3 s. and 4 d. in the manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*.

CHI'LIAD [χιλιάς, Gr.] the number of 1000, whence tables of *Logarithms* are also called chiliads.

CHI'LIARCH [χιλιάρχος, of χιλιάς and ἄρχος, Gr. a governour] a commander of 1000 men, a colonel.

CHI'LIASTS [chiliastæ, L. of χιλιάς, Gr.] a sect of christians called from the *Latin* *Millenaries*, who hold that after the last or general judgment, Christ shall come and reign personally 1000 years with his saints on the earth.

CHILIA'GON [χιλιάς a thousand, and γωνία, Gr. a corner] a plain figure, having 1000 sides and angles.

CHILIODY'NAME [of χιλιάς a thousand, and δύναμις power or virtue, Gr.] an herb having 1000 virtues, a fort of *Gentian*.

CHILIO'PHYLLON [χιλιόφυλλον, Gr. of χιλιάς 2000, and φύλλον, Gr. a leaf] the herb milfoil, yarrow or 1000 leaf, L.

CHILL } [of cele, Sax. cold] cold, or sensible of
CHI'LLY } cold.

CHI'LLINESS, coldness.

CHILOCA'CE [in *Surgery*] a canker in the mouth, frequent in young children.

CHILO'NIAN } [of *Chilo*, one of the 7 wise men of *Greece*,

CHILO'NICK } whose sentences were very short] a brief compendious way of writing as a *Chilonick* stile.

CHIMB, the end of a barrel; tub, &c.

CHIMÆRA [χίμαιρα, Gr.] a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a serpent, also a mere whimsy, a castle in the air, an idle fancy.

CHIMÆ'RA [Χίμαιρα, Gr.] a vulcano or mountain of *Lycia*, that vomited fire, the truth of the fable is, the top of it being inhabited by lions, the middle abounding with pastures for goats, and at the bottom by serpents: this gave place to the fable, that *Chimæra* was a monster that vomited flames, had the head and breast of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and because *Bellerophon* rendered this mountain habitable, he is said to have slain the *Chimæra*. Others say this *Chimæra* was a mountain opposite to the sun, which causing reflections and fervid heads in the summer-time, being dispersed through the fields made the fruits wither, and that *Bellerophon* perceiving what was the cause of this mischief cut away the part of the precipice that most of all reflected. *Pliny* says the fire thereof would kindle with water, and be extinguished by nothing but earth or dung.

CHIMÉ'RICAL, pertaining to such a chimera, imaginary, that has no ground of truth.

CHIMÉ'RICALNESS [of *chimerique*, F. of *chimera*, L. χίμαιρα, Gr.] imaginariness, whimsicalness.

CHIME [prob. of *gamme*, F.] a tune set upon bells or in a clock; a kind of periodical musick, produced at certain seasons of the day, by a particular apparatus added to a clock.

To CHIME, to ring a tune by the spring of a mechanical clock.

CHIMIN, see *Chemin*.

CHI'MINAGE [of *chemin*, F. a way] a toll paid for passage, through a forest, *Old Law*.

CHI'MMAR } a kind of vestment without sleeves, worn
SIMAR } by bishops between their gown and their rochet.

CHI'MNY [caminus, L. whence *cheminée*, F.] a fire-hearth, funnel, &c. for the conveyance of smoke.

CHI'MNY-Money, an imposition or tax of 2 s. per annum, formerly laid upon every fire-hearth, &c.

CHIN [kinn, Teut. whence cinne, Sax.] the lower part of the face.

CHIN Scab, a scabby disease in sheep, the same that is by shepherds called the darters.

CHINA Ware, a sort of fine earthen ware made in *China*, a part of the *East-Indies*. See *Porcelain*.

CHINA Root, a medicinal root, brought to us from both the *Indies*.

CHINCH, a sort of insect; a bug.

CHINE [Echine] the back-bone or ridge of the back of a horse.

To CHINE a beast [Echiner, F.] to cut him down quite through the back-bone.

A CHINE of Pork, a certain joint.

CHINE-Cough } [prob. of kinn-khoest, Du.] a violent
CHIN-Cough } cough to which young children are incident.

CHINK [cinc, Sax.] a chink in a wall, board, &c.

To CHINK, to make a noise as money or pieces of any metal do when shaken.

CHINTS, a fine *Indian* painted Calico.

A CHIP, a bit chipt off from wood.

CHIP [from cýppan, Sax. to buy and sell] shews that the place, to which it is added, either is or was a market-town, as *Chipnam*, *Chippenharn*, &c.

CHIPPING [of cýppan or ceapan, Sax. to buy or sell] signifies the place, to the name of which it is added, to be or have been a market-town or place, as *Chippin-Norton*, *Chipping-Wicomb*, &c.

CHIQUE' [at *Smyrna*] a weight for weighing of goat's-wool, containing 500 drams or 2 okes, which is five pound to ten ounces, seven drams.

CHIRA'GRA [χειρῶνα, of χεῖρ a hand, and ἄρρα a capture or seizing] the gout in the hands.

CHIRÁ'GRICAL, having the gout in the hands.

CHIRHEGEMO'TE } [Old Law] a certain ecclesiasti-
CIRCGEMO'TE } cal court.

CHI'ROGRAPH } [χειρόγραφον, of χεῖρ a hand, and
CHIRO'GRAPHUM } χράω to write, Gr.] a hand-writing, a bond or bill of one's own hand.

CHIRO'GRAPHUM [with the *English Saxons*] a publick conveyance or deed of gift.

CHIRO'GRAPHER [in the *Common Pleas*] an officer who engrosses the fines acknowledged in that court.

CHIRO'GRAPHY [χειρογραφία, Gr.] a writing under one's own hand.

CHIRO'LOGY [χειρολογία, of χεῖρ a hand, and λόγος a speech, Gr.] a talking by signs made with the hands.

CHI'ROMANCER [*Chiromancier*, F.] one who pretends to tell fortunes by the hand, or by that art which is commonly called *Palmistry*.

CHI'ROMANCY [χειρομαντεία of χεῖρ and μαντεία, Gr.] a ridiculous kind of divination, whereby they pretend to discover the constitution and tempers of persons, and to predict future events by the lines, wrinkles and marks in the hand.

CHI'RON [of ὁ διὰ τῶν χειρῶν θεραπεύας ποιῶν, q. d. healing by the assistance of the hands] according to the poets was the son of *Saturn* and *Phillyra*, and they tell us, that he keeping company with *Phillyra*, his wife *Ops* came and surprized them, whereupon he transformed himself into a horse; and that *Phillyra* conceived by him and brought forth a creature, whose upper part was a man, and the lower part a horse. This *Chiron* was an excellent physician, and taught *Æsculapius* physick, *Apollo* musick, and *Hercules* astronomy. This seems to be *Chiron*, that dwelling in mount *Pelius*, is said to have excelled all mortals in justice, and to whom *Hercules* came for love's sake, and conversing in his cave, worshipped *Pan*; and he was the only one of the *Centaurs* that he did not slay, but heard with attention, as *Antisthenes Socraticus* writes in his *Hercules*: and when these had lived together some time, an arrow falling out of *Hercules's* quiver upon the *Centaur's* foot wounded it, and he afterwards died, and because of his piety and also this misfortune, by the beneficence of *Jupiter*, he was placed among the gods. He has a little beast in his right hand, near the little altar, that he seems to have a mind to sacrifice, and this is a strong argument of his piety.

CHIRONES [of χεῖρες, Gr. the hands] a sort of wheals arising in the palms of the hands, the same as *Sirones*.

CHIRONIA *Vitis* [Botany] the wild or black vine briony, so called from *Chiron*.

CHIRONION, the herb centaury.

CHIRONIUM Ulcus, a boil or sore, which comes especially on the thighs and feet, so named because it has need of such an one as *Chiron* to cure it.

CHIRO'NOMY [*chironomia*, L. of χειρονομία, of χεῖρ the hand, and νόμος law, Gr.] a gesture with the hand either in orators or dancers, &c.

CHIRO'THESY [*chirothesia*, L. of χειροθῆσις, Gr.] a laying on of the hands.

CHIROTONI'A [χειροτονία, Gr.] the imposition of hands in conferring any priestly orders.

To CHIRP [prob. formed from the likeness of the sound] to make a noise as birds do.

CHIRPING Cup [i. e. a cheering-cup] a cup of good liquor.

CHIRRICOTE, a word used by the *Spaniards* in derision of the *French*, who pronounce *chirri* for *kyry*.

CHIRURGEON [χειρουργός, Gr.] one who practises the art of chirurgery.

CHIRUR'GERY [χειρουργία, of χεῖρ a hand, and ἔργον work, Gr.] is the third branch of the curative part of medicine, and teaches how sundry degrees of the body of man may be cured by manual operation. It is by some divided into 5 parts: 1. *Synthesis*, a setting together of things that are separated. 2. *Diavesis*, a separating of things

that were continued before. 3. *Diorthesis*, a correcting of things squeezed together. 4. *Exeresis*, a taking away of what is superfluous. 5. *Anaplerosis* a filling up that which was deficient; it is vulgarly pronounced and written *Surgery*.

CHIRURGICAL [*chirurgicus*, L.] pertaining to the art of *Surgery*.

CHI'SEL } [*Cifello*, Ital. *Ciseau*, F. prob. of *scindere*

CHI'ZZEL } to cut, q. *scissellum*] a tool used by carpenters for cutting and ripping.

TO CHIT [with *Husbandmen*] spoken of seed, which is said to chit, when it first of all shoots its small root into the earth.

A CHIT [prob. either of *cito*, Ital. a little boy, or of *kitten*, a young cat] a little sniveling boy or girl; also a freckle.

A CHIT Lark, a bird.

CHI'TTEFACE [either of *chiche*, F. meagre, or *chiche-face*, Chaucer] a meagre, starveling child, a puny child with a little face.

CHI'TTERLINGS [prob. for *Shitterlings*, because the excrements are contained in them, or of *kutteln*, Teut. the inwards] hogs guts dressed for eating; also a sort of pudding or sausage.

CHI'VALRY [*Chevalerie*, F.] knight-hood, horse-manship, valour, as *Deeds of Chivalry*, i. e. mighty feats of arms, notable exploits.

CHI'VALRY [in a *Law sense*] a particular tenure or manner of holding lands, by which the tenant is obliged to perform some noble or military office to his lord; a tenure by knights service.

CHIVES } [with *Botanists*] the fine threads of flowers,

CHIEVERS } or the little knobs, which grow on the tops of those threads.

CHIVES [*cives*, F.] a sort of small onions.

CHIVES *tip with Pendants* [*Botany*] is when the horn or thread of a flower has a seed hanging and shaking at the point of it, as in tulips, &c.

CHIVETS [with *Botanists*] the small parts of the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

CHLEUASMUS [of *χαλεύω*, Gr. to jeer] a laughing to scorn, a mocking, a jeering or scoffing, a rhetorical figure used to that purpose.

CHLORITIS [*χλωρίτις*, Gr.] a precious stone green as grass.

CHLOROSIS [*χλωρότης* of *χλωρίζω*, to appear green] the green-sickness, a disease in young girls, which seems to be a kind of phlegmatick dropsy, proceeding from a stoppage of the *Menses*, and a want of fermentation in the blood.

CHOA'NE [of *χοάνη*, Gr. a funnel] a kind of tunnel in the basis of the brain, by which the serous excrements are brought down from the ventricles to the primary glandule; also the pelvis or basin of the reins.

CHOA'SPITES [of *χασπιτης*, Gr.] a precious stone of a green colour, that glitters like gold.

TO CHOCK } to give a person a light touch with the

TO CHUCK } fingers under the chin, as a token of kindness; also to play at pitching money, &c. into a hole.

CHO'COLATE, a drink made of the *Indian Cocoa-nut*.

CHOERAS [of *χοῖρος*, Gr. a hog] the *Struma*, so named because hogs are subject to that distemper.

CHOENIX [of *χοῖνιξ*, Gr.] a measure in use among the ancients, containing 2 sextaries or 3 *English* pints.

CHOICE [*choix*, F.] election, the act of choosing; also rare, chosen out from others.

CHOICENESS [of *choix*, F.] rareness, excellency.

CHOIR [*chorus*, L. of *χορὸς*, Gr.] the quire of a church, that place where divine service is said or sung.

TO CHOKE [cecan, prob. of *ceca*, Sax. the cheek-bone, because the halter is fixed under the cheek-bone of criminals] to stop the breath, to stop up, to stifle or strangle.

CHOKE-Pear, a rough tasted pear; also [in a *figurative sense*] a shock or rub in ones way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*cholagoga*, L. *χολαγωγός* of *χολή*, choler and *ἄγω*, Gr. to draw] such medicines as purge the bile or choler, and discharge it downwards.

CHOLEDOCHUS *Ductus* [of *χολή* bile, and *δέχομαι*, Gr. to receive] is the uniting of the *ductus biliaris* with the *ductus cysticus* into one passage; this passage goes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *duodenum*, and conveys the gall to those parts.

CHO'LER [*cholera*, L. of *χολέρι*, Gr.] a hot and dry, yellow humour, contained in the gall bladder, which is very useful in the fermentation of the juice called chyle, and bringing it to perfection.

CHO'LERA *Morbis*, a disease in the stomach and guts; whereby the dregs of that humour are voided in great abundance both upwards and downwards.

CHO'LERICK, abounding with choler; also hasty, passionate, prone to anger.

CHO'LERICKNESS [of *cholericus*, L. *χολέριος*, Gr.] passionateness, being troubled with choler.

CHO'LUCK, see cholick.

CHO'MER } [*כומר*, Heb.] a measure containing 75

CHO'RUS } wine gallons.

CHONDRI'LLA [*χονδρίλλα*, Gr.] rush or gum succory, wild endive.

CHO'NDRIS [in *Botany*] the herb false or bastard dittany.

CHONDROGLO'SSUM [with some *Anatomists*] a very small pair of muscles of the tongue.

CHO'NDROS [*χόνδρος*, Gr.] a grain, as of salt, frankincense, &c.

CHONDROS [with *Anatomists*] a cartilage or gristle, the most earthy and solid part of the body, next to a bone.

CHONDROSY'NDESMOS [*χονδροσύνδεσμος*, Gr.] a cartilaginous ligament, or the joining of bones together by means of a cartilage or gristle.

TO CHOOSE [of *choisir*, F. or *ceoyan*, Sax.] to make choice of, to select, to pick out.

TO CHOP [*couper*, F. prob. of *κόπτω*, Gr. to cut] to cut, to cut small or mince.

TO CHOP [prob. of *κορπειν*, Du. to buy] to make an exchange, barter or truck.

A CHOP, a cut, also a cutting of a loin of mutton.

CHOP-Church [Old Law term] an exchanging of benefices or churches between 2 parsons.

A CHO'PIN, a measure that contains a pint *Winchester* measure.

CHO'PPINGS, a sort of *Venetian* shoes with very high heels.

A CHOPPING Boy [either q. a stout boy, q. d. a boy fit to be sold for service] a lusty boy.

CHO'RAL [*choralis*, L.] pertaining to the choir of a church; as a *choral vicar*, i. e. one who is admitted to sit in the choir and serve God.

CHORD [*chorda*, L. of *χορδή*, Gr.] a right line in *Geometry*, which joins the 2 ends of any arch of a circle, otherwise called a subtense, or it is one right line that cuts a circle into 2 parts as in the figure.



CHORDA [*χορδή*, Gr.] a bowel, a gut; also the string of a musical instrument made of a gut.

CHO'RDA [with *Anat.*] a tendon or nerve, also a painful extension of the *Penis*, when its head is drawn towards the *Perinaeum*.

CHORDA *membrana tympani* [with *Anat.*] a nerve that comes from the third branch of the fifth pair, and is extended above the membrane of the *Tympanum* or drum of the ear, L.

CHORDA'PSUS [*χορδαψός*, Gr.] griping or wringing pains of the small guts; so that they being twisted, or their peristaltick or worm-like motion being inverted, the ordure is thrown up at the mouth only. This distemper is also called by the names of *Ileus*, *Iliaca Passio*, *Volvulus* and *Miserere mei*.

CHO'RDATA *Gonorrhoea* [with *Surgeons*] a malady, when, together with the effusion of the *Semen*, the *Urethra* or urinary passage is bent like a bow with pain, L.

CHORDE'E [in *Surgery*] an inflammation and contraction of the *frenum* of the *Penis* or yard, that holds the glands downwards, and prevents erection without pain.

CHORF'A *Sancti Viti* [i. e. St. *Vitus's* dance] so called because this frenzy often seized on those people that used annually to pay a visit to the chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the city of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; a sort of madness which anciently was very common among some people, those who were affected with it ran up and down dancing night and day till they died, if they were not hindered by force.

CHOREPI'SCOPI [of *χωρεῖν* the country, and *ἐπίσκοπος* a bishop] rural bishops anciently appointed by the prime diocesan.

CHORE'US [*χορεῖν*, Gr.] a foot in *Greek* or *Latin* verse, consisting of 3 short syllables, or else of 2 syllables, the one short, the other long.

CHORIA'MBICK [of *χορλαμβῆ*, Gr.] a foot in verse consisting of 4 syllables, two long at each end, and two short in the middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHO'RION [*χόριον*, Gr.] the outmost membrane or skin that covers the *fœtus* or child in the womb, being pretty thick and smooth within, but rough on the outside, where the placenta sticks.

CHO'RISTER [*chorista*, L.] a singing man or boy in a cathedral, a querister.

CHO'RO { [in *Musick Books*] is when all the several

CHO'RUS { parts of a piece of musick are performed together, which is commonly at the conclusion.

CHOROBATES [of *χορβαττειν*, Gr. to over-run a country] a level used by the ancients with a double square in the form of a T.

CHORO'GRAPHER [*Chorographus*, L. of *χορρογραφος*, Gr.] a describer of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL [of *χορρογραφια*, Gr.] according to the art of chorography, i. e. the description of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY [of *χορος* a country, and *γραφω* to describe] according to the art of chorography.

CHORO'GRAPHY [*χορρογραφια*, Gr.] a part of geography which treats of the description of particular countries, or of one country or province.

CHOROIDES Plexus [of *χοειον*, and *ειδος* form, Gr.] the folding of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the *glandula pinealis*; also the *uvea tunica*, which makes the apple of the eye.

CHO'RUS [*χορος*, Gr.] the company of singers and dancers in a stage-play, or of persons singing together in consort; a choir or quire.

CHOSE in action [Law Term] a thing that has not a body; being only a right; as an annuity, a covenant, a bond, &c. *Chose in action* may also be called *Chose in suspense*, as having no real existence, and not being properly in possession.

CHOSE local [Law Term] a thing fixed to a place, as a mill, &c.

CHOSE transitory [Law Term, this is likewise called *Chose in suspense*, as having no real existence, and not being properly in possession] a thing that is moveable, or that may be carried from one place to another.

CHOUGH, a kind of crow or jack-daw.

To CHOUSE { [prob. of *gauffer*, F. to illude] to cheat,

To CHOWSE { to cozen, to defraud, trick, &c.

A CHOUSE { a cheat, sham or trick, also a silly fellow,

A CHOWSE { low, who may easily be imposed upon, a mere bubble.

CHRISM [*chrisma*, L. of *χρισμα*, Gr. an unguent] a composition of oil and balsam consecrated by a popish bishop, to be used in the ceremonies of baptism, confirmation, extreme unction, coronations, &c.

CHRISMA'LE [Old Rec.] a chrism cloth laid over the face of a child at baptism.

CHRISMATIS denarii, chrism-pence, money paid to a bishop by the parish clergy for their chrism, which is consecrated at *Easter* for the year ensuing, L.

CHRISMATORY, a vessel in which the chrism is kept.

CHRISOM [of *χρισμα*, Gr.] an unction of infants, an ancient custom of anointing children as soon as they were born, with some aromattick unguents, and putting on their heads a cloth dawbed with it, this was worn till they accounted them strong enough to endure baptism, which being performed, it was left off. Hence in the *Bills of Mortality* such infants who die before baptism are called chrisms.

CHRISOM { the face-cloth or piece of linen,

CHRYSOM CLOTH { laid upon the head of a child that was newly baptized, which of old time was a customary due to the priest of the parish.

CHRISOM Calf, a calf killed before it is a month old.

CHRIST [*ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ*, Gr. i. e. anointed] the proper name of the ever blessed Redeemer of the world.

To CHRISTEN [*chriſtēnian*, Sax.] to baptize a person, to enter into the communion of the christian church.

CHRISTIAN [*Christianus*, L. *χριστιανος*, Gr.] one who professes the christian religion.

A CHRISTIAN Name, the name which is given to a person in baptism.

CHRISTIAN, adj. of or pertaining to christianity.

CHRISTIANISM { [*christianisme*, F. *christianitas*, L.]

CHRISTIA'NITY { the doctrine principles and religion of christians.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS Curia [Old Law Term] the court christian, or ecclesiastical menature, in opposition to the civil court or lay tribunal, also stiled *Curia domini regis*.

CHRISTENDOM [q. d. *Christi Domini*, L. i. e. the empire or dominion of Christ] all those countries throughout the world where the christian religion is professed.

CHRIST'S-Thorn { a plant that flourishes about Christ-

CHRIST'S-Wort { maffs.

CHRISTMASS [q. d. *Christi Miffa* i. e. the mass of Christ] a festival celebrated on the 25th day of *December*, in commemoration of the birth of Christ.

CHRYS'TICOLIST [*chriticola*, L.] a worshipper of *Christ*, a christian.

CHRIS'TOPHORI'ANA [with *Botanists*] the herb Saint *Christopher*.

CHRISTO'LYTES [of *χρῖς* and *λύω* to resolve, Gr.] *Hereticks*, so called from their destroying Christ, by maintaining that he descended into hell body and soul, and that he left both there, ascending to heaven with his divinity alone.

CHROMA [*χρῶμα*, Gr.] colour.

CHROMA [in *Musick*] a graceful way of singing with quavers and trilloes.

CHROMA [with *Rhetoricians*] a colour, set off or fair pretence.

CHROMA'TICK [of *χρωματικος*, Gr.] whose colour never alters, that never blushes; also delightful, pleasant. [In *Musick*] which consists in keeping the intervals close, so as to make the melody the softer and sweeter.

CHROMA'TICKS [*chromatica*, L.] a delightful and pleasant sort of musick.

CHROMATISM [*χρωματισμος*, Gr.] the natural colour and tincture of any thing.

CHROMATISM [with *Physicians*] the natural tincture or colour of the blood, spittle, urine, &c.

CHRONICAL [*chronicus*, L. of *χρονικος*, Gr.] of or pertaining to time, or that is of long continuance.

CHRONICAL Diseases [with *Physicians*] are such distempers as do not come presently to a height; but come at certain times by fits, but in which the patient lingers on and continues many years, as the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Dropsy*, &c.

CHRONICALNES [of *chronicus*, L. *chronique*, F. of *χρῖς*, Gr. time] being of long continuance.

CHRONICLE [*chronicon*, L. of *χρονικον*, Gr.] a history according to the order of times, or of things done from time to time.

To CHRONICLE [*chroniquer*, F.] to write or enter down in such an history.

CHRONICLER, a writer of chronicles.

CHRONICLES [*χροника* of *χρονος*, Gr. time] the name of two books in the *Old Testament*.

CHRONODIX [*χρῖνος* and *δείκνυμι*, Gr. to shew] a sort of dial or instrument to shew the passing away of time.

CHRONOGRAM [*χρονος* time, and *γράμμα*, Gr. a letter] a sort of verse in which the figurative letters being joined together, make up the year of our Lord.

CHRONO'LOGER { [*chronologus*, L. of *χρονολογος*, Gr.]

CHRONO'LOGIST { one skilled in, or a writer of chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL [*chronologicus*, L.] pertaining to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY [of *χρονος* time, and *λέγω* to say] according to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICKS [*chronologica*, L.] books which treat of chronology.

CHRONO'LOGY [*chronologia*, L. of *χρονολογια*, of *χρονος* and *λογος* a word, &c.] the art of computing time from the creation of the world for historical uses, and preserving an account of remarkable transactions, so as to date truly the beginnings and ends of the reigns of princes, the revolutions of kingdoms and empires, signal battels, &c.

CHRONO'METRUM [*χρονος* and *μετρος*, Gr.] the same as a pendulum to measure time with.

CHRONO'SCOPE [of *χρονος* time, and *σκοπος* a mark] the same as a pendulum to measure time.

CHRY'SALIS [with *Naturalists*] properly the same as *Aurelia*, the same as the *Nympha* of butterflies and moths.

CHRYSA'RGYRUM [of *χρυσος* and *αργυριον*, silver] a tribute anciently levied on courtesans, &c.

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM [*χρυσανθεμον*, Gr.] a plant having shining yellow flowers, crow-foot or gold knaps.

CHRYSELE'CTRUM [of *χρυσος* and *ηλεκτρον*, Gr. amber] amber of a golden or yellow colour.

CHRY'SEUS [*χρυσειος*, Gr.] a sort of comet.

CHRY'SITIS [*χρυσιτις*, Gr.] gold foam, the foam that arises from refined lead, being of a yellow colour like gold.

CHRYSTITIS, the herb Milfoil or Yarrow, L.

CHRYSOBERILLUS [*χρυσος* and *βηριλλος*, Gr.] a sort of chrysal stone that shines like gold.

CHRYSO'KARPUM [*χρυσόκαρπον*, Gr.] a kind of Ivy, whose berries are of a golden colour.

CHRYSOCRAU'NIUS pulvis [with *Chymists*] a powder made of gold, the same as *Pulvis fulminans*.

CHRYSOCO'LLA [of *χρυσος* and *κόλλα*, Gr.] gold folder, a mineral like a pumice stone, found in copper, gold and silver mines; one sort of which is called *Berax*, and used for soldering gold.

CHRYSO'COME [of χρυσός and κόμη, Gr. the hair] the herb Milfoil.

CHRYSOLA'CHANUM [χρυσολάχανον, Gr.] a kind of Orach.

CHRYSO'LAMPIS [χρυσόλαμπίς, Gr.] a precious stone, which shines by night like a fire, but looks pale by day.

CHRYSO'LITHES [χρυσόλιθος, Gr.] a precious stone of a transparent gold colour with green; a chrysolite.

CHRYSOPOE'IA [of χρυσός and ποίω, Gr. to make] the art of making gold.

CHRYSO'PRASUS [χρυσόπρασος, of χρυσός and πρασον, Gr. a leek] a precious stone of a green colour, yielding a golden lustre.

CHRYSO'PTERUS [of χρυσός and πτερον, Gr.] a kind of topaz.

CHRYSO'SPASTUS [χρυσόσπαστος, Gr.] a precious stone, sprinkled as it were with gold sand.

CHRYSO'SPERMON [χρυσόσπερμον χρυσόσπερμον, Gr.] the herb *Semper vivum*, L.

CHRYSO'SPIS [of χρυσός and σπιν, Gr.] a precious stone like gold.

CHRYSOSPE'RME [of χρυσός gold, and σπέρμα, Gr. the seed] the seed of gold.

CHRYSO'RCHIS [with Physicians] an absconding of the testicles in the belly.

CHRYSO'THALES [Botany] the lesser sort of wall penny-royal, penny-wort.

CHRYSIAL; see crystal.

CHRYSTAL [in Heraldry] is in blazonry by precious stones sometimes allow'd a place among them, tho' it is not properly one; and is used instead of argent or silver, and most frequently pearl.

CHRYSU'LCA [of χρυσός gold, and ἔλκω to draw, Gr.] a water with which refiners wash gold off when mixed with other metals; *Aqua fortis*; also a chymical liquor which dissolves gold.

CHUB [cob, Sax.] a jolt-head, a great-headed, chub-cheek'd fellow.

CHUB, a sort of fish that has a great head.

CHU'BBEDNESS [of cob, Sax.] the having full cheeks.

To CHUCK [prob. of ceocan, Sax.] to stroke under the chin; also to cry like a partridge.

To CHU'CKLE, to burst out [every now and then into laughter, to laugh by turns.

A CHUCKLE { a noisy, rattling, empty fellow.

A CHUFF, a clownish fellow.

CHU'FFY, rough, clownish, rude.

CHU'FFINESS, clownishness, surliness.

CHUM, a chamber-fellow to a student at the university.

CHUMP, a thick, short block or piece of wood.

CHURCH [kerche, Teut. cýric, Sax. of κυριακή, Gr. sc. δικά] a temple built and consecrated to the honour of God, set apart for divine worship; also a particular assembly, or congregation of christian people under the care of a minister.

CHURCH Militant, the assemblies of the faithful throughout the earth.

CHURCH Triumphant, the church or company of the faithful already in glory.

Greek CHURCHES { the churches of all those countries formerly subject to the Greek or Eastern empire.

Latin or Western CHURCHES, comprehends all the churches of France, Spain, Italy, Africa, the North, and all other churches where the Latins carried their language.

CHURCH [in Architecture] a large building, extended in length with nave, choir, isles, steeple, belfry, &c.

Catholic CHURCH, the whole body of the faithful throughout the whole world, of which Christ is head.

Simple CHURCH, one which has only a nave and a choir, with isles; that which has a row of porticoes in form, with vaulted galleries, and has a chapel in its pourtour.

CHURCH in a Greek cross, one the length of whose cross is equal to that of the nave, in which form most of the Greek crosses are built.

CHURCHESSET { [q. d. churches seed] a certain mea-

CHURCH-SCOT { sure, of which anciently every man ought to give to the church on St. Martin's day.

CHURCH Service, the common-prayer, collects, &c. used in the church.

CHURCH Service, was first sung in English in the time of king Edw. VI. in the year 1548, who pursuing the reformation his father had begun, commanded it so to be.

CHURCH-Wardens, officers annually chosen by the ministers and vestry, to take care of the church, church-yard, parish accounts, &c. to take notice of the behaviour of

the parishioners, and to present such persons as commit offences, appertaining to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court.

CHURL [capl or ceopl a clown, Sax.] an ill-natured, morose, silly, selfish person, a covetous person; with our Saxon ancestors, a free tenant at will.

CHU'RGLISH [ceoplice, Sax.] clownish, ill-natured, surly.

CHU'RGLISHNESS [cýpligeneýe, Sax.] surliness, ill-naturedness.

To CHURN [cepan, Sax.] to agitate milk in a churn, in order to make butter.

A CHURN [cepene, Sax.] a vessel wherein butter is made.

CHURR Worm, [of cýpan, Sax. to turn] an insect that turns about nimbly.

CHYLE [with Naturalists] is a white juice in the stomach and bowels, which proceeds from a light and easy dissolution and fermentation of the victuals. This juice mingling and fermenting with the gall and pancreatick juice, first passes the *lacteal Veins*, &c. and at last is incorporated with the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTOUS [of chyle and facio, L.] causing chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION, the action or faculty of changing the food into chyle.

CHYLO'SIS [in Physick] the action whereby the aliment is converted into chyle or chyme in the stomach.

CHYME [χυμή, Gr.] an annual piece, the same as chyle, though some distinguish between chyle and chyme, and restrain chyme to the mass of food while in the stomach, before it is sufficiently comminuted and liquefied to pass the *Pylorus* into the *Duodenum*, and from thence into the *lacteals* to be further dilated and impregnated with the pancreatick juice, where it becomes chyle.

CHYMERRE, a kind of coat or jacket; also a herald's coat of arms.

CHY'MIA [of χύω to melt, Gr.] is a resolution of mixt bodies into their elements; and again, when it can be done, coagulation or redintegration of the same elements into the bodies, which they constituted before; there are 2 parts of it, *solution* and *coagulation*; by the addition of the Arabick particle *al*, it is called *Alchemy*.

CHY'MICA { [of χύμα of χύω, Gr.] medicines prepared by Chymists, to be taken in a less or more grateful quantity.

CHY'MICAL [chymicus, L.] of or pertaining to Chymistry.

CHYMICAL Flowers, the subtiler parts of bodies separated from the more gross by sublimation in a dry form.

CHY'MIST [chymicus, L. chemiste, Fr.] one that practises or is versed in the art of Chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY [χυμία of χύμος, Gr. a juice or the purer substance of a mixed body, or, as some will have it, from χύω, Gr. to melt] an art which teaches how to separate the different substances that are found in mixt bodies; as animals, plants, metals or minerals, and to reduce them to their first principles.

CHY'MOSIS { [of χάω, Gr. to gape] a distortion or drawing awry of the eye-lids caused by an inflammation; also an inflammation in the *tunica cornea* of the eye.

CHYMOSIS, the art of preparing or making Chyme, or the second concoction made in the body.

CHYMUS [χυμός, Gr.] any kind of juice, but especially that of meat, after the second digestion, which, being mixed with the blood, runneth through the veins, and repairs the waste of every part.

CIACO'NA [in Musick Books] a chacon, a particular kind of air always in triple time, containing a great variety of humour, contrived to a bass in 8 bars, play'd several times over; but not so confined as the bass of a ground is allowed to vary every time, to humour the triple, and sometimes to imitate it. These airs are commonly play'd in a brisk, lively manner.

CIBA'RIOUS [cibarius, L.] pertaining to meat or food.

CIBO'L [ciboule, F.] a kind of small degenerate onion.

CIBOULE'T, a young cibol.

CICATRICE [cicatrix, L.] a scar, seam or mark, remaining after a great wound or ulcer is healed.

CICATRICO'SE [cicatricosus, L.] full of, or having many scars.

CICATRI'SIVE [with Physicians] desiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix.

CICATRI'CU'LA [with Naturalists] a little scar, a small whitish speck in the coat of a yolk of an egg, where the first

first changes towards the formation of the chick appears in a hatched egg, and is commonly called the *treddle*.

CI'CATRIX [with *Surgeons*] a scar of a wound.

CICATRISA'NTIA [with *Surgeons*] such things as by drying, binding and contracting, fill up ulcers with flesh and cover them with a skin.

To CI'CATRIZE [cicatricare, L. cicatrifer, F.] to close up a wound, to bring it to an eschar.

CI'CELY or *sweet Cicely* [with *Botanists*] an herb.

CI'CER ? [in *Botany*] a sort of pulse like chicklings;

CI'CERA S chickes or vetches, L.

CICERA *Tartari*, pills made of turpentine and cream of tartar, L.

CICERBI'TA, a plant, a sort of sow-thistle, L.

CICERO'NIAN *Stile*, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical stile or manner of expression, such as *Cicero* the Roman orator used.

CICH, a sort of pulse called Cich-peas.

CI'CHLINGS, little ciches.

CI'CHORY ? [cichorea, L. χιχόριον, Gr.] wild Endive.

To CI'CURATE [cicuratum, L.] to make tame.

CICU'TA, an herb much like our hemlock.

CICUTA'RIA, common hemlock, cow-weed or cicely.

CID, a valiant man, a great captain.

CI'DER [cidre, F.] a wine or drink made of apples.

CI'DERIST, one who deals in or manages cider.

CI'DERKIN, a liquor made of the gross matter or cores of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CIDA'RIS, a cap of state used among the ancient *Persians*.

CILE'RIE [with *Architects*] drapery work on pillars like the tops of leaves.

CI'LIA [Anatomy] the eye-brows or eye-lids, L.

CILIA'RE *Ligamentum* ? [with *Anatomists*] a collection

CILIA'RIS *Processus* S of small, slender filaments or threads, that take rise from the inner part of the *tunica uvea* of the eye, and run thence towards the bunching out part of the crystalline humour, which they compass in and join to it.

CILI'CIAN [of *cilicium*, L.] of or pertaining to hair-cloth.

CILIUM [in *Anatomy*] the eye-lid, properly the utmost edge of it, out of which the hairs grow.

CI'MA [with *Architects*] a moulding something like an S, what is now called an O. G.

CIMA'TIUM ? [with *Architects*] an O. G. with the hol-

CIMA'TUM S low downwards, part of the ornament of the *Doric* Capital; it stands just above the square, or hath a fillet over it.

CIME'LIARCH [κειμηλιαρχης, Gr.] the chief keeper of plate, vestments, &c. belonging to a church; a churchwarden.

CIMELIA'RCHY [cimeliarchium, L. κειμηλιαρχιον, Gr.] a jewel-house; also a vestry in a church.

CIMICA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the herb fleec-bane, L.

CI'METER, a crooked sword in use among the *Turks*.

CIMMER'RIAN, obscure, dark, that sees no sun, so called from the *Cimmerii* a people in *Scythia*, so invironed with hills and woods and thick clouds, that the sun never penetrated to them; whence comes the proverb *Cimmerian darkness*, i. e. great obscurity.

CINA ? the same as *Quinquina* or the Jesuits bark.

CINÆ ?

CI'NARA ? [κινάρα, Gr.] the artichoke, L.

CY'NARA S

CINCA'TER ? [quingquaginta, L.] a man of 50 years

CINQUA'TER S of age.

CI'NCTURE [cinctura, L.] a girdle or girding.

CINCTURE [in *Architecture*] a ring, list or orlo at the top and bottom of a column, dividing the shaft at one end from the base, and at the bottom from the capital.

CI'NDER [δινες, Sax. cineres, L.] embers or burnt coals.

CINEFA'CTION ? [with *Chymists*] a reducing into, or

CINERA'TION S burning to ashes.

CINERES *claviculati* [in *Chymistry*] ashes made of tartar, or the lees of wine burnt.

CINERITIA, the same as cineritious substance.

CINERITIOUSNESS [of *cineritius*, L.] ashiness, likeness to ashes.

CINERITIOUS *Substance* [in *Anat.*] the outward, soft, glandulous substance of the brain, so named from its ashy colour.


CINE'RULENT [cinerulentus, L.] full of ashes:

CI'NGLE, a horse-girth.

CI'NGULUM *Veneris* [in *Chiromancy*] the girdle of *Venus*,

the figure of a semicircle drawn from a space between the fore finger and middle finger to the space between the middle finger and ring finger.

CI'NNABAR, red lead, a kind of Mineral; also vermilion; a mineral consisting of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*.

CINNABAR [in *Chymical Writings*] is expressed by these characters:  8 3

CINNABAR *Native*, is a mineral, which, while it is in the lump, is of a brownish colour; but when pulverized, is of a very high red colour, and called *Vermilion*.

CINNABAR *Artificial* [with *Chymists*] is a Composition of brimstone and quick-silver sublimed together.

CINNABAR of *Antimony*, a mixture of equal parts of powdered antimony and sublimate corrosive chymically prepared.

CI'NNAMON [κινναμωμον, Heb. cinnamonum, L.] a spice, the second bark of a tree growing in some islands near *China*.

CINQUAI'N [Military Term] is an ancient order of battle, by drawing up five battalions so as to make eight lines, viz. *van*, *main body* and *rear* in manner following, the 2d and 4th battalions form the van, the 1st and 5th the main body, and the 3d the rear guard or body of reserve, F.

CI'NQUE, the number of 5 on dice, F.

CINQUE *foil*, five-leaved grass, F.

CINQUEFOILS [in *Heraldry*] are five-leaved grass, and signify *Vert* or *Green*.

CINQUEPORT, a sort of fishing net, so named from the five entrances into it; being very convenient to be used in any river or pond of swift or standing water.

CINQUE *Ports*, five remarkable havens lying on the east parts of *England* and opposite to *France*, viz. *Dover*, *Hastings*, *Hithe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*, to which are added as appendages, *Rye* and *Winchelsea*. They are under the jurisdiction of the constable of *Dover* castle. *William* the Conqueror first established these for the security of the coast, and the inhabitants of them have many immunities and privileges; as that they are exempted from paying subsidies; law-suits are try'd within their own liberties; their mayors and barons carry the canopy over a king, &c. at coronations; and are placed at a table on the King's right hand, for the greater dignity.

Lord Warden of CINQUEPORTS, a governour of those havens, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and issues out writs in his own name.

CI'ON [scion, F.] the same as the *Uvula* or little fleshy cover of the orifice of the windpipe.

CION [with *Gardeners*] a young sprout, sprig or sucker.

CI'PEROUS, a kind of bulrush.

CI'PHER [ciphra, L. chiffre, F. of כפרה, Heb. a number] express'd thus (0), a note or character which signifies nothing of itself, yet being set after any other figures it increases their value by tens.

To CI'PHER, to number or cast up accounts.

CIPHERS, flourishes of letters comprising a person's name or some short sentence; also a secret character agreed on between two persons for the writing of letters to give intelligence, &c.

CIPHER [with a *single Key*] is one in which the same character is constantly used to express the same word or letter.

CIPHER [with a *double Key*] is one in which the alphabet or key is changed in each line or each word, and wherein are inserted characters of no significancy to amuse or perplex the meaning.

CI'PPUS [with *Architects*] a pillar with an inscription or grave-stone, L.

CI'PPUS [with *Antiquaries*] a little, low column erected in great roads or other places with an inscription to direct the way to travellers, or to preserve the memory of something remarkable.

CIPPUS [in *Antiquity*] a wooden instrument wherewith criminals and slaves were punished.

CI'RCE [according to the *Poets*] the daughter of *Sol* and *Persis*, and very skilful in the nature of herbs. A famous witch whom the poets often make mention of, who having poisoned her husband the King of *Sarmata*, was therefore banished by her subjects, and in her exile, coming to *Italy*, she turned *Scylla* into a sea-monster, and transformed the companions of *Ulysses* into divers sorts of beasts. *Mythologists* suppose *Circe* to be a lively representation of sensual pleasures, which turn men of the best accomplishments into beasts.

CIRCE'NSIAN *Games*, certain exercises or plays, exhibited by the ancients in the *Circus* at *Rome* in imitation of the *Olympick* games in *Greece*.

To CIRCINATE [*circinatum*, L.] to make a circle with a pair of compasses.

CIRCINATED [*circinatus*, L.] turned or compassed round.

CIRCINATION, a circling or turning round.

CIRCLE [*circulus*, L. *cercle*, F.] a compass or ring.

CIRCLE [in *Geometry*] a plain figure bounded with one only line, and to which all the lines that can be drawn from a point in the middle of it are equal to one another.

CIRCLE of perpetual Apparition, one of the lesser circles parallel to the equator, being described by any point of the celestial sphere, which toucheth the northern point of the horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal motion; all the stars included within this circle never set, but are always visible above the horizon.

CIRCLE of the Equant [in the *Ptolemaick System*] a circle described in the center of the Equant; the chief use of which is to find the variation of the first inequality.

CIRCLES of Excursion, are circles parallel to the ecliptick, and at such a distance from it, that the excursions of the planet towards the poles of the ecliptick may be included within it; which are fixed at 10 degrees.

CIRCLES of Altitude, otherwise called *Almicanters*, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and still diminishing as they approach the zenith.

CIRCLES of Latitude, are great circles parallel to the plane of the ecliptick passing through the poles of it, and through every star and planet.

CIRCLES of Longitude [on *Globes*] are great circles passing through the star and the pole of the ecliptick, where they determine the longitude of the star, reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*. On these circles are reckoned the latitudes of the stars.

Horary CIRCLES [in *Dialling*] are the lines which shew the hours on dials, tho' these are not drawn circular, but nearly strait.

CIRCLES of Position, are circles passing through the common intersections of the *horizon* and *meridian*, and through any degree of the ecliptick, or the centre of any star or other point in the heavens, and are used for the finding out the situation and position of any star, &c.

CIRCLE of perpetual Occultation [*Astronomy*] a circle of a like distance from the equator, and contains all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere.

Diurnal CIRCLES [*Astronomy*] are immoveable circles supposed to be describ'd by the several stars and other points of the heavens in their diurnal rotation round the earth.

Polar CIRCLES [*Astronomy*] are immoveable circles parallel to the equator, and at a distance from the poles equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptick.

Parallel CIRCLES, are such as are described with the same point, as a pole in the superficies of the sphere, the greatest of all these parallels is a great circle, and the nearer they are to one of their poles, the less they are.

Vertical CIRCLES [in *Astronomy*] are great circles of the heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at right angles with the horizon.

CIRCLE of the Heavens [*Hieroglyphically*] was adored by the ancient *Egyptians* as an expression of the Divine Majesty. The roundness of the elements being a resemblance of his power and perfections; the light of his wisdom, and the celestial heat of the tenderness of his love.

CIRCLE [in *Physicks*] is understood among the *Schoolmen* of vicissitude of generations arising one out of another.

CIRCLE [in *Logick*] the fault of an argument that supposes the principle it should prove, and afterwards proves the principle by the thing it seem'd to have proved.

CIRCLES of the Empire, are the provinces or divisions of the empire of *Germany*, of which there are 10 in number.

Formal CIRCLE [in *Logick*] is that which in two reciprocal syllogisms begs the *medium*, which is the next cause of the greater extreme.

The material CIRCLE [in *Logick*] consists of two syllogisms, the former whereof proves the cause by the effect; and the latter, the effect by the cause.

CIRCLET, a kitchen utensil to set a dish on the table.

CIRCOLE [*κίρκουλον*, Gr.] a swelling of the feed-vessels in the scrotum.

CIRCOS [*κίρκος*, Gr.] a dilatation or swelling of the veins crooking or winding, and arising in one or more parts of the body so much that the veins threaten a rupture.

CIRCUIT [*circuitus*, L.] a going about, a compass; also the journeys of the judges twice a year to administer justice in several counties.

CIRCUIT, the circuits of the judges were first appointed by King *Henry II*, who in the 21st year of his reign divided the whole kingdom into six circuits appointing three judges to every circuit, who should twice every year ride together, and hear and determine causes; which custom is still observed, tho' there is some alteration in the number of the judges, and shires of the circuits.

CIRCUITION, a fetching a compass, or going about, L.

CIRCUITY of Action [*Law Term*] a longer course of proceeding than is necessary to recover any thing sued for.

CIRCULAR [*circularis*, L.] round, that is in the form of a circle.

CIRCULAR Letters, letters directed to several persons who have the same interest in the same affair.

CIRCULAR Sailing, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY, circularness.

CIRCULAR Lines, [with *Mathematicians*] are such strait lines as are divided in the divisions made in the arch of a circle, such as *lines*, *tangents*, *secants*, &c.

CIRCULAR Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose powers end in the roots themselves, as 5 whose square is 25 and cube 125, and 6 whose square is 36 and cube 216.

CIRCULAR Velocity [in the *New Astronomy*] a term signifying that velocity of any planet, or revolving body, that is measured by the arch of a circle.

To CIRCULATE [*circulatum*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULATION, the motion of that which circulates.

CIRCULATION [with *Chymists*] a particular motion given to liquors; which is excited by fire, and causes the vapours to rise and fall to and fro.

CIRCULATION of the Blood, a continual motion of it passing from the heart through the arteries, and returning back to the heart through the veins.

CIRCULATORIUM [with *Chymists*] a glass-vessel wherein the liquor infused, by its ascending and descending, rolls about as it were in a circle, L.

CIRCULATORY [*circulatorius*, L.] that circulates through the veins.

CIRCULATORY Letters, the same as circular letters.

CIRCULATUM Minus [with *Chymists*] the spirit of wine.

CIRCULARNESS [of *circularis*, L. *circulaire*, F.] roundness.

CIRCULUS [with *Chymists*] a round instrument made of iron for the cutting of the neck of glass-vessels. The operation is performed thus. The instrument being heated, is applied to the glass-vessel, and is kept there till it grows hot, and then with some drops of cold water, or a cold blast upon it, it flies in pieces. And this is the way they cut off the necks of Retorts and Cucurbits.

CIRCULUS decennovenalis [with *Astronomers*] the golden number, or a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the solar; so that at the end of it the new moons happen in the same months, and on the same days of the month, and the moon begins again her course with the sun. This is called *Circulus Metonicus*, from *Meton* the inventor of it, and sometimes *Ennedecateris*.

CIRCUMAGENTES Musculi [with *Anatomists*] certain oblique muscles of the eyes, so called from their helping to wind and turn the eyes round about.

CIRCUMAMBIENT [*circumambiens*, L.] encompassing round, or flowing about, an epithet most commonly applied to the air and other fluids.

CIRCUMAMBIENTNESS, the encompassing round.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE [*circumambulare*, L.] to walk round about.

CIRCUMCELLIO, a vagrant, L.

CIRCUMCELLIONES, a sect of mad Christians in *Africa* in St. *Austin's* time, who strolled about from place to place, and in order to gain repute would either lay violent hands on themselves, or get others to kill them.

To CIRCUMCISE [*circumcise*, L.] to cut round about.

CIRCUMCISION, a cutting round about, commonly used for the cutting away a part of the prepuce or double skin, which covers the *Penis*, a ceremony in use among *Jews* and *Turks*, F. of L.

CIRCUMCLUSION, a shutting or enclosing all about, L.

CIRCUMDUCTILE [*circumductilis*, L.] easy to be led about.

CIRCUMDUCTION, a leading about.

CIRCUMERRATION, a wandering about, L.

CIRCUMFERENCE [*circumferentia*, L.] circuit or compass.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geom.*] is the outermost bounding line of any plain figure ; but it more properly belongs to the perimeter of a circle.

The **CIRCUMFERENCE** of every Circle [among *Geometricians*] is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts call'd degrees, suppos'd to be divided into 60 equal parts call'd minutes.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, an instrument used in surveying of land.

CIRCUMFLEX [*circumflexus*, L.] bowed or bended about.

A **CIRCUMFLEX** [with *Grammarians*] an accent which being placed over a syllable makes it long, as (˘) in *Greek*, and (ˆ) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLUENT } [*circumfluens* or *circumfluus*, L.]
CIRCUMFLUOUS } flowing about

CIRCUMFLUOUSNESS [of *circumfluus*, L.] the flowing round about.

CIRCUMFORANEUS [*circumforaneus*, of *circum* about and *forum* a market, &c. L.] that which goes or is carried about markets, &c.

CIRCUMFUSED [*circumfusus*, L.] poured or shed round about.

CIRCUMFUSION, a pouring round about.

CIRCMGYRATION, the wheeling motion of any body round a centre.

CIRCUMJACENT [*circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCESSION [in *Theology*] a term used to express the reciprocal existence of the three persons of the Trinity in each other.

CIRCUMJUVIALISTS [with *Astronomers*] *Jupiter's Satellites*, certain stars that attend on the planet *Jupiter*.

CIRCUMITION, a going about, L.

CIRCUMLIGATION, a binding or tying round about, L.

CIRCUMOSSALIS, the same as *Periostrum*.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, a circuit or tone of words, used either when a proper term is not at hand to express a thing naturally and immediately by, or when a person chooses not to do it out of respect, &c.

CIRCUMPLICATION, a folding, winding or rolling round about.

CIRCUMPO'LAR Stars [with *Astronomers*] are such stars as being pretty near our north pole, move around it, and in our latitude do never set or go below the horizon.

CIRCUMPOSITION, a laying round about, L.

CIRCUMPOSITION [in *Gardening*] a kind of laying when the mould is born up to the bough, which is to be taken off by an old hat, root or strong piece of old coarse-cloth.

CIRCUMPOTATION, a drinking round from one to another, L.

CIRCUMRA'SION [with *Botanists*] a scraping or raking off the bark round about.

CIRCUMPU'LSION, the thrusting forward of bodies ; which are moved by those that lie round them.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY, around resisting, or a resistance about.

To **CIRCUMSCARIFICATE** [*circumscarificatum*, L.] to scarify round about.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE** [*circumscribere*, L.] to bound, limit or stint.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [*circumscriptus*, L.] written or drawn round about.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [with *Geometricians*] a figure is said to be circumscribed, when either the angles, sides or planes of the outward figure touch all the angles of the figure which is inscribed.

To be **CIRCUMSCRIBED locally** [with *Philosophers*] is said of a body, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or *Place*, with respect to the circumambient or encompassing bodies. It is the same as to be in place *circumscriptively*.

CIRCUMSCRIBED Hyperbola [with *Mathematicians*] an *Hyperbola* that cuts its own *Asymptotes*, and contains the parts cut off within its own proper space.

CIRCUMSCRIBEDNESS [of *circum* and *scriptus*, L.] the being circumscribed.

Internal CIRCUMSCRIPTION, is that which appertains to the essence and quality of every body, whereby it hath a determinate extension, bound and figure.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the act of circumscribing, L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [with *Philosophers*] is the termination, certain limits or bounds of any natural body.

External CIRCUMSCRIPTION, is referred to the place in which any body is confined, and is otherwise termed *local*.

CIRCUMSPECT [*circumspectus*, L.] confidante, wary, wife.

CIRCUMSPECTION, a looking round about, wariness, a marking and considering diligently.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS [*circumspection*, F.] circumspection.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, as a thing is said to be in a place *circumspectively*, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or *Place*, with respect to the circumambient or encompassing bodies.

CIRCUMSPICUOUS [*circumspicuus*, L.] to be seen on all sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*circumstantia*, L.] a particular that accompanies any action, as time, place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is under or attended with circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANCES, the incidents of an event, or the particularities that accompany an action.

CIRCUMSTANCES [with *Moralists*] such things, that tho' they are not essential to any action, do yet some way affect it.

CIRCUMSTANCES properly moral [in *Ethicks*] are such as do really influence our actions, and render them more good or evil than they would be without such circumstances. Which writers of *Ethicks* sum up in this verse.

Quis, quid, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando.

CIRCUMSTANCES purely physical [in *Ethicks*] such as do not connect any moral good or evil with the action ; as, if a person kills another, whether he kill him with the right hand or the left.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY } the quality of that which

CIRCUMSTANTIALNESS } is circumstantial.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, to describe a thing by or with its circumstances.

De Circumstantibus [*i. e.* of those standing about] a term used for the supplying and making up the number of jurors, in case any of those impannelled do not appear, or those who do appear are challenged by either prosecutor or prisoner. *Law term*.

CIRCUMVAGANT [*circumvagant*, L.] wandering about.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, to intrench round about.

CIRCUMVALLATION [in *Fortification*] as the line of *Circumvallation*, is a line or trench usually about 12 foot wide and 7 foot deep, cut by the besiegers and bordered with a parapet or breast-work, so as to encompass all their camp, to defend it against any army that may attempt to relieve the place, and also to stop deserters.

CIRCUMVECTION, a carrying about, L.

To **CIRCUMVENT** [*circumventum*, *Supine*, L.] to come about ; also to over-reach, to deceive ; to disappoint.

CIRCUMVENTION, a disappointing, over-reaching, deceiving ; cheating, cozenage, deceit.

To **CIRCUMVEST** [*circumvestire*, L.] to clothe about.

CIRCUMUNDULATION, a flowing or rolling round about after the manner of waves.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about, L.

CIRCUMVOLUTIONS [in *Architecture*] the turns of the spiral line of the *Ionick* volute.

CIRCUS [in *Rome*] a spacious place between the mounts *Palatine* and *Aventine*, invironed with buildings in the form of a circle, for the exhibition of publick plays ; round it was the amphitheatre, in which were galleries and boxes for the spectators to sit or stand in. This was first begun to be built by *Tarquinius Priscus* ; but was afterwards adorn'd and render'd more stately and beautiful by the emperors *Claudius*, *Caligula* and *Heliogabalus*.

CIRRI, curls or locks of hair curled or frizzled ; also the crest of feathers on the heads of some birds, L.

CIRRI'GEROUS [*cirriger*, L.] bearing curled locks or crests of feathers.

CIRRI [with *Botanists*] those fine hairs or sprigs by which some plants fasten themselves, in order to support them in creeping along, as ivy, &c.

CIRSOE'LE [*κίρσοι*, of *κίρσος* a dilatation of a vein, and *έλη* a rupture, Gr.] a dilatation of the spermatick veins, or a swelling of the vessels about the testicles, that prepare the *Semen* ; so that it sometimes appears like a third testicle.

CIRSOS [*κίρσος*, Gr.] a crooked swollen vein, a sort of swelling, when a vein by reason of the softness of its coat, is stretched out with much thick blood, and seems as if it would burst.

CISA'LPINE, on this side of the *Alps*.

CISSTES [*κιστός*, Gr.] a white and shining precious stone, having the figure of ivy-leaves all over it.

CISSA'METHOS [with *Bot.*] the herb called *Helxine*, L.

CISSA'NTHEMUS [*κισσαίνθεμος*, Gr.] the herb briony or wild-vine, L.

CISSOID [in *Geometry*] an algebraick curve, peculiarly called the *Cissoid* of *Diocles*, its inventor.

Cr'ssos [*κισσός*, Gr.] the herb ivy; especially that which grows without a support, *L.*

CI'STA, a chest or coffer, *L.*

CISTA } [with *Surgeons*] a tumour, where the obstructed

CIST } ed matter collects as in a bag, which may

CI'STUS } be all taken out at once.

CISTA GRATIÆ [*Old Law*] *i. e.* the chest of grace, a church-coffer where the alms-money was kept.

CISTERCIAN Monks, an order of monks founded in the year 1098.

CI'STERN [*cisterna*, *L.*] a place under or in the ground for the preserving of rain-water; also a vessel of lead to keep a stock of water for household use, an utensil to put bottles or glasses in.

CISTERN [with *Confectioners*] a portable instrument in form of a box, into which creams or jellies are put, in order to be iced over.

CITADEL [*citadella*, Ital. *citadelle*, *F.*] a fort of 4, 5 or 6 bastions, erected near a city on the most advantageous ground, that it may command it, in case of a rebellion.

CITATION, a citing or quoting a passage out of a book, &c.

CITATION [in *Law*] a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge, *F. of L.*

To **CITE** [*citare*, *L.* *citer*, *F.*] to quote; in *Law*, to summons to appear at an ecclesiastical court.

CITIZEN [*civis*, *L.* *citoyen*, *F.*] an inhabitant of a city, or a freeman of it.

CITIZENSHIP, the dignity or privilege of a citizen.

CITRAGO, the herb balm.

CITRINE [of *citrinus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to, or of the colour of a *Pome-citron*.

CITRON [*citrum*, *L.*] a large kind of lemon.

CITRUL [*citrulium*, *L.*] a kind of pumkin, or cucumber of a pumkin colour.

CITRUS [in *Botany*] the citron-tree.

CITTERN [of *cithara*, *L.*] a kind of musical instrument.

CI'TY [*civitas*, *L.* *cié*, *F.*] a great walled town, but it is more especially applied to a corporate town, that has a bishop's see and a cathedral church.

CITTA [with *Physicians*] a fault in the appetite, as when women long for things that are not fit to be eaten, as chalk, coals, &c. the green-sickness.

CI'VES, a sort of wild-leeks.

CI'VET [*civette*, *F.* of *Zibethum*, *L.*] a perfume like musk, made of the excrements of the *Civet-cat*.

CIVET [with *French Cooks*] a particular way of dressing chickens, hares, &c. first frying them brown in lard, and then stewing them in broth.

CI'VICK [*civicus*, *L.*] belonging to a city.

CIVICK Crown, a garland that was given by the *Romans* to a brave soldier who had saved the life of a fellow citizen, or rescued him after he had been taken prisoner. This crown was made of oaken leaves with the acorns on them, if they could be had, because that tree was dedicated to *Jupiter*, who was esteemed the protector of cities and their inhabitants.

CIVIL, a term opposite to criminal and ecclesiastical.

CI'VIL [*civilis*, *L.*] courteous, kind, well-bred.

CIVIL, in its general sense is something that respects the policy, publick good or repose of the citizens, city or state.

CIVIL Day [with *Astron.*] is one that contains just 24 hours, reckoned from 12 a clock at noon or night to 12 a clock the next noon or night; in which space of time the equinoctial makes daily one revolution on the poles of the world.

CIVIL Death, is when a person is cut off from civil society by being sentenced to perpetual banishment, to the galleys, or to working in the mines.

CIVIL Law [in a *proper Sense*] is the peculiar law of any state, country or city.

CIVIL Law [in its *general Sense*] is understood of a body of laws, composed out of the best of the *Roman* and *Grecian* laws, which in the main was received throughout all the *Roman* dominions for upwards of 1200 years, and is still observed in several parts of *Europe*. This body of the *Civil Law* is divided into 3 volumes; *viz.* the *Pandeets* or *Digests*, the *Code* and the *Institutes*, to which the *Authenticks* are added, these authenticks were the institutions of the emperor *Justinian*.

CIVIL War, a war carried on between 2 factions in the same kingdom or state.

CIVIL Year, is the legal year or that which is appointed by every state to be used within its dominions, so termed in contradistinction to the natural year, which is exactly measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies; and thus the year begins with us at the 25th of *March*, and always contains 365 civil days, except in the *Leap-year*, which contains 366.

CIVI'LIAN, a doctor, professor or student of the civil law.

CIVI'LITY } [*civilité*, *F.* *civilitas*, *L.*] civility.

CI'VILNESS }

CIVILISA'TION [*Law Term*] a law, act of justice, or judgment which renders a criminal process, civil.

To **CI'VILIZE** [*civiliser*, *F.*] to make civil, courteous or tractable; to soften or polish manners.

To **CLACK** [*clactian*, *C. Brit.* *claque*, *F.*] to rattle, snap or make a shrill noise.

CLACK GEESE, see *Barnacles*.

A **CLACK**, a prattler, a talkative person.

To **CLACK Wool**, is to cut off the sheeps marks, by which it weighs less, and yields less custom.

CLA'DUS [*Old Rec.*] a wattle or hurdle, *L.*

To **CLAIM** [*clamer*, *L.* *clamare*, *F.*] to lay claim to, to challenge or demand.

A **CLAIM**, a challenge or demand.

A **CLAIM** [in *Law*] a challenge of interest to any thing, that is in the possession of another; a claim made from time to time within a year and a day to land or other thing, which on some accounts cannot be recovered without danger.

CLAI'MABLE, that may be claimed.

CLAIR OBSCURE [*claroscuro*, Ital.] a term used in painting, for the art of distributing to advantage the lights and shadows of a picture, both to the casting of the eye, and the effect of the whole piece.

To **CLA'MBER** [of *clýman*, *Sax.*] to climb or get up.

CLAME'A admittenda in itinere, &c. a writ whereby the king commands the justices in *Eyre* to admit one's claim by an attorney, who is employed in the king's service, and cannot come in his own person.

CLA'MMY [of *clamean*, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy matter] gluish, sticking.

CLA'MMINESS [of *clamean*, *Sax.*] a being clammy.

CLA'MOROUS [*clamosus*, *L.*] noisy, full of clamour.

CLA'MOROUSNESS, of *clamor*, *L.* noisiness.

To **CLA'MOUR** [*clamare*, *L.*] to make a noise, complain of, or cry out against.

A **CLA'MOUR** [*clamor*, *L.* *clameur*, *F.*] a noise, an outcry, a bawling.

CLAMP [in a *Ship*] is a piece of timber applied to a mast or yard to strengthen it, and hinder the wood from bursting.

CLAMP, a little piece of wood, in the fashion of a wheel, used instead of a pulley in a mortice.

CLA'MPING [with *Joiners*] a particular manner of letting boards one into another to keep them from warping.

CLAMPONIER [with *Horsemen*] a long jointed horse, one whose pasterns are long, slender and over-pliant.

CLAN [not improbably of *Uann*, *C. Brit.* a plat of ground, *i. e.* those that dwell upon the same spot of ground] a family or tribe among the *Scots*.

CLA'NCULAR [*clancularius*, *L.*] secret, private.

CLANDESTINE [*clandestinus*, *L.*] done in secret, private, or hugger mugger, without the knowledge of parents or superiors, contrary to the prohibitions of the law.

A **CLANG** [*clangor*, *L.*] the sound of a trumpet.

To **CLANG** [*clangere*, *L.*] to sound like a trumpet.

To **CLAP** [*clappan*, *Sax.* *klappen*, *Du.*] to beat with the hand; to make a noisy sound by hitting against any thing.

To **CLAP one**, to clap the hands by way of applause; also to give one the venereal disease.

A **CLAP** [*clapoir*, *F.*] a swelling in the groin and privities.

A **CLAP**, a noise by hitting against.

A **CLAP** [with *Falconers*] the nether part of the beak of an hawk.

CLAP BOARD, a board ready cut for the cooper's use.

CLAP net, &c. a device for catching of larks.

A **CLAP Trap**, a name given to the rant and rhimes that dramatick poets, to please the actors, let them go off with; as much as to say, a trap to catch a-clap by way of applause from the spectators at a play.

CLA'PPERS of Coney, a place under ground, where rabbits breed.

CLAPPING [of *clappan*, *Sax.*] a striking together of the hands, &c.

CLA'

CLARENCE'UX, the second king at arms appointed by king *Edw. IV.* on the death of his brother the duke of *Clarence*, his office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all knights and esquires on the south of the river *Trent*.

CLARET [prob. of *clarus*, *L.* *clear*] a general name of the red wines in *France*.

CLARE'TUM [*Old Law*] a liquor made of wine and honey, clarified by boiling.

CLARICORDS, a kind of musical instrument.

CLARIFICA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the making of liquors or juices clearer.

To **CLARIFY** [*clarificare*, *L.* *clarifier*, *F.*] to render liquors, syrups, &c. clearer; also to grow clear.

CLARIGA'TION [in the *Roman Law*] a demand of satisfaction for an injury offered or done, and a proclaiming of war thereupon; also a letter of mart or reprisal, *L.*

CLARION [*clario*, *L.*] a sort of shrill trumpet.



CLARION [in *Heraldry*] see the figure.

CLARITY [*claritas*, *L.*] clearness, brightness.

CLARMA'RTHEN [*Scotch Law*] a term used for the warranting stolen goods.

CLARO OBSCURO, the same as *clair obscure*; also a design consisting of only 2 colours, black and white, or black and yellow.

To **CLASH** [*klesten*, *Du.*] not improbably of *κλάζω*, *Gr.* to make a confused noise, to beat against; to wrangle, to disagree.

CLASIS [of *κλάω*, *Gr.* to break] a fracture, *Anat.*

CLASHING, a noise of 2 swords, &c. one hitting against another; also a disagreement.

To **CLASP** [prob. of *cleopan*, *Sax.* or of *ghespen*, *Du.*] to buckle; also to embrace.

A **CLASP** [*ghespe*, *Du.*] a sort of fastening for a garment, a sleeve, &c. as a buckle.

CLAS'PERS [with *Bot.*] those tendrels, ligaments or threads wherewith certain plants take hold of trees or other things near them, for their support.

CLASP Nails, a sort of nails whose heads are brought into a narrow compass, so that they will sink into the wood.

CLASS [*classis*, *L.*] a form in a school; an order or rank; also a distribution of persons and things according to their several degrees and natures; also an assembly of divines in the protestant church of *France*.

CLAS'SICK } [*classicus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a de-
CLAS'SICAL } gree or class.

To **CLAT'TER** [prob. of *klatteren*, *Du.*] to make a rattling noise.

A **CLAT'TER** [of *cleatun*, *Sax.*] a rattling noise.

CLAT'TERING [*clatpunge*, *Sax.*] a clatter.

CLARI'SONOUS [*clarifonus*, *L.*] sounding loud or shrill.

CLARITUDE [*claritudo*, *L.*] clearness, splendour, brightness.

CLAT'HRATED [*clathratus*, *L.*] cross-barred.

CLAUD'ENT [*claudens*, *L.*] shutting or closing.

CLAUDENT Muscles [*Anat.*] certain muscles which shut the eye-lids, being placed between the inner membrane of that part, and the fleshy membrane.

CLAUD'ERE [in *Ancient Deeds*] to turn open fields into closes or inclosures.

CLAUDICA'TION, a halting or going lame, *L.*

CLAVECY'MBAL [*clavio cymbalo*, *Ital.*] an harpsichord.

CLAVELLA'TUS [with *Botanists*] the herb trinity or hearts-ease, *L.*

CLAV'ER Grass } [*clæxen-pýnt*, *Sax.*] a kind of 3
CLO'VER Grass } leaved grass, that bears a flower.

CLAV'ES Insule [*q. d.* the keys of the *Island*] a term used in the *Isle of Man*, for 12 persons to whom all doubtful and weighty cases are referred.

CLAVIA, a Mace, as *serjencia clavic* [*Old Law*] the sergeancy of the mace.

CLAVICLES [with *Anat. clavicali*, *L.*] the 2 channel bones; 2 small bones which fasten the shoulder-bones, and breast-bone, and are as it were a key situated at the basis or bottom of the neck, above the breast.

CLAVICULA [with *Botanists*] the tendre or young shoot of a vine, which takes hold of any thing it can reach, *L.*

CLAVICULÆ [with *Anat.*] 2 little bones, that are situated at the basis of the neck above the breast, on each side one.

CLAVIG'EROUS [of *clava* a club, and *gero*, *L.*] bearing a club.

CLAVIG'EROUS [of *clavis* a key, and *gero*, *L.*] bearing a key.

CLA'VIS a key; also the direction to the opening and decyphering a cypher, or any secret writing.

CLAVIS [with *Physicians*] a pain in a small part of the head, usually a little above the eyes, which seems as if the part were bored with an augre.

CLAVUS, a nail or spike, *L.*

CLAU'SE [*clausa*, *L.*] an article or conclusion, a proviso or condition made in a contract, or put into any instrument.

CLAU'SE Rolls, certain rolls or deeds laid up in the *Tower of London*, and containing such records as were committed to close writs.

CLAU'SICK } the claw-sicknefs or foot-rot in sheep.

CLAU'SIKE }

CLAU'STRAL, pertaining to a cloister.

CLAUSTU'RA [*O. L.*] brush-wood for fences or hedges.

CLAU'SUM fregit [*Law Term*] which signifies as much as an action of trespass, and so filed, because in the writ such an one is summoned to answer, *quare clausum fregit*, why he committed such a trespass, as to break an inclosure.

CLAUSUM Pasche [*Old Statutes*] the *utis*, or 8th day after *Easter*; so called because it finishes or closes that festival.

CLAU'SURE [*clausura*, *L.*] an inclosure, &c.

CLA'VUS [with *Oculists*] a little hard swelling in the corner of the eye.

CLAVUS [with *Physicians*] the same as *clavis*.

CLAVUS [among the *Romans*] a band or fillet of purple, either broader or narrower, according to the dignity of the person.

To **CLAW** [*clapan*, *Sax.* and *klawen*, *Du.*] to scratch or tear.

A **CLAW** [*clape*, *Sax.* *klaw*, *Teut.*] the nail of a fowl's-foot.

CLAWA [*Old Rec.*] a close or small enclosure.

CLAY [*klepe*, *Du.*] a sort of fat clammy earth.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] a sort of wattles made of stakes interwoven with osiers, &c. having earth heaped upon them to cover lodgments; they are also laid in ditches that have been drained, and on marshy grounds to render them firm and passable.

To **CLEAN**, see *to cleanse*.

CLEAN [*clæne*, *Sax.*] pure, free from filth.

CLEANNES [*clænneſſe*, *Sax.*] pureness, freeness from filth.

CLEANLY [*clænlic*, *Sax.*] clean, pure.

CLEANLINESS [*clænlicneſſe*, *Sax.*] cleanness.

To **CLEANSE** [*clænſian*, *Sax.*] to make clean or free from filth.

To **CLEAR** [of *clarus*, *L.* *clair*, *F.*] fair, fine, pure.

CLEAR [with *Architects*] inside work of a house.

To **CLEAR** [*Mil. Term*] as, *to clear the trenches*, is to beat out those that guard them.

CLEAR sighted, which has a quick sight; also that is of a sharp ready wit, or a piercing judgment.

CLEAR-Vision [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great quantity of rays in the same pencil, inlightening the correspondent points of the image strongly and vigorously.

CLEAR'NESS [*clarté*, *F.* *claritas*, *L.*] a being clear.

CLE'AT [in a *Ship*] a piece of wood fastened on the yard-arm, to prevent the ropes from slipping off the yards.

To **CLEAVE** [*cleoſan*, *Sax.*] to stick fast; also to split in pieces.

CLEAVER [of *cleoſan*, *Sax.*] one who cleaves; also a butcher's chopping-knife.

CLEA'VERS, an herb, called also clivers.

CLE'CHE } [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Cletchee*;

CLETCH'E } some say it is an ordinary pierced throughout, *i. e.* when the whole figure is so perforated, that the chief substance is lost, and nothing is visible but the very edges: but *Colombiere* says, it is a cross, spreading from the center towards the extremities, which are very wide, and then end in an angle, in the middle of the extremity, by lines drawn from the two points that make the breadth, till they come to join, as represented in the figure annexed.



CLE'DONISM [of *κλιδων* a rumour, and *avis* a bird] a sort of divination among the ancients, supposed to be much the same as *Ornithomancy*.

CLEES, the 2 parts of the foot of beasts, which are cloven-footed.

A **CLEFT**, a cleaved place, an opening or chink.

CLEFTS [in *Horses*] a disease in the heels.

CLEI'DES [*κλειδες*, *Gr.*] keys.

CLAVI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the *clavicles* or channel-bone, joined on each side to the top of the breast, and to the shoulder-blade, the neck or throat-bone.

CLAVI'DION [κλαβιδιον, Gr.] the same as *clavicula*.

CLÉ'MA { [κλήμα, Gr.] a twig or spray of a

CLEMATITIS } tree, a young branch or shoot.

CLEMA'TITIS [with *Botanists*] is more especially applied to several plants that are full of twigs as the vine, &c.

CLE'MATITIS *Daphnoides* [Botany] the herb periwinkle.

CLEMATITIS *passa flora*, the passion flower, L.

CLEMATITIS [κληματίτης, Gr.] an herb, whose leaves are like ivy, a sort of birthwort, L.

CLE'MENCY [*clementia*, L.] gentleness, graciousness, mercifulness.

CLE'MENT [*clemens*, L.] mild, gentle, courteous.

CLE'MENTNESS [*clemence*, F. *clementia*, L.] gentleness, courtesy.

CLE'MENTINE, one who has been 9 years a superior, and afterwards ceases to be so, and becomes a private monk under a superior.

CLEMENTINES, a certain body of the canon-law, being certain decretals or constitutions of pope *Clement*, enacted in the council of *Vienna*, and added to the end of the third volume called *sexum*.

To **CLENCH**, to bend or fasten by beating down the point of a nail, bolt, &c.

CLENCH Bolts [in a *Ship*] iron pins clenched at the ends where they come through.

CLENCH Nails, a sort of nails, that will drive without splitting the board, and also draw without breaking.

CLEO'MA [with *Botanists*] the herb spear-wort or bane-wort, L.

CLEP [*Scotch Law Term*] a form of claim, liber or petition.

CLE'PED [of *clepian*, Sax. to call] called or named.

CLEPSY'DRA [κλεψύδρα, Gr.] an instrument anciently in use to measure time, by the gentle running of water through a passage out of a vessel into an hour-glass.

CLERGY [*clerus*, L. of κληρῶν, Gr. for or patrimony] the whole body of the church-men, who take upon them the ministerial function.

CLERGY [in *Law*] the appeal of a clerk or clergy, or his appeal to an indictment; for in ancient times a clergyman being convicted of felony before a secular judge, was allowed the privilege to pray his clergy; that is, to pray that he might be delivered to his ordinary to clear himself; but this privilege afterwards was allowed to all persons convicted of such felony, as this benefit was granted for. This privilege was, that if the prisoner being set to read a verse or two in a *Latin* book, in a *Gothick* black character, commonly called a neck-verse, and the ordinary of *Newgate* answered to the court, *Legit ut clericus*, i. e. he reads like a clerk or scholar, he was only burnt in the hand and set free; but by a late act of parliament, the clergy, or benefit of the clergy, has been taken away in most cases, except *Bigamy* and *Man-slaughter*.

CLERICAL [*clericus*, L.] of or pertaining to a clergyman.

CLERICO *admittendo*, a writ directed to the bishop for the admitting of a clerk to a benefice upon a *re-admittas*, tried and found for the party who procured the writ.

CLERICO *capto per statutum*, &c. a writ directed to the bishop for the delivery of a clerk out of prison, who is in custody upon the breach of a statute merchant.

CLERICO *convicto commisso*, &c. a writ for the delivering a clerk to his ordinary, who was formerly convicted of felony, by reason his ordinary did not challenge him according to the privileges of clerks.

CLERICO *infra sacros ordines*, &c. a writ directed to the bailiffs, &c. who have thrust a bailiwick or beadleship upon one in holy orders, charging them to release him again.

CLERICUS, a clerk or clergy-man.

CLERICUS, sometimes signified a secular priest, as distinguished from a religious or regular one.

CLERICUS *sacerdotis*, a parish-clerk or inferior assistant to the priest, who formerly used to take an oath of fidelity from such a servant.

CLERK [*clericus*, L.] a title appropriated first to the clergy-men or ministers of the church; secondly, to such as by their function or course of life use their pen in any courts or elsewhere.

CLERK *attaint* [in *Law*] a clerk who has his clergy allowed him, having prayed it after judgment.

CLERK *Convict*, is one who prays his clergy before judgment.

CLERK [in a *Gaming-house*] one who is a check upon the puff, to take care that he sinks none of the money given him to play with.

CLERK [of the *Adts* belonging to the *Navy*] an officer, who receives and enters the commissions and warrants of the lord admiral, and registers the acts and orders of the commissioners of the navy.

CLERK [of *Affize*] an officer who writes all things judicially done by the justices of affize in their circuit.

CLERK of the Check [in the *King's-Court*] an officer who has the check and controllment of the yeomen of the guard, and all other ordinary yeomen or ushers belonging to the king, &c. either giving leave or allowing their absence or attendance, or diminishing their wages for the same.

CLERK of the Crown an officer of the court of *King's-Bench*, who frames and records all indictments against traitors, felons and other offenders there arraigned upon any publick crime.

CLERK of the Crown [in the court of *Chancery*] an officer who continually attends upon the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, either in his proper person or his deputy, upon special matters of state: also all general pardons upon grants of them at the king's coronation; or at a parliament, the writs of parliament, &c. are returned into his office; he also makes special pardons, and writs of execution upon bond of statute staple forfeited.

CLERK of the Errors [in the *King's-Bench*] an officer who transcribes and certifies the records of such causes in that court, into the *Exchequer*, if the cause or action were by bill.

CLERK of the Effoigns [in the court of *Common-Pleas*] an officer who keeps the *Iffoign Roll*, provides the parchment, cuts it into rolls, delivers them to the proper officers, and receives them again when written.

CLERK of the Estreats [in the office of the *Exchequer*] an officer who receives the *Estreats* out of the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office*, and writes them out to be levy'd for the king.

CLERK of the Hamper { [in the *Chancery*] an officer

CLERK of the Hanaper } who receives all money due to the king's majesty for the seals of charters, patents, commissions and writs; and likewise fees due to the officers for enrolling and examining the same. He is obliged to attend on the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, in term time daily, and at all times of sealing.

CLERK of the Juries { [in the court of *Common-*

CLERK of the Curata Writs } *Pleas*] an officer who makes out the writs called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Distingas* for the appearance of the jury either in court or at the affizes, after that the jury is impannelled or returned upon the *Venire facias*.

CLERK or Marshal [of the *King's House*] an officer who attends the marshal in his court, and records all his proceedings.

CLERK of the Market [of the *King's House*] an officer whose duty is to take charge of the king's measures, and to keep the standards of them; that is, examples of all the measures that ought to be through the land.

CLERK of the Nichils [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who makes a roll of all such sums as are nichiled by the sheriff, upon their estreats of green-wax, and delivers them into the office of the *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, in order to have execution done upon them for the king.

CLERK [of the *Parliament*] one who records all things done in the court of parliament, and engrosses them fairly into parchment rolls, for the better preserving them to posterity. There are 2 of these, one of the *House of Lords*, and the other of the *Commons*.

CLERK of the Outlawries [in the court of *Common-Pleas*] an officer who is deputy to the king's attorney general, for making out the writs of *Capias Utlegatum*.

CLERK of the Peace [belonging to the *Sessions of the Peace*] an officer who in the sessions reads the indictments, enrolls the acts, draws the process, &c.

CLERK of the Pell [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who enters tellers bills into a parchment-roll called *Pellis Receptorum*, and also makes another roll of payment called *Pellis Exituum*, in which he enters down by what warrant the money was paid.

CLERK of the Petty Bag [in *Chancery*] of these officers there are 3, and the master of the rolls is their chief: their office is to record the return of all inquisitions out of every shire; all liveries granted in the court of wards, all *ouster les mains*, to make all patents for customers, gaugers, controllers, &c. summons of the nobility and burgeses

burgesses to parliament; commissions to knights of the shire for seizing of subsidies, &c.

CLERK of the Pipe [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who receives all the accounts and debts due to the King, being drawn out of the remembrancer's office, and enters them down into the great roll, and writes summons to sheriffs to levy the said debts.

CLERK of the Pleas [in the *Exchequer*] is an officer in whose office the officers of the court upon special privileges belonging to them ought to sue or be sued upon any action.

CLERK [of the Privy Seal] of these officers there are four who attend the *Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal*, or the principal secretary if there be no privy seal; and also to make out *privy seals* upon any special occasion of his Majesty's affairs.

CLERK [of the Sewers] an officer belonging to the commissioners of sewers, who is to write down all things that they do by virtue of their commission.

CLERK [of the Signet] an officer who continually attends upon the principal secretary of state, and has the custody of the privy signet, which is as well for sealing his Majesty's private letters, and also such grants as pass his Majesty's hand by bills signed; of these there are four.

CLERK of the King's silver [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who receives all the fines, after they have been with the *custos breviarum*, &c.

CLERK of the Treasury [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who has the charge of keeping the records of *Nisi prius*, has the fees due for all searches, the certifying of all records into the king's bench, when writs of error are brought; makes out writs of *superfedeas de non molestando*.

CLERK [of the King's great Wardrobe] an officer of the King's house that keeps an account in writing of all things belonging to the King's wardrobe.

CLERK of the Warrants [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant, and enrolls all deeds of indentures of bargain and sale, acknowledged in court or before any judge of the court.

CLERK of the Superfedeas, an officer of the court of *Common Pleas*, who makes out writs of *Superfedeas* (upon the defendant's appearing to the exigent) whereby the sheriff is forbid to return the exigent.

CLEROMANCY [of κληρομαντεια and μαντεία divination] a soothsaying or fortune-telling by lots.

CLERONOMY [cleronomia, L. of κληρονομία, Gr.] an heritage.

CLEVE } at the beginning or end of the proper name
CLIF or } of a place, denotes it to be a rock or side
CLIVE } of a hill, as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLEVER [probably of *leger*, F.] who has the knack of doing or devising a thing; skilful, ingenious, neat-handed.

CLEVER fellow, one that has a knack at doing or devising any thing.

CLEW [clȳpe, Sax.] a bottom of yarn, thread, &c.

To have a great **CLEW** [Sea Term] said of a sail, when it comes goaring or flogging off by degrees, and is broader at the clew than at the earing, which is the end of the bolt-rope, in which the sail is fow'd.

To spread a great **CLEW** [Sea Term] is said of a ship that has a very long yard, and so takes up much canvass in her sails.

CLEW Garnet [in a Ship] a rope which is made fast to the clew of a sail, and from thence runs in a block or pulley fasten'd to the middle of the main and fore yard; the use of it is to hale up the clew of the sail close to the middle of the yard in order to its being furled.

CLEW Line [in a Ship] is the same to the top-sails and sprit-sails, that the clew-garnet is to the main and fore-sail.

CLEY, a hurdle for penning and folding of sheep.

CLEY'S [q. claws, or of χηλαι, Gr. crabs claws] the claws of a lobster.

To **CLICK** } [probably of *clicken*, Du.] to make
To go **CLICK** clack } a noise as a watch, &c. does.

CLICKER, a servant to a salesman, shoe-maker, &c. who stands at the shop-door to invite customers.

CLICKET [cliqueet, F.] the knocker of a door; also a lizard's clapper.

CLICKETING [with Hunters] a term us'd of a fox, who is said to go a clicketing when he is desirous of copulation.

CLIENT [cliens, L.] one that retains a lawyer or proctor to plead his cause, F.

CLIENT, a Roman citizen, who put himself under the protection of some great man, who was stiled his patron.

CLIENT'S, persons who were under protection and vassalage.

CLIFF } [cliq, Sax. of clivus, L.] the side or pitch of
CLIFT } a hill, a cragged mountain or broken rock on the sea-coasts.

CLIFF [in *Musick*] a certain character or mark placed on one side of the lines, from the feat of which the proper places of all other notes in any tune or song are discovered by proving the said notes from thence, according to the scale of the *Gam-ut*, in which are contained three septenaries of letters, G. A. B. C. D. E. F. Which letters set at the beginning of every rule and space, serve to express as many *cliffs* or *keys*; but only four of these are used, and placed at the beginning of the staves of every lesson.

F Faut **CLIFF** [in *Musick*] is the first cliff, and is marked thus C_1 , being only proper for the bass or lower part.

C Sol Faut **CLIFF** [in *Musick Books*] is marked thus C_2 , and is the second cliff, and is peculiar to the inner or middle parts, as the tenor or counter-tenor.

G Sol Reut **CLIFF** [in *Musick Books*] is the third cliff, and is thus marked C_3 on the lowest line but one, which belongs only to the treble or highest part.

B **CLIFF** } and is applied to all parts indifferently, its property being only to shew when notes are to be sung or play'd flat, or when sharp. The B--fa or B--flat is distinguished by this character (b), and the B--mi or B--sharp is thus expressed B^\sharp .

CLIFT [with *Horsemen*] is a deficiency in the new, soft and rough, uneven hoof, that grows on horses feet upon the hoof-cast.

CLIMACTERICAL [κλιμακτηρικὸς, Gr.] ascending like a ladder.

CLIMACTERICAL Year, are certain critical years, wherein, according to *Astrologers*, there is some very notable alteration in the body to arise, and a person stands in great danger of death, as the 7th year, the 21st (made up of 3 times 7) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9) and the 81st (made up of 9 times 9.) Thus every 7th or 9th year is said to be climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTERICALS, are the 63d and 81st years, wherein, if any sickness happens, it is look'd upon to be very dangerous.

CLIME } [clima, L. climat, F. of κλίμας, Gr.] a
CLIMATE } part or portion of the earth lying between two circles parallel to the equator; and where there is half an hour's difference in the longest day in summer.

CLIME } [with *Astronomers*] for the distinction of
CLIMATE } places and different temperature of air, according to their situation, the whole globe is divided into 48 climates, 24 northern, and 24 southern, according to the increase of half an hour in the longest day in summer.

CLIMATIAS [κλιματίας, Gr.] a kind of earthquake that moves sidelong, and lays all flat that is before it.

CLIMAX [κλίμαξ, Gr. a ladder] a Rhetorical figure call'd in *Latin*, *Gradatio*, i. e. a proceeding step by step or gradually from one thing to another, as that of *Cicero* to *Catiline*, *Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas; quod ego non audiam, quod ego non videam planeque sentiam*.

To **CLIMB** [clȳman, Sax.] to creep up by little and little, or step by step.

Virginian CLIMBER [with *Botanists*] a shrub, the *Virginian* ivy.

To **CLINCH** [probably of *clingere*, L.] to gripe hard with the fist.

CLINCH, a smart and witty expression.

CLINCH [of a Cable] that part of a cable which is seized or made fast to the ring of the anchor.

CLINCHER, an ingenious witty person, who makes smart repartees.

CLINCHER [Sea Term] a small ship, bark or boat, whose planks are laid one over another.

CLINCHING [Sea Term] the slight calking of a vessel when foul weather is expected about the harbour; which is by driving a little oakum into the seams to keep out the water.

To **CLING** [of *clinger*, Dan. of *clingere*, L.] to stick close to.

CLINGING } [of *clingers*, L.] apt to cling, clammy.
CLINGY }

CLINIC [of κλινη a bed] it is now used for a quack or nurse who pretends to have learnt the method of curing diseases by attending on the sick.

CLINIC [of κλιν, Gr.] that part of physick that respects bed-rid people.

CLINICAL { [κλινικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to bed-rid
CLINICK { people.

CLINICUS [κλινικός, Gr.] a physician or nurse who attends bed-rid persons; also a bearer who carries the dead to the grave.

To **CLINK**, to ring or sound like metal.

CLINOIDES Apophyses [of κλιν a bed, and εἶδος form] are four processes on the middle of the os sphenoides, forming a cavity, called *Sella Turcica*, in the middle of that bone in which the *glandula pituitaria* is seated.

CLINOPODIUM [of κλιν a bed, and πῶς, Gr. the foot] the herb Puliol.

CLIO [Χλίο, Gr.] one of the nine muses, feigned to be the first inventress of history and heroick poetry.

To **CLIP** [clippan, Sax. klippen, Du.] to cut about or to cut small.

CLIPPINGS, small pieces clipt off from any thing.

CLITORIS [with Anatomists] a part in the *pudendum muliebre*, about the size of the *uvula*, which is seated before, and whose substance consists of two spongy bodies, like those of the *Penis*; the end of it being also called *Preputium*.

CLIVERS, an herb.

CLIVOSE [clivofus, L.] full of cliffs, steep and hanging downwards.

CLIVUS, the steep descent of an hill; a cliff, L.

CLOAK { [Minsbew derives it from καλύπτω, Gr. to co-
CLOKE { ver; but Skinner of Lach, Sax.] an upper loose garment worn over the clothes in rainy cold weather; also a colour, blind or pretence.

To **CLOATH** { [of clað, Sax.] to furnish or cover with
To **CLOTHE** { cloaths.

To be **CLOATHED** [spoken of a Mast] is when the sail is so long as to reach down to the gratings of the hatches, so that no wind can blow below the sail.

CLOCK [cluðsa, Sax. klokke, Dan. cloche, F. gloche, Tent. a bell] a machine for the measuring of time.

CLOCK-making [cluðsa ymiðnaft, Sax.] the art.

A **CLOCK**, an insect, a cockchafer, a beetle or dor.

A **CLOD** [cluð, Sax. klot, Du.] a lump.

CLODDINESS [cluddineſſe, Sax.] being full of clods.

CLOD Salt [at the Salt Works] a cake that sticks to the bottom of the pan, and is taken out once in 24 hours.

To **CLOD**, to gather into clods or lumps.

CLOF { [of clough, Sax. a fissure or open passage in
CLOUGH { the side of a mountain] being added to
CLOW { the name of a place, intimates it to have been such a sort of a place, as *Cloughton*.

CLOG [probably of log] a piece of wood, &c. fastened on the legs of beasts to prevent them from running astray.

CLOG [in a Figurative Sense] a load, a let, a hindrance.

To **CLOG**, to hinder, &c.

CLOGGINESS { a being apt to clog or hinder.

CLOGGINGNESS {

CLOGS, a sort of pattens without rings.

CLOISTER [cloistre, F. kloster, Dan. of claustrum, L.] a place in a monastery with piazza's round it; also the monastery itself.

To **CLOISTER** up, to shut or pen up; to confine in a place.

CLOKE. See *Cloak*.

CLOMB { [of clyman, Sax.] climbed or got up.

CLOMBEN { Milton.

CLOSE, thick, near, as houses are; dark, hidden, reserved.

To **CLOSE** [clyſan, Sax.] to conclude or end; to agree with; also spoken of a wound, to tend to healing.

CLOSE [in Heraldry] signifies any thing closed or inclosed, and is used to signify the close bearing of the wings of such birds as are generally addicted to flight, as the eagle, falcon, &c. but it is not used of the peacock, dung-hil-cock, &c. It is also used of horse-barnacles or bits, when they are not extended, as they are usually born, as a barnacle-close; and also of an helmet, as an *helmet-close*, i. e. with the visor down.

To **CLOSE** a passage justly [with Horsemen] is when a horse ends a passade with a demivolt in good order, well narrowed and bounded, and terminates upon the same line, upon which he parted; so that he is still in a condition to part from the hand handsomely, at the very last time or motion of his demivolt.

A **CLOSE**, conclusion, end or issue.

CLOSED behind [in Horses] an imperfection in the hind quarters.

A **CLOSE** [clos, F.] a piece of ground fenced or hedged about.

CLOSE [in Musick] is either the end of an imperfect strain, which is called an *imperfect close*; or the end of a lesson or tune, called a *perfect close*.

CLOSE RIGHS [in a Ship] are bulk heads put up fore and aft in a close fight for the men to stand behind them secure.

To **CLOSE** an account, is to make an end of it or shut it up, by drawing a line, &c. when no more is to be added to it.

CLOSENESS [of clyſan, Sax. to close] the being close,

CLOSET [probably of close] a small apartment in, or adjoining to a room.

CLOSET [in Heraldry] is the half of the bar; and the bar should contain the fifth part of the escutcheon.

CLOSETTING, private consultations or intrigues of the cabinet council of a king, &c.

CLOSH [with Husbandmen] a distemper in the feet of cattle: also called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE [Old Statute] the game called nine-pins, forbidden by a statute, anno 17 of King Edward IV.

CLOT [cluð, Sax.] a clod or lump.

CLOTTED, in clods or lumps.

CLOTH [clað, Sax.] the material of which garments are made.

CLOTH [Sea Term] a ship is said to spread much cloth, when she has broad sails.

CLOT-BURR { [with Botanists] a kind of plant.

CLOTH-BURR {

CLOTHIER [of claðian, Sax. to clothe] a cloth-worker.

CLOTHO [of κλωθω, Gr. to spin] one of the three deities, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of man's life.

CLOTTED [klotteren, Du.] concreted, as blood, &c. when cold.

CLOUDS [whence they take their name is not certainly determined; *Somnerus* derives them of clud, Sax. a lump or clod, q. d. clodded vapours; but *Minsbew* of claudere, L. to shut up, because they shut up the sun from us.] It is a question among philosophers, whether clouds or thick fogs are compound alike, or whether there is something more in the clouds than there is in the thick fogs: Some are of opinion, that the clouds are grosser than all fogs, and that they are composed of flakes of snow, rather than particles of water, such as fogs are made of. Others again are of opinion, that the clouds are only a closer sort of fogs. And indeed those fogs that hang upon the tops of very high hills, appear to people that are on plains to be all one with the clouds; tho' those that are at them perceive nothing but a thick fog. Clouds then are formed of vapours raised from water or moisture, or those exhalations that ascend from the earth, and are no other than small bubbles detach'd from the waters by the power of the solar or subterraneous heat, or both. And being lighter than the atmosphere, are buoy'd up thereby till they become of an equal weight therewith in some of its regions aloft in the air, or nearer to the earth.

The clouds then are higher than fogs, and hang in the air, and are carried about in it by the winds. They are also of various figures; sometimes so thin, that the sun's rays pass through them; they also appear of several colours, as white, red, &c. and also sometimes of very dark colours.

As to their hanging in the air, it seems a matter of some difficulty to account for that; because all watery particles, of which clouds consist, are heavier than air, so that were there nothing to hinder, they would fall to the earth. But there are two things that are supposed to bear them up. The first is the winds, which blow from all parts under the region of the clouds, and do with them bear about many lighter sorts of bodies; especially if those bodies contain but a small quantity of solid matter under a broad superficies. Thus it is commonly seen how easily boys paper-kites are kept up by the wind when they are mounted pretty high, and in like manner the particles of water very much rarefied may easily be suspended at that height. 2dly, There are new exhalations and vapours perpetually fuming out of the earth, and by their motion upwards hinder the clouds from falling or descending, unless the density of the clouds preponderates. And so we see, that the vapour of the fire carries lighter bodies up the chimney; nay, the smoke of a fire in a chimney is able to turn a thin plate of iron, that is artfully placed in it, so strongly, as to turn about a spit and roast a piece of meat of a considerable weight.

As to the colours of the clouds they are varied according to the situation of the sun, and way of reflecting its light in respect to us. The density of the clouds proceeds from the closeness of the vaporous particles one to another, and their thinness from the distance of those particles one from another, of which there are several causes. When they are very thin, they leave so many interstices, that the rays of the sun dart thro' them in many places, but are intercepted in others.

As to the figures or forms of the clouds, all their variety arises from their plenty of vapours, and the influence of the sun and wind. For it is impossible for them to be variously condensed, rarefied and carried about in the air, and their figures not to be changed.

Clouds are suspended in the air, because they consist of water rarefied by the heat of the sun into steam, which steam being lighter than air is carried up by it into the colder regions, where it is again condensed into water, and from that into ice and snow, which becoming too heavy for the air to support, breaks into pieces, and descends by their superior weight.

And clouds swim in the air as ships at sea; for the air being thicker near the earth, and the particles of a cloud but thin, they are easily born up; but, according to the greater or lesser weight of a cloud, and the setting of the wind, it sinks or rises.

When the particles of the clouds are so thick that they can no longer be kept up by the resistance of the air, then are they condensed into water and fall down in rain. See *Condensation and Vapour*.

CLOUDS-BERRY, a plant growing on *Pendle-hill* in *Lancashire*, so called as if it came out of the clouds.

CLOUDY, overcast with clouds; also looking morosely.

CLOVE [cluxe, *Sax.*] a head or partition of a head of garlick, lilly-roots, &c.

CLOVES [cluxe, *Sax.*] a spice, the fruit of an *East Indian* tree.

CLOVE [in *Effex*] the weight of eight pound of butter and cheese; of wool seven pound.

CLOVEN [of cleo^{an}, *Sax.*] cleft, divided.

CLOVER *Grass* [of clæ^{ha}, *Sax.* violets, because of the violent scent of its flower] a kind of grass.

CLOUGH, an allowance of two pound to every 300 weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUGH [clough, *Sax.*] a village between two steep hills.

A CLOUT [clut, *Sax.*] a piece of cloth, a rag.

CLOUTERLY [probably of klouter, *Du.* thick] great, ill-shapen; also bungling.

CLOUT Nails, such nails as are used for the nailing on of clouts to the axle-trees of carriages.

CLOUTS [with *Gunners*] thin iron plates nailed on that part of the axle-tree of a gun-carriage which comes thro' the nave.

CLOUTS [in *Husbandry*] are iron plates nail'd on the axle-tree of a cart or a waggon to save it from wearing, and the two cross-trees which hold the sides of a cart, &c. together.

A CLOWN [probably of colonus, *L.* a husbandman] a country fellow; also a clownish, unmannerly fellow.

CLOW'NISH, like a clown, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWNS *Mustard* [with *Botanists*] a sort of herb.

CLOWNS *Treacle*, garlick.

CLOW'NISHNESS { [of colonus, *L.*] rustick behaviour.

CLOW'NERY

To CLOY [probably of encloyer, *F.*] to give one his fill, to glut, to satiate.

CLOY'ED { [with *Farriers*] is said of a horse when

ACCLOY'ED { he is prick'd with a nail in shoeing.

CLOYED [with *Gunners*] is said of a piece of ordnance, when any thing is got into the touch-hole.

A CLUB [club, *Teut.* clubbe, *Sax.*] a large or thick stick; also a company or society of persons who meet together to drink, &c.

CLUB *Law* [probably of clubbe, *Sax.* or of cleo^{an}, *Sax.* to cleave] the payment of an equal share of a reckoning; also a fighting with clubs.

To CLUCK [cloccan, *Sax.*] to cry as an hen does in calling her chickens together.

CLUMPER [prob. of clumppe, *Sax.* metal] a clot or clod.

CLUMPERED, clotted together in little lumps.

CLUMPERTON, a clown, or clownish fellow.

CLUMPS [probably of clomp, *Teut.*] a numpskull, one void of common sense.

CLUMSINESS, shortness and thickness.

CLUMSY [lompisch, *Du.* stupid] short and thick; also awkward, unhandy.

CLUNCH { [at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*] a substance which is found next the coal in sinking the coal-pits.

CLUNG [of clungan, *Sax.*] shrunk up with leanness, half starved, stuck close together; also withered as fruits.

To CLUNG, to dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLU'NIACK *Monks*, an order of monks founded in the year 900, by *Berne* abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH and swollen neck [in *Cattle*] a distemper, when their neck is swelled and raw.

CLU'STER [clustep, *Sax.*] a bunch of grapes, figs, &c. also a heap of several things.

CLU'STERING, producing clusters, *Milton*.

CLU'STERY [of clustepicg, *Sax.*] in clusters.

CLU'TA [Old *Law*] clouted shoes, or horse-shoes; also stakes of iron with which cart wheels are shod.

CLUTA'RUM [Old *Law*] a smithery or forge where such shoes are made.

To CLUTCH [of clingere, *L.*] to gripe with the fist.

CLU'TCHES, the hands clutched; also safe possession.

CLUTCH *fisted*, having great clumsy hands.

To CLUTTER [klattern, *Du.*] to make a noise or rattling or hurly burly.

A CLU'TTER { [clea^{up}, *Sax.*] a making a noise,

A CLU'TTERING { bustle or stir.

CLY'DON [κλυδων, *Gr.*] a floating in the stomach.

CLY'MENOS { [κλυμενον, *Gr.*] water-betony; also soap-

CLY'MENON { wort, turf or park-leaves, *L.*

CLYPEIFORMIS [with *Meteorologists*] a sort of comet resembling a shield in form, *L.*

CLY'SMA { [κλυσμος, *Gr.*] a purgation or washing, a

CLY'SMU { clyster.

CLY'SSUS [with *Chymists*] one of the effects or productions of that art, consisting of the most efficacious principles of any body extracted, purified, and then remixed.

CLYSSUS, also a long digestion and union of oily spirits (especially mineral ones) in order to make a composition of them; also a medicine made of the most active parts of any ingredient.

CLY'STER [clustere, *F.* of κλυστη, *Gr.*] a fluid medicine or decoction to be injected into the bowels by the fundament.

To CLYSTERIZE, to give a clyster.

CLY'TO, a title of honour, anciently given to the son of a king of *England*.

CNEMODA'CTYLUS [with *Anatomists*] a muscle, otherwise called *Extensor tertii internodii digitorum*.

CNI'CUS [κνικος, *Gr.*] the herb saffron of the garden, bastard or mock saffron.

COACERVA'TION, a heaping up together, *L.*

COACH [coche, *F.*] a large sort of chariot.

COACH [on board a *Flag-ship*] the council-chamber.

COA'CTION, compulsion, constraint, force, *L.*

COADJU'TOR, a fellow-helper, an assistant, *L.*

COADJU'MENT [coadjumentum, *L.*] a joint-help.

COADJU'TRIX, a she-helper with another, *L.*

To COADJU'VATE [coadjuvatum, *L.*] to help or assist together.

COADUNA'TION, an uniting or gathering together into one.

COÆTA'NEUS [coetaneus, *L.*] which lives in the same age with one.

COÆTER'NAL [coeternus, *L.*] coeternal, equally eternal.

COÆVOUS [coevus, *L.*] of the same age with another.

COAGMENTA'TION, a cementing, joining, glewing together, *L.*

COAGMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] the melting down a matter by casting in certain powders, and afterwards reducing the whole into a concrete or solid.

To COA'GULATE [coagulatum, *L.*] to turn into curds.

COAGULA'TION, is the condensing or thickening of a fluid matter, without its losing any of the sensible parts, which caus'd its fluidity; as in blood, milk, &c.

COAGULA'TION [with *Chymists*] is a giving a consistence to liquids, by drawing out some part of them in vapours by the means of fire; or else by mingling liquors of a different nature together.

COAGULATION [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by these characters, H E.

COA'GULUM whatever serves to join things together, *L.*

COAGULUM [with *Surgeons*] the thick part of the blood, that floats in the serum when it is cold.

To COAKS, to fawn upon, to flatter, to soothe.

COAL [col, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] a mineral fuel, a black, sulphureous, inflammable matter.

COAL fire, a heap or pile of fire-wood for sale; so much as will make a load of coals when burnt.

COAL Mouse, a bird.

TO COALE'SCE [*coalescere*, L.] to grow together, to close together again.

COALE'SCENCE } [with *Philosophers*] a cleaving or u-
COALE'SCENCY } niting together of the small, fine
particles of matter that compose any natural body.

COALE'SCENCE [with *Surg.*] the closing of a wound; the growing together again of any parts, which were before separated.

COALI'TION, a re-union, or growing together of parts before separated.

COA'LTERN [*coalternus*] reciprocal, mutual, by turns.

COALTERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades, as the other goes off alternately.

COA'MINGS of the hatches [in a *Ship*] are the planks or frame which raises the hatches above the decks.

CO'AN [of the island *Coos*] is often applied to *Hippocrates*, or any thing that relates to him or his writings, he having been born in it.

COARCTA'TION, a straitening or pressing together, L.

COARCTICULA'TION, a jointing of bones, L.

COAST [*coste*, F.] a country lying on the sea-shore, the sea-shore.

TO COAST it, to sail along by the sea-coast.

COA'STING, sailing within sight of land, or within soundings between them.

COASTING [with *Husbandmen*] is the transplanting trees and planting the same side to the south, west, east, &c. which stood that way where it grew before.

COAT [*coete*, Sax.] a fold for sheep, also a hut for cattle.

COAT [*cotta*, Ital. *cotte*, F.] a garment worn commonly uppermost; also the outside of fruit: also a thin covering laid or done over any thing, as a coat of fine mould, &c.

COAT [of *coet*, Sax. an hut, a cottage, &c.] denotes that the place, to which it is added, was denominated from a cottage, &c. in that place.

COAT of Mail, a piece of armour made in the form of a shirt, and wrought over with many iron rings.

COAT [in a *Ship*] is pieces of canvas done over with tar, put about the mast at the partners; and also about the pump at the decks, that no water may go down there.

COAT [with *Anatomists*] a membranous cover of any part of the body, as the coats of the eyes, arteries, veins nerves, &c.

COB, a rich miser; also a foreign coin.

COB [*coppe*, Sax.] a sea-fowl.

COB, a forced harbour for ships, as the cob of *Lime* in *Dorsetshire*.

COB, a foreign corn, the same as a *Piaffer*.

COBA'LES, a sort of *Demons* in human shape, who were call'd *Satyrs*, and said to be attendants of *Bacchus*. Some relate, that there are at this day many of them in *Sarmatia*, who hide themselves in Houses, and are ready to do any offices, for the people that entertain them, that are to be expected from the best of servants.

CO'BALTUM [in *Med.*] a sort of mineral of a blackish colour, and a caustick quality; it consists of silver and arsenick, and is, as it were, the mother of it.

TO COBBLE [prob. of *Kobbelen*, Du. or *Kobler*, Dan. and that of *copulare*, L. to join together] to botch, or to do work bunglingly.

A **CO'BBLER** [*Kobler*, Dan. to mend shoes] a mender of old shoes; also a bungling workman.

CO'BBLINGNESS [of *Kobler*, Dan.] Bunglingness.

COBS, balls or pellets with which fowls are crammed.

CO'BWEB, a web made by spiders, very probably anciently call'd *Cobs*.

CO'CA } [Old *Law*] a cogge, or small boat.

CO'QUA }

CO'CACLE [about *Shrewsbury*] a device for fishing, made of fallow-twigs, split and covered next the water with an ox-hide, in which the fisherman sits, rows with one hand, and manages his net, or any other fishing-tackle, with the other.

CO'CAO Nut } an *Indian* nut of which chocolate is
CA'CAO Nut } made.

COCCI'FEROUS [of *coccus*, L. a grain or berry, and *fero*, L. to bear] all such plants or trees that bear berries.

COCCI'GES Os } [in *Anatomy*] a cartilaginous kind of

CO'CCYX } bone joined to the extremity of the
Os Sacrum, so named, because in shape it is something like a Cuckow's bill.

CO'COISM, the old, silly tune of a cuckow.

COCH [in *Doctors Bill*] stands for *cochleare*, i. e. a spoonful.

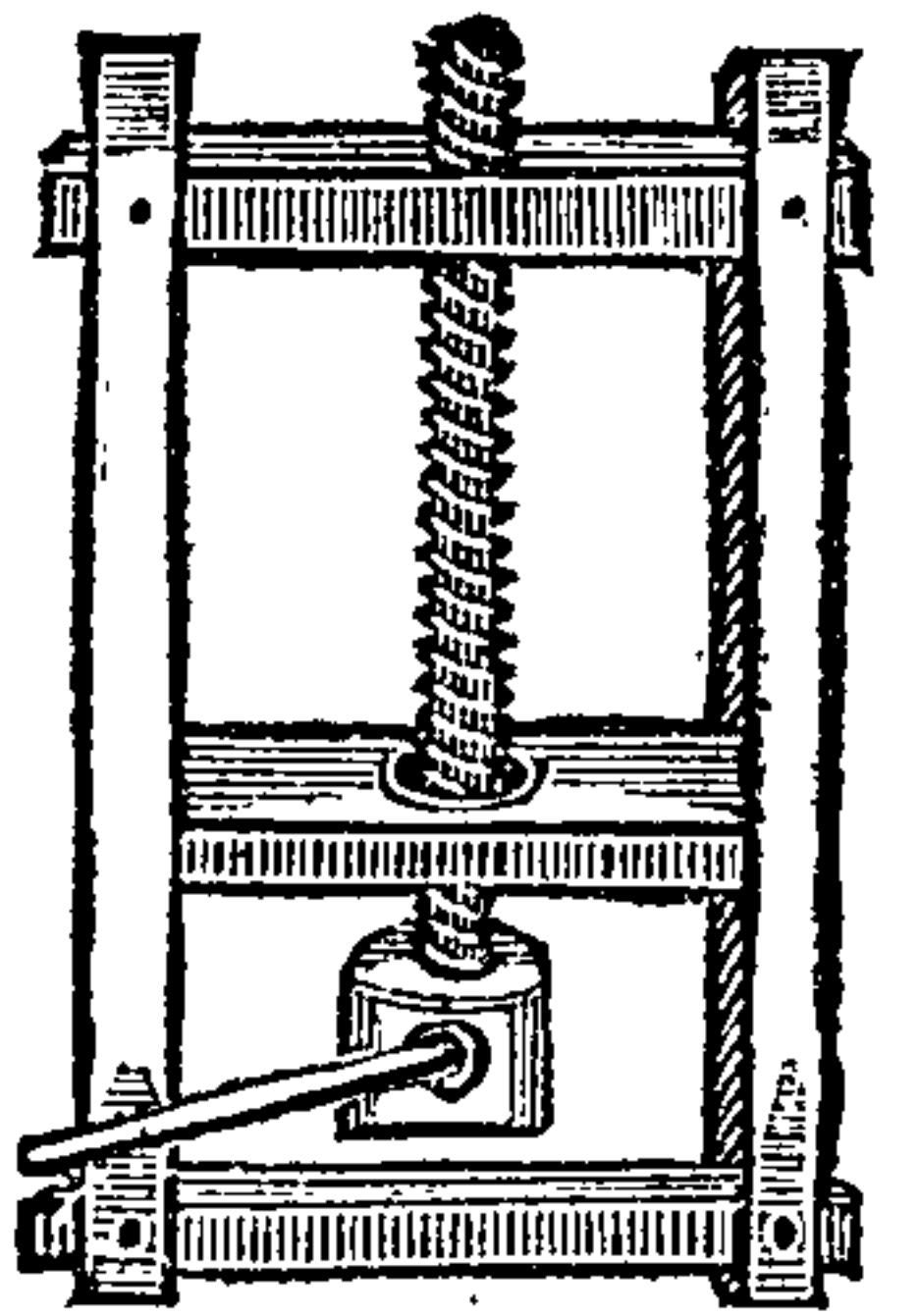
COCHINEEL Worm, an insect engender'd in the fruit of a shrub five or six foot high, called *Tonna*, there are whole plantations in *Guatemala* and other parts of the *Spanish West Indies*; on the top of the fruit grows a red flower, which, when mature, falls on the fruit, which opening discovers a cleft two or three inches diameter. The fruit then appears full of little red insects, having wings of a surprizing smallness. The *Indians* spread a cloth under the tree, and shake it with poles, till the insects are forced to quit their lodging, and fly about the tree; but not being able to do it long, they tumble down dead into the cloth.

COCHINEEL Grain, is a red berry growing in *America*, found in a fruit, resembling that of the cochineel-tree or *tonna*, the first shoots produce a yellow flower, the point whereof, when ripe, opens with a cleft of three or four inches. This fruit is full of kernels or grains, which fall on the least agitation, and which the *Indians* carefully gather up eight or ten of these fruits yield about an ounce of grain.

This berry yields a dye almost as beautiful as that of the insect, and is so like, that a person may easily be deceived in them.

COCHLEA [with *Anatomists*] the cavity or hollow part of the ear, resembling the shell of a snail.

CO'CLEA [in *Mechanicks*] a screw, one of the six mechanick powers; it is a strait cylinder furrowed spiral-wise; if the furrowed surface be convex, the screw is said to be male: if concave, it is called a female screw. Where motion is to be generated, the male and female screw are always joined; that is, whenever the screw is to be used as a simple engine or mechanical power, when joined with an axis in *Peritrochio*, there is no occasion for a female; but in that case it becomes part of a compound engine.



CO'CHLEA [in *Architecture*] a winding stair-case.

COCHLEA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the herb spoon-wort or scurvy-grass, L.

COCHLEA'RE, a spoon [in *Medicine*] a spoonful, L.

COCK [*cocce*, Sax. *kock*, Dan. *coc*, F.] a dunghil fowl of the male kind; also the pin of a sun-dial or gun; also the needle of a balance; also the wrought piece that covers the balance in a watch.

COCK [with *Heralds*] *Guillim* says of the cock, that as some account the queen and swallow or wagtail the Lady, so may I term this Knight among birds; being both of noble courage, and always prepared for the battle, having his comb for an helmet, his sharp and hooked bill for a faulcheon to slash and wound his enemy, and as a complete soldier, armed *cap-a-pe*, he has his legs armed with spurs, giving an example to the valiant soldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight.

The *Cock*, say others, is the emblem of strife, of quarrels, of haughtiness and of victory, because he rather chooses to die than yield, and therefore he is called the bird of *Mars*.

The *Cock* crows when he is conqueror, and gives notice of his conquest. If he be vanquish'd, he shuns the light and society of men.

The ancients dedicated the cock to *Apollo*, because he gives notice of his approach and of the break of day. They also dedicated him to *Mercury*, as being the emblem of watchfulness, summoning men to their business by his crowing. The cock is generally placed on the tops of steeples, and called the weather-cock, to intimate to prelates, that they are to watch over their flocks. The *Cock* is the herald of the day and the centinel of the night, and is born in coat-armour by many families. The *Gauls* took the cock for their first standard, and wore it on their helmets for a crest.

A *COCK* [Hieroglyphically] signified a noble disposition of mind, there being no bird of a more generous and undaunted courage at the sight of imminent danger.

COCK-FIGHTING, the original of this sport is said to have been derived from the *Athenians*, on the following occasion: When *Themistocles* was marching his army to fight the *Persians*, he by the way espying two cocks fighting, caused his army to behold them, and made the following speech to them: Behold, these do not fight for their household-gods, for the monuments of their ancestors, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor safety of their children; but only because the one will not give way to the other. This so encouraged

couraged the *Grecians*, that they fought strenuously and obtained the victory of the *Persians*; upon which cock-fighting was by a particular law ordained to be annually practised by the *Athenians*; and hence was the original of this sport in *England* derived.

COCK-HORSE [of coc, in the language of the *Brigantines*, high] a high horse.

COCK of Hay [q. d. cop a heap] a large heap of hay.

COCK a hoop [coque-a-hupe, F. i. e. a cock with a cope-crest or comb] standing upon high terms all upon the spur.

COCK on hoop [i. e. the cock or spigot being laid upon the hoop, and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e. drank out without intermission] at the height of mirth and jollity.

CO'CKAL, a sort of play.

COCKAROUSE [among the *Virginian Indians*] is one that has the honour to be of the King's council with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration, and must all pass through the *Huskanau* before they can arrive at this honour or be of the number of the great men. See *Huskanau*.

CO'CKATRICE [coquetris, F.] a kind of serpent other-wife called a basilisk.

COCKS-COMB [with *Botanists*] the herb also called yellow rattle-grass.

COCK-BRAINED, giddy-brained, hair-brained, rash.

COCK-feather [in *Archery*] that feather of the shaft that stands upright in due notching, and if it be not observed, the other feathers running on the bow will spoil the shot.

COCK-LOFT [probably of coc high, of J], *Heb.* a roof] an upper loft or garret.

COCK-PIT, a place made for cocks to fight in.

COCK-PIT [in a *Ship of War*] is a place on the lower floor or deck behind the main capstan, lying between the platform or orlope and the steward's room, where are subdivisions or partitions for the purser, the surgeon and his mates.

COCK-roads, a net for the catching of woodcocks.

COCK-roaches, a sort of insects

COCKS [with *Mariners*] are small square pieces of brass with holes in them, which are put into the middle of large wooden shivers, to prevent them from splitting and galling by the pin of the block or pulley on which they turn.

COCK Weed [with *Botanists*] an herb.

COCK-SWAIN ? [of a ship] an officer, who has the

COXON S charge of the cock-boat, barge or shallop, with all its furniture, and is in readiness with his crew to man the boat upon all occasions.

COCK-throated Horse [with *Farmers*] a horse whose thropple or windpipe is so long, that he cannot draw his breath with that ease that others do which are loose-throated.

COCK's Walk [with *Cock fighters*] a place where a cock is bred, and where commonly no other cock comes.

To CO'CKER, to make much of, to be over-fond of or to dandle

CO'CKET [probably of Cock] brisk, malapert.

COCKET ? a custom-house sealed bill; also a parch-

COKEI S ment sealed and delivered by the officers of the customs to merchants as a warrant that their goods are customed.

COCKET Bread, the finest sort of wheaten bread.

COCKETTATA Lana [Old Law] wooll duly entered at the custom-house, and cocketed or allowed to be exported.

COCKETTUM ? the office at the custom-house where

COCKETUM S the goods to be exposed are enter'd.

COCKING Cloth [with *Fowlers*] a frame made of coarse canvas, about an ell square, tanned, with two sticks set across to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the nosel of a short gun through, for the shooting of pheasants, &c.]

COCKLE [coccle, Sax.] a weed that grows among corn, otherwise called *Cornrose*; also a small shell-fish.

COCKLE Stairs, a sort of winding stairs.

To COCKLE, to pucker, shrink or wrinkle, as some cloth does.

CO'CKNEY, a nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the city of *London*; some derive it from the tale of a citizen's son who knew not the language of a cock, but called it *neigbing*; others again of *coquin*, F. an idle person, citizens generally living a less active life than country people; others again, from *cocker* or *fondle*.

COCKREL, a young cock bred for fighting.

CO'CKISH [of cock] uppish.

CO'CKISHNESS, uppishness.

COCO, an *Indian* tree resembling a date-tree, the nut of which contains a sweet liquor like milk or cream, and of a pleasant taste; the inner rind of which may be eaten like

artichokes, and of the outward are made large cables.

CO'CKQUEAN ? [q. *Cookquean*, of *coqua*, L. or *coquint*,

GO'CKQUEAN S. F.] a man that cots or acts the part of a cook among women, or concerns himself in kitchen affairs.

CO'COQUET, a beau, a gallant, an amoroso or general lover; also a wanton maiden, who keeps several lovers in suspense, F.

CO'CTIBLE [coctibilis, L.] easy to be boiled.

CO'CTILE [coctilis, L.] sodden or baked.

COCTILLATION, a poaching, as eggs, &c. L.

CO'CTION, a boiling; also a digestion in the stomach, L.

CO'CYLA ? [Old Law] a small drinking cup in the

CO'CULUM S shape of a boat.

CO'CULUS *Indicus*, a poisonous narcotick berry, made use of by poachers to intoxicate fish, so that they may be taken out of the water with the hand; called also *Bacca piscatoria*, i. e. fishers-berries.

COD [codde, Sax. and Du.] a pillow, as a pin-cod, a pin-cushion.

CODS, the testicles of an animal.

COD WARE, grain or seed contained in cods, as beans, peas, &c.

CO'DDY [coddy, Sax.] having pods or shales, as peas, beans, &c.

CODE [of *caudex*, L. the trunk of a tree, because anciently their books were made of bark or wood] a book or roll. See *Codex*.

CODE [of *codex* a book of *caudex* the trunk or timber of a tree, because the books of the ancients were made of wood, and their leaves were something like our table books] a volume or book.

CODE [among *Lawyers*] a certain book or volume of the ancient *Roman* law. In old time, the pleas and answers of the lawyers were in loose scrolls or sheets of parchment or paper. These the Emperour *Justinian* having collected and compiled into a book, called it *Codex*, and ever since, this book by way of eminence has been called the *Code*, and is accounted the second volume of the *Roman* civil law, and contains 12 books.

The matter of it, especially as to the first 8 books, is pretty near the same with the *Digests*; but in these things it differs, first, as to the stile, which is not so pure; 2. Its method is not so accurate as that of the *Digest*. 3dly, In that it discusses matters of more common use whereas the more abstruse and subtle questions of the law are discuss'd in the *Digests*, and there are the opinions of the ancient lawyers upon them, and so contains more polite, fine, witty arguing, than of use to the generality of mankind.

And for this reason *Justinian* compos'd the code, because he found the *Digest* in many places too fine and subtle for common use, and also very defective and imperfect as not deciding many cases that did daily occur.

This *Code* was compiled from the answers and determinations of 56 Emperors and their councils, many of which were learned and skilful lawyers, as the famous *Papinianus* and some others, from the time of the Emperor *Adrian* to *Justinian's* own time. And in this *Code* there are abundance of things fully and distinctly determined which before were either omitted or too briefly handled.

The *Theodosian Code*, is of good use to explain the other *Code*, which cannot well be understood without it. This was held in great esteem, and was used in the *Western* parts of *Europe* for several hundred years, as Mr. *Selden* relates, after that law was in a manner disused and forgotten; but now the *Theodosian Code* is also grown much out of use.

CO'DIA [with *Botanists*] the top or head of any plant; but more especially that of a poppy.

CO'DICIL [codicillus, L.] a supplement to a will or other writing; especially an addition to a testament, when any thing has been omitted which the testator would have added, explained, altered, or recalled.

CODI'NIAC [Cogniac, F. *cydoniatum*, L.] Quiddeny or marmalade of quinces.

CO'DLIN [of to coddle] an apple proper to be coddled or boiled.

CODOSCE'LÆ [according to *Fallopins*] venereal buboes in the groin.

COE [with *Miners*] a little lodgment they make for themselves under ground as they work lower and lower.

COE'CUM [in *Anatomy*] the blind gut, the first of the thick intestines, so called because made like a sack, having but one aperture, which serves it for both entrance and exit, L.

COEFFICIENT [*coefficientis*, L.] that which makes, causes or brings to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENT, of any generating Term [in Fluxions] is the quantity which arises by dividing that term by the generating quantity.

COEFFICIENT [with Algebraists] the known quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown terms of an equation.

COEFFICIENCY [of *coefficientis*, L.] the causing or bringing to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENTS [in Algebra] are numbers prefix'd to letters or species into which they are supposed to be multiplied; and therefore with such letters, or with the quantities represented by them, they make a rectangle or product, *coefficient production*; whence the name, thus *6ab* implies that the quantities represented by *a b*, are multiplied into the coefficient 6. and that out of these 2 the rectangle or product *6ab* is formed.

COELIA [*κοιλία*, Gr.] with Anat. signifies any kind of original cavity in an animal body; and hence diseases seated in the cavities or venters of the body, are called *Cœliack affections*.

COELIACK [of *κοιλία*, Gr. the belly] of or belonging to the belly.

COELIAC Artery [with Anat.] is that which arises from the trunk of the *Aorta* after it enters the *Abdomen*, and spreads into 2 branches; the first on the right-hand named *Gastrica dextra*, and the other on the left, called *Splenica*.

COELIAC Passion, a kind of flux or looseness, wherein the chyle or nutritious part of the food passes off along with, or instead of urine.

COELIAC Vein, that which runs into the *intestinum rectum*, or blind gut.

COELIGENOUS [*Coeligena*, L.] heaven born.

COELOMA [*κοίλωμα*, Gr.] a hollow round ulcer in the *tunica cornea*, or horny coat of the eye, L.

COELUM Heaven [with Anat.] the cavity of the eye towards the corner, L.

COELUS [according to the Pagan Theology] was the ancientest, the great grandfather (or first) of all the Gods [in the Greek called *Ουρανός*] he had 2 sons, *Titan* was the elder, and *Saturn* the younger; the last of which committed a most impious action, by cutting off his privy parts with a scythe, to deprive him of the power of begetting, and threw his genitals into the sea, where by the continual agitation of the waves, it finding a favourable womb among the froth, they say the goddess *Venus* was produced out of the bleeding genitals.

Hesiod says, his wife *Vesta* brought forth many sons and daughters, the names of which were *Codrus*, *Zeus*, *Theia*, *Hyperion*, *Themis*, *Mnemosyne*, *Phœbe*, *Tethys*, *Saturnus*, *Gigas*, *Titan*, *Brontes*, &c. to the number of 45. Of these *Apollodorus* says, *Cœlus* married *Terra* (the earth) and had by her 3 sorts of children, i. e. the giants with an hundred hands and 50 heads, called *Briareus*, *Cyan* and *Cœus*; 2. the *Cyclops*, and the *Titans*, of whom *Saturn* was the youngest.

COE'METERY [*κοιμητήριον*, Gr.] of a burying place, a church-yard.

COE'MPTION, a buying up of things, L.

COE'NOBITES [of *κοινός* common, and *βίος* life] a sect that had all things in common by way of religious conversation.

COENO'BIARCH [of *κοινοβιαρχός* of *κοινός* and *ἀρχων*, Gr.] a chief governour the prior of a monastery.

COENOBITICK [of or pertaining to *Coenobites*, or to the way of living in common.

COE'NOBY [*Cœnobium*, L. of *κοινός* and *βίος*, Gr.] a living in common or like monks, &c.

COENO'SE [*cœnosus*, L.] filthy, muddy.

COENO'SITY [*cœnostas*, L.] filthiness, muddiness.

COENOTA'PHIUM [of *κεῖν* empty, and *τάφος* a sepulchre]

CENOTAPHIUM [pulcher] an empty tomb or monument erected in honour of some illustrious person deceased, who perishing in shipwreck, battle or the like, his body could not be found to be deposited in it.

COE'QUAL [*coequalis*, L.] equal to one another, as fellows and partners are.

COEQUA'LITY [of *coequalis*, L.] a being equal

COE'QUALNESS [with.

COE'RCIBLE [*coercibilis*, L.] that may be held in or restrained.

COE'RCIVE, keeping in or restraining.

COE'RCIVENESS [of *coercere*, L.] compulsiveness.

COE'RCION, a restraining, a keeping in good order or decorum.

COERU'LEUS, a, um [with Botanick writers] of a blue colour.

COESSE'NTIAL [of *con* and *essentialis*, L.] of the same essence.

COESSE'NTIALNESS [of *con* and *essentia*, L.] the

COESSENTIA'LITY [being of the same essence with.

COETA'NEOUS [of *con* and *ætas*, L.] of the same age; also living together at the same time.

COETA'NEOUSNESS [of *con* and *ætas*] the being of the same age with.

COETER'NAL [of *con* and *æternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COETER'NALNESS [of *coeternal*, Fr.] the being e-

COETER'NITY [eternal with.

COE'VAL [of *con* and *ævum*, L. an age] of the same age or duration.

COEVA'LITY, the being of the same age or duration.

COEUR [in Heraldry] as *Party en cœur*, signifies a short line of partition in pale in the center of the escutcheon, which extends but a little way, much short of top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escutcheon.



COEXI'STENT [of *con* and *existens*, L.] having an existence together at the same time.

COEXI'STENCE [of *con* and *existentia*, L.] the existing at the same time with.

CO'FFEE [*Chawa*, Arab] a drink well known, made of a berry brought from Turkey and other places.

CO'FFER [*coffer*, Sax.] a chest or trunk; also a long square box, or trough, in which tin ear is broken to pieces in a stamping mill.

COFFER [in Fortification] a hollow trench or lodgment cut in the bottom of a dry ditch.

CO'FFER [with Architects] the lowermost part of a cornice, or a square depression or sinking in each interval, between the modillion of the *Corinthian* cornice, usually filled with a rose, pomegranate or other enrichment.

CO'FFERER [in the king's household] the second officer next under the comptroller, who has the oversight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.

CO'FFIN [*cofe*, Sax. a hole a coffer, a chest] a case or box, commonly of wood, to put a dead body in, in order to burial.

CO'FFIN [of a Horse] is the whole hoof of the foot above the coroner, including the coffin-bone, the sole and the frush.

COFFIN-BONE [of a Horse] is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the middle of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot.

COFFIN of Paper, a triangular piece, such as grocers put up pepper, &c. in form of a cone.

To COG [*coqueliner*, F.] to sooth up, coaks or flatter; also to cheat at dice-play.

COGS, the teeth of a mill-wheel; also a sort of boat used on the river *Humber*.

CO'GENT [*cogens*, L.] pressing, enforcing, strong.

CO'GENCY [of *cogens*, L.] the being cogent,

CO'GENTNESS [or compelling.

CO'GGA [Old Law] a sort of sea-vessel or ship, a

CO'GGO [cock-boat.

CO'GITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGI'TABUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of thoughts,

deeply thoughtful.

COGI'TATION, the art of thinking, thought, the reflection of the mind.

COGITATION [with the Cartesians] whatever a man experiences in himself, and of which he is conscious; as all the operations of the understanding, will, imagination and senses.

COGI'TATIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

CO'GLE Stone, such as children play with.

COGNA'TION, kindred, affinity, alliance.

COGNATION [in Civil Law] the line of parentage between males and females, both descended from the same father.

CO'GNISANCE [connoissance, F. *cognitio*, L.] know-

COGNIZANCE [ledge.

COGNISANCE, a badge of arms on a serving man, or waterman's sleeve, shewing that he belongs to a particular master or society.

COGNISANCE [in Heraldry] signifies the same as crest, which in any achievement helps to marshal and set off a coat of arms.

CO'GNISANCE [in Law] sometimes is used to signify the confession of a thing done, an acknowledgement of a fine; also an audience or hearing a matter judicially.

CLA-

COGNISANCE of a Plea [in *Law*] is a privilege granted by the king to a city or town corporate, to hold a plea of all contracts and of land within the bounds of the franchise; so that if any person is impleaded upon such an account at the king's or mayor's court, or the court of the bailiff of such franchise, he may ask *Cognisance* of the plea, i. e. that the matter may be determined before them.

COGNISER { [Law Term] the person to whom a fine is acknowledged.

CONNISER {

COGNISOR { one who acknowledges or passes a fine

CONNISOR { of lands or tenements to another.

COGNITIO prejudicialis [in *Civil Law*] is a debating of a point that happens accidentally before the principal cause can have an end, *L.*

COGNITION, knowledge.

COGNITIONIBUS admittendis, a writ to a justice or other person, who has power to take a fine, and having actually taken an acknowledgement of it, defers to certify it into the court of *Common-Pleas*, requiring him to do it.

COGNOSCENTE [of *cognoscere*, *L.*] knowledge.

COGNOSCITIVE, pertaining to knowledge.

CO'GRITAL Line [in *Fortification*] a line drawn from the angle of the center to that of the bastion.

COG Men, dealers in *Cog-ware*.

COG Ware, coarse cloths, anciently used in the *North* of *England*.

TO COHA'BIT [*cohabitare*, *L.*] to dwell together, especially as man and wife do.

COHA'BITANT, one who inhabits with another.

COHA'BITANCE { [of *cohabitare*, *L.*] a cohabiting or

COHABITA'TION { dwelling with.

CO'HEIR [*cobares*, *L.* *coheritier*, *F.*] a joint-heir with another.

COHEI'RESS, a female joint-heir with another.

TO COHE'RE [*cobereve*, *L.*] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well; to agree.

COHE'RENCE { [*cobarentia*, *L.*] a sticking, cleaving or

COHE'RENCY { hanging together; an agreement.

COHE'RENT [*cobarens*, *L.*] agreeing together.

COHERENT Discourses, are such discourses in which there is a connexion and agreement between their parts.

COHERENT propositions, such that have some relation or agreement the one with another.

COHE'SION [*cobasso*, *L.*] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION, of the parts of matter [with *Philosophers*] is a certain quality, from whence soever it arises, by which the parts of all solid bodies adhere or stick close to one another.

COHE'SIVENESS [of *cobareve*, *L.*] cohesive quality.

TO COHI'BIT [*cobibere*, *L.*] to restrain or keep back.

COHOBA'TION [with *Chymists*] a repeated distillation, by pouring it on again upon the dregs remaining in the vessel, commonly performed to open mixed bodies, or to render spirits volatile.

CO'HORT [*cobors*, *L.*] a band of soldiers among the *Romans*, ordinarily consisting of 500 men, or the 10th part of a legion.

COHORTA'TION, an exhortation or encouraging, *L.*

COIF [*coiffe*, *F.*] a sort of hood or cap for the head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a title of serjeants at law, given them from the wearing a coif of lawn on their heads.

COIL, a noise, clutter, tumult; also the breach of a great gun.

To keep a COIL [prob. of *bottern*, *Teut.* to chide] to make a noise, disturbance, &c.

To COIL a Cable [*Sea Term*] is to wind it about in form of a ring the several circles lying one upon another.

COILING of the Stud, signifies the first making choice of a colt or young horse for service.

COIN [*coin*, *F.* perhaps of *cuneus* a wedge, or as others suppose of *εἰκων* an image, *Gr.*] because it has commonly the figure of the prince's head upon it; or prob. of *Cunna* *Span.* to coin] any sort of stamped money, or a piece of metal converted into money by impressing certain marks or figures on it.

COINCIDENCE { [*coincidentia*, *L.*] a falling or

COINCIDENTNESS { jumping together.

COINCIDENT [*coincidens*, *L.*] a happening together, a falling in with; happening at the same time. Thus,

COINCIDENT Figures [in *Geometry*] are such which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another.

COINDICA'TIONS [with *Physicians*] are signs that do not indicate or discover by themselves, but together with other things and circumstances do assist the physician to form a judgment of the disease.

COINS { [with *Architects*] the corners of walls, or

QUINES { a kind of dies cut diagona-wise, after the manner of the flight of a stair-case, serving at bottom to support columns on a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault.

COINS { [in *Gunnery*] great wooden wedges with

QUINES { small handles at the ends for the levelling, raising or lowering of a piece of ordinance at pleasure.

COINS { [with *Printers*] certain small wedges used to

QUINES { fasten the whole compofure of letters in the chase or frame.

COINS { [in a *Ship*] are small short pieces of

Caning COINS { wood, cut with a sharp ridge to lie between the casks to keep them from rolling one against another.

Standing COINS, pipe-staves, or billets to make casks fast.

COI'NOBITE { *κοινοβίται*, of *κοινος* common and *βίος*, *Gr.* life] a religious person who lives in a convent, &c. under a certain rule, contrary to an hermit or anchorite who lives in solitude.

COI'STREL, a young lad.

COI'TION [of *coitus*, *L.*] an assembling or meeting together; a mutual tendency of bodies towards one another, as of the iron and loadstone; also carnal copulation or intercourse between male and female.

COITION of the Moon [in *Astronomy*] is when the moon is in the same sign and degree of the *Zodiack* with the sun.

COITS { a sort of broad rings of iron or horse-shoes

QUOITS { to play withal.

COKE, pit-coal, or seal-coal, burnt into a kind of sea-coal.

CO'KER, a boat-man or water-man.

CO'KERS, fishermen's boats.

A COKE, a meer fool, a ninny.

To COLAPHI'ZE [*colaphizo*, *L.* of *κολαφιζω*, *Gr.*] to buffet.

COLA'PTICE [of *κολάπτω*, *Gr.* to carve] the art of carving figures in stone.

CO'LARIN [in *Architecture*] the little frize of the capital of the *Doric* and *Tuscan* column, placed between the astragal and the annulets; also the *ovolo* or ring on the top of the shaft of the column, next to the capital.

COLA'TION, a straining, a passing through a sieve.

CO'LATURE [in *Pharmacy*] the separation of a liquor from some mixture or impurity, by straining it through the narrow pores of a cloth, paper, &c. or that which is so strained.

CO'LCOTAL [in *Chymistry*] the dry substance remaining after the distillation of vitriol, which is commonly called *caput mortuum*.

CO'LCICUM [with *Botanists*] meadow-saffron, *L.*

CO'LCOTHAR { [with *Chymists*] vitriol burnt or calcin'd

COLCOTAL { over a strong fire for a good while; which is effectual in stanching blood, also the dregs or remains left at the bottom of the vessel, after the distillation of vitriol.

COLD [*ceal'o*, *Sax.* *kold*, *Dan.*] is one of the primary qualities of bodies, and is such a state of the minute (very small) parts of any body, in which they are more slowly or weakly agitated than those of the organs of feeling; so that cold is only a relative term; the very same body being liable to be pronounced either hot or cold, according as its particles are in a greater or lesser motion than those of the sensory organs.

CO'LDNES [*ceal'one* *Yre*, *Sax.*] the being cold, or quality of cold.

CO'LDNESS Potential, is a relative quality, which plants, &c. are supposed to have. Thus a plant is said to be cold in the 2d or 3d degree; not that it is actually cold to the touch; but in its effects or operations, if taken inwardly.

CO'LD SHIRE Iron, is such as is brittle when it is cold.

CO'LEN's Earth, a sort of colour used by painters.

CO'LET, that part of the ring wherein the stone is set.

CO'LIBERTS, persons of a middle condition, between servants and freemen.

CO'LIBUS [*κόλυβος*, *Gr.*] the humming bird, which makes a noise like a whirl-wind, though it be in size no bigger than a fly; it feeds on dew, has an admirable beauty of feathers, and a scent as sweet as that of musk or ambergrease.

CO'LIC [*colica*, *L.* of *κολικη*, *Gr.*] a violent gnawing pain in the *Abdomen*, that takes its name from the gut *Colon*, which anciently was supposed the principal part affected.

CO'LING, a long, pale sort of apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

To COLL [accoller, F. of collum, L. the neck] to embrace about the neck.

CO'LLA [xema, Gr.] glew, any glutinous matter, or of the nature of glew.

COLLABEFA'CTION, a destroying, wasting or decaying, L.

To COLLA'BEFY [collabefacere, L.] to break, to destroy, to waste.

COLLA'PSION, a falling down together, L.

CO'LLAR [collare, L. collier, F.] the upper part of a doublet or band; also a ring made of metal to put about the neck of a slave, dog, &c. also harness for a cart or draught-horse.

COLLAR [in a Ship] is a rope fastened about the beak-head, unto which is fixed a pulley called the dead-man's-eye, that holds the main stay; also another about the head of the main mast, called the collar or garland, which is wound about there to prevent it from galling.

COLLAR of SS's, an ornament of the knights of the garter, worn about their necks.

To CO'LLAR [with Wrestlers] is to lay hold on the collar of the antagonist.

To COLLA'TE [collatum, L.] to bestow a spiritual living.

To COLLA'TE Books, to examine them by the signatures, to see that they are perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [collateralis, L.] that hangs and depends on the sides, or that comes side-ways, not directly, but on one side; thus collateral pressure is a pressure side-ways.

COLLATERAL [in Geography] any place, country, &c. situate by the side of another.

COLLATERAL Points [in Cosmography] are the intermediate points, or those between the cardinal points.

Primary COLLATERAL Points, are such as are removed by an equal angle on each side, from 2 cardinal points.

Secondary COLLATERAL Points, are either those which are equally distant from a cardinal and first primary; or equally distant from some cardinal or primary, and first secondary.

COLLATERAL Descent, is springing out of the side of the whole blood, as grandfather's brother, &c.

COLLATERALS [in Genealogy] are such relations as proceed from the same stock but not in the same line of ascendants or descendants; but being as it were aside of each other. Thus uncles, aunts, nieces, cousins, are collaterals, or in the collateral line.

COLLA'TERAL Assurance, is a bond, which a man, that covenants with another, enters into for performance of the covenants.

COLLATERAL Security [in Law] that which is given over and above the deed it self, as if a man covenants with another, and enters into a bond for the performance of his covenants, the bond is stiled a collateral assurance.

COLLATERA'LIS Penis [Anatomy] a muscle, otherwise called Erector Penis.

COLLA'TION, a handsome treat or entertainment, between dinner or supper; also among the Romanists a meal or repast on a fast-day, in lieu of a supper.

COLLATION [in a Logical Sense] a comparing one thing well with another.

COLLATION [in Common Law] the comparison or presentation of a copy to its original, to see whether they are both alike; also the report or act of the officers who made the comparison.

COLLATION [of a Benefice] is the bestowing of a church-living by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage.

COLLATION of Seals [ancient Deeds] was when one seal was set on the reverse or back of another upon the same label or ribband.

COLLATIO'NE facta, &c. a writ directed to the justices of the Common Pleas, enjoining them to send out their writ to a bishop for the admitting a clerk in the place of another, presented by the king, who died during the suit between the king and the bishop's clerk.

COLLATIO'NE Hermitagii, a writ by which the king used to confer the keeping of an hermitage upon a clerk.

COLLATI'TIOUS [collatitius, L.] done by the conference or contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [collativus, L.] conferred together.

A COLLATIVE [collativum, L.] a benevolence of the people to the king, &c.

COLLEA'GUE [collega, L. colleague, F.] a companion, partner or associate in the same office or magistracy

A CO'LECT [collectum, L.] a short prayer, particularly

such as are appointed with the epistles and gospels in the publick service of the church of England.

To COLLE'CT [collectum, L. Sup.] to gather, to pick up; to levy or raise taxes.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [collectaneus, L.] gathered and scraped up together; pickt up out of divers works.

COLLECTA'NEOUSNESS [collectaneus, L.] the being collected out of several.

COLLE'CTION, a gathering together or picking up; also the things gathered together or picked up; as a collection of books, papers, &c. L.

COLLE'CTION [with Logicians] an inference or conclusion.

COLLE'CTION of Light [with Astrologers] is when 4 principal significators behold not one the other; but both of them cast their several aspects to a more momentary planet than themselves, whom they each of them receive in some of their essential dignities: so that the planet, which does thus collect their lights, signifies in their judgment the accomplishing of a business in hand between 2 persons by the mediation of a third.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [collectitius, L.] pickt up of all sorts.

COLLE'CTIVE [collectivus, L.] pertaining to gathering, &c. comprehensive, apt to gather.

COLLECTIVE Nouns [in Gram.] are nouns or words which comprehend many persons or things in the singular number; as a people, a multitude, a company, &c.

CO'LLERGE [collegium, L.] a name anciently given to certain societies, corporations or companies of workmen, tradesmen, &c. a company or society of those who are of the same profession who [among the Romans] had their respective patron or governour; but especially students in an university, &c. also the place or publick building in which they dwell.

COLLEGA'TARY [Civil Law] a person to whom a legacy is left in common with one or more persons.

CO'LLERER { [collegatus, L.] a fellow-member or COLLE'GIATE } student of a college.

COLLE'GIAL [collegialis, L.] of or pertaining to a college.

COLLE'GIATE Church, a church which is built and endowed for a society, or body corporate of a dean or other president, and several canons or prebendaries, as those of Westminster, Windsor, &c.

CO'LLERED [in Heraldry] signifies wearing a collar, as a dog collered, &c.

CO'LLERY, a store-house for coals

CO'LLET [of a Ring] that part of it in which the stone is set, the Bezil.

COLLE'TICKS [in Medicine] medicines which are of a gluing or closing quality, which serve to fasten the parts, and make them firm.

COLLI'CIE [with Anat.] the joining of the puncta lacrymalia into one passage on both sides, for conveying the moisture of the eyes into the cavity of the nostrils.

COLLICOLUM [Anat.] the same as nympha, L.

To COLLI'DE [collidere, L.] to hit, strike, dash or knock together, or one against another.

CO'LLIER, a dealer or worker in coals.

COLLIGA'TION, a gathering or tying up together, L.

COLLIMA'TION, an aiming at.

COLLINEA'TION, a levelling at, or aiming to hit the mark, L.

CO'LLINESS [of Coal] a being blacked or dawbed with coals, soot, &c.

COLLI'QUAMENT [colliquamentum, L.] that which is melted.

CO'LLIQUANS Febris [with Physicians] is one of the kinds of burning fevers, but such a one as they say, by its excessive heat, suddenly melts the fat flesh and substance of the solid parts of the body; nay, sometimes even the very blood in the veins, and discharges it by insensible transpiration, as sweat, urine or stool, L.

CO'LLIQUANT, [colliquans, L.] consuming, wasting.

To CO'LLIQUATE [colliquatum, L.] to melt, to consume or waste.

COLLIQUA'TION [with Physicians] a kind of dangerous flux or scouring.

CO'LLIQUATIVE Fever, one which is attended with a Diarrhoea, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluid. See Colliquans.

COLLIQUATI'VENESS [of colliquativus, L.] wastingness, consumingness.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, a melting down, L.

COLLIRI'DIANS, a sect of hereticks, who paid adoration to the virgin *Mary* as a goddess, and offered sacrifice to her.

COLLI'SION, a dashing or striking of one body against another, *F. of L.*

COLLISTRI'GIUM [in the *Præctick of Scotland*] a pair of stocks.

To CO'LLocate [of *collocatum*, *L.*] to place, to set, to appoint to a place.

COLLOCA'TION, a placing or setting in order, *F. of L.*

COLLOCU'TION, a talking together, *L.*

To COLLO'GUE [of *colloqui*, *L.* to talk with] to decoy with fair words; to flatter or soothe up, to fawn upon.

CO'LLOP [prob. of *καλαρός*, *Gr.* a flat piece of flesh] a cut or slice of meat.

CO'LLUQUY [*colloquium*, *L.*] a discourse, a feigned conference or talking together of several persons, as the colloquies of *Erasmus*.

COLLUCTA'TION } a struggling or wrestling together.
COLLU'CTANCY } ther.

To COLLU'DE [*colludere*, *L.*] to play together; [in *Law*] to plead by covin, with intent to deceive.

CO'LLUM, a neck, *L.*

COLLUM minus uteri [*Anat.*] the cavity of the womb next its internal orifice, where it is more contracted than it is at the bottom, *L.*

COLLU'SION, a juggling or playing booty; a hunting with the hound and running with the hare, *L.*

COLLUSION [in *Law*] a fraudulent or deceitful compact or agreement between 2 or more parties to bring an action one against the other for some deceitful end, or to the prejudice of the right of a third person.

COLLU'SORY [*collusorius*, *L.*] done by covin and collusion.

COLLU'THEANS, certain hereticks in the 4th century, who confounded the evil of punishment with the evil of sin, saying that the former proceeded not from God any more than the latter.

To CO'LLY [of *cole*, *Sax.*] to dawb with soot or black proceeding from coals.

CO'LLY, the black or soot on the outside of a pot, kettle, the chimney, &c.

To COLLY [spoken of a *Hawk*] a term used when she stretches out her neck strait forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [*καλὴν φῶρ*, *Sax.*] a sort of fine cabbage plant.

COLLY'RIMUM [*κολλύριον*, *Gr.*] any liquid medicine designed to cure diseases in the eyes. It was formerly used for a tent to dress a *fistula* with; a pessary or suppository.

COLO'BOMA [*κολόβωμα*, *Gr.*] a growing together of the lips, eye-lids or nostrils; or a preternatural cleaving of the ears to the head.

COLOCASI'A, [*κολοκασία*, *Gr.*] the *Egyptian* bean.

COLOCY'NTHIS [*κολοκυνθίς*, *Gr.*] a kind of wild gourd whose apple is called *coloquintida*.

COLOME'STRUM [*Botany*] the herb dog-bane.

CO'OLON [*κῶλον*, *Gr.* a member] a member of the body, especially a foot or arm.

COLON [in *Gram.*] a point marked thus (:) being a middle point of distinction between a *Comma* and a period in sentences.

COLON [with *Anat.*] is one of the thick guts, and the largest of all, being in length about 8 or 9 hands breadth, and full of little cells, sometimes stuffed with wind and other matters, which cause pains of the colic.

COLONA'DE [*Architecture*] a range of pillars running quite round a building, and standing within the walls of it, or a portico of pillars, such as before *St. Peter's* church at *Rome*.

CO'LONEL [*Colonello*, *Ital.* *Colonel*, *Fr.*] the commander in chief of a regiment of horse, dragoons or foot soldiers.

CO'LONY [*Colonia*, *L.*] a plantation, a company of people removed from one country or city to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; also the place of their settlement.

COLOPHO'NIA } [of *Colophon*, a city of *Ionia*] the
COLOFONIA } herb scammony.

COLOPHONI'A [with *Chymists*, of *κολοφῶν*, *Gr.*] the top of a thing, the chief, the end, *L.* the *caput mortuum*, or gross substance of turpentine, the more liquid part being distilled into oil.

COLOPHONIA resina, a kind of rosin issuing out of the pine-tree.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, the fruit of a wild gourd of a bitter taste.

COLORA'TION, a colouring, *L.*

COLORI'FICK [*colorificus*, *L.*] making colour, colouring.

COLORA'TION [with *Chym.*] the brightening of gold or silver, when it is sullied by any sulphureous vapour.

COLORISA'TION } [in *Pharmacy*] the changes of co-
COLORA'TION } lour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of nature or art, as by calcinations, coctions, &c.

COLOSS. See *Colossus*.

COLOSSE'AN, large like a *Colossus*.

COLOSSE'UM [at *Rome*] an amphitheatre built by the emperor *Vespasian*, capacious enough to contain 100000 spectators to sit round the *Area*, i. e. the place where the beasts were let loose, and was the place where *St. Ignatius* was exposed to the lions.

COLOSTRA'TION, a disease happening to young ones sucking the milk of the dam within 2 days after the birth.

COLO'SSUS, a statue of prodigious size, as that of *Apollo* or the *Sun* in the harbour of the island *Rhodes*. That at *Rhodes* was made by *Chares* of *Asia the Lesser*, and was the work of 12 years, and was dedicated to the *Sun*. It cost about 440000 pounds *English* money. It was placed at the entrance of the harbour of the city, with the right foot standing on the one side of the land, and the left on the other. The tallest ships with their masts sail'd into the haven between the legs of it, and when it was thrown down to the ground by an earthquake, few men were able to embrace the little finger of this prodigious statue, the brass of which it was made loaded 900 camels.

CO'LOUR [*color*, *L.*] is a quality inherent to natural bodies, which are said to be so and so coloured; or as others define colour, an accident that happens to them by the reflection of light; also complexion, looks; also pretence or shew.

CO'LOUR [in *Law*] is a plea that is probable, tho' in reality false, put in with intent to draw the trial of the cause from the jury to the judges.

COLOUR [in *Heraldry*] colours are generally red, black, blue and purple, which are called as follows: the red is called *gules*; the blue, *azure*; the black, *sable*; the green, *vert* or *sinople*; and the purple, *purpure*, *tenny* or *tauney*, and *sanguine* sometimes, but this is not common: and these colours are sometimes otherwise express'd; *gules* is called *Mars*; *azure*, *Jupiter*; *sable*, *Saturn*; *vert*, *Venus*; *purpure*, *Mercury*; *tenny*, the *Dragon's head*; and *sanguine*, the *Dragon's tail*.

In precious stones *gules* is called *ruby*; *azure*, *sapphire*; *sable*, *diamant*; *vert*, *emerald*; *purpure*, *amethyst*, *tenny*, *hyacinth*; and *sanguine*, *sardonix*.

COLOUR [in *Philosophy*] a property inherent in light, whereby, according to the different sizes or magnitudes of its parts, it excites different vibrations in the fibres of the optick nerve; which being propagated to the *sensorium*, affects the mind with different sensations.

COLOUR of Office [*Law Phrase*] an evil or unjust act done by the countenance of office or authority.

To COLOUR [*colorare*, *L.*] to give a colour to; to cloak, to excuse; also to blush.

To COLOUR strangers goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name.

CO'LOURABLE, specious, false, feigned.

CO'LOURING [with *Painters*] the manner of applying and conducting the colours of a picture; or the mixture of lights and shadows form'd by the various colours employ'd in a painting.

COLOURS [in *Military Affairs*] the standard, ensign or banner of a company of soldiers.

COLOURS [in a *Ship*] the ensigns or flags, &c. placed on the stern or poop, to shew of what part or country they are.

Emphatical COLOURS [according to the ancient *Natural Philosophy*] are (as they term them) those apparent colours frequently seen in the clouds, before sun-rising or after its setting; or the colours that appear in the rain-bow, &c. these they will not allow to be true colours, because they are not permanent or lasting.

Field COLOURS, are small flags of about a foot and half square, carried along with the quarter-master general for marking out the ground of the squadrons and battalions.

CO'LOURABLENESS, plausibleness.

COLFA'RE arbores [*Old Law*] to lop or top trees.

COLPATU'RA } [*Old Law*] the cutting or lopping of
CULPATU'RA } trees; a trespass within a forest.

COLPI'CIA, samplers or young poles in the woods, which

which when they are cut down make *Levers*, which the inhabitants of *Warwickshire* call colpices.

COLPINDACH [according to the practice of *Scotland*]

COW'DACH a young cow or heifer.

COLT [colt, *Sax.*] a young horse, mare or ass.

COLTS-FOOT [with *Botanists*] an herb good in distempers of the lungs, &c.

COLT Evil [with *Farriers*] a preternatural swelling in the pizzle and cods of a horse.

COLTER [culton, *Sax.*] a piece of iron belonging to a plough that cuts the ground.

COLUBRI'NA [with *Botanists*] the herb briony or white vine, L.

COLU'BRINE [colubrinus, L.] of or belonging to a serpent; also wily, crafty.

COLU'MBARY [columbarium, L.] a dove or pigeon-house.

COLUMBI'NA [with *Botanists*] the herb base or flat vervain, L.

COLUMBI'NE [columbinus, L.] of, like, or pertaining to a pigeon.

COLUME'LLA [with *Surgeons*] an inflammation of the *uvula*, when it is extended in length, like a little column.

CO'LUMN [columna, L.] a round pillar to bear up or beautify a building; or for a monument of some notable event.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] in a strict sense is that long, round cylinder, or part of a pillar, which is called the *shaft* or *trunk*, and contains the body of it from the spire to the base, or from the astragal of the base to the chapter.

Tuscan COLUMN, is the shortest and most simple of all the columns, its height according to *Scamozzi* is 15 modules, to *Vitruvius*, &c. 14.

Doric COLUMN, is something more delicate, its height from 14 to 15 modules, and is adorned with flutings.

Corinthian COLUMN, is the richest and most delicate of all, its height is 19 modules, its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves and with caulicoles, from whence volutes do spring out.

Ionick COLUMN, is more delicate than the *Dorick*, its height is 17 or 18 modules, it is distinguished from the rest by the volutes in its capital, and by its base.

Composite COLUMN, its height is 19 and half or 20 modules, it has two rows of leaves in its capital like the *Corinthian*, and angular volutes like the *Ionick*.

COLUMN [Mil. Art] is a long file or row of troops, or of the baggage of an army in its march.

COLUMN [with *Printers*] is a part of a page divided by a line, as the pages in this book are into two columns, and others into 3, 4, &c.

Cylindrical COLUMN, a column that has neither swelling nor diminution.

Attic COLUMN, a pilaster insulated, having four equal faces or sides and of the highest proportion.

Angular COLUMN, is an insulated column, placed in the coin or corner of a portico, or inserted into the corner of a building.

Doubled COLUMN, is an assemblage of two columns, joined in such a manner as that the two shafts penetrate each other with a third of their diameter.

Fusible COLUMN, is a column made of some metal or matter cast.

Hydraulick COLUMN, a column from the top of which a *jet d'eau* proceeds, to which the capital serves as a basin, whence the water descends by a little pipe, which turns spirally around the shaft.

Moulded COLUMN, is one made by impastation of gravel and flints of divers colours, bound together with a cement, which grows perfectly hard and receives a polish like marble.

Transparent COLUMN, a column made of some transparent matter, as of crystal, transparent alabaster, &c.

Water COLUMN, one whose shaft is form'd of a large *jet d'eau*, which spouting out water forcibly from the base drives it within the tambour of the capital, which is made hollow, thence falling down again it has the effect of a liquid crystal column.

COLUMN of Joinery, is made of strong timber boards, joined, glued and pinned together, is hollow turned in the lath and usually fluted.

Incrustated COLUMN, is made of several ribs or thin shells of fine marble or other rare stone, cemented upon a mold of stone, brick or the like.

Astronomical COLUMN, a kind of observatory in form of an high tower, built hollow and with a spiral ascent to an armillary sphere placed at the top for taking observations of the courses of the heavenly bodies.

Carolittick COLUMN, is one that is adorned with foliages or leaves or branches turned spirally around the shaft; or in crowns and festoons.

Diminished COLUMN, is one that begins to taper or diminish from the base in imitation of trees.

Canted COLUMNS, are such as are engaged in the four corners of a square pillar, to support four springs of an arch.

Coupled COLUMNS, are such as are dispos'd by two and two, so as almost to touch each other at their bases and capitals.

Chronological COLUMNS, are such as bear some historical inscription digested according to the order of time.

Geminated CO'LUMN, a column whose shaft is formed of three similar and equal sides or ribs of stone, fitted within one another, and fastened at bottom with iron pins, and at the top with cramp-irons.

COLUMN of Masonry, is made of rough stone, well laid and coloured with plaster, or of bricks moulded triangular-wise and covered with *stucco*.

COLUMN with Tambours, is one whose shaft is formed of several courses of stone or blocks of marble less high than the diameter of the column.

COLUMN in Truncheons, consists of 3, 4 or 5 pieces of stone or metal, differing from the tambours, being higher than the diameter of the column.

Fluted COLUMN, is one whose shaft is adorned with flutes or channelings, either from top to bottom, or only two thirds of its height.

Cabled COLUMNS, are such as have projectures in form of cables in the naked of the shaft, each cable having an effect opposite to a fluting, and accompany'd with a little list on each side.

Cabled and fluted COLUMN, one whose flutes are filled up with cables, reeds or staves, beginning from the bottom of the shaft and reaching one third of its height.

Fluted COLUMN enrich'd, a column whose flutings are filled up with ornaments of foliages, rinds, ribbands, &c. instead of cables.

Colossal COLUMN, a column of an enormous size, too large to enter any ordonnance of architecture.

Gothick COLUMN, a round pillar that is either too short for its bulk, or too slender for its height.

Hermetick COLUMN, a sort of pilaster in manner of a *terminus*, having the head of a man instead of a capital.

Historical COLUMN, is one whose shaft is adorned with a *Basso relieve*, running in a spiral line its whole length, and containing the history of some great personage.

Hollow COLUMN, is one that has a spiral stair-case on the inside for the conveniency of ascending to the top.

Indicative COLUMN, one which serves to shew the tides, &c. along the sea-coasts.

Itinerary COLUMN, a column erected in the cross ways in large roads, having several faces, which by the inscriptions serve to shew the different routs.

Lactary COLUMN, a column in the herb-market at *Rome*, having a cavity in its pedestal where young children were put, being abandoned by their parents either out of poverty or inhumanity.

Limitrophous COLUMN, one that shews the bounds and limits of a country conquered.

Luminous COLUMN, a kind of column formed on a cylindrical frame, mounted and covered over with oiled paper, &c. so that lights being disposed in ranks over each other, the whole appears to be on fire.

Manubriary COLUMN [of *manubia*, L. spoils of an enemy] a column adorn'd with trophies in imitation of trees, on which the ancients hung the spoils of the enemy.

Median COLUMN, are two columns in the middle of a porch, whose intercolumniations are larger than the rest.

Massive COLUMN, one that is too short for the order whose capital it bears.

Memorial COLUMN, a column raised on account of any remarkable event.

Phosphorical COLUMN, a hollow column, or a light-house built on a rock or the tip of a mole to serve as a lantern to the port.

Rosfral COLUMN, a column adorned with beaks or prows of ships, and galleys with anchors and grapnels erected to preserve the memory of some notable sea-fight.

Sepulchral COLUMN, a column erected on a tomb or sepulchre, with an inscription on its base.

Statuary COLUMN, one which supports a statue.

Symbolical COLUMN, a column representing some particular country by some attribute peculiar to it, as the *Fleur-de-lis* for *France*.

Grouped COLUMNS, are such as are placed on the same pedestal or socle, either by 3 and 3 or by 4 and 4.

Gnomonick COLUMN, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is represented by the shadow of a style.

Legal COLUMN, one on which the fundamental laws of the state were engraved.

Nich'd COLUMN, is one whose shaft enters with half its diameter into a wall, which is hollowed for its reception.

Pastoral COLUMN, one the shaft of which is formed in imitation of the trunk of a tree, with bark and knots.

Polygonous COLUMN, one that has several sides or faces.

Oval COLUMN, one whose shaft has a flatness; the plan of it being made oval to reduce the projecture.

Funeral COLUMN, one which bears an urn in which the ashes of some deceased hero are supposed to be inclosed; and the shaft of which is sometimes overspread with tears or flames, which are symbols of sorrow and immortality.

Inserted COLUMN, is one that is attach'd to a wall by a third or fourth part of its diameter.

Insulated COLUMN, one that stands free and detach'd on all sides from any other body.

Serpentine COLUMN, a column formed of three serpents twisted together, the heads of which serve as a capital.

Swelled COLUMN, is one which has a bulging or swelling in proportion to the height of the shaft.

Twisted COLUMN, is one whose shaft is twisted round in manner of a screw, with six circumvolutions, and is for the most part of the *Corinthian* order.

Twisted, fluted COLUMN, is a column whose flutes follow the contour of the shaft in a spiral line throughout the whole length.

COLUMN twisted and enriched, is a column of which one third of its shaft is fluted, and the rest adorned with branches and other enrichments.

Triumphal COLUMN [among the *Ancients*] a column erected in honour of an hero; of which the joints of the stones or courses were adorn'd with as many crowns as he had made military expeditions.

Zophorick COLUMN [of ζωοφόρος, Gr. bearing living creatures] a statuary column, on which the figure of some animal is placed.

COLU'MNA nasi [with *Anatomists*] the fleshy part of the nose, jutting out in the middle near the upper lip.

COLUMNA cordis [in *Anatomy*] the muscles and tendons, by which the heart is contracted and dilated.

COLUMNA oris [with *Anatomists*] the *Uvula*, or that little piece of flesh that is in the palate of the mouth.

COLUMNÆ carneæ [*Anatomy*] several small muscles in the ventricles of the heart, detach'd as it were from the *Parietes* of the ventricles, and connected by tendinous extremities to the valves of the heart.

COLUMNÆ Herculis, the pillars of *Hercules*, two mountains opposite one to another at the mouth of the strait of *Gibraltar*; one near *Cadiz*, anciently call'd *Calpe*; and the other near *Ceuta*, call'd *Abyla*. Those pillars are said to have been set up by *Hercules*, to serve for the limits of his exploits, and the boundaries of the western world.

COLUMNARIUS [*columnarius*, L.] having many pillars.

COLUMNIFEROUS [*columnifer*, L.] bearing or supporting pillars.

CO'LURES [κόλυροι, Gr. q. d. maimed in the tail] (with *Astronomers*) are two great imaginary circles which intersect one another at the poles of the world at right angles; one of which passes thro' the two solstitial points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*.

COLURE [of the *Equinoxes*, so called because it marks the equinoctial point on the ecliptick] is that which passes thro' the north and south pole, with the first degrees of *Aries* and *Libra*, making the seasons *Spring* and *Autumn*.

COLURE [of *Solstices*] in like manner shews the solstitial points, cutting the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in order to make summer and winter.

CO'LUS rustica [in *Botany*] white, bastard saffron, L.

COLUTE'A, the hather or tree-foil tree; also bastard *Senna*, L.

COLY'BA [κόλυβα, Gr.] an offering of grains and boil'd pulse, made in honour of the saints, and for the sake of the dead.

COM } [of the *British* word *Hum*, which signifies low]
COMB } at the beginning of the name of a place, in-
COMP } timates that the place stands low as *Comton*
or *Compton*.

CO'MA [κόμη, Gr.] the hair of the head, a bush of hair, L.

COMA [κόμα, Gr.] deep sleep, L.

COMA Somnulentorum [i. e. the deep sleep of the drowsy] a deep sleep, not so great as a lethargy, and not attended

with a fever, out of which when the patient is awaked, he answereth to any questions that are asked him; but presently falls into a deep sleep again, with his mouth open, and under jaw fallen, L.

COMA vigil [i. e. a waking drowsiness] a disease the patient that is affected with it has a continual indication to go to sleep, but can scarcely sleep; but nevertheless is troubled with a great heaviness or drowsiness of head, a stupidity of all his senses and faculties, and very frequently with a delirium or frenzy, L.

COMA'TUS [*Botany*] a wilding, the crab-tree, L.

COMB [*Hum*, *Dan.*] an instrument for untangling and trimming locks of wool, the hair of the head, &c. also the crest of a cock.

To COMB [*cæmban*, *Sax.* *hammer*, *Dan.* of *comare*, L.] to untangle wool, hair, &c.

COMB [*comb*, *Sax.*] a valley between two hills, or a valley set with trees on both sides.

COMB [in a *Ship*] a small piece of timber set under the lower part of the beak-head, near the middle, with two holes in it, to bring the ropes, called foretacks, aboard.

CO'MBA terra [old *Charters*] a low piece of ground.

COMBARO'NES [Old *Laaw*] fellow-barons, or the commonalty of the cinque-ports.

CO'MBATANT [*combatant*, F.] a champion, or fighting man.

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard, or when two lions rampant are borne in a coat of arms, as it were in a fighting posture, their faces being toward one another.

CO'MBATE [*combat*, of *combatre*, F.] a battle or trial of skill with arms.

COMBATE [in *Law*] is a formal trial of a doubtful case, by two champions with swords.

To CO'MBAT [*combatre*, F.] to fight, to oppose, to withstand, or resist.

CO'MBER [*komber*, *Du.*] perplexity, incumbrance.

COMBINA'TION, a joining together, a conspiracy, L.

COMBINATION of *Quantities*, the many several ways that may be taken in any number of quantities, without having any respect to their places.

COMBINATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the art of finding how many different ways a certain given number of things may be varied, or taken by 1, and 1, 2, and 3, &c. And thus the combinations of the 24 letters of the alphabet, first taken 2 by 2, and 3 by 3, and so on, has been calculated to be 139,172,428,888,725,999,425,128,493,402,200 139 millions of millions of millions; and so on.

COMBINATION [with *Rhetor.*] a figure when the same word is immediately repeated, as *Ego, Ego adsum*.

COMBINATION [in *Law*] is the entring of several persons into a conspiracy, to put in practice some unlawful design.

To COMBINE [*combinare*, L. *combiner*, F.] to join, or to be joined together, to plot together.

COMBU'RGESS [of *con*, L. with, and *Bourgeoise*, F.] a fellow-citizen.

COMBU'ST } [with *Astronomers*] (i. e. burnt or

In **COMBUSTION** } scorched) a planet is said to be *Combust*, when he is not above eight degrees thirty minutes distant from the sun, till he is removed 17 degrees: this, as they pretend, indicates that the party signify'd thereby, is in great fear, and much over-powered by some great person.

COMBUST way [with *Astrologers*] is the space of the half of *Libra*, and all *Scorpio*, so called upon account of several violent and ill-boding stars, that, as they pretend, are fixed there; so that they account it unfortunate, and weakening to any planet that happens to be in it.

COMBU'STIBLE [*combustibilis*, L.] apt to take fire, or burn.

COMBU'STIBLENESS [of *combustibilis*, L.] aptness to take fire or burn.

COMBU'STION, properly a burning; with us a hurly-burly, an uproar, F. of L.

COMBUSTION [of *Money*] a method among the ancients of trying base or mixt money, by melting it down.

COME [with *Masters*] the small strings or tails of mak, upon its first shooting forth.

COME [in *Botany*] the herb Goat's-beard.

To COME [*coman*, *Sax.*] to draw nigh, to approach.

COME SOPRA [in *Musick-Books*] signifies as above, or that part above over-again; which words are used when any foregoing part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COMEDIAN [*comadus*, L. *comedien*, F.] either a writer or actor of comedies, a stage-player.

COMEDIOGRAPHER [of κωμῳδία and γράφω, Gr. to write] a writer of comedies.

COMEDIOGRAPHY [of κωμῳδία and γράφω, Gr.] a description or writing the writing of comedies.

COMEDY [of κῶμη a village and ὥδη a song; because comedies were first acted in country villages] is an agreeable representation of the actions of human life. It is reckoned part of the great poetry on account of its end, which is instruction as well as pleasure. For men will sooner be laugh'd out of their follies than beat out of them; and therefore comedy will arrive at the end of dramatick poetry sooner than tragedy. The three unities of action, time and place are requisite in this, and therefore whatever action is compound, whatever time above what is necessary for the representation, whatever scene is removed from one street to another, or one house to another, break the rules or are against nature.

That which distinguishes our comick poetry from all others, and gives it the advantage over both the ancients and moderns, is humour, which Mr. Dryden thus defines.

It is the ridiculous extravagance of conversation wherein one man differs from all others.

Some have fancied that the excellence of comedy consists in the wit of it; others confine it to the intrigue, and turns of incidents; and others to the humours. But indeed the excellence lies in the just mixture of the whole.

COMELINESS, gracefulness, beauteousness.

COMELY [either of become, Engl. neat, or, as *Cas.* will, of κομῶς, Gr.] handsome, beautiful, graceful.



COMET [in *Heraldry*] as *Guillim* says, is not of an orbicular form as other celestial natures are; but protracts its light at length like a beard, or rather dilates it in length like an hairy bush, and thence grows taper-wise like the tail of a fox. That it contracts its matter or substance from a slimy exhalation, and was not originally in the creation; nor is number'd among natural things, mentioned in the history of *Genesis*; but is something preternatural, and is placed with heavenly bodies, because they seem to be of their kind. Many are of opinion, that they prognosticate dreadful and horrible events of things to come; but others hold that they are as much stars as any other, and only draw nearer to us at the time they appear, and do not forebode any accidents whatsoever. The figure annexed is azure, a comet, or blazing-star streaming in bend Or.

COMETOGRAPHER [of κομήτης and γράφω, Gr. to write] one who writes concerning comets.

COMETOGRAPHY, a description or treatise concerning comets.

COMETS [cometa, L. of κομήτης, Gr. so called because of their figure which seems to be as it were hairy] are an imperfect substance, which consists of a thick fat vapour, that is supposed to be enkindled in the upper region of the air; they seem hairy or to shed hairs, especially on that side which is opposite to the sun, but after a various manner: some drag a tail after them, and are called *Crinita*; others have a long beard, and are called *Barbata*; others appear something in the shape of a rose, having those hairs scattered round them; others are in the shape of a sword, and are called *ensiformes*. Comets compass the whole earth in the space of 24 hours, and are never of very long appearance. The comet of the longest continuance that ever was in the world, was in the time of *Nero*, which was visible for six months.

COMFIT [confectio, L. confit, F.] sweet-meats, fruits and other things preserved dry.

To COMFORT [confortare, L. conforter, F.] to strengthen or instruct with advice or counsel.

COMFORT, consolation, F.

COMFORTABLE, bringing or producing comfort, refreshing.

COMFORTABLENESS [of comfort, F.] pleasantness, refreshing quality.

COMFORTLESS, being without comfort.

COMFORTLESSNESS, the being without comfort.

COMFREY, a good herb for wounds.

COMICAL [comicus, of κωμικός, Gr.] belonging to or fit for comedy; pleasant, merry, jocose; also humorous.

COMICALLY [of comique, F. comice, L.] pleasantly, with mirth, &c.

COMICALNESS, pleasantness.

A COMING *Wench* [of cþeman, Sax. to please] a maiden of a free behaviour.

COMITATU & castro, &c. a writ whereby the charge of the county together with the keeping of a castle is committed to the sheriff.

COMITATU commissio, a writ or commission by which the sheriff is authorized to take upon him the charge of the county.

COMITATUS, a retinue, a train of attendants or followers, L.

COMITATUS [in *Common Law*] a county or shire; also a roll or list of dead farms and desperate debts, anciently made every year and read upon the account of sheriffs in their respective counties.

COMITIA [among the *Romans*] an assembly, either in the comitium or campus Martius, for the election of magistrates or consulting of other important affairs of the state.

COMITIAL [comitalis, L.] pertaining to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

COMITIALIS morbus [so called because if any man was seized with it in the midst of the publick assemblies, the council was broke up for that time] the falling-sickness.

COMITIUM, a large hall in the Roman forum.

COMITY [comitas, L.] courtesy.

COMMA [κόμμα, Gr.] one of the points or stops used in writing, thus marked (,) implying only a small rest or little pause, L.

COMMA [in *Musick*] is the ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMA'ND [probably of con and mandare, L. or commander, F.] to order, charge or bid; to have the management or government of.

COMMAND, charge, government, management, rule.

COMMA'NDER [commandeur, F.] one who has the command, a general or chief officer.

COMMANDER, a governour of a commandry, or order of religious knights.

COMMANDER [with *Paviors*] a beetle or rammer.

COMMA'NDING Ground [in *Fortification*] is a rising ground that overlooks any post or strong place.

Front COMMANDING Ground [in *Fortif.*] is a height or eminence opposite to the face of the post, and plays upon the front of it.

Reverse COMMANDING Ground, is an eminence that can play upon the back of any post.

Enfilade COMMANDING Ground? is an eminence, which Courtin COMMANDING Ground S with its shot sweeps or scours all the length of a strait line.

COMMANDING Signs [Astrology] the first six signs of the zodiack, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo and Virgo.

COMMA'NDMENT [commandement, F. probably of con and mandatum, L.] a divine precept, ordinance or law.

COMMA'NDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the height of nine foot, which one place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either the king or justices commit a person to prison upon their authority.

COMMA'NDRY [commanderie, F.] a manour or chief messuage with lands and tenements belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, now called St. Jones's near Clerkenwell.

COMMATE'RIAL [of con and materialis, L.] that which is made of the same matter or substance with another.

COMMATERIA'LITY, the quality of being of the same matter, &c. with another.

COMMEATU'RA [Old Law] a commandry, or portion of house and land set apart for the use of some religious order, especially the knights templars.

COMME'MORABLE [commemorabilis, L.] worthy to be mentioned or remembered.

To COMME'MORATE [commemoratum, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the memory and acts of a worthy person.

COMMEMORA'TION, a mention or remembering; a solemn remembrance of some remarkable action; the remembrance of a person, or something done in honour of his memory.

To COMME'NCE [commencer, F.] to begin; also to proceed in a suit at law; also to take a degree in an university.

To COMMENCE a horse [with *Horsemen*] is to initiate him in the manage, or to put him to the first lessons in order to break him.

COMME'NCEMENT, the time when degrees are taken in the university of Cambridge, and answering to the act at Oxford.

To COMME'ND [commendare, L.] to praise or set forth, to set off with advantage; to commit or give in charge; to commit to one's protection, favour or care; also to recommend.

COMME'NDABLE [commendabilis, L.] that is to be commended, praise-worthy.

COMME'NDABLENESS [of *commendabilis*, L.] worthy to be commended.

COMME'NDAM [*commende*, F.] a void benefice commended to an able clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of, *Law Term*.

COMME'NDAM [in *Law*] when a king makes a parson a bishop, his benefice is resigned by the promotion; but if he is impowered by the king to retain his benefice, then he still continues to be parson of it, and is said to *hold it in Commendam*.

COMMENDA'TION, a praising or setting one forth, L.

COMME'NDATORY [*commendatorius*, L.] one who has a church living in *Commendam*.

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal proportion or measure of one thing with another.

COMME'NSURABLE [of *con* and *mensurabilis*, L.] equal in measure and proportion.

COMMENSURABLE Magnitudes [in *Geometry*] are such as may be measured by one and the same common measure.

COMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] whether integers or fractions, are such as have some other number which will measure or divide them, without leaving any remainder; thus 6 and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are respectively commensurable numbers.

COMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are such as have some common aliquot part, or which may be measured by some common measure, so as to leave no remainder in either.

COMMENSURABLE Surds [in *Algebra*] are such surds as being reduced to their least terms, become true figurative quantities, and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational.

COMMENSURABLE in power [with *Geometricians*] right lines are said to be commensurable in power, when their squares are measured by one and the same space of superficies.

COMME'NSURATE, of the same or equal measure.

COMME'NSURATENESS, the quality of the being of the same or equal measure.

COMMENSURA'TION, equality of measure, or the measuring of one thing with another.

To **COMME'NT** [*commentari*, L. *commenter*, F.] to write notes upon, to expound or gloss; to criticise or find fault with.

Co'MMENT [*commentum*, L.] an exposition of an author's text, an explanation or gloss.

Co'MMENTARY } [*commentarium*, L.] a continued interpretation or gloss on the obscure and difficult passages in an author to render them more intelligible.

Co'MMENTARIES [with *Historians*] are histories written by those persons who had the greatest hand or share in the actions there related, as *Cæsar's Commentaries*.

COMMENTA'RIES, also are such as set forth a naked continuance of the events and actions, without the motives and designs, the councils, speeches, occasions and pretexts, with other passages.

COMMENTA'TOR, a maker or writer of commentaries, L.

COMMENTI'TIOUS [*commentitijs*, L.] devised at pleasure, feigned, forged, counterfeit.

COMMENTI'TIOUSNESS [of *commentitijs*, L.] counterfeitness, forgedness.

Co'MMERCE [*commercium*, L.] trade or traffick in buying and selling; also intercourse of society, converse or correspondence.

COMME'TICKS [of *κομμῶν*, Gr. to paint] such things as give beauties not before in being; as paints to the face; they differ from *Cosmeticks*, in that they are only for the preservation of beauties already in possession.

COMMIGRA'TION, a going from one place to dwell in another, L.

COMMINA'TION, a severe threatening, F. of L.

COMMINATO'RY [of *comminari*, L.] of or pertaining to threatening.

A COMMINATORY, a clause in a law, &c. importing a punishment to delinquents, which however is not executed in the rigor of it.

COMMINU'TION, a breaking or bruising, and by that means dividing any matter into very small particles, L.

COMMINUTION [with *Surgeons*] is when a bone is broken into many small parts.

To **COMMI'SERATE** [of *con* and *miserere*, L.] to pity, to have compassion on.

COMMISERA'TION, compassion, pity, L.

Co'MMISSARY [*commissaire*, F.] an officer who supplies

the place of a bishop in the exercise of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the out or remote parts of his diocese; or else in such parishes as are peculiar to the bishop, and exempted from the visitation of the arch-deacon.

COMMISSARY of stores [in *Military Affairs*] an officer of the artillery who has the charge of all the stores.

COMMISSARY General [of the *Musters*] an officer who takes a particular account of the strength of every regiment, and reviews them; seeing that the horse be well mounted and the men well armed and accoutered.

Co'MMISSARY of horses [in *Military Affairs*] an officer belonging to the artillery, who has the inspection of the artillery horses to see them mustered, and to send such orders as he receives from the commanding officer of the artillery, by some of the *conductors* of horses, of which he is allowed a certain number for his assistants.

COMMI'SSION, a power given by one person to another of doing any thing, F. of L.

COMMI'SSION, a warrant for an office or place; a charge to buy or to do any act for another.

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a delegation or warrant by letters patents for the hearing or determining any cause or action.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] is the authority by virtue of which every officer acts in his post signed by the king or his general.

COMMISSION [in *Commerce or Traffick*] the order by which a factor or any person trades for another.

COMMISSION, commission-money, the wages or reward of a factor.

COMMI'SSION of Anticipation, a commission under the great seal to collect a tax or subsidy before the time appointed.

COMMISSION of Association, is a commission under the great seal to associate two or more learned persons with the several justices in the several circuits and counties in *Wales*.

To **COMMI'SSION** } [of *committere* or *commissum*,
To **COMMI'SSIONATE** } L.] to give a commission, to appoint; to appoint or empower one to act for another.

COMMISSION of Bankruptcy, a commission under the great seal of *England*, directed to five or more commissioners, to enquire into the particular circumstances of a bankrupt; they are appointed to act for the benefit of the creditors, according to several statutes enacted for that purpose.

COMMISSION of Rebellion, a writ sent out against a man that has not appeared after proclamation has been made by the sheriff, upon an order of chancery, to present himself at the court on a certain day, to cause the party to be apprehended as a rebel and despiser of the king's laws wherever he is found.

COMMI'SSIONER, one who has received a commission; or acts by virtue of it.

COMMISSIONER [in the *sense of the Law*] one who has a commission, as letters patents or any other legal warrant, to execute any publick office.

The King's High COMMISSIONER [in *Scotland*] the title of that nobleman who represents the king of *England's* person in the kingdom of *Scotland*, &c.

COMMI'SSURE [*commissura*, L.] a joint of any thing; a joining close or couching of things together; a seam or closure.

COMMISSURE [with *Anatomists*] the mold of the head.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a close joining of planks, stones or any other materials.

COMMISSURES [in *Natural Philosophy*] the small pores, meatus's or interstices of bodies, or those little cavities, spaces or clefts, that are between the particles of any body; especially when those particles are broadish or flattish, and lie close one to another like very thin plates.

To **COMMI'T** [*committere*, L.] to act or do; to put; to refer or leave the management of an affair to.

COMMI'TTEE, persons to whom the examination or ordering any affair is referred by some court or consent of parties to whom it belonged.

COMMITTEE [of the *King*] the widow of the King's tenant, anciently so called as being committed by the law of the land to the king's protection.

COMMI'TMENT [of *commettere*, F. *committere*, L.] a being committed or ordered to prison; also the doing an undecent or illegal action.

COMMI'XTION } a mingling together.

COMMI'XTURE }
Co'MMODATE, is a kind of a *loan*, yet is different from a *loan* in that things which consume by use or time cannot

be the objects of a *commodate* but of a *loan*, in that they may be return'd in kind, tho' not in identity.

COMMODORE [*Civil Law*] the loan or free concession of any thing moveable or immoveable for a limited time, on condition to restore the same individual at the expiration of that time

COMMO'DE, a sort of head-dress for women.

COMMO'DIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

COMMO'DIOUSLY [*commodement*, F. *commode*, L.] advantageously, conveniently.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, convenientness, &c.

COMMO'DITY [*commoditas*, L. *commodité*, F.] convenience, profit, advantage; also wares or merchandize.

COMMODORE, a kind of admiral, or commander in chief of a squadron of ships at sea.

COMMO'IGNE [*Old Law Term*] a brother monk, residing in the same convent.

CO'MMON [*communis*, L.] ordinary, usual, publick.

CO'MMON [*communis*, L.] that which belongs to all alike; own'd or allow'd by all, and not affected to this more than that.


COMMON [with *Grammarians*] that gender of nouns that is equally applicable to both sexes, male and female.

COMMON [in *Geometry*] is apply'd to an angle line or the like, which belongs equally to two figures or makes a necessary part of both.

COMMON, common pasture ground.

COMMON [according to the *Law Definition*] that sort of water the use of which is common to a particular town or lordship; also as *common of pasture* for feeding of cattle; *common of fishing*, &c. *common of turbary*, i. e. a liberty of digging turf.

COMMON [in *gross*] a liberty to have commons alone, that is without any land or tenement in another man's land, to himself for life, or to him and his heirs.

COMMON Salt [in *Chym. Writ.*]  is express'd by these characters.

COMMON Bench, the court of *Common Pleas*, sometimes so called from the controversies or pleas try'd there between common persons.

COMMON Council [of *London*] was first constituted in the reign of King *John*; who ordained that 35 of the most substantial citizens should be chosen, and he also gave the city liberty to chuse a new mayor and sheriffs every year, which before held their places during life.

COMMON appendant a liberty of common appertain-

COMMON appurtenant ing to or depending on such a freehold, which common must be taken with beasts commonable, as *horses*, *oxen*, &c. and not of *goats*, *geese* and *hogs*.

COMMON Divisor [with *Arithmeticians*] is that number which divides exactly any other two numbers, and leaves not any remainder.

COMMON Fine [in *Law*] a certain sum of money which the inhabitants of a manour are obliged to pay to the lord, towards the charge of maintaining the court-leet.

COMMON Hunt [of the city of *London*] the chief huntman to the lord mayor and city.

COMMON Intendment [in *Law*] the common understanding, meaning or construction of any thing, without straining it to any foreign, remote or particular sense.

COMMON Law, 1. is usually understood of such laws as were generally received as the laws of the realm before any statute was made to alter them; 2. for the laws of *England* simply consider'd, without the addition of any other law or customary whatsoever; 3. it is taken for the King's courts, as the *King's-bench* and *Common-pleas*, in distinction to base courts, as *Courts Baron*, *Country-courts*, *Courts-leet*, &c.

COMMON Law [of *England*] had its original from *Edward the Confessor*, who out of the *Danish*, *Saxon* and *Mercian* laws, collected one universal and general law about the year 1045.

COMMON Places [among *Rhetoricians*] are general advertisements, which help those that consult them to remember all the ways by which a subject may be considered. Tho' there are many more ways by which a thing may be considered; yet the authors of topics have settled sixteen common places; which are, the *Genus*, the *Difference*, the *Definition*, the *Division* or *Distribution*, the *Etymology*, the *Conjugation*, the *Similitude*, the *Dissemblances*, the *Contraries*, the *Opposites*, the *Comparison*, the *Antecedents*, the *Adjuncts*, the *Consequents*, the *Effect* and the *Cause*. These are sufficient to furnish with ample matter for a discourse, and to make the invention of a barren understanding fruitful.

COMMON Pleas, one of the courts now held in *Windsor-hall*, but in ancient times was moveable. It was appointed by King *Henry III.* for the trial of all civil causes both real and personal.

COMMON par cause de voisinage [i. e. by reason of neighbourhood, F.] a liberty that the tenants of one lord in one town have to a *common* with the tenants of another lord in another town.

COMMON Ray [in *Opticks*] is a right line drawn from the point of concurrence of the two optical axes, thro' the middle of the right line, which passes by the centre of the apple of the eye.

COMMON Receptacle [with *Anatomists*] a certain vessel, so called because it receives the juices, *chyle* and *lymph*, promiscuously.

COMMON Sensory [with *Naturalists*] the common perception of all sensations; or that faculty that receives the images of sensible things or the impression made by the objects upon the nerves, so that according to these impulses, it determines the will and performs other animal actions.

COMMON Signs [with *Astrologers*] are *Virgo*, *Gemini*, *Sagittarius* and *Pisces*, so called because that being at the end of each quarter of the year, they do more or less partake of both quarters, as the sun in *Pisces* not only ends the winter, but also begins the spring.

COMMON Time [in *Musick*] is the same as double time.

COMMONALTY [in *Law*] are the middle sort of the King's subjects, such of the commons, as being raised above the ordinary peasants, arrive at having the management of offices, and are one degree inferior to burgeses.

COMMON-WEALTH [of *communis*, L. and *pelan*, Sax.] any state or government in general, especially as it is distinguished from a monarchy.

COMMON-WEALTHS man, a member of a commonwealth; also a stickler for a government by a commonwealth; also one who acts for the good of the commonwealth.

CO'MMONER, a member of a college in an university, or a student enter'd on the foundation and not a servitor.

COMMONER, a member of the house of commons in parliament.

The COMMONS [of *England*] the knights, burgeses, &c. in parliament; one of the three estates of the realm, called the *House of Commons*.

COMMONITION, an admonition or warning, an advertisement, L.

COMMO'TE ? [in *Wales*] a part of a shire, hundred

COMMO'ITH ? or cantred, containing 50 villages; also a great lordship or Signiory which may include one or more manours.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying, abiding or dwelling in a place, L.

COMMO'RIENTS [*commorientes*, L.] persons dying together, at the same time.

COMMO'TION, tumult, uproar, hurly-burly; an intestine motion or luctation in the parts of any thing, F. of L.

COMMUNA, the common of pasture, *Law Term*.

COMMUNAU'NCE ? a title anciently given to the com-

COMMUA'NCE ? moners or tenants, and inhabitants that had the right of common or commoning in open fields or woods.

COMMUNA'RE [O. *Law*] to enjoy the right of common.

To COMMU'NE [*communicare*, L.] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA custodia, a writ for that lord whose tenant dies and leaves his son under age, against a stranger who entereth the land.

COMMUNIA placita non, &c. a writ directed to the treasurer and barons of the *Exchequer*, forbidding them to hold plea between two common persons in that court, where neither of them belong to it.

COMMUNIBUS annis, signifies the same thing in regard to time as *communibus locis* does to places, taking the years one with another.

COMMUNIBUS locis [a term often used by *Writers* for some medium or mean relation between several places, as taking one place with another.

COMMUNICABLE [*communicabilis*, L.] that may be communicated or imparted.

COMMUNICABLENESS [of *communicabilis*, L.] easiness to be communicated or to communicate.

COMMUNICABILITY [in *Metaphysics*] is when one being may partake of another.

COMMUNICANT [*communicans*, L.] one who receives the communion of the Lord's supper.

To COMMUNICATE [*communicatum*, L.] to receive the sacrament; also to impart to, to tell or shew, to discover or reveal to another.

COMMUNICA'TION, the act of communicating, intercourse, converse, conference; also the act of imparting a thing to another, or making him a sharer therein.

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] a discourse between several parties without coming to an agreement; upon which no action can be grounded.

COMMUNICATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is when the orator argues with his auditory, and demands their opinion, as *Gentlemen, suppose your selves in the same case, what measures would you have taken but those that I took; what would you have done upon the like occasion?*

COMMUNICATION of *Idioms* [with *Divines*] signifies the communication of the attributes of one nature in *Christ Jesus* to that of another.

COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free.

COMMUNICATIVENESS [of *communicative*, F. of L.] aptness to communicate.

COMMUNION, fellowship, union; also the sacrament of the Lord's supper; also an uniform belief in several persons, whereby they are united under one head, in one church.

COMMUNITAS *Regni* [Old Records] *i. e.* the community of the kingdom, and signified the barons and tenants *in capite*, or military men, who were anciently comprehended solely under that title, L.

COMMUNITY [*communitas*, L.] the having things in common, partnership; also a body of men united in civil society for their mutual advantage; as a corporation, the inhabitants of a town, the companies of tradesmen, &c.

COMMUNITY [in *Law*] sometimes signifies the joint property in effects between a husband and wife.

Tacit COMMUNITY, a community contracted between a man and a woman by the mere mingling of their effects, provided they have lived together the space of a year and a day.

COMMUNITY continued, is that which subsists between two persons joined in marriage, and the minor children of that marriage, when the survivor has not made any inventory of the effects in possession during marriage.

COMMUTABLE [*commutabilis*, L.] that may be easily altered or changed.

COMMUTATION, a changing of one thing for another, a bartering, F. of L.

COMMUTATION [in *Law*] a change of penalty or punishment, of a greater for a less, as death for perpetual imprisonment, &c.

COMMUTATION [in *Astronomy*] the angle of commutation is the distance between the sun's true place, seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptick.

COMMUTATIVE [*commutativus*, L.] pertaining to commutation or exchanging.

COMMUTATIVE Justice, is that justice that ought to be observed and done in buying and selling, borrowing and lending, performing covenants, &c.

COMMUTATIVELY [of *commutativus*, F. of L.] by way of exchange.

To COMMUTE [*commutare*, L. *commuter*, F.] to exchange.

To COMMUTE [Civil *Law*] is to buy off a punishment by a pecuniary consideration.

COMORTH [Old Statutes] a contribution anciently made at marriages, and when young priests said their first masses; also sometimes to make satisfaction for murders and felonies.

A CO'MPACT [*compactum*, L.] an agreement or bargain, an agreement or contract stipulated between several parties.

COMPACT [*compactus*, L.] dense, having few pores, and they small ones; close, well joined; also brief and pithy.

To COMMPACT [*compactum*, *Sup.* L.] to clap close together.

COMPA'CTILE [*compactilis*, L.] that may be set together.

COMPA'CTION, a compacting or joining together.

COMPACTION [in *Philosophy*] the contracting, drawing together or straightening the substance of a body by its having less parts; or by the more close sticking together of these parts; and it is usually opposed to diffusion.

COMPA'CTNESS [of *compactus*, F. *compactus*, L.] closeness together.

COMPA'CTURE, a close joining together.

COMPA'NAGE [Old Records] any sort of victuals eaten with bread.

COMPA'NION [*compagnon*, F. probably of *con* with, and *pagus* a village, &c.] *q. d.* one of the same town; or rather of *con* and *panis*, L. bread, *i. e.* one who partakes of the same bread, comes, L.] a fellow, a mate or partner.

COMPA'NION of the Garter, a knight of that noble order.

COMPA'NIONSHIP [of *compagnon*, F.] accompanying with, the being of the same company.

Co'MPANY [*compagnie*, F.] several persons assembled together in the same place or with the same design, an assembly or meeting, a society or body corporate.

COMPANY [in *Commerce*] is an association of several merchants, &c. who unite in one common interest, and contribute by their counsel, &c. to carry on some profitable trade.

COMPANY [in *Military Affairs*] a body of soldiers commanded by a captain.

Independent COMPANY, a company of foot or troop of horse not embodied in a regiment.

Co'MPARABLE [*comparabilis*, L.] that may be compared, like.

Co'MPARABLENESS [of *comparabilis*, L. and *ness*] the being comparable to.

Co'MPARATES [with *Logicians*] things compared one with another; as *the life of man is like a leaf*.

COMPA'RATIVE [*comparativus*, L.] capable of or implying comparison.

COMPA'RATIVE Degree [in *Gram.*] the middle degree of comparison, as *better* is the middle degree between *good* and *best*.

COMPARATIVE Anatomy, is that branch of it that considers the same parts of different animals with relation to the different structure and formation which is most suited to the manner of living, and the necessities of every creature.

To COMPA'RE [*comparare*, L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

COMPA'RISON [*comparatio*, L.] comparing; also proportion, resemblance, agreeableness.

COMPARISON of Ideas, is an act of the mind by which it compares its ideas one with another, as to extent, degree, time, place, and other circumstances.

COMPARISON [with *Rhetoricians*] comparisons differ from similitudes only in this, that comparisons are the more warm of the two. Note, that in comparisons it is necessary that there be an exact agreement between all the parts of a comparison and the subject that is treated of; for several things are taken in for no other reason but to render the comparison more lively.

COMPARISON [in *Grammar*] is the varying the sense of an adjective, with respect to degree, thus, *high*, *higher*, *highest*, which are the three degrees of comparison of this word.

COMPARISON parallel, the relation of two persons or things considered as opposed or set before each other in order to find out wherein they agree or differ.

COMPA'RTIMENT } [with *Architects*] a proportiona-

COMPA'RTMENT } ble division in a building; a particular square or some device mark'd out in some ornamental part of a building.

COMPARTIMENT } [Gardening] a bed, border or knot;

COMPARTIMENT } a design composed of several different figures dispos'd with symmetry to adorn a parterre, plafond, &c.

COMPARTMENTS [in *Heraldry*] are partitions, as also quarterings of the escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the several divisions made in it, when the arms of several families are born altogether by one, either on account of marriages or otherwise. See *Party*.

COMPARTIMENT [with *Painters*] a regular, orderly disposition of agreeable figures about any picture, map, draught, &c. also fine bindings of books are said to be in compartment.

COMPARTIMENT [in *Joinery*, &c.] a symmetrical disposition of figures to adorn pannels, &c. the squares of a ceiling, &c.

COMPARTIMENT of tiles, an arrangement of white and red tiles varnished for the decoration of the covering of a roof.

COMPARTI'TION [in *Architecture*] the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground plot of a building, into rooms of reception or entertainment, office, &c.

Co'MPASS, the extent of a thing round about or on all sides, F.

To COMPASS [*compasser*, F.] to suround, to go about; to gain or bring about or to pass; also to contrive or plot.

Beam CO'MPASSES, a mathematical instrument made of wood or brass, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii, of use in large projections, and for drawing the furniture on wall-dials.

COMPASS Callipers [with Gunners] is an instrument for the disparting a piece of ordinance. It resembles two semicircles, having a handle and a joint like a pair of compasses; but the points are blunt and may be opened at pleasure.

COMPASS, or } is an instrument of great use in
Mariners COMPASS } Dialling, Navigation, Surveying,
and several other parts of the mathematicks. It consists of a circle drawn on a round piece of pasteboard, which is called the Fly; this circle is divided into four quadrants, which represent the four principal points or cardinal winds, East, West, North and South, and each of these quadrants or quarters are again subdivided into eight other equal parts, which in all make 32 points of the compass, called Rumbs. This card or pasteboard hangs horizontally on a pin set upright, and under it is fix'd a needle or iron wire, touch'd with a loadstone, which keeps the Fly or point of the north-pole always towards the north, and by that means directs the steersman how to keep the ship in her course.

Meridional COMPASS, is the common compass before described.

Dark COMPASS, is the same as the other; but that the fly has the points mark'd with black and white, without any other colours, and is so called because most convenient for steering by candle-light.

Hair COMPASSES, compasses so contrived on the inside as to take an extent to a hair's breadth.

German COMPASSES, those whose legs are a little bent outwards towards the top, so that when shut the points only meet.

Spring COMPASSES, are dividers made of hardened steel, the head arched, which by its spring opens the compasses, the opening being directed by a circular screw, fastened to one leg and let through the other, work'd with a nut.

Trisecting COMPASSES, compasses for the trisecting of angles geometrically.

COMPASS Dial, a small pocket dial shewing the hour of the day by the direction of a touch'd needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an instrument for drawing circles, &c.

Draught COMPASSES, a pair of compasses with several moveable points used in making fine draughts or maps, charts, &c. also in Architecture, Dialling, Fortification, &c.

Fly of the COMPASS, is the round piece of pasteboard (call'd also the Card) on which the points of the compass are drawn.

COMPASSES of proportion, an instrument for drawing lines and circles into proportional parts at the opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of maps.

Variation COMPASS, is a compass the use of which is to shew how much the common compass varies from the exact points of north and south.

COMPA'SSION, fellow-feeling, pity, mercy, F. of L.

COMPA'SSIONATE, apt or inclined to compassion.

COMPA'SSIONATENESS [of compassion, F. of L.] fellow-feeling, &c.

COMPA'TIBLNESS } [*compatibilité*, F.] agreeable-
COMPA'TIBLITY } ness.

COMPA'TIENT, [*compatiens*, L.] suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT [*compatriota*, L.] a fellow-citizen, or one of the same country.

COMPE'R [*compar*, L. *compere*, F.] a gossip, a godfather, a companion, a fellow, an equal.

To COMPE'L [*compellere*, L.] to force or constrain.

COMPELLABLE, that may be forced,

COMPELLA'TION, a calling by name, a friendly salutation, L.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS [*compendiarius*, L.] brief, short, abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY [*compendiositas*, L.] compendiousness.

COMPE'NDIOUS [*compendiosus*, L.] brief, short, very concise.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS [*compendiositas*, L.] a being brief or short.

COMPE'NDIUM, an abridgment, L.

COMPE'NSABLE, capable of being recompensed or made amends for.

To COMPE'NSATE [*compensatum*, L.] to recompense or make amends for.

COMPENSA'TION, a making amends for a good turn, a recompence, L.

COMPE'NSATIVE [*compensativus*, L.] pertaining to recompence or amends.

COMPE'NSATIVENESS [of *compensativus*, L.] fitness or readiness to make amends, &c.

To COMPERE'NDINATE [*comperendinatum*, L.] to delay, to put off from day to day, L.

COMPERENDINA'TION, a deferring, adjourning or putting off from day to day.

COMPERE'NDINOUS [*comperendinus*, L.] prolonged, deferred.

COMPERTO'RIMUM [*Civil Law*] a judicial inquest made by the commissioners or delegates to find out or relate the truth of a cause.

CO'MPETENCE } [*competentia*, L.] a sufficient estate,
CO'MPETENCY } stock of learning, &c.

COMPETENCE [in Law] the power or capacity of a judge for taking cognizance of a matter.

CO'MPETENT [*competens*, L.] convenient, sufficient, proper for the purpose, duly qualified.

CO'MPETENTNESS [of *competentia*, L.] sufficientness, &c.

COMPE'TIBLE, suitable, agreeable to.

COMPE'TIBLENESS [of *competit*, L.] suitability, &c.

COMPETITION, a rivalry, a canvassing or suing for an office, &c. L.

COMPE'TITOR [*competitor*, F.] one who sues for the same thing that another does, L.

COMPILA'TION, a robbing or plundering; also a heap-ing up, L.

To COMPI'LE [*compilare*, L. *compiler*, F.] to collect or gather from several authors; to amass or heap together.

COMPITALI'TIA, feasts held among the ancients in honour of the *Lares*.

COMPLA'CENCY [*complacentia*, L.] a taking delight in a thing.

COMPLA'CENTNESS [of *complacentia*, L.] a being pleased with.

To COMPLAI'N [*complaindre*, F.] to make complaint, to bewail, to make moan.

COMPLAI'NANT [*complaignant*, F.] one who makes or prefers a complaint; a plaintiff at law.

COMPLAISA'NCE, a pleasing behaviour or obliging carriage; a courteous compliance or submission to the judgment or wit of another, F.

COMPLAISA'NT, of an obliging humour, civil, courteous.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, the same as *complaisance*.

CO'MPLEMENT [*complementum*, L.] a filling up or perfecting that which wants; also a supply, an accomplishment; the number of which the whole amounts to.

COMPLEMENT [in Heraldry] signifies the full moon.

COMPLEMENT [with Astronomers] the distance of a star from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a star above the horizon and the zenith.

COMPLEMENT of an Angle } [in Geometry] is so much

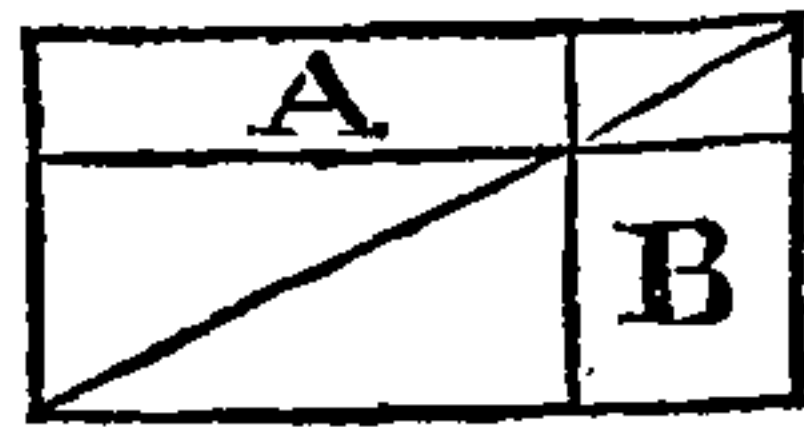
COMPLEMENT of an Arch } as that angle or arch wants of 90 degrees to make up its quadrant.

COMPLEMENT of the Course [in Navigation] is what the angle of the course wants of 90 degrees, or 8 points which are a quarter of the compass.

COMPLEMENT of the Courtin [in Fortification] is that part of the courtin, which being wanting is the demigorge, or the remainder of the courtin after the flank is taken away to the angle of this gorge.

COMPLEMENT of the Line of defence, is the remainder of the line of defence, after the angle of the flank is taken away.

COMPLEMENTS [in a Parallelogram] are the 2 lesser parallelograms A and B, which are made by drawing two right lines parallel to each side of the figure thro' a given point in the diagonal. See the figure.



COMPLEMENTAL [of *complementum*, L.] of or pertaining to complement.

COMPLEA'T } [*completus*, L.] perfect, full, accom-

COMPLE'TE } plished, also neat, fine, spruce.

COMPLE'TENESS [of *completus*, L.] finishedness, perfectness, fulness, &c.

COMPLE'TION, an accomplishing, a fulfilling, a performance.

COMPLE'X [*complexus*, L.] compound, gathered or joined together.

The COMPLEX [*complexum*, L.] the sum or whole.

COM

COMPLEX Diseases, distempers that cannot be separated as a pleurisy and fever.

COMPLEX Ideas } [with *Logicians*] are ideas compounded or consisting of several simple or single ones, which are called *incomplex*.

COMPLEX Terms } [with *Logicians*] is that which has at least one of its terms complex, or such an one as contains several members, as causal propositions.

COMPLEXION, the colour of the face, the natural constitution or temperature of the body, as sanguine, phlegmatick or cholerick, F. of L.

COMPLEXIONAL, of or pertaining to the complexion.

COMPLEXNESS [of *complexus*, L.] a being compounded of divers things.

COMPLEXIO } [with *Rhetoricians*] a rhetorical figure, **COMPLICATIO** } which is the same as *Simplice*, which see, L.

COMPLEXURE, a joining together.

COMPLEXUS [with *Anatomists*] a muscle of the head, which serves to move it backwards, called also *Trigeminus*.

COMPLIANCE [*complaisance*, F.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLIANT [*complaisant*, F.] a complying or yielding to.

TO COMPLICATE [*complicatum*, L.] to fold or wrap up together.

COMPLICATEDNESS [of *complicatio*, L.] a being folded together.

COMPLICATION, a mixture, collection or mass of things joined together.

COMPLICATION of Diseases [with *Physicians*] a collection of several distempers that seize on the body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another.

COMPLICE, a partner or associate in an ill action, an accomplice, F.

TO COMPLIMENT [*complimenter*, F.] to use compliments to a person.

COMPLIMENTAL, given to or pertaining to compliments.

COMPLIMENTS, kind, obliging words and expressions, with other civilities in behaviour.

COMPLINES, the last or evening prayers, F.

TO COMPLORE [*complorare*, L.] to bewail, to weep together.

TO COMPLOT [*comploter*, F.] to plot, together, to conspire, to combine.

A COMLOT, a plot, conspiracy or combination.

TO COMPLY [prob. either of *complacere*, L. to appease or *complaire*, F. to please greatly] to yield or submit to.



COMPOSITE [in *Heraldry*] signifies compounded, and is also called *Gobone*: See the escutcheon.

COMPO'NENT [*componens*, L.] composing, making up, constituting, as *component parts*, parts that make up or compose the whole.

TO COMPO'RT [*comportare*, L. to carry together, *comporter*, F.] to agree, to demean or behave one's self.

COMPO'RTMENT [*comportement*, F.] carriage, demeanour, behaviour, &c.

TO BE COMPOS MENTIS, in a right mind, having a sound mind, not delirious, L.

TO COMPO'SE [*compositum*, L.] to make or frame; to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh; to adjust or settle; to compound or make up.

TO COMPO'SE [as *Printers*] to set the letters or characters in order, according to the original copy.

TO COMPO'SE [in *Musick*] to make or set tunes, airs, &c.

TO COMPO'SE a Difference, is to make it up, to bring to agreement.

TO COMPOSE one's Manners, &c. is to regulate and make them orderly.

COMPOSED Bastion [in *Fortification*] is when the two sides of the inner polygon are very unequal, which makes the gorges also very unequal.

COMPOSEDNESS [of *composer*, Fr.] quietness of mind, &c.

COMPOSSIBI'LITY, capableness of existing together.

COMPOSSIBLE [of *con* and *possibilis*, L.] capable of existing together.

COMPOSITE [*compositus*, L.] compounded, F.

COMPOSITE Order [in *Architecture*] the 5th order whose capital is composed out of the other orders.

COMPOSITES [in *Pharmacy*] medicines compounded of several simple ones; as electuaries, ointments, opiates, syrups, &c.

COMPO'SITUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] signifies compounded, i. e. when a flower consists of many small flowers contained in one common calyx, as *dandelion*, *sun-flower*, &c.

COMPOSITION [in *Metaphysics*] is an unity that is divisible.

COMPOSITE Number [with *Arithmeticians*] a compound number, or a number which may be divided by some number less than the composite it self, but greater than unity; as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, &c.

COMPOSITION of Proportion [with *Math.*] is the comparing the sum of the antecedent and consequent, with the consequent in two equal ratios, as if you suppose 4, 8 :: 3, 6, which is expressed by composition of proportion 12. is to 8 :: as 9 to 6.

COMPOSITION [in *Pharmacy*] the art or act of mixing many ingredients together into a medicine; so as they may supply each other's defects, assist each others virtues, or correct any ill qualities in them.

COMPOSITION Entitative [with *Schoolmen*] is between things of the same nature, e. g. two or more drops of water.

COMPOSITION Essential [with *Schoolmen*] is when things of different kinds are joined, and thus constitute new things or essences, different from any of the parts; and thus they say from the matter and the form of wood arises wood, whose essence is very different from either of these ingredients taken separately.

COMPOSITION [with *Orators*] is the proper order of the parts of the discourse adhering to each other.

COMPOSITION with *Logicians* is a method of reasoning, wherein a person proceeds from some general self-evident truth to particular and singular ones.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] includes the invention and disposition of the figures, the choice of attitudes, &c.

COMPOSITION [in *Commerce*] a contract between an insolvent debtor and his creditors, whereby they agree to accept of the part of a debt in compensation for the whole, and give allowance accordingly.

COMPOSITION [with *Math.*] or the *Synthetical Method*, is the reverse of the *Analytical Method* or resolution. It proceeds upon principles that are in themselves self-evident, on *Definitions*, *Postulates* and *Axioms*, and previously demonstrated *Series of Propositions* step by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated.

COMPOSITION of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] is an assemblage of several directions of motion, resulting from powers acting in different, though not opposite, lines.

COMPOSITION [with *Grammarians*] the joining of 2 words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish or change its signification.

COMPOSSIBLES [*compossibilia*, L.] such things as are compatible and capable of subsisting together, *Logick*.

COMPOSITIO [in *Musick Books*] composition, *Ital.*

CO'MPOST } [*compositum*, L.] a compound or mixture **CO'MPAS** } of dung, earths, &c. applied by way of manure for the meliorating and improving of soils.

COMPO'SURE [*compositura*, L.] any thing that is composed or made up; also composedness or calmness of mind.

COMPOTATION, a carousing or drinking together, L.

COMPO'TE [in *Confectionary*] stewed fruit, especially apples, pears, plumbs, &c.

COMPO'TE [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of stewing meat.

COMPO'UND [*compositus*, L.] that which is made up or composed of different parts.

COMPOUND [with *Gram.*] a word made of two or more words.

TO COMPOUND [*componere*, L.] to make up of several ingredients.

COMPOUND Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as are joined together by the signs $-$ and $+$, and are either expressed by the same letters unequally repeated, or by more letters than one, as $b d - b$ and $a - b - c$ are compound quantities.

A COPOUND Leaf [with *Bot.*] is one that is divided into several parts, each of which resembles a single leaf.

A COMPOUND Flower [with *Bot.*] is one which is composed of several little parts, each of which resembles a flower, as in the sun-flower, dandelion, &c. all which meeting together, make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus Stamina*, and sticking seed, all contained within one and the same *Calyx*.

TO COMPOUND [in *Commerce*] to come to an agreement, especially with creditors for debts.

COMPOUNDABLE, that may be compounded.

To COMPREHEND [*comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; to understand, perceive or have the knowledge of.

COMPREHENSIBLE [*comprehensibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended.

COMPREHENSION, the comprehension or understanding of a thing; also comprisal, compass; as

Act of COMPREHENSION, an act of parliament, that takes in all parties.

COMPREHENSION of an idea [among *Logicians*] is the comprehension of the attributes it contains in itself, and which cannot be taken away without destroying it, as the comprehension of the idea of a triangle includes extension, figure, 3 lines and 3 angles, &c.

COMPREHENSION [in *Metaphysics*] is an act of the mind, whereby it apprehends or knows any object which is presented to it on all sides, on which it is capable of being apprehended or known.

COMPREHENSION [with *Rhetoricians*] a trope or figure whereby the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole; or a definite number of a thing for an indefinite.

COMPREHENSIBLE [of *comprehensibilis*, L.] capable of being comprehended.

COMPREHENSIVE [*comprehensivus*, L.] the containing much, large, very significant, full to.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, aptness to comprehend, or be comprehended.

COMPRESS [with *Surgeons*] a bolster made up of folded linen, to be laid on a wound, or on the orifice of a vein.

To COMPRESS [*compressum*, L. *Sup.*] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed up into a narrow compass, as the air and most other fluids.

COMPRESSIBILITY [*compressibilité*, F.] capable-

COMPRESSIBLENESS } nefs to be pressed close.

COMPRESSION, a squeezing or pressing together, L.

COMPRESSIONS [with *Surgeons*] medicines which cause a driness in an affected member.

To COMPRI'NT [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by stealth a copy or book belonging to another, to his prejudice, *Law Term*.

To COMPRI'SE [*compris* of *comprendre*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain, include or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual allowing or approving.

COMPROMISE [*compromissum*, L. *compromis*, F.] an arbitration, a treaty or contract, whereby 2 contending parties establish one or more arbitrators to judge of and terminate their differences.

To COMPROMISE [*compromissum* of *compromittere*, L.] to consent to such a reference.

To COMPROMISSE [in a *figurative sense*] to put to the hazard of being censured.

COMPROMISSORIAL, of or pertaining to such a mutual agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, trim.

COMPTNESS, neatness, fineness, trimness.

COMPU'LSION, a constraint or force, L.

COMPU'LSIVE, of a restraining nature.

COMPU'LSIVENESS [of *compulsio*, L.] compelling quality.

COMPU'LSORY, of a forcing constraining nature.

COMPU'NCTION, a pricking; a remorse of conscience for some offence committed.

COMPU'NCTIVE, promoting godly sorrow.

COMPURGATION [in *Law*] a clearing or justifying another by oath, L.

COMPURGATOR, one who justifies the innocence of another by oath, L.

COMPU'TABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be counted or reckoned.

COMPU'TANT, an accountant.

COMPUTATION, a reckoning or casting up accounts, L.

COMPUTATION [in *Common Law*] signifies the true and indifferent construction of time, so that neither party shall wrong the other, or that the determination of time referred to shall neither be taken the one way or the other; but shall be computed according to the censure of the law.

To COMPU'TE [*computare*, L.] to reckon or cast up.

COMPU'TO *reddendo*, a writ lying against a bailiff or receiver, obliging him to give up his accounts; and also against executors of executors, and a guardian in socage for waste made during the nonage of the heir.

To CON [q. d. to ken] to know, to learn a lesson, &c.

CON [in *Musick Books*] with *Ital.*

CON *affetto* [in *Musick Books*] means that the musick must be performed in a very moving, tender and affecting manner, and for that reason not too fast, but rather flow.

CONA'RUM [with *Anat.*] that part of the brain which hangs in the small cavity called the *Anus*, in the hinder part of the third ventricle, and is also called *glandula pinealis*, from the resemblance of its shape to the cone of a pine.

CONA'TUS, an endeavour, L.

CONA'TUS *recedendi ab axe motus* [with *Philosophers*] is a term in *Mechanicks*, which implies the endeavour which any natural body that moves circularly, has to fly off or recede from the axis or center of its motion, L.

CONATUS [in a *Body of Motion*] is that disposition or aptitude to go on in a right line, if not prevented by other causes; it is the same as *attraction* or *gravitation*, in matter without motion.

CONCALEFA'CTORY [*concalefactorius*, L.] heating much.

CONCAMERA'TION, a vaulting or arching, L.

To CONCA'TENATE [*concatenatum*, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCATENATION of Causes [with *Philosophers*] a term used to express that an effect is the result of a long chain of causes linked to, or depending one upon another.

CONCA'TENATENESS [of *concatenatio*, L.] the being chained together.

CONCAVATION, a making hollow, L.

CONCAVE [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the inside, or vaulted like an oven; also hollowness; i. e. the inside of a hollow body, especially if it be circular.

CONCA'VE [in *Gunnery*] the bore of a piece of ordnance.

CONCAVE Glasses, are such as are ground hollow, and are usually of a spherical or round figure; though they may be of any other, as parabolical, &c.

A CONCAVE [*concavum*, L.] a hollowness.

CONCA'VITY } [*concavitas*, L.] the hollowness of

CONCA'VENESS } the inside of a round body.

CONCA'VOUS [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the inside.

To CONCEAL [*concelare*, L.] to keep close or secret.

CONCEA'LEDNESS [of *concelare*, L.] hiddenness.

CONCEA'LEERS [in *Law*] a term used by way of *Antiphrasis*, or speaking by the way of contrariety, men who find out concealed lands, which are secretly kept from the king or state, by common persons who can produce no title to them.

CONCEA'LEMENT, the act of concealing.

To CONCEDE [*concedere*, L.] to yield, grant or allow.

To CONCEIT [*concupere*, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEIT [*conceptum*, L.] imagination, fancy.

CONCEIT'ED, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEIT'EDNESS [of *concupere*, L.] a being self-opinionated.

To CONCEI'VE [*concupere*, L. *concevoir*, F.] to imagine or apprehend, to comprehend or understand; to frame an idea; also to be with child, or to breed.

CONCEI'VABLE [*conceivable*, F.] that may be conceived, imagined, comprehended, &c.

CONCEI'VABLENESS, easiness to be conceived.

CONCEI'VING [with *Logicians*] is the simple view that we have of the things which present themselves to the mind; as if we image the sun, a tree, a globe, a square, a thought, a being, without forming any particular judgment. This is the first of the four principal operations of the mind.

To CONCE'NTRE [of *con* and *centrum*, L. *concenter*, F.] to meet in the same centre.

CONCE'NTRANT Medicines, are such whose acids are so moderated by *Alkali*, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRATION, a driving towards the centre, the retiring or withdrawing of a thing inwards; also a crowding together any fluid matter into as close a form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate particles into as close a contact as is possible.

CONCENTRATION [with *Naturalists*] the highest degree of mixture, as when 2 or more particles or atoms of the mixture touch, by receiving and thrusting one into the other, or by *Reception* and *Intrusion* one into the other; and this Dr. *Grew* takes to be the case of all fixed bodies, which are without taste or smell, whose constitution is so firm, till that the particles are as it were *unprimed* from each other, they cannot affect either of those senses.

CONCE'NTRICK [*concentricus*, L.] that has one and the same common center; as concentrick circles or other figures.

CONCE'PT [*conceptum*, L.] a set form or term used in publick acts.

CONCE'PTACLE [*conceptaculum*, L.] any hollow thing that is fitted to receive or contain another.

CONCE'PTIO [with *Gram.*] a figure, otherwise called *Syllepsis*, L.

CONCEPTION [with *Logicians*] is an act of the mind, or the product of it, as thought, notion or principle; the simple idea or apprehension that a person has of any thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any matter or point relating to it.

Immaculate CONCEPTION of the holy Virgin [with *Roman Catholics*] a feast held on the 8th of December, in regard to the Virgin Mary's being conceived and born immaculate.

To **CONCE'RN** [*concernere*, L. *concerner*, F.] to regard, have respect or regard to, to interest one's self in or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN, affair, business or matter of importance; also a being concerned or affected in mind.

CONCERNED [*concerné*, F.] interested, affected, also troubled.

CONCERNMENT, the same as *concern*.

CONC'ERT, agreement between persons in action, &c.

To **CONC'ERT** [*concertare*, L.] to contrive or debate together about a business; to lay a design in order to bring an affair to pass.

CONCERT } [in *Musick*] a consort, a company of
CONCERTO } musicians playing or singing the same piece of musick or song at the same time.

CONCERTANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies those parts of a piece of musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some parts.

CONCERTATION, a striving together, L.

CONC'ERTATIVE [*concertativus*, L.] contentious.

CONC'ERTO [in *Musick Books*] a consort or a piece of musick of several parts for a consort, *Ital.*

CONCERTO grosso [in *Musick Books*] the grand chorus of the consort, or those places of the consort where all the several parts perform or play together, *Ital.*

CONCE'SSI, I have granted, L.

CONCESSI [Law word] a formal word that implies a covenant.

CONCE'SSIO [with *Rhe.*] a figure the same as *Synchorexis*, L.

CONCE'SSION, a granting or yielding; an allowance, grant or permission.

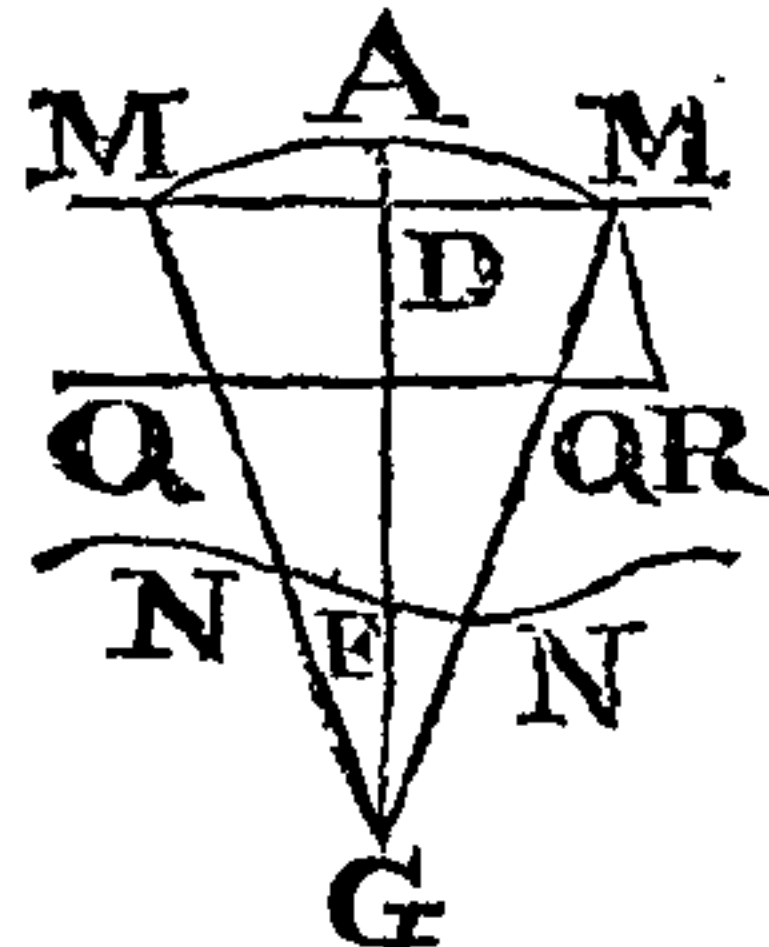
CONCE'SSIONARY [of *concession*, F. of L.] by way of grant or allowance.

CO'NCHA [κογχή, Gr.] a shell-fish, with 2 shells, as a scallop, an oyster, &c. L.

CO'NCHA [with *Anat.*] the winding of the cavity or hollow of the minor part of the ear, L.

CONCHITES [of κογχίτις, Gr. a shell-fish] a stone resembling shell-fish.

CONCHOID [of κογχή, Gr. a shell-fish] is the name of a curve line invented by *Nicomedes*: It is a curve which always approaches nearer to a straight line, to which it inclines; but never meets it. It is described thus,



Draw the right line *Q Q*, and another perpendicular to it in *E*; draw the right lines *G M*, *G N*, cutting *Q Q*, and make *Q M = Q N = A E = E E*, the curves wherein the points *M M* are, is the first conchoid, and those where the points *N N* are found, the second conchoid.

CONCI'LIARY, of or pertaining to a council.

To **CONCI'LIATE** [*conciliatum*, L.] to get, to procure, to gain or win.

CONCILIATIO, a figure in *Rhetorick*, the same as *Synaceosis*, L.

CONCILIATORY [*conciliatorius*, L.] of reconciliation.

CONCILIATORS, a title which *Romish* ecclesiastical writers affect, who have put the fairest varnish on the doctrines of that church.

CONCI'NNATENESS } [*concinntas*, L.] decency, fit-
CONCI'NNITY } ness, &c.

CONCI'NNOUS [*concinus*, L.] fit, agreeable, &c.

CONCINNOUS Intervals [in *Musick*] are such as are fit for musick, next to and in combination with concords.

CONCIO'NAL [*concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a sermon, oration or assembly.

CONCI'SE [*concisus*, L.] short, brief.

CONCI'SENESS [of *concis*, F. *concisus*, L.] briefness.

CONCI'SION, [q. d. a cutting] a word used by way of contempt, for *Circumcision*, Phil. iii. 2.

CONCITA'TION, a provoking, stirring up or pricking forward, L.

CO'NCLAVE, a closet or inner room, that shuts up under lock and key, L.

CONCLAVE [in *Rome*] a room in the *Vatican*, where the *Roman* cardinals meet to choose a pope; also the assembly of the cardinals for the election of a pope, or the decision of any important affair in the church.

CONCLA'VIST [*conclaviste*, F.] one who attends a cardinal during his abode in the conclave.

To **CONCLU'DE** [*concludere*, L.] to finish, make an end of or close; also to infer, collect by reason, or draw a consequence; to resolve upon or determine.

CONCLU'SION, the end, close or issue of a thing, a consequence or inference, L.

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a man by his own act upon record has concluded or charged himself with a duty or other thing: it is also used to signify the end or latter part of any declaration, bar, replication, &c.

CONCLUSION [with *Logicians*] the last of the 3 propositions of a syllogism.

CONCLUSION [in *Oratory*] consists of 2 parts, the *Recapitulation* or *Enumeration* and the *Passions*.

CONCLU'SIVE [of *conclusivus*, L.] serving to conclude, as an argument is said to be *conclusive* when the consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLU'SIVENESS [of *conclusivus*, L.] the true drawing of consequences.

CONCOAGULATION [according to *Mr. Boyle*] signifies the crystallizing of salts of different kinds together, where they shoot into one mass of various figures, suitable to their respective kinds.

CONCO'CTION, a boiling, together, L.

CONCOCTION [in *Medicine*] is usually taken for the same as *digestion*, though *digestion* is generally confined to what passes in the stomach; but *concoction* is taken to signify what alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the *second concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres and minutest vessels, the *third* and *last concoction*.

CONCO'MITANCE } [*concomitance* of *concomitari*, L.]

CONCO'MITANCY } an accompanying together with.

CONCO'MITANT [*concomitans*, L.] accompanying with, also a companion.

CONCO'MITANTLY, in course along with another.

CO'NCORD [*concordia*, L.] agreement, union, good understanding.

CO'NCORD [in *Law*] an agreement between parties, who intend the levying of a fine of lands one to another, in what manner the land shall pass. Also an agreement made upon any trespass committed between several parties.

CONCORD [in *Gram.*] that part of *Syntax* or construction, whereby the words of a sentence agree among themselves, whereby verbs are put in the same number and person with nouns, &c.

CONCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain intervals between sounds, which delight the ear when heard at the same time.

Simple CONCORDS, are those whose extremes are at a distance, less than the sum of any other 2 concords.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the 5th and the 8th, with all their octaves.

Compound CONCORDS, are equal to any 2 or more concords.

Imperfect CONCORDS, are the 3d and 8th, with all their octaves.

To **CONCO'RD** [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCO'RDANCE [*concordantia*, L.] a general alphabetical index of all the words in the bible.

CONCORDANCE } [*concordantia*, L.] agreement.

CONCO'RDANCY }

CONCO'RDANT [*concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCO'RDANT Verses, such as have in them several words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning: as,

CONCORDAT [in the *Canon Law*] a covenant or agreement in some beneficiary matter; as relating to a resignation, permutation or other ecclesiastical cause.

CONCO'RDITY [*concorditas*, L.] concord.

Et } Canis } in Sylva } Venatur } Et omnia } Servat
Et } Lupus } } Nutritur } } vastat.

CONCO'RDATES, publick acts of agreement between popes and princes.

CONCO'RPORAL [*concorporalis*, L.] of the same body or company.

To **CONCORPORATE** [*concorporatus*, L.] to incorporate, to imbody; to mix or mingle together in one body.

CONCORPORA'TION, a mixing or tempering into one body; an incorporation.

CO'NCOURSE [*concurfus*, L. *concourse*, F.] a running together or resorting of people to a place; a multitude of people assembling together on some particular occasion.

CONCREMA'TIO, a burning together, L.

CONCRE'TE [*concretum*, of *concrefcere*, L. to grow together] a thing grown together, or made up of several ingredients.

CONCRETE [with *Philosophers*, &c.] a body made up of different principles, and is therefore much the same as mixt.

CONCRETE [with *Logicians*] is any quality considered with its subjects; thus when we say *snow is white*, we speak of *whiteness* in the *concrete*; and in this respect it is contradistinguished from the abstract, when the quality is considered separately, as *whiteness*, which may be in other things as well as *snow*.

CONCRETE Numbers [with *Arithmeticians*] are numbers which express or denote some particular subject; as 2 men, 4 horses, 6 pounds, &c. whereas if nothing were joined with the number, it is taken abstractedly or universally; thus 6 signifies an aggregate or sum of 6 units, whether pounds, horses, men, or any thing else.

Natural CONCRETE [with *Philosophers*] as antimony is a natural concrete, which has been compounded in the bowels of the earth.

Facitious CONCRETE [with *Philosophers*] a concrete compounded by art, as soap is a *facitious Concrete*, or a body mixed together by art.

CONCRE'TENESS [of *concrefcere*, L.] being grown together, &c.

CONCRE'TED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRE'TION [compounded of *con* and *cresco*] a growing or gathering together; the composition or union of several particles together into a visible mass, whereby it becomes of some particular figure or property.

CONCRETION [with *Philosophers*] the uniting together of several small particles of a natural body into sensible masses or concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Pharmacy*] a thickening of any boiled liquor or juice into a more solid mass.

CONCUBA'RIA [Old Law] a fold or pen where cattle lie together.

CONCU'BINAGE [*concubinatus*, L.] the keeping a concubine or mistress, fornication; also a marrying of a woman of inferior condition, and to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality.

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] an exception against a woman, who sues for her dower, whereby it is alledged against her, that she is not a wife legally married to the party, in whose land she seeks to be endowed; but his concubine.

CO'NCUBINE [*concubina*, L.] a woman who lies and lives with a man, as if she was his lawful wife; an harlot or strumpet.

CONCUBINE, sometimes is used for a real legitimate and only wife, and distinguished by no other circumstance but a disparity of birth and condition to her husband.

CONCULCA'TION, a stamping upon, a treading or trampling under foot.

CONCU'MBENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] a lying together.

CONCU'PISCENCE [*concupiscentia*, L.] an over-eager or earnest desire of enjoying any thing, a coveting, especially an inordinate desire of the flesh, the venereal desire.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE [*concupiscibilis*, L.] that which desires earnestly or naturally; also that which is desirable.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, appetite or faculty is the sensual or unreasonable part of the soul, which only seeks after the pleasures of sense; or that affection of the mind which excites to covet or desire any thing.

CONCUPI'SCIBLENESS, fitness or readiness to desire or be desired earnestly, &c.

To **CONCU'R** [*concurrere*, L. i. e. to run together or with] to conspire, to help, to agree with one in something, to give one's consent.

CONCU'RRECE, meeting, approbation, agreement in judgment and opinions.

CONCU'RRENT [*concurrere*, L.] jointly consenting or agreeing to.

CONCU'RRENT Figures [with *Geometricians*] are such

CONGRUENT Figures [as being laid one upon

another, will exactly meet and cover one another, and it is a received axiom, that those figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

CONCUSSION, a shaking or jumbling together; also a shock of an earthquake, L.

CONCU'SSION, a publick extortion, when any officer or magistrate pillages the people by threats, or pretence of authority.

CONCU'SSIONARY [of *concussio*, L.] of or pertaining to shaking together.

To **COND** [in *Sea Language*] is to conduct or guide a

To **CONN** ship in the right course; for the conder stands aloft with the compass before him, and gives the word of direction to the man at the helm how to steer.

To **CONDE'MN** [*condemnare*, L.] to sentence one to death; to blame, to disapprove or dislike.

CONDE'MNABLE [*condamnabile*, F.] that may be condemned or deserving condemnation.

CONDE'MNABLENESS, worthiness to be condemned.

CONDEMNATION [*condamnation*, L.] the pronouncing sentence or giving judgment against a person, whereby he is subjected to some penalty, L.

CONDE'MNATORY, pertaining to condemnation.

CONDENSA'NTIA [with *Physicians*] medicines that are of a condensing or thickening quality, L.

To **CONDENSATE** [of *condensatum*, L.] to make or grow

To **CONDENSE** thick.

To **CONDENSATE** [with *Philosophers*] is to bring the parts of a natural body into less compass; the term opposite to *condensate*, is to *rarefy*.

CONDENSA'TION, a thickening, &c. L.

CONDENSATION [with *Philosophers*] is when a natural body takes up less space, or is confined within less dimensions than it had before.

CONDENSATION [in *Chymistry*] a stoppage and collection of vapours made by the top of an alembick, whereby it is returned in the form of a liquid, or as it is raised in the head or receiver, there to harden into a permanent and solid substance, as in sublimations of all kinds.

CONDE'NSER, a pneumattick engine, whereby an unusual quantity of air may be crowded into a given space.

CONDE'NSENESS [of *condensitas*, L.] thickenedness,

CONDE'NSITY closeness, hardness.

CO'NDERS [of a *Ship*] those who *cond* or give direction to the steersman for guiding or governing of a ship.

CONDERS [in *Fishery*] those who stand upon high places near the sea-coasts, with boughs, &c. in their hands to make signs to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the shoal of herrings passes, which they discover by a kind of blue colour the fish makes in the water.

To **CONDESCEND** [of *con* and *descendere*, L. *condescendre*, F.] to comply, submit or yield to; to vouchsafe.

CONDESCENDENCY [of *condescendence*, F.] the act of

CONDESCENSION condescending or complying; complaisance or compliance.

CONDI'GN [*condignus*, L.] worthy, according to merit.

CONDI'GNESS [of *condignus*, L.] the being according to merit.

CONDI'GNITY, strict, real or exalted merit.

CON DILIGE'NZIA [in *Musick Books*] with diligence, care and exactness, *Ital.*

CO'NDIMENT [*condimentum*, L.] sauce, seasoning.

CONDISCIPLE [*condiscipulus*, L.] a school-fellow, a fellow-student.

CONDISCRE'TIONE [*Musick Books*] with judgment and discretion, *Ital.*

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be or is seasoned, pickled or preserved.

CONDITE [of *conditus*, L.] seasoned, pickled.

CONDITED [of *conditus*, L.] seasoned, pickled.

CONDITEMENT, a composition of preserves, powders and spices, made up in the form of an electuary, with a proper quantity of syrup.

CONDI'TION, the nature, state or circumstances of a person or thing; also quality or degree, also an article, clause or proviso of a covenant, treaty, &c. F. of L.

CONDITION [in a *Legal Sense*] a bridle or restraint annexed to a thing, so that by the non-performance of it, the party shall receive prejudice and loss; but by the performance, benefit and advantage.

To **CONDITION** with one [*conditionner*, F.] to make a condition or bargain with him.

CONDITION [in *Deed*] is that which is knit and annexed by express words to the feoffment, deed or grant either in writing or without.

CONDITION *implied*, is when a man grants to another an office of bailiff, steward, &c. though there be no condition in the grant, yet the law makes one covertly.

CONDITIO *sine qua non* [in *Philosophy*] a term used in speaking of some accident or circumstance, which is not essential to the thing, but yet is necessary to the production of it.

CONDIT'IONAL [*conditionalis*, L.] implying conditions or terms.

CONDITIONAL Propositions [with *Logicians*] are propositions that consist of two parts joined together by the particle *if*, of which the first proposition, that includes the condition, is called the *antecedent*, the other the *consequent*. Thus *if the Body of a Man be material, it is mortal*, which is a continual proposition, in which the clause, *if the Body of a Man be material*, is the *antecedent*, and the other is *mortal*, is the *consequent*.

CONDIT'IONALNESS { [*conditionalitas*, L.] the being
CONDIT'IONALITY } conditional.

CONDIT'IONED [*conditionné*, F.] endued with certain humours or qualities.

CON dolce maniere [in *Musick Books*] after a sweet and agreeable manner, *Ital.*

To CONDO'LE [*condolere*, L.] to express one's sorrow to another for some loss or misfortune of his.

CONDO'LEANCE [*condolence*, F.] a sympathy in grief, a fellow-feeling of another person's sorrow.

CONDO'LEMENT [of *condolere*, L.] an expression of feeling a sympathy at the affliction of others.

CONDONA'TION, a pardoning or forgiving, L.

CONDRI'LLÆ } [*Botany*] wild succory, dandelion.
CONDRI'LLON }

CONDORMA'NTES [of *con* together and *dormire*, L. to sleep] a religious sect in *Germany*, so called of their lying all together, men and women, young and old.

CO'NDOR { [in *Peru in America*] a strange and mon-

CO'NTUR } strous bird, some of which are said to be 5 or 6 ells long, from one end of the wing to the other, they have very hard and sharp beaks, that will pierce a hide, and 2 of them will kill and devour a bull: their feathers are black and white like a magpye, having a crest on the head in the shape of a razor. It is a very furious bird, and several *Spaniards* have been killed by them, and the ancient natives are said to have worshipped this bird as one of their deities; when these birds fly, they make a terrible noise.

To CONDU'CE [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE } [*conducibilis*, L.] that conduces, pro-

CONDU'CIVE } fitable, advantageous.

CO'NDUCT [*conductus*, L.] management, the command of an army; also forecast or discretion, also deportment or behaviour.

To CONDUCT [*conductum*, L.] to guide, lead, bring along or carry.

Safe CONDUCT, a guard of soldiers who defend the common people from the violence of an enemy.

CONDU'CTOR, a leader, guide, &c. L.

CONDUCTOR [in *Surgery*] an hollow instrument to thrust into the bladder, to direct another instrument into it, to extract the stone.

CONDU'CTRESS, a she-guide, L.

CONDUCTITIOUS [*conductitus*, L.] that may be hired, led or gathered together.

CO'NDUIT [*conduite*, F.] a pipe for the conveyance of water; a water-course.

CONDUPLICATION, a doubling, a folding together, L.

CO'NDYLI [*κόνδυλοι*, Gr.] the joints or knuckles of the fingers; also that small knob of bones called productions.

CONDY'LOMA [*κονδύλωμα*, Gr.] the knitting or joining of the joints of an animal body, L.

CONDYLOMA [with *Physicians*] a hard swelling in the fundament, proceeding from black humours settling there, which sometimes cause an inflammation.

CONDY'LUS [*κονδύλος*, Gr.] a joint, a little round eminence, or protuberance at the extremity of a bone.

CONE [*conus*, L. of *κων*, Gr.] a geometrical solid figure, consisting of straight lines that arise from a circular base, and growing narrower by degrees, end in a point at the top, directly over the center of the base. The manner of producing this figure may be imagined by the turning the plane of a right lined triangle, round the perpendicular leg or *Axis*, so that if the leg be equal to the base, the solid produced will be a *right Cone*; if it be less, it will be an *acute-angled Cone*; and if greater, an *obtuse-angled Cone*; as in the figure.



Right CONE [with *Geo.*] a cone is said so to be, with respect to the position of its *Axis*, i. e. when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called an *oblique cone*.

A Scalenous CONE, is when one side of it is longer than the other, as in the figure.



CONE of Rays [in *Opticks*] are all those rays which fall from any point, as suppose A in any object on the surface of any glass, as B, C, D, having the vertex in A, and the glass for its base, such is the cone B, C, D, A.

CONE [with *Botanists*] signifies not only such dry, squamous fruits as are properly of a conick figure, as the fir and pine-fruits; but also any fruit composed of several parts of a lignous substance, adhering together, and separating when ripe, as the cypress.

CONE { Cone, Sax. } [an account or reckoning when

COLNE { Colne, Sax. } a young woman, at the age of 14 or 15, is in law accounted to be of a competent age to keep Cone and key of the house, i. e. to take upon her the management of household affairs.

To CONFABULATE [*confabulatum*, L.] to tell stories, to talk together.

CONFABULA'TION, a familiar talking or discoursing together, L.

CONFABULATORY [of *confabulare*, L.] pertaining to talking together.

CONFALON, a confraternity of seculars in the church of *Rome*, called penitents.

CONFECTIO [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of compound remedy of the consistence of an electuary.

CONFARREA'TION, a ceremony among the ancient *Romans*, used in the marriage of a person, whose children were destined to the honours of the priesthood.

CONFECTIO, see *Confects*.

CONFECTIONER [*Confiturier*, F.] a maker or seller of sweet-meats.

CO'NFE'CTS [*confitures*, F.] fruits, flowers, roots, &c. boiled and prepared with sugar, &c.

CONFEDERACY } [*confœderatio*, L.] an alliance
CONFEDERA'TION } between princes and states, for their mutual defence against a common enemy.

CONFEDERACY [in *Law*] the uniting of persons to do any unlawful act.

To CONFEDERATE [*confœderatum*, L. *confederer*, F.] to unite in a confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CO'NFEDERATES [*confœderati*, L.] allies, princes or states entered into an alliance for their common safety.

To CONFER [*conferre*, L.] to give or bestow; also to compare; also to discourse or talk together.

CO'NFERENCE, a discourse held between several persons about a particular affair, a parley.

CONFERVA, the herb spurge of the river, L.

To CONFESS [*confessum*, L.] to acknowledge or own; also to declare one's sins in order to absolution.

CONFESSIO, acknowledgement, declaration, F. of L.

Auricular CONFESSIO, a confession of sins to a priest.

CONFESSIO [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure by which the person acknowledges his fault, to engage him, whom he addresses to pardon him.

CONFESSIO of Offence [in *Common Law*] an ancient practice of a felon's making a confession before a coroner in a church or other privileged place; upon which the offender was by the law obliged to abjure the realm.

CONFESSIONARY [*confessional*, Fr.] the confession-chair or seat, in which a priest sits to hear confessions.

A Father CONFESSOR, a popish priest, who has the power to hear confessions of penitents, and to give them absolution.

CONFESSORS, those christians who have adhered to the faith, notwithstanding cruel persecutions and sufferings on that account.

CONFICIENT [*conficiens*, L.] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To CONFIDE [*confidere*, L.] to trust in, or rely upon.

CO'NFIDENCE [*confidentia*, L.] boldness, assurance, presumption.

CO'NFIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, presumptuous, positive.

A CO'NFIDENT, an intimate, trusty, bosom friend, used in matters of secrecy and trust.

Co'NFIDENTNESS [*confidentia*, L.] confidence.

CONFIGURATION, a forming, fashioning, or making of a like figure; also the exterior surface that bounds, bodies, and gives them their particular figure.

CONFIGURATION [with *Astrologers*] the conjunction or mutual aspect of planers.

To **CONFINE** [*confiner*, F. of *con* and *finire*, L. to limit] to tie to a certain place, to imprison, to restrain; also to border upon, to abut upon.

CONFINEMENT, restraint, imprisonment, slavery.

Co'NFINES [*confinia*, L.] the limits or borders of a field, county, or country; frontiers.

CONFINITY [*confinitas*, L.] nearness of place.

To **CONFIRM** [*confirmare*, L. *confirmar*, F.] to strengthen, or establish; also to ascertain or make good; also to back with new proofs or reasons; also to administer the church-rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, the act of confirming, strengthening, making good, &c. L.

CONFIRMATION [with *Ecclesiasticks*] a holy rite or ceremony by which baptized persons are confirm'd in the state of grace, by the laying on of hands.

CONFIRMATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the third part of an oration, wherein the orator undertakes to prove by reasons, authorities, laws, &c. the truth of the proposition advanced in his oration.

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] a conveyance of an estate or right, by which a voidable is made sure or unavoidable, or whereby a particular estate may be encreased.

CONFIRMATORY, ratifying or confirming.

To **CONFISCATE** [*confiscatum*, L.] to seize upon, or take away goods, as forfeited to the king's exchequer, or to the publick treasury.

CONFISCATE [*confiscatus*, L. because among the *Romans* the emperor's treasure was kept in baskets, call'd *Fisci*] forfeited to the publick treasury.

CONFISCATION a forfeiting of, or a legal adjudication, or taking the forfeitures of goods, &c. to the fisc or treasury, or the king's use, L.

CONFLAGRANT [*confl grans*, L.] burning or being in a blaze together, *Milton*.

CONFLAGRATION, a general burning or consuming of houses by fire, F. of L.

CONFLATILE [*conflatilis*, L.] cast or molten.

CONFLATION, a casting or melting of metal, L.

CONFLEXURE [*conflexura*, L.] a bending together.

To **CONFLICT** [*conflictare*, L.] to encounter or fight with, to struggle with.

A **CONFLICT** [*conflictus*, L.] a skirmish or combat; a dispute, a bickering.

CONFLICTING, struggling, engaging, fighting with, *Milton*.

Co'NFLUENCE [*confluentia*, L.] a concourse or resort of people; also the meeting of two rivers, or the place where they meet and mingle their waters.

Co'NFLUENT } *confluens*, L. } flowing or running to-

Co'NFLUOUS } *confluus*, L. } gether, as waters.

CONFLUENT *Small Pox*, i. e. one wherein the pustules run into one another.

Co'NFLUX [*confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, as of humours, also the place where 2 rivers join together, and mix their waters.

CONFLUXIBILITY } an aptness to flow together.

CONFLUIBILITY }

To **CONFO'RM** [*conformare*, L. *conformer*, F.] to make like to, to frame, fashion, or suit to, to comply with.

Co'NFORM [*conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

CONFO'RMABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like nature, form or fashion.

CONFO'RMABLENESS } [of *conformité*, F. *conformitas*,

CONFO'RMNESS } L.] agreeableness in form.

CONFORMATIO *Membrorum* [with *Rhetoricians*] is when things, to which nature has deny'd speech, are brought in speaking, L.

CONFORMATION, the shaping, fashioning, or ordering of a thing, also the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole.

CONFORMATION [in the *Art of Physick*] an essential property of health or sickness.

CONFORMATION [with *Anatomists*] denotes the figure and disposition of the parts of the body of a man: hence *male formation*, a fault in the first rudiments, whereby a person comes into the world crooked, or with some of the *viscera*, &c. not duly proportion'd; or when persons labour under incurable *Asthma's*, from too small a capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFO'RMIST; one who conforms, especially to the discipline of the establish'd church of *England*.

CONFO'RMITY [in the *Schools*] is the congruency, relation or agreement between one thing and another, as between the measure of the thing, and the thing measured, &c.

CONFORTATIVA [i. e. *strengthening things*] medicines that comfort and strengthen the heart, L.

To **CONFOU'ND** [*confundere*, L. *confondre*, F.] to mingle, jumble, or huddle together; also to confute, puzzle, or perplex; also to abash or put out of countenance; also to dismay, or make afraid.

CONFOU'NDED [*confondu*, F.] put into confusion, &c.

CONFOU'NDEDNESS, confusedness, the being in confusion.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, horribly, after a terrible manner.

CONFRAI'RY [q. *confratria*, L.] a fraternity, brotherhood, or society united together, especially upon a religious account.

CONFRE'RES [*Old Statutes*] brothers in a religious house; fellows of one society, F.

CONFRA'TRICES } lustful women, who titulate one

CONFRI'CTRICES } another in the *Clitoris*, in imitation of venereal intercourses with men.

To **CONFRO'NT** [*confronter*, F. of *con* and *frons*, L.] to bring face to face, to oppose, to compare face to face.

CONFRONTATION, the action of setting two people in opposition to each other, to discover the truth of some fact which they relate differently.

CONFUS'Æ febres [with *Physicians*] such fevers as come together alternately in the same persons, but keep not their periods and alterations so exactly as to be easily distinguish'd from one another.

To **CONFUS'E** [*confusum*, Sup. of *confundere*, L.] to mingle, perplex, or put out of order.

CONFUS'EDNESS [*confusion*, F. of L.] a being in confusion.

CONFUS'ION, a jumbling together; disorder, hurly-burly, or disturbance; also a being abashed or out of countenance, L.

CONFUSION [in a *Metaphysical* sense] is opposed to order, in a perturbation of which confusion consists, *ex. gr.* when things prior in nature do not precede, or posterior do not follow.

CONFUSION [with *Chymists*] a mixture of liquors or fluid things.

CONFUSION [with *Logicians*] is opposed to distinctness or perspicuity.

CONFUSION [in a *Physical* sense] is a sort of union or mixture by mere contiguity, as that between fluids of a contrary nature, as oil, vinegar, &c.

CONFUTATIO [with *Rhetor.*] a part of a narration, wherein the orator seconds his own arguments, and strengthens his cause by refelling and destroying the opposite arguments of his antagonist.

To **CONFUTE** [*confutare*, L.] to convince in reasoning; to disprove, to answer objections, to overthrow or baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians Bills* is set for *congius*, L.] a gallon.

CONGE, licence, permission, leave, F.

Co'NGE [with *Architects*] a moulding either in form of a quarter round or of a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another.

CONGE' d'accorder, leave to accord or agree, F.

CONGE' d'eslire [*Common Law*] is the royal permission to a dean or chapter in a time of vacation to choose a bishop, &c.

CONGES [with *Architects*] the rings or ferrels anciently used about the ends of wooden pillars to keep them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in stone-work.

CONGEA'BLE [of *congé*, F.] done with leave.

To **CONGEA'L** [*congelare*, L.] to freeze or be frozen, to thicken or grow thick, as ice does.

To **CONGEAL** [with *Chymists*] is to let some matter that is melted fix or grow into a consistence, as when metal is suffered to cool after it has been melted in a crucible, &c.

CONGEA'LABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGE, a low bow or reverence.

CONGELA'TION, a congealing or freezing; a thickening or settling, L.

CONGE'NEROUS [*congener*, L.] of the same kind or sort.

CONGENEROUS *Muscles* [with *Anatomists*] such as serve together to produce the same motion.

CONGE'NEROUSNESS [of *congener*, L.] the being of the same kind.

CONGENERATED [*congeneratus*, L.] begotten together.

CONGENIAL [of *con* and *genialis*, L.] that is of the same stock or kind.

CONGENIALITY } the likeness of one kind to
CONGENIALNESS } or with another.

CONGENITURE [*congenitura*, L.] the birth of things at the same time.

CONGEON, a person of low stature, a dwarf.

CONGER [conger or *congrus*, L.] a great kind of eel.

CONGER } [of *congrus*, L.] a society of booksellers to

CONGRES } the number of 10 or more, who unite into a sort of company, or contribute a joint stock for the printing of books; so called, because as a large conger eel is said to devour the small fry, so this united body overpowers young and single traders, who have neither so much money to support the charge, nor so united an interest to dispose of books printed; tho' (according to tradition) the foregoing was the original of the name *conger*, yet to be a little more complaisant, you may derive it of *congruere*, L. i. e. to agree together; or, *si licet in parvis magnis exemplis uti*, of *congressus* a congress. *Utrum horum magis accipe.*

CONGERIES, a heap, a pile, a hoard.

CONGERIES [in *Natural Philosophy*] a collection or joining together of many bodies or particles into one mass or lump.

TO CONGEST [congestum, L.] to heap up or gather together.

CONGESTIBLE [of *congestio*, L.] that may be heaped up or gotten together.

CONGESTION, a heaping or gathering together, F. of L.

CONGESTION [with *Surgeons*] a settling of humours in any part of the body, which produces a tumour or swelling by little and little, and almost insensibly, by reason of the slow progress and thickness of the matter.

CONGIUS, a *Roman* measure containing about a gallon.

CONGLOBATED } [*conglobatus*, L.] heaped or ga-

CONGLOBED } thered round together.

CONGLOBATED Glands [in *Anatomy*] such glands in an animal body, as are smooth in their surface, and seem to be made up of one continued substance, as those of the mesentery are, and all those which serve to separate the juice called *Lympha* from the arterious blood, and to return it by proper channels.

CONGLOBATELY [of *conglobatio*, L.] in a round mass or lump, &c.

CONGLOBATION, a gathering together, a round lump, F. of L.

TO CONGLOMERATE [*conglomeratum*, L.] to wind up or into a bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLOMERATE } [*conglomeratus*, L.] heaped or

CONGLOMERATED } wound round together.

CONGLOMERATEL Glands [in *Surgery*] are such as are uneven in their surface, and made up as it were of lesser glands or kernels; the use of which is to separate several sorts of juices from the blood; and also to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper channels to their peculiar receptacles.

TO CONGLUTINATE [*conglutinatum*, L.] to glue, knit or join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a gluing together, &c. L.

CONGLUTINATION [with *Physicians*] a joining of bodies by means of their oily, sticky and clammy parts.

TO CONGRATULATE [*congratulum*, L.] to rejoice with one on account of his good fortune; also to bid him joy; also to express joy on his account.

CONGRATULANT [*congratulus*, L.] congratulating, Milton.

CONGRATULATION, a congratulating, &c. F. of L.

CONGRATULATORY [of *congratulator*, L.] of congratulation.

CONGRE [of *conger*, L.] a large eel or snake that eats up the smaller fry.

TO CONGREGATE [*congregatum*, L.] to assemble or gather together.

CONGREGATION, an assembly or gathering together; a society or company of people meeting, more especially for divine service.

CONGREGATION [with some *Philosophers*] the least degree of mixture in which the parts of the mix'd body are inconsistent, or do not adhere to or touch each other but in a point; which properly, they say, is peculiar to the particles of water, and all other fluids.

CONGREGATIONAL, of or pertaining to a congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, a sect of *Independents*, between *Presbyterians* and *Brownists*.

CONGRESS [*congressus*, L.] a coming together; meeting or rencounter; also an encountering.

CONGRESS, an assembly or the meeting together of the deputies or plenipotentiaries of several princes to treat about a peace or any other affair of importance.

CONGRESS [*congressus*, L.] an essay or trial made by appointment of a judge in the presence of surgeons and matrons, to prove whether a man be impotent or not, in order to dissolve a marriage.

CONGRUENCE } [*congruentia*, L.] agreeableness;
CONGRUITY } [*congruitas*, L.] conformity;
suitableness; it is properly said of a theme or discourse in which there is no fault committed contrary to the rules of grammar.

CONGRUENT [*congruens*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONGRUITY [in *Natural Philosophy*] is taken to be a relative property of a fluid body, by which any part of it is readily united with any other part, either of it self or of any other similar fluid. And on the contrary, *Incongruity* is a property by which it is hinder'd from uniting with any solid or fluid body that is dissimilar to it.

CONGRUITY [with *Schoolmen*] is a suitableness or relation between things whereby we come to a knowledge of what is to come to pass therein.

CONGRUITY [with *Geometricians*] is a term apply'd to figures, lines, &c. which exactly correspond when laid over one another, as having the same terms or bounds.

CONGRUOUS [*congruus*, L.] convenient, meet, proper.

CONGRUOUSNESS [*congruité*, F. *congruitas*, L.] agreeableness, &c.

CONIC } [*conicus*, L.] of or pertaining to the figure

CONICAL } of a cone.

CONIC Section, is a figure which is made by the solidity of a cone, being supposed to be cut by a plane.

If the section be made by the *axis*, or through the *Vertex*, the figure arising is a *Triangle*. If the section be made by a plain parallel to the base of the cone, or successively posited, the figure produced is a *Circle*.

If the section be made parallel to one side of the cone, it will be an *Ellipse*.

If the section be made through one side of the cone, through the base, and not parallel to the other side of the cone, it will be an *Hyperbola*.

CONICALNESS [of *conicus*, L.] the being in form of a cone.

CONJECTURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] belonging to or made up of conjectures; that is only grounded upon appearances, or probable arguments.

TO CONJECTURE [*conjecturer*, F. of *conjectura*, L.] to judge or guess at random, without any demonstration.

A CONJECTURE [*conjectura*, L.] a guess, a probable opinion or supposition.

CONIFEROUS [*conifer*, L.] bearing cones.

CONIFEROUS Plants [with *Botanists*] trees, shrubs or plants, that bear a scaly fruit of a woody substance, and a kind of conical figure, containing many seeds, which being ripe drop out of the several cells or partitions of the cone, that then gape or open for that purpose; as the pine, the common alder, the *Scotch fir*, &c.

CONIFERUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] coniferous, i. e. which bears its seeds inclosed in a hard scaly fruit, of a conical figure, that is broader at the bottom, and narrower at the top, as the pine-tree, the fir-tree, the alder-tree, &c. L.

CONINGERIA [Old Records] a coney-borough or warren for rabbits, L.

TO CONJOBBLE, to chat together.

TO CONJOIN [*conjungere*, L. *conjoindre*, F.] to join or put together.

CONJOINT [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual, F.

CONJOINT Degrees [in *Musick*] are two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale, as *Ut* and *Re*.

CONJOINT *Tetrachords* [in *Musick*] are two tetrachords, where the same chord is the highest of the one, and the lowest of the other.

CONJOINTLY [of *conjunct*, F. *conjuncte*, L.] unitedly.

CONJUGAL [*conjugal*, L.] of or belonging to a married couple.

CONJUGALLY [of *conjugal*, F. of *con* with and *jugum* a yoke, L.] after the manner of man and wife.

CONJUGATED [*conjugatus*, L.] coupled or yoked together.

CONJUGATUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] growing by pairs, L.

Co'NJUGATE Diameter [in *Geometry*] is the shortest axis or diameter in an *Ellipsis* or oval figure.

CONJUGATE of an Hyperbola, is a line drawn parallel to the ordinates, and through the center or middle point of the *transverse axis*; which is sometimes called the *second axis* or *diameter*.

To **Co'NJUGATE a Verb** [with *Gram.*] is to form or vary it through its several moods, tenses and persons.

Co'NJUGATES [with *Logicians*] is when from one word we argue to another of the same origination, as *if weeping is to sorrow, then to weep is to sorrow*.

CONJUGATES [with *Rhetoricians*] those things that are derived from the same original, as *greatness, great, greatly*.

CONJUGA'TION, a yoking, a coupling together in pairs.

CONJUGATION [with *Anat.*] is understood of a pair of nerves, or two nerves arising together and serving for the same operation, sensation or motion, *L.*

CONJU'NCTION [with *Grammarians*] a particle or little word, that serves to join other words or sentences together, as *and, but, if*,

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] the concurrence or coition of two stars or planets in the same optical point of the heavens.

CONJUNCTION apparent [in *Astronomy*] is when the right line is supposed to be drawn through the centers of the two planets, does not pass through the center of the earth.

CONJUNCTION real or true [*Astron.*] is when the right line being prolonged or lengthened, passes also through the earth's center.

CONJUNCTI Morbi [in *Medicine*] two diseases which come together, and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTIVA Tunica, *L.* [*Anatomy*] the first coat or membrane of the eye, so named because it incloses all the rest, or because it fastens the eye in its orbit.

CONJU'NCTIVE [*conjunctivus*, *L.*] joining, uniting.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, the being of a joining quality.

CONJU'NCTNESS [of *conjunction*, *F.* of *L.*] the being close joined.

CONJU'NCTURE [*conjunctura*, *L.*] the state or circumstances of affairs.

CONJURA'TION, a plot or conspiracy, secret cabal or league to do any publick harm, as to subvert the government, attempt the life of the prince, &c.

CONJURA'TION [in *Common Law*] is in a more especial manner taken to intend a personal conference with the devil or evil spirits, either to compass some design, or to attain the knowledge of some secret; magick words, characters or ceremonies, whereby evil spirits, tempests, &c. are supposed to be rais'd and driven away.

To **CONJU'RE** [*conjurare*, *L.*] to charge upon the sacredness of an oath; to desire earnestly, to intreat with the greatest importunity; also to conspire or plot together.

To **Co'NJURE** [*conjurer*, *F.* of *L.*] to practise conjuration, or the raising, &c. of spirits.

To **CONN** [of *connan*, *Sax.* to know] to get or learn without book; also to give, as *I conn you thanks*; also to strike with the fist.

A **CONN**, a blow with the fist clutched.

CONNA'SCENCE } [of *con* and *nascens*, *L.*] the being

CONNA'SCENCY } born together with another.

CONNA'TE [*connatus*, *L.*] born together with a person.

CONNA'TURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, *L.*] that is natural to several things with others.

CONNATURA'LITY } a being of the same nature

CONNA'TURALNESS } with some other.

To **CONN'E'CT** [*connectere*, *L.*] to join, knit, tie, or fasten together.

CONN'E'X [with *Logicians*] those things are said to be connex, that are joined one to another without any dependence or sequence.

CONN'E'XION, a joining things together, a dependency of one thing upon another, *F.* of *L.*

CONN'E'XITY, that by which one thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the eye, *L.*

CONNI'VANCE } [*conniventia*, *L.*] a feigning not to

CONVI'VENCE } see, a winking at a fault, a passing it by without punishment.

To **CONNI'VE** [*connivere*, *L.*] to wink at, to take no notice of.

CONNIVE'NTES glandule or valvule [in *Anatomy*] are wrinkles or corrugations in the inner coat or membrane of

the two large interstices the *jejunum* and *ilium*.

CONNOISEU'R [of *connoître*, *F.* to know] a person well skilled in any thing.

To **CONNO'TE**, to make known together, *L.*

A **CONNOTA'TION**, a making two things or persons known from others by the same distinction, *L.*

CONNU'BIAL [*connubialis*, *L.*] belonging to wedlock.

CONNU'TIOUS [in *Natural Philosophy*] is that which becomes habitual to a person from his particular nourishment, or what breaks out into a disease in process of time, which gradually had its first aliments from sucking a dis-tempered nurse, &c.

CONOI'D [with *Geomet.*] a solid body resembling a cone, excepting that instead of a perfect circle, it has for its base an ellipsis or some other curve approaching thereto; or it is a solid produced by the circumvolution or turning of any section of a cone about its axis.

Co'NOID Elliptical [in *Geometry*] is a solid figure, made from the plain of a semi-ellipsis turned about one of its axes.

CONOID Parabolical [in *Geometry*] is a solid made by the turning of a parabola about its axis.

CONOIDES [with *Anatomists*] a particular gland or kernel in the brain, the same with *Conarium* or *Glandula pinealis*.

To **CONQUA'DRATE** [*conquadratum*, *L.*] to bring into a square.

CONQUASSA'TION, a shaking as in an earthquake; a dashing or breaking to pieces, *L.*

CONQUASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the pounding of things in a mortar.

To **CON'QUER** [*conquerir*, *F.*] to bring under, to gain or get by force of arms; also to master, to gain or win people's hearts or affections.

Co'NQUERABLE [of *conquerant*, *F.*] that may be conquered.

Co'NQUEROR, one who has conquered or obtained the victory, a subduer.

Co'NQUEST [*conquête*, *F.*] victory; also the thing conquered.

CONREA'TA pellis [probably of *corroyeur*, *F.* a currier] a hide or skin drest, *Old Law*.

CONSANGUI'NITY [*consanguinitas*, *L.*] the relation or kinship between persons of the same blood, or issued from the same root.

CONSANGUI'NOUS [of *consanguineus*, *L.*] a-kin by blood.

CONSARCINA'TION, a patching together, *L.*

Co'NSCIENCE [*scientia*, *L.*] a secret testimony or judgment of the soul, whereby it gives approbation to things it does that are naturally good, and reproaches it self for those that are evil.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS [*scientieux*, *F.*] that has a good conscience, just and upright in dealing.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS [of *scientieux*, *F.*] the having a good conscience.

Co'NSCIONABLE, conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

Co'NSCIONABLENESS [of *scientia*, *L.*] knowing within one's self.

Co'NSCIOUS [*sciens*, *L.*] inwardly guilty, that knows himself to be guilty of or privy to.

CONSCRI'BED [in *Geom.*] is the same as circumscribed.

CONSCRIPTION, an inrolling or registering, *L.*

To **Co'NSECRATE** [*consecratum*, *L.*] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; also to canonise.

CONSECRA'TION, a hallowing, appointing or setting apart to an holy use, a dedicating or devoting; also immortalizing or giving everlasting continuance to one's memory, *F.* of *L.*

CONSECRATION of Emperors, took its original from the Deification of *Romulus*, which *Herodian* describes as follows.

The Emperors, who leave either sons or designed successors at their death, are consecrated after this manner, and are said to be enroll'd among the number of the gods. On this occasion the whole city maintains a publick grief mixed as it were with the solemnity of a festival. The true body is buried in a very sumptuous funeral according to the ordinary method. But they take care to have an image of the emperor made in wax done to the life, and this they expose to publick view, just at the entrance of the palace gate, on a stately bed of ivory, covered with rich garments of embroidered work and cloth of gold. The image lies there all pale, as if under a dangerous indisposition, the whole senate dress'd in black sit the greatest part of the day round the bed on the left hand, and the aged matrons,

matrons, who either on account of their parents or husbands are reputed noble, on the right hand. They wear no jewels, or gold, or other ornaments; but are attired in close white vests. This ceremony continues seven days together, the *Physicians* being admitted every day to the bed-side, and declaring the patient continually to grow worse and worse. At last, when they suppose him to be dead, a select company of young gentlemen of the senatorian order take up the bed upon their shoulders, and carry it through the *via sacra*, or the holy way, into the old *Forum*, the place where the *Roman* magistrates are us'd to lay down their offices. On both sides there are raised galleries, with seats one above another, one side being fill'd with boys nobly descended, and of the most eminent patrician families; the other with a like set of ladies of quality; who both together sing hymns and Pæans compos'd in very mournful and passionate airs, to the praise of the deceased. When these are over, they take up the bed again and carry it into the *Campus Martius*, where in the widest part of the field is erected a four-square pile, intirely compos'd of large planks in shape of a pavilion, and exactly regular and equal in dimensions. This in the inside is filled with dry chips, but without is adorned with coverlids of cloth of gold, and beautified with pictures and curious figures in ivory. Above this is placed another frame of wood, less, but set off with the like ornaments with little portico's. Over this is placed a third and fourth pile, each less than that whereon it stands; and so others perhaps till they come to the least of all, which forms the top. The figure of the structure taken all together may be compar'd to those watch-towers, which are to be seen in harbours of note, and by the fire on their top direct the course of ships into the haven. After this, hoisting up the body into the second frame of building, they get together a vast quantity of all manner of sweet odours and perfumes, whether of fruits, herbs or gums, and pour them in heaps all about it: there being no nation, city, or indeed any eminent men, who do not rival one another in paying these last presents to their prince. When the place is quite filled with a huge pile of spices and drugs, the whole order of knights ride in a solemn procession round the structure, and imitate the motions of the *Pyrrhic* dance. Chariots too in a very regular and decent manner are drove round the pile, the drivers being clothed in purple, and bearing the images of all the illustrious *Romans* renowned either for their councils, or administration at home, or their memorable achievements in war. The pomp being finished, the successor takes a torch in his hand and puts it to the frame, and at the same time the whole company assist in lighting it in several places; when on a sudden the chips and drugs catching fire, the whole pile is quickly consumed. At last from the highest and smallest frame of wood an eagle is let loose, which, ascending with the flames towards the sky, is supposed to carry the prince's soul to heaven.

CONSECTARY [*consecrarium*, L.] that which follows upon the demonstration of an argument; a consequence drawn from a proposition that went before; also an addition, inference or deduction and is the same as corollary.

CONSECTARY [in *Geometry*] is some consequent truth which is gained from some demonstration.

CONSECUTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is generally said of things, not of persons.

CONSECUTION Month [*Astronomy*] the space between the conjunction of the moon with the sun, being something more than 29 days and a half.

CONSECUTIVELY [in *School Philosophy*] is a term used in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes *effectively* or *causally*.

TO CONSEMINATE [*confeminatum*, L.] to sow divers seeds together.

TO CONSENT [*consentire*, L.] to agree or accord, to approve or allow of.

A CONSENT [*consensus*, L. *consentement*, F.] accord, agreement, approbation.

CO'NSENT [with *Anatomists*] is the mutual sympathy or correspondence between the several parts of the body; as when one nerve is affected with the hurt that is received by another; as when the inflammation of the *Pleura* is communicated to the lungs.

CONSENT [among *Moralists*] is our simple approbation of means, as we judge them proper for our work; and those means, when they are placed within our reach and power, employ the two acts of the will, called *Eliciti* and *Impe-rati*; which see.

CONSENT of Parts [with *Philosophers*] a certain agreement or sympathy in the animal oeconomy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another at a distance becomes affected in like manner by means of some fibres and nerves, which are common to them both, or communicated by other branches with one another.

CONSENT [with *Physicians*] is the depending of one distemper upon another, as a difficulty of breathing is said to proceed by consent from a pleurisy; and when so, it ceases immediately upon the removal of the diseases on which it depends.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable with.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, agreeableness, suitability.

CO'NSEQUENCE [*consequentia*, L.] an orderly following, conclusion, inference; the result of any action or thing; also importance, moment or weight.

CONSEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a planet moves according to the natural succession of the signs.

CO'NSEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [with *Logicians*] the last part or proposition of an argument oppos'd to the antecedents being something deduced or gathered from a preceding argument.

CONSEQUENT of a Ratio [with *Mathemat.*] is the latter of the two terms of proportion, or the term between which and the antecedent the comparison is made, as in the reason of proportion of the number 4 to 6, 6 is the consequent with which the antecedent 4 is compared, or if the proportion were a magnitude or quantity, as B to C, C is said to be the consequent.

CO'NSEQUENTLY } [*consequenter*, F. *consequenter*, L.] by consequence.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS [of *consequentia*, L.] the following by way of consequence, or the being of consequence.

CONSERVABLE [*conservabilis*, L.] that may be kept.

CONSERVATION, a keeping or preserving, F. of L.

CONSERVATIVA Medicina, that part of physick that contributes to the preserving a person in health, in distinction to the *Pharmaceutick* which applies remedies to the diseased, L.

CONSERVATOR, a keeper or maintainer, a protest or defender, an officer established for the security and preservation of the privileges granted some cities, bodies, communities, &c.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whose office is to see that the king's peace is kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce and Safe-conduct*] an officer appointed in every sea-port, to enquire of offences committed on the main sea out of the liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, against the king's truce and safe-conduct.

CONSERVATOR of the Peace [in *Common Law*] a petty constable.

CONSERVATOR [in *Law*] an umpire chosen or appointed to compose differences between two parties.

CONSERVATORY [of *conservator*, L.] of a preserving quality.

CONSERVATORY [*conservatorium*, L.] a place to keep or lay things up in; a green-house for plants.

TO CONSERVE [*conservare*, L.] to preserve or keep, to defend or maintain.

A CO'NSERVE [in *Confectionary*] a sort of composition made of sugar and the paste of flowers or herbs, so that it may be kept several years.

CONSE'SSION, a sitting together, L.

CONSE'SSOR, one that sits with others, L.

TO CONSIDER [*considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon, to regard, to have a respect for.

CONSIDERABLE, worthy of consideration or notice, remarkable, F.

CONSIDERABLENESS [of *considerable*, F.] the deserving notice, &c.

CONSIDERATE, wise, circumspect, advised, discreet.

CONSIDERATENESS [*consideration*, F. of L.] deliberation, considerate temper.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self, a forcible reason, respect or regard; also a requital.

CONSIDERATION [in a *Legal Sense*] is the material cause of a bargain, or *quid pro quo* contract either express'd or imply'd, without which it would not be effectual or binding; *express'd*, as when a man bargains to give a certain sum of money for any thing; or else *imply'd*, as when the law enforces a consideration.

CONSIDÉRATENESS, considering and deliberating faculty.

To **CONSIG'N** [*consignare*, L.] to appoint, to make over, to deliver.

To **CONSIG'N** [in *Traffick*] goods are said to be consign'd to the correspondent or factor, which are sent over to him by the merchant or employer, or *e contra*.

CONSIGNA'TION, a sealing, the act of consigning, making over, &c. also the writing sealed, F. of L.

CONSIGNA'TION { [in a *Legal Sense*] is the putting a
CONSIG'NMENT } sum of money, &c. into sure hands until the decision of a controversy or law-suit that hinders the delivery of the said trust.

CONSIG'NATURE [*consignatura*, L.] a sealing together.

CONSIGNIFICA'TION, a signifying by tokens, or with some other thing, L.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, that is of the same signification with another.

CONSIMILAR [of *con* and *similis*, L.] alike or agreeing.

CONSIMI'LITY [*consimilitas*, L.] likeness or resemblance.

To **CONSI'ST** [*consistere*, L.] to be made up of; also to agree or hang together.

CONSI'STENCE [*consistentia*, L.] essence, the manner of being; the thickness of liquid things; also an agreement or relation, F.

CONSI'STENCE [in *Phys.*] is that state of a body wherein its component particles are so connected or entangled among themselves so as not to separate or recede from each other.

CONSI'STENT [*consistens*, L.] suitable or agreeable to; also that is not fluid, but has a consistence.

CONSISTENT Bodies [in *Philosophy*] are solid and firm bodies in opposition to those that are fluid; or such bodies as will preserve their form, without being confined by any boundary, and has no degree of fluxility.

CONSISTENTNESS { [of *consistence*, F. *consistentia*, L.]

CONSISTENCY } agreeableness, &c.

CONSISTO'RIAL, of or pertaining to a consistory.

CONSISTORY [*consistorium*, L.] a solemn meeting of the pope and cardinals; also an assembly of the ministers, &c. of the reformed church in *France*; also the court Christian or spiritual court, formerly held in the nave of the cathedral church, or some chapel or isle belonging to it, in which the bishop had presided, and had some of his clergy for his assistants.

CONSISTORY [in *Law*] the tribunal or place of justice in the spiritual court belonging to the archbishop or bishops.

CONSO'CIATED [*consociatus*, L.] joined in mutual society.

CONSO'LABLE [*consolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted.

CONSO'LABLENESS [of *consolabilis*, L.] capableness of being comforted.

CONSOLA'TION, comfort, comforting, an easing of grief, F. of L.

CONSOLATION [with *Rhetor.*] one of the places whereby the orator endeavours to temper and assuage the grief or concern of another.

CO'NSOLATORINESS, aptness to give comfort.

CONSOLATORY [*consolatorius*, L.] consoling or comforting nature or quality.

CONSOLE [in *Architecture*] a sort of bracket or shouldering piece, having a projecture and serving to support a cornice and bear up figures, &c.

CONSO'LIDA [with *Botanists*] the herb consound or comfrey, L.

CONSO'LIDANTS [*consolidantia*, L.] consolidating remedies, i. e. such as cleanse and close up wounds, producing new flesh.

To **CONSO'LIDATE** [*consolidatum*, L.] to make whole, or to close up, to be strongly united to, or joined together.

To **CONSO'LIDATE** [with *Surgeons*] a term used concerning broken bones, or wounds, as *the Parts begin to consolidate*, i. e. to join together in one piece, as they were before the fracture, or the solution of the continuity.

CONSOLIDA'TION, a folding or making solid; also an uniting or hardening of broken bones; or the closing the lips of wounds.

CONSOLIDA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is *Unity of Possession*, i. e. the joining or uniting the possession, occupancy or profits of certain lands with the property.

CONSOLIDATION [in *Common Law*] is a joining 2 benefices or spiritual livings into one.

CONSO'LIDATIVES [with *Surgeons*] healing medicines to close up a scar.

CONSO'LIDATURE [*consolidatura*, L.] a consolidation.

CO'NSONANCE [*consonantia*, L.] conformity, agreeableness or suitableness.

CONSONANCE [in *Musick*] the agreement of 2 sounds, the one *grave* and the other *acute*, composed in such a proportion of each, as shall be agreeable to the ear.

CONSO'NANCE [of *Words*] is when 2 words sound much alike at the end, chiming or rhiming.

CO'NSONANT [*consonans*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [with *Grammarians*] a letter which produces no sound alone, or without some other, either vowel or consonant.

CONSONANT, signifies an agreeable interval in musick, *Ital.*

CO'NSONANTNESS [of *consonance*, F. *consonantia*, L.] conformity, agreeableness to or with.

CO'NSONOUS [*consonus*, L.] of the same tune or sound, agreeing in sound; also agreeable, very like.

To **CONSO'PIATE** [*consopire*, L.] to cast into a deep sleep.

To **CONSO'RT** [of *confort*, F. or of *con* and *sortiri*, L.] to keep company, or have society with.

CO'NSORT [*consors*, L.] a companion, fellow or associate; a partaker of the same condition; also the wife of a sovereign prince.

CONSORT [of *Musick*] a piece that consists of 3 or more parts.

CO'NSOUND, the herb comfrey.

CONSO'RTION, a fellowship, association, society, &c. L.

CONSP'E'CTABLE [*conspicabilis*, L.] easy to be seen.

CO'NSPICABLE [*conspicabilis*, L.] evident, that may easily be seen.

CONSPICUOUS [*conspicuus*, clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

CONSPICU'ITY { [*conspicuitas*, L.] plainness or

CONSPICUOUSNESS } or easiness to be seen.

CONSPI'RACY [*conspiratio*, L.] a combination, a secret consultation, a plot, an agreement of parties to do any thing good or bad.

CONSPIRACY [Com. Law] is universally taken in the worst sense, and signifies an agreement of persons binding themselves by covenant, oath or otherwise, that every one of them shall assist the other maliciously, to indict or cause some person to be indicted of felony, &c.

CONSPITRA'IONE, a writ that lies against conspirators.

CONSPI'RATOR { a plotter, one who has conspired

CONSPI'RER } for some ill design, or that has had a hand in a plot.

To **CONSPI'RE** [*conspirare*, L.] to suit or agree together; also to complot or bandy together.

CONSPI'RING Powers [in *Mechanicks*] are all such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

CONSPURCA'TION, a defiling or polluting, L.

CO'NSTABLE [*constable*, F. *Versfegan* supposes it to be derived of *cynning*, Sax. a king, and *stable*, q. d. king of the stable, or master of the horse, or as others of *coning* and *stable*, q. d. the prop of the king] a title which anciently did belong to the lords of certain manours; after that high-constables of hundreds were appointed, and under those constables of every parish.

Lord High CONSTABLE of England, an officer who anciently was of so great power, that it was thought too great for any subject; his jurisdiction was the same with that of the earl marshal, and took place of him as chief judge in the *Marshal's* court.

CO'NSTABLE of the Tower, an officer who has the government of that fortress.

CO'NSTANCE { [*constantia*, L. *constance*, F.] firmness,

CONSTANCY } resolution, perseverance, steadfastness.

CO'NSTABLESHIP [of *constable*, F. or *constabulus*, L. and *ship* Eng. office] the office, &c. of a constable.

CO'NSTANT [*constans*, L.] steady, resolute, continuing in one's purpose; durable or lasting; certain or sure.

CO'NSTAT [in *Law*] a certificate taken out of the *Exchequer* court, of what is there upon record, relating to any matter in question; also an exemplification or copy of the inrollement of letters patents, L.

CONSTE'LLATED [of *Constellatio*, L.] formed into a constellation.

CONSTELLA'TION [*Astronomy*] a company of stars, imagined to represent the form of some animal, &c. and called by its name.

CONSTE'RNATED [*conternatus*, L.] put into sudden fear.

CONSTERNA'TION, a great fear or astonishment, by reason of some sudden affliction or publick calamity.

To **CO'NSTIPATE** [*constipatum*, L.] to thicken or make more compact; also to cram or ram close.

To CO'NSTIPATE [with *Physicians*] to bind or make coſſive.

CONSTIPA'TION, a crowding or thruſting cloſe together, CONSTIPATION [with *Philophers*] is when the parts of a natural body are more cloſely united than they were before.

CONSTITUENCE [of *conſtituens*, L.] that of which a thing is compoſed.

CONSTITUENT [*conſtituens*, L.] which conſtitutes or makes up.

To CO'NSTITUTE [*conſtitutum*, L. *conſtituer*, Fr.] which conſtitutes or makes up one whole; alſo to appoint.

CONSTITUTION, the temper of the body or a natural diſpoſition, the temperament of the body, or that diſpoſition of the whole ariſing from the quality and proportion of its parts.

CONSTITUTION, an ordinance or decree, alſo the form of government uſed in any place, the laws of a kingdom.

Apoſtolic Co'NSTITUTIONS, are a collection of regulations attributed to the apoſtles, and ſuppoſed to have been collected by St. Clement, whoſe name they bear.

CONSTITUTIVE [*conſtitutivus*, L.] that which is fit or proper to conſtitute.

CONSTITUTIVENESS, conſtitutive quality.

To CONSTRAIN [*conſtringere*, L. whence *contraindre*, F.] to oblige by force, to keep in or reſtrain.

CONSTRAININGNESS, compelling nature or quality.

CONSTRAINT [*contrainte*, F.] compulſion, force, violence.

CONSTRIC'TION, a binding faſt, or tying hard, drawing the parts of a thing cloſer together, L.

CONSTRIC'TION [with *Philophers*] is the crowding the parts of any body cloſer together, in order to condensation.

CONSTRIC'TOR *alarum naſi*, &c. [*Anat.*] muſcles ariſing from the 4th bone of the upper-jaw, and which are inſerted to the roots of the *alarum naſi*, and ſuperior parts of the upper-lip; ſerving to draw the upper-lip and *ala* downwards, L.

CONSTRIC'TOR *labiorum*, &c. [*in Anat.*] a muſcle encompassing the lips with round or orbicular fibres, which when it acts draws them up as a purſe.

To CONSTRUCT [*conſtruum*, L.] to build, to frame; alſo to contrive.

CONSTRU'CTION of Equations, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures; where-by the truth of the rule, canon or equation may be demonstrated geometrically.

CONSTRU'CTION [*in Geometry*] is the drawing ſuch lines of a figure, as are neceſſary beforehand, in order to render the demonſtration more plain and undeniable.

CONSTRUCTION [with *Gram.*] the regular and due joining of words together, in a ſentence or diſcourſe; alſo interpretation, ſenſe or meaning.

CONSTRU'CTIVENESS, the eſtate of a thing, as to its capacity of producing a conſtruction.

CONSTRU'CTIVE, that tends to conſtruction that may be framed or made.

To CO'NSTRUE ? [*conſtruere*, L.] to expound, to interpret.

To CO'NSTER } To CO'NSTUPRATE [*conſuprave*, L.] to deſlower a woman.

CONSTUPRA'TION, a debauching of women, or deſlowering of maids.

CONSU'ALIA [among the *Romans*] certain feaſts and games appointed by *Romulus*, when he ſtole the *Sabine* virgins in honour of *Conſus*, the god of counſels.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL [*conſubſtantialis*, L.] of the ſame ſubſtance; alſo coeſſential, denoting ſomething of the ſame ſubſtance with another.

CONSUBSTA'NTIALITY ? [*conſubſtantialitas*, L.] a CONSUBSTA'NTIALNESS } being of the ſame ſubſtance.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE [of *con* and *ſubſtantia*, L.] to make of the ſame ſubſtance.

CONSUBSTA'NTIATION [*i. e.* the mixture or union of two ſubſtances] the doctrine of the *Lutherans*, with regard to the manner of the change made in the bread and wine in the eucharift, who maintain that after conſecration, the body and blood of our Saviour are ſubſtancially preſent, together with the ſubſtance of the bread and wine.

CONSU'ETUDE [*conſuetudo*, L.] cuſtom or uſage.

CONSU'ETUDO [Old Records] a cuſtomary ſervice, as a day's work, to be done by the tenant for the lord of the manor.

CONSUETUDINIBUS & ſervitiis, a writ of right, that lies againſt a tenant, who with-holds from his lord the rent or ſervice due to him.

CO'NSUL [among the *Old Romans*] a chief or ſovereign magistrate, annually choſen by the people, of which there were 2 in number, they commanded the armies of the commonwealth, and were ſupreme judges of the differences between the citizens: This title is now given to the chief governors of ſome cities; but eſpecially to the chief managers of trade or reſidents for merchants in foreign parts.

CO'NSULAR [*conſularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a conſul.

To CONSU'LT [*conſultum*, ſup. L. *conſulter*, F.] to adviſe with or take advice, to deliberate upon or debate a matter; alſo to take care of or provide for.

A CO'NSULT [*conſultus*, L.] the ſame as conſultation; but is commonly taken with us in an ill ſenſe, for ſecret cabals of plotters againſt the ſtate.

A CONSULTA'TION, a conſulting or deliberating about matters; eſpecially of phyſicians for the benefit of their patients.

To CONSULT an Author, is to ſee what his opinion is of the matter.

CONSULTA'TION [*in Law*] a writ, by virtue of which a cauſe removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court or chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned back again.

CONSULTER [*qui conſulte*, F. *conſultor*, L.] one who asks counſel.

To CONSUME [*conſumere*, L.] to deſtroy, waſte or devour; to ſpend or ſquander away; alſo to waſte or pine away; to wear out; to decay or diminiſh.

To CONSUMMATE [*conſummation*, L.] to make perfect, accompliſh or finiſh, to compleat or make an end of.

CONSUMMATE [*conſummatus*, L.] compleat, perfect, abſolute, accompliſhed.

CONSUMMATION, a fulfilling, finiſhing, perfecting, compleating; alſo an end.

CONSUMMA'TUM [*in Pharmacy*, the juice of a hen cut in ſmall pieces, drawn out by diſtillation in *Baino Maria*; ſtrong broth.

CONSUMPTION, a conſuming or waſting, eſpecially of provisions, commodities, &c.

CONSUMPTION [with *Physicians*] the waſting or decay of the body, by reaſon of defect or nouſhment, and particularly of the muſcular fleſh; frequently attended with a fever, and diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral kinds, according to its various cauſes and parts it effects.

CONSU'MPTIVE, that either is actually in or inclined to a conſumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS } [of *conſumptio*, L.] waſting

CONSU'MTIVENESS } condition or quality.

CONURRE'CTION, a riſing up of many together for the ſake of reverence.

CONSU'TILE [*conſutilis*, L.] that is ſowed together.

CONSU'TURE [*conſutura*, L.] a ſowing together.

To CONTABULATE [*contabulatum*, L.] to floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, a flooring, a faſtening of boards and planks together, L.

CONTACT [*contactus*, L.] touching or touch, the relative ſtate of 2 things that touch each other.

CONTACT [with *Mathematicians*] is when one line, plane or body is made to touch another, the parts which do thus touch, are called the points of contact.

CONTA'CTION [*contactus*, L.] a touching.

CONTA'GION, the ſame with an infection, the ſpreading or catching of a diſeaſe; as when it is communicated or transferred from one body to another, by certain effluvia's or ſteams emitted or ſent forth from the body of the diſeaſed perſon.

CONTAGIO'SE ? [*contagioſus*, L.] full of contagion, in-

CONTA'GIOUS } feſtious, apt to infect.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS [of *contagione*, F. *contagioſus*, L.] infectiousneſs.

To CONTAIN [*continere*, L.] to hold, to keep in, to comprehend; to refrain or keep back, to bridle or keep within bounds; to curb or rule.

CONTA'MINATED [*contaminatus*, L.] deſiled, polluted.

CONTAMINA'TION, deſilement, pollution; and moſt properly that of the marriage-bed.

CONTE'MERATED [*contemeratus*, L.] violated.

To CONTE'MN [*contemnere*, L.] to deſpiſe, ſcorn or ſlight; to ſet at nought, to make no account of.

To CONTE'MPLATE [*contemplatum*, L.] to behold or view, to take a full view of; alſo to conſider ſeriously, to muſe or meditate upon.

CONTEMPLATION, an act of the mind, whereby it applies it self to consider, reflect on, &c. any thing.

CONTEMPLATION [in *Metaphysics*] is defined to be the preserving of an idea or conception which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.

CONTE'MPLATIVE [contemplativus, L.] given to contemplation.

CONTEMPLATIVES, friers of the order of St. Mary Magdalen, who wore black upper garments over white ones.

CONTE'MPORARY } contemporaneus } that lives at one
CONTE'MPORARY } contemporarius } and the same
time ; that is of the same age or standing with another.

CONTE'MPLABLE [contemplabilis, L.] that may be meditated on ; openly to be seen.

CONTE'MPORARINESS [of contemporarius, L.] the being at the same time.

CONTE'MPLATIVENESS [of contemplativus, L.] addictedness to contemplation.

CONTE'MPORAL [contemporalis, L.] of the sametime.

CONTEMPORANEOUS [contemporaneus, L.] living both at the same time, or in the same age.

CONTE'MPT [contemptus, L.] scorn, disdain, despite.

CONTE'MPTIBLE [contemptibilis, L.] that deserves to be contemned, scorned or slighted, mean, base, vile.

CONTE'MPTIBILITY [contemptibilitas, L.] contemptibleness.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS } [of contemptibilis, L.] de-

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS } servingness to be despised,
meanness, vileness.

CONTE'MPTUOUS [contemptuosus, L.] scornful, &c.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS } [of contemptuosus, L.] scorn-

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS } fulness.

TO CONTE'ND [contendere, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute.

CONTE'NEMENT [Old Law Term] a freehold land that lies to a man's dwelling-house, that is in his own occupation.

CONTE'NSION, great effort, united endeavour, L.

CONTE'NT [contentus, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [contentatio, L.] contentedness, satisfaction of mind.

CONTENT [contentum, L.] the compass or extent of a thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the area or solidity of any surface or body, measured or estimated in a square or solid inches, feet or yards.

CONTENT [in *Traffick*] the wares contained in any vessel, cask, bale, &c.

CONTENTA'TION } [contentatio, L.] contentedness,

CONTENTMENT } satisfaction or easiness of mind.

CONTE'NTED [contentus, L.] satisfied.

CONTE'NTEDNESS [contentement, F. contentatio, L.] satisfaction of mind.

CONTE'NTFUL, full of content ; also appeasing.

CONTE'NTION, strife, debate, dispute, quarrel, &c. F. of L.

CONTE'NTIOUS [contentiosus, L.] quarrelsome, litigious.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS [of contentieux, F. contentiosus, L.] contentious humour.

CONTE'NTLESS, discontented, unsatisfied.

CONTE'NTS [contenta, L.] the matters contained in a book, chapter, letter, cask, vessel, chest, &c.

CONTE'RMINAL [conterminalis, L.] near to the bounds.

CONTE'RRANEOUS [conterraneus, L.] of the same country.

CONTE'RMINOUS [conterminus, L.] bordering near or upon.

TO CONTE'ST [contestari, L.] to contend, quarrel for or wrangle.

CO'NTEST [conteste, F.] controversy, dispute.

CONTE'STABLE, that may be controverted or contended for, disputable, F.

CONTE'STABLENESS, liableness to be contested.

CONTE'STED [contesté, F. contestatus, L.] disputed.

CONTESTA'TION, contesting, contention, strife, F. of L.

CO'NTEXT [contextus, L.] a portion of holy writ, which proceeds or follows the sentence a minister takes for the ground of his sermon.

CONTE'XTURE [contextura, L.] the joining together or framing of a discourse, or any other thing.

CONTIGNA'TION [with *Architects*] the laying rafters together, flooring, L.

CONTIGUITY } [contiguitas, L.] the touch of 2

CONTIGUOUSNESS } distant bodies ; nearness or

closefness, as when the surface of one body touches another.

CONTIGUOUS [contiguus, L.] touching or that is next, very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGUOUS Angles ; see angles.

CO'NTINENCE } [continentia, L.] the abstaining from

CO'NTINENCY } unlawful pleasures ; also chastity,
temperance, F.

CONTINENT [continens, L.] abstaining from unlawful pleasures, &c.

CO'NTINENTNESS [continence, F. continentia, L.] continency.

CONTINENT [with *Geographers*] is a great extent of land, which comprehends several regions and kingdoms not separated by the sea.

CONTINENT Cause [of a *Distemper*] is that cause on which the disease depends so immediately, that it continues just as long as that remains : thus when a stone sticks in the ureters, it is the continent cause of the stoppage of urine.

CONTINENT Fever, is one which forms its course, or goes on to a crisis, without either intermission or abatement.

CONTINGENCE } a casualty, accident or uncertain

CONTINGENCY } event that comes by chance.

CONTINGENT [contingens, L.] that may or may not happen.

CONTINGENTNESS [contingence, F. contingentia, L.] contingency.

CONTINGENT [with *Mathematicians*] a tangent.

CONTINGENT Line [in *Dialling*] is a line supposed to arise from the intersection of the plane of the dial, with the place of the equinoctial, so that the hour lines of the dial, and the hour circles do mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT Use [in *Law*] such an use as by the limitation may or may not happen to vest or put into possession of the lands or tenements.

CONTINGENTS [contingentia, L.] casualties, things that happen by chance.

CONTINGENTS [with *Math.*] the same as tangents.

CONTINGENT, the quota money, &c. that falls to any person upon a division.

Future CONTINGENT [with *Logicians*] a conditional proposition that may or may not happen according as circumstances fall.

CONTINUAL [continuus, L. continuel, F.] that is without intermission.

CONTINUAL Claim [in *Common Law*] a claim made to land or any other thing from time to time, within every year and day ; when it cannot be attained by the party that has a right to it without apparent danger, as of being beaten or killed.

CONTINUALNESS [of continuel, F. continuus, L.] the being continual.

CONTINUAL Fever, is a fever which sometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits ; that is to say, the patient is sometimes better, but never absolutely free from the distemper.

CONTINUANCE [continuatio, L.] lastingness, length or duration of time.

CONTINUANCE [in the *Civil Law*] a prorogation, i. e. a putting off the trial.

CONTINUANCE [Common Law] is the same as prorogation in the civil, as continuance till the next assizes.

CONTINUANCE of a Writ or Action, is from one term to another, in a case where the sheriff has not returned or executed a former writ, issued out in the said action.

CONTINUA'ND [in *Law*] a term used when the plaintiff would recover damages for several trespasses in one and the same action, for damages may be recovered for divers trespasses in one action of trespass, by laying the first with a *continuando* to the whole time.

CONTINUATIVE, causing continuance.

CONTINUA'TION, the lasting of any thing without intermission, F. of L.

CONTINUA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to continue or hold on a sound or note in an equal strength or manner ; or to continue a movement in an equal degree of time all the way, *Ital.*

CONTINUA'TOR, one who continues or carries on an affair.

TO CONTINUE [continuate, L. continuer, F.] to pursue or carry on ; to prolong, to preserve or hold on ; to abide or last.

CONTINUED Bass [in *Musick*] the same as *thorough Bass*, so called because it goes quite through the composition.

CONTINUED *Thorough Bass* [in *Musick*] is that which continues

continues to play constantly, both during the recitatives and to sustain the chorus.

CONTINUED *proportion* [*Arithmetick*] is that where the consequent of the first *Ratio* is the same with the antecedent of the second, as 3, 6, 4, 8.

CONTINUED *Body*, a body whose parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED *Quantity* [*continuum*, L.] that whose parts are so joined inseparably or united together, that it cannot be distinguished where one begins and the other ends.

CONTINU'ITAS, the connection of solid bodies, L.

CONTINU'ITY [*continuitas*, L.] the connexion or joining together of the several parts of a thing.

CONTINUITY [with *Surgeons*] is when the parts of a body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINU'ITY [*Mathematical*] is merely imaginary and fictitious, in that it supposes real or physical parts where there are none.

CONTINUITY *Physical*, is strictly that state of 2 or more parts or particles, whereby they appear to adhere or constitute one uninterrupted quantity or *continuum*.

CONTINUO [in *Musick Books*] signifies thorough, as *Basso continuo*, the continual or thorough bass.

CONTINUOUS *Body*, a body whose parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUUM. See *continued quantity*.

CONTORE, a counting-table or scriptore.

CONTO'RSION, a wrenching, wresting or pulling away, L.

CONTO'RSION [with *Surgeons*] is when a bone is somewhat disjointed though not intirely, a sprain, or the wresting a member of the body out of its natural situation.

CONTO'RTED [*contortus*, L.] wreathed.

CONTO'RTIOUSNESS, wreathedness.

CONTOUR, circumference or compass, F.

CONTOUR [in *Painting*, &c.] the outline or that which terminates and defines a figure, it makes what we call the draught or design.



CONTOURNE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a beast standing or running with his face to the sinister side of the escutcheon; being always supposed to look to the right; if not otherwise express'd, as in the escutcheon annexed.

CONTOURNIATED [with *Antiquaries*] a term used of a sort of medallions struck with a kind of hollowness all round, leaving a circle on each side; the figures having scarce any relieve, if compared with true medallions.

CONTRA *Antiscion* [with *Astrologers*] is the degree and minute in the ecliptick opposite to the *Antiscion*.

CO'NTRABAND *Goods* { such as are prohibited by

CO'NTRABANDED *Goods* { act of parliament or else by proclamation to be brought into or conveyed out of this into other nations.

To CONTRA'CT [*contractum*, L. sup. *contracter*, F.] to make a contract, to covenant, to article; to abridge or shorten, to draw together; to get or contract an ill habit or disease.

A CO'NTRACT [*contractus*, L.] a covenant, bargain or agreement, a mutual consent of two or more parties who promise or oblige themselves voluntarily to do something, pay a sum of money or the like; a deed, instrument or articles in writing.

Good CONTRACT [in *Law*] a covenant or agreement with a lawful cause or consideration, as when a sum of money is given for the lease of a manour, &c. or where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*.

Bad or nude CONTRACT [in *Law*] where a man promises to pay 10 shillings and afterwards refuses to do it, no action will be against him to recover it, because the promise was no contract, but a bare promise; but if any thing, tho' but the value of two pence, had been given for the ten shillings, it had been a good contract.

CONTRACTA'TION *House*, a place where contracts or agreements are made for the promotion of trade.

CONTRACTEDNESS, a being shortened, shortness.

CONTRACTIBLE [in *Anatomy*] a term applied to such muscles and parts of the body, as are or may be contracted.

CONTRACTIBLENESS [of *contracter*, F. *contractum*, L.] capableness of being contracted.

CONTRACTILE *Force*, is such a body as when extended has a property of drawing it self up again to the same dimension, that it was in before the extension.

CONTRACT'ION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up, L.

CONTRACTION [with *Logicians*] a method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced, as the argument of poems, or the contents of chapters.

CONTRACTION [in *Phys.*] is the diminishing the extent or dimensions of a body; or a bringing of its parts closer to each other; upon which it becomes heavier, harder, &c.

CONTRACTION [in *Grammar*] the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one.

CONTRACTION [*Anatomy*] the shrinking up of a fibre or an assemblage of fibres, when extended.

CONTRACTURE [*contractura*, L. in *Architecture*] is the making of pillars small about the top.

CONTRACTURE [with *Surgeons*] a contraction of the back hand, &c. made by degrees.

To CONTRADI'CT [*contradicere*, L.] to oppose the assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADI'CTION, a contrariety of words and sentiments, a gainsaying, a species of direct opposition, wherein one thing is directly opposed to another, F. of L.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, full of contradictions, apt to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS { [of *contradictio*, L.] apt-

CONTRADI'CTORINESS { ness, &c. to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTOR [in *Law*] one who has a right to contradict or gainsay.

CONTRADI'CTORY, which contradicts itself or implies a contradiction.

CONTRADI'CTORY *Propositions* [in *Logick*] are such as consist of an universal and a particular, of which one affirms and the other denies, so that if one of them be affirmative the other shall be negative, if one be universal the other shall be particular.

CONTRADI'CTORY *Opposition* [with *Logicians*] is the contrariety of two propositions both in quantity and quality.

CONTRADI'CTION [of *contra* and *distinctio*, L.] a distinguishing on the other side, or in opposition to.

To CONTRADI'CTING [of *contra* and *distingere*, L.] to distinguish on the other side, &c.

CONTRAFAC'TIO, a counteifitting, L.

CONTRAFISSURE [with *Surgeons*] a fracture in the skull, when the part struck remains whole, and the opposite part is cleft.

CONTRA *formam collationis*, a writ lying where a man has given perpetual alms to any religious house, hospital, &c. and the governour has alienated lands contrary to the intent of the donor, L.

CONTRA *formam feoffamenti*, a writ lying for the heir of a tenant infeoffed of certain lands or tenements, by charter of feoffment of a lord, to make certain services and suits to his court, and is afterwards distrained for more than is in the said charter, L.

CONTRA *Harmonical Proportion* [in *Musick*] that relation of three terms, wherein the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third, as the third is to the first.

CO'NTRAI'NDICA'TIONS [with *Phys.*] divers symptoms or signs in a disease, the consideration of which dissuades them from using such a particular remedy, when other symptoms induce them to it.

CO'NTRAMANDA'TIO *placiti*, a term which seems to signify a respiting or allowing the defendant further time to answer; an imparlance or countermanding what was ordered before, L.

CONTRAMU'RE [in *Fortification*] a little out-wall built before another partition-wall, or about the main wall of a city, &c. to strengthen it, so that it may not receive any damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRANI'TENCY [of *contra* and *nitens*, L.] a resisting against opposition.

CONTRAPOSITION, a putting against, L.

CONTRAPOSITION [with *Logicians*] an altering of the whole subject into the whole predicate; and *e contra*, retaining both the same quantity and the same quality; but altering the terms from *Finite* to *Infinite*; as *every man is an animal*; therefore every thing that is an animal is not a man.

CONTRA'RIENTS, barons who took part with *Thomas earl of Lancaster* against *King Edward II.*

CONTRARI'ETY [*contrarietas*, L.] opposition, disagreement.

CONTRA'RIES [with *Logicians*] is when one thing is opposed to another, as *light* to *darkness*, *fight* to *blindness*.

CONTRA'RINESS [*contrarietate*, F. *contrarietas*, L.] contrariety.

CONTRA'RY [*contrarius*, L.] opposite things are said to be contrary, the natures or qualities of which are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

CONTRARY *legg'd Hyperbola*, one whose legs are convex towards contrary parts, and run contrary ways.

CONTRA'ST

CONTRA'ST [*contrasté*, F.] a difference, an opposition; *L.*
CONTRAST [*in Painting, &c.*] signifies an opposition or difference of position, attitude, &c. of two or more figures to make a variety in the design, as when in a group of three figures one appears before, another behind, the other sideways.

To **CONTRA'ST** [*with Architects*] is the avoiding the repetition of the same thing in order to please by variety.

Well **CONTRA'STED Figures** [*in Painting and Scripture*] are such as are lively and express the motion proper to the design of the whole piece or of any particular *groupe*.

CONTRAT Wheel [*in Clockwork, &c.*] that which is next to the crown wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to those of other wheels.

CONTRA Tenor [*in Musick*] is the counter tenor, *Ital.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION [*in Fortification*] or line of contravallation is a trench guarded with a parapet, usually cut round about a place by the besiegers to secure themselves on that side and to stop the sallies of the garrison.

To **CONTRA'VE'NE** [*contravenire*, *L.*] to act contrary to an agreement, to infringe or break an agreement or law.

CONTRA'VE'NTION, a contravening, infringement, &c. a failure in a man of performing or discharging his word, obligation, duty or the laws and customs of the place; sometimes it is used to signify the non-execution of an ordinance or edict, and supposed to be only the effect of negligence or ignorance.

CONTRAYE'RVA, a plant in the *West Indies* much used with others in counterpoisons, and which distillers with use in strong waters.



CON'TRECHANGED [*in Heraldry*] or as it is most commonly written counterchanged, is used when any field or charge is divided or parted by any line or lines of partition consisting all interchangeably of the same tinctures, as in the escutcheon annexed.

CON'TRE-BANDE' [*in Heraldry*] is in *French*, what we call *Bendy* of six *per Bend* sinister counter-changed.

CON'TRE-BARRE' [*in Heraldry*] is with the *French* the same as our *Bendy* sinister *per Bend* counter-changed.

CON'TRE-CHE'VRONNE' [*in Heraldry*] signifies a shield parted by some line of partition, *F.*



CON'TRE-COMPONE' [*in Heraldry*] or *Counter-compone*, is when the figure is compounded in two panes, as in the escutcheon annexed.

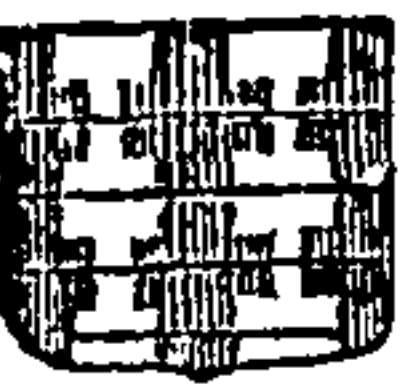


CON'TRE-ERMINE [*in Heraldry*] signifies contrary to ermine, being a black field with white spots, as ermine is a white field with black spots; and some writers call this *ermine*; see escutcheon.

CON'TRE-ESCARTELE' [*in Heraldry*] signifies counter-quartered, and denotes the escutcheon after being quartered to have each quarter again divided into two, so that there may be said (tho' improperly) to be eight quarters, or divisions, *F.*

CON'TRE-FACE' [*in Heraldry*] signifies what we call *Barry per Pale* counter-changed, *F.*

CON'TRE-PALLE' [*in Heraldry*] is when an escutcheon is divided into 12 pales, parted *per Fesse*, the two colours being counter-changed so, that the upper are of one colour or metal, and the lower of another, *F.*



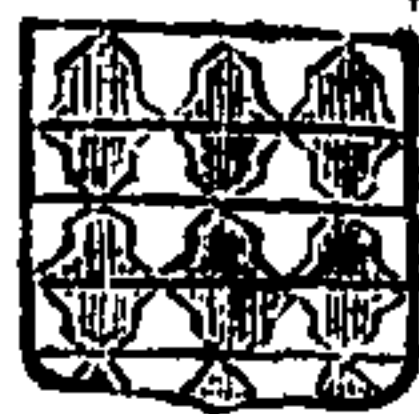
CO'N'TRE-POTENCE' [*in Heraldry*] or potent counter. Potent is counted a furr as well as *vare* and *ermine*; but composed of such pieces as represent the tops of crutches called in *French* potences, and in *old English* potents, and some have called it *Vary Cuppe* and *Vary Tasse*, as in the escutcheon.



CO'N'TRE-POINTE' [*in Heraldry*] is when two chevrons in one escutcheon meet in the points, the one rising as usual from the base, and the other inverted setting from the chief, so that they are counter or opposite one to the other in the points, as in the figure. They may also be counterpointed the other way, *i. e.* when they are founded upon the sides of the shield, and the points meet that way, which we call counter-pointed in *Fesse*, and the *French* *contrepointé en fasce*.

CON'TREQUE'UE d'hironde [*in Fortification*] *i. e.* the counter swallow-tail, is an outwork in the form of a single tenail, being wider next the place or at the gorge than at the head or towards the country; and in this it is contrary to the *swallow-tail* or *queue d'hironde*, this last being widest at the head, *F.*

CON'TREVAI'RE [*in Heraldry*] is represented as in the escutcheon annexed.



CON'TRECTA'TION, a touching or handling,

CON'TRI'BUTARY, that pays contribution, *L.*

To **CON'TRI'BUTE** [*contribuere*, *L.*] to give something with others; to conduce, to avail, to help.

CON'TRIBU'TION, a joint giving of money or supply towards any business of importance.

Military CONTRIBU'TION, an imposition or tax paid by frontier countries to save themselves from being plundered by the enemy.

CON'TRIBUTIO'NE facienda, a writ lying where several persons are bound to one thing; yet the whole burden is put upon one: this writ is to oblige all to bear an equal share of the charge.

CON'TRI'BUTOR [*contribuant*, *F.*] one that gives or does towards the doing of something, *L.*

CON'TRI'BUTORY [*qui contribuit*, *F.* *contributorius*, *L.*] belonging to contribution.

CON'TRISTA'TION, a making sad, *L.*

CON'TRI'TE [*contritus*, *L.*] properly worn; bruised.

CON'TRITE [*in Theology*] sorrowful, very penitent for sins and transgressions against the law of God.

CON'TRITION { a true and sincere sorrow for sin,

CON'TRITENESS { proceeding from love to God more than fear of punishment, *F.* of *L.*

CON'TRIVANCE { device, ingenuity in contri-

CON'TRIVEMENT { ving, *F.*

To **CON'TRIV'E** [*controuer*, *F.*] to invent, to devise or imagine, to plot.

To **CON'TRO'L** [*controller*, *F.*] to examine an account, to overlook, to disprove, to censure, to find fault with.

CON'TROLL, check, censure, contradiction; also a register or book wherein a roll is kept of other registers.

CON'TRO'LLER [*controleur*, *F.*] an officer who keeps a roll of the accounts of other interior officers; also an overseer, a reformer of manners.

CON'TROLLER [*of the King's House*] an officer at court who has power to allow or disallow the charges of pursuivants, messengers, purveyors, &c. as also the controlling of all defaults and miscarriages of the interior officers.

CON'TROLLER [*of the Hamper*] an officer in *Chancery*, who in term time attends daily on the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, takes all things sealed from the clerk of the Hamper in leathern bags, enters down the number and effect of the things so received in a book with the duties belonging to the king, &c.

CON'TRO'LLER [*of the Mint*] an officer whose business is to see that the money be paid to the just assize, to overlook and controll the officers in case of any defaults.

CON'TROLLERS [*of the Navy*] an officer, whose business is to attend and controll all payments of wages, to know the market rates of all stores pertaining to shipping, to examine and audit all treasurers, victuallers and storekeepers accounts.

CON'TRO'LLER [*of the Pell*] an officer in the *Exchequer*, who keeps a controllment of the pell of receipts and goings out.

CON'TROLLER [*of the Pipe*] an officer of the *Exchequer*, who writes summons to the sheriff to gather the farms and debts of the pipe, and also keeps a controllment of the same.

CON'TROLLER General, an officer belonging to the artillery.

CON'TRO'LLERSHIP, the office of a controller.

CON'TRO'LMENT [*of controller*, *F.*] controlling.

CON'TRO'VE'R, a forger of false news, *F.*

CON'TROVE'RSIAL, of or pertaining to controversy.

CON'TROVE'RSIALNESS, controverted nature or circumstances.

CON'TROVE'RSIOUS [*controversiosus*, *L.*] full of controversy.

CO'N'TROVERSY [*controversia*, *L.*] debate, dispute, variance.

CON'TUMA'CIOUS [*contumax*, *L.*] stubborn, self-willed, obstinate, rebellious.

CON'TUMA'CIOUSNESS [*contumace*, *F.* *contumacia*, *L.*] stubbornness.

CO'N'TUMACY [*contumacia*, *L.*] stubbornness, obstinacy, rebellion, particularly in refusing to appear in a court of justice when summoned.

CON'TUME'LIOUS [*contumeliosus*, *L.*] [reproachful, affrontive, abusive.

CON-

CONTUMELIOUSNESS [of *contumeliosus*, L.] reproachfulness.

CONTUMELY [contumelia, L.] abuse, affront, reproach, scurrilous language.

CONTU'SED [of *contusus*, L.] bruised.

CONTU'SION, a beating or bruising; also a blunting, L.

CONTU'SION [of the *Skull*] is when the skull-bone is so hurt, that tho' no fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the whole on the inside.

CONTU'SION [with *Chymists*] a pulverizing or reducing into powder by pounding in a mortar.

CONTU'SION [with *Surgeons*] a bruise which divides the continuity of parts in bones or flesh, or a bruise either by a fall or blow, so that tho' the skin appears whole, yet the flesh is broken.

CONVALESCENCE } [of *convalescere*, L.] a recovery

CONVALESCENCY } of health; also that space of time from the departure of a disease, to the recovery of strength which was lost by it.

CONVALESCENT [convalescens, L.] recovering, amending.

CONVE'NABLE [Law Term] agreeable, convenient,

To CONVE'NE [convenire, L.] to meet or come together, to assemble; also to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [convenientia, L.] advantage, ease;

CONVE'NIENCY } fitness, agreeableness, suitability.

CONVENIENCY [in *Architecture*] is the disposing the several parts of a building so, that they may not obstruct one another.

CONVE'NIENT [conveniens, L.] fit, seasonable, suitable.

CONVE'NIENTNESS [convenientia, L.] convenience.

A CO'NVENT, a monastery, or religious house, F.

CO'NVENTICLE [conventiculum, L.] a little private assembly for religious exercises, a name first given to the meetings of *John Wicliff* more than 300 years ago, but since to the meetings of the *Nonconformists*.

CONVE'NTIO, an agreement or covenant, L.

CONVENTION, an assembly of a kingdom, &c. also a treaty, contract or agreement between two or more parties.

CONVE'NTIONAL [conventionalis, L.] pertaining to an assembly or convention; also done by agreement or according to several articles.

CONVENTIONE, a writ that lies for any covenant in writing unperformed.

CONVENTIONER, a member of a convention.

CONVE'NTUAL [of *convent*, F.] pertaining to a convent, as a conventual church.

CONVE'NTUALS, friers or nuns who live in a convent.

CONVE'RGENT } [convergens, L.] bowing or bending

CONVE'RGING } together.

CONVE'RGENT Lines [in *Geometry*] are such as continually approximate, or whose distances become less and less.

CONVE'RGING Rays } [in *Opt.*] are those rays that issue from divers points of an object and incline towards one another, till at last they meet and cross, and then become diverging rays, as the rays AM BM are converging rays, which converge to the point M, and then diverge and run off from each other in the lines MC MD.

CONVE'RGING Hyperbola [Mathemat.] is one whose concave legs bend in towards one another, and run both the same way.

CONVE'RGING Series [with *Mathem.*] a method of approximation still nearer and nearer towards the true root of any number or equation, even tho' it be impossible to find any such true roots in numbers.

CONVE'RSANT [conversans, L.] keeping company with; also well versed or skilled in.

CONVE'RSABLE, sociable, easy, free of access or in conversation.

CONVE'RSABLENESS [of *converser*, F. *conversari*, L.] easiness of being conversed with, sociableness.

CONVE'RSATION, discourse among persons, intercourse, behaviour, society, F. of L.

CO'NVERSE, familiar discourse; correspondence, &c.

CONVERSE [in *Geometry*] a proposition is said to be the converse of another, when after drawing a conclusion from something first supposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed.

CONVERSE Direction [in *Astrology*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the place of *Promissors*, by the motion of the highest sphere, called *Primum mobile*, contrary to the succession of the signs.

To CONVE'RS [conversari, L.] to discourse or talk familiarly with; to keep company and be familiar with.

CONVERSION, a turning, alteration or change; especially of manners from bad to good.

CONVERSION [with *Divines*] is such a turning to God or change as is wrought in every true penitent.

CONVERSION [in *Milit. Affairs*] is when soldiers are ordered to present their arms to the enemy, who attack them in flank, whereas they are supposed to be before in the front.

CONVERSION of Propositions [in *Logic*] is the changing the subject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*, still retaining the quality of the proposition.

CONVERSION of Equations [with *Algebraists*] a particular manner of changing an equation, which is commonly done with the quantity sought or any member or degree if it is a fraction; the manner of doing it is by multiplying the whole number by the denominator of the fractional part, and then omitting the denominators, the equation is continued in the numerators only; as suppose

$$a - b = \frac{aa + cc}{d} + b + b, \text{ then multiply all by } d \text{ and it}$$

will stand thus $da - db = aa + cc + db + db.$

CONVERSION of Ratio's [with *Arithmeticians*] is the comparing the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and consequent in two equal ratio's or proportions. As if there be the same ratio of 3 to 4 as of 9 to 12, it is concluded, there is the same ratio of 3 to 2, as of 9 to 6.

CONVERSION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, the same as *Apostrophe* or the changing the subject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*; but always retaining the same quantity of propositions, as *every living creature is an animal, every animal is a living creature.*

CONVE'RSIVE, sociable, &c.

CONVE'RSLY [in *Mathematics*] transitively; as when two right lines are supposed to be parallel and another crosses them, it may be demonstrated that the alternate angles are equal; and so it is equally true conversely, that if the alternate angles are equal, the lines which are crossed, must be parallel.

To CONVE'RT [convertere, L.] to turn or change; also to employ money, &c. to one's own profit or use.

To CONVERT [with *Divines*] is to bring a person to the profession of the true religion.

A CO'NVERT [un converti, F.] a person who is turned to the true religion.

CONVE'RTIBLE [convertibilis, L.] changeable, that may be turned.

CONVE'RTIBLENESS } [of *convertible*, F. *convertibilis*,
CONVE'RTIBILITY } L.] possibility, &c. of being changed or turned.

CO'NVEX [convexus, L.] bending down on every side, like the heavens or the outside of a globe, or any other round body; or the external round part of any body opposite to the hollow.

CONVEX Glasses, are such as are opposite to *Concave*, thicker in the middle than at the edges; or properly speaking, when their surface rises up regularly above the plane of the base, and *e contra*. Those glasses are said to be concave, when the surface sinks down regularly, or with a regular crookedness below it; so that the same glass or other thing is oftentimes convex on the outside and concave within.

CONVEX Lens, is either convex on both sides and call'd *convexo convex*, or it is plain on one side and convex on the other, and is called *Plano convex*.

CONVE'XITY [convexitas, L.] the exterior surface of a convex; i. e. a gibbous and globular thing, in opposition to concavity or the inner surface, which is hollow or depressed.

CONVE'XNESS [convexité, F. *convexitas*, L.] convexity.

To CONVEY' [convoyer, F.] to carry or send into another place; also to make over an estate, &c. to another.

CONVEY'ANCE, carrying.

CONVEY'ANCE [in *Law*] an instrument or deed, by which lands or tenements are convey'd or made over from one to another.

CONVEY'ANCER, a maker of, or a person who is skilled in making such writings.

To CONVICT [convictum, L.] to prove a person guilty.

A CO'NVICT [convictus, L.] a person legally proved guilty of an offence.

Recusant CONVICT, one who has been legally presented, indicted and convicted for refusing or not coming to church, to hear the common prayer, according to several statutes, a term generally apply'd to papists in *England*.

CONVICTION, full proof, F. of L.

CONVICTION [in *Theology*] the first step or degree of repentance, whereby a penitent is convinced or made apprehensive of the evil nature of sin and of his own guilt.

CONVICTION [in *Law*] the proving of a person guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury; or when an outlaw'd person appears and confesses.

CONVICTIVE, tending to convince.

To CONVINCE [convincere, L.] to make a person sensible of the truth of a matter by reasons and arguments, to persuade thoroughly.

CONVINCINGNESS } [of convincere, L.] convincing
CONVICTIVENESS } or condemning quality.

To CONVITIATE [conviciari, L.] to taunt or rail at, to reproach or abuse.

CONVIVAL [convivalis, L.] of or belonging to feasts or banquets.

To CONVOCAE [convocare, L.] to call together.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, most commonly an assembling of the clergy to consult about the affairs of the church; also the persons so assembled are called a convocation.

CONVOCA'TION House, the place where the clergy meet for the purpose aforesaid.

Lower House of CONVOCA'TION, the place where the body of the inferior clergy sit.

Upper House of CONVOCA'TION, the place where the archbishops, bishops, &c. sit severally by themselves.

To CONVOKE [convocare, L. convocare, F.] to call together.

To CONVO'LV [convolvere, L.] to roll round about, to roll round together.

CONVOLU'TION, a wrapping, rolling or winding about.

CONVOLUTION [with *Botanists*] a winding or turning motion, that is peculiar to the stems or trunks of some plants, as the *claspers of vines, bindweed, &c.*

To CONVOY [convoyer, F. probably of *convehere*, L.] to guard, to conduct safely.

A Co'NVOY, a guide or conductor, F.

A CONVOY, a ship or ships of war, which go along with merchants ships to defend them from enemies.

CONVOY [in *Military Affairs*] men, &c. ammunition, &c. convey'd into a town.

CONU'NDRUM, a quibble, humorous expression, phrase or sentence.

Co'NUS [κνυς, Gr.] the fruit of the cypress-tree, a pine-apple, &c. L.

Co'NUS [with *Geometricians*] a solid figure broad and round at bottom with a sharp top like a sugar-loaf, L.

CONU'SANCE, cognifance, knowledge.

CONU'SANT [French Law Term] knowing, understanding or being privy to, &c.

CONVULSED [convulsus, L.] drawn or pulled together.

CONVULSION, a pulling or drawing together; also a distortion, L.

CONVULSION [with *Physicians*] an involuntary contraction or motion, whereby the nerves, muscles and members are contracted and drawn together against or without the will; as in the cramp.

CONVULSIVE [convulsivus, L.] pertaining to convulsions; a term applied by physicians to those motions, which naturally should depend on the will; but which become involuntary by some external cause.

CONVULSIVE Motions [with *Physicians*] are sudden and swift convulsions and shakings, that cease and return again by turns.

To COO, to make a noise like turtles or pigeons.

To COOK [of *coquere*, L.] to dress meat.

COOK [coquus, L. cog, C. Brit. coc, Sax. kock, Dan.] a person who dresses meat.

COO'KERY, a cook's art or trade, the art of dressing food.

COOK Room [in a Ship] is where the cook and his mate dresseth the victuals and delivers it out.

COOL [cole, Sax.] cooling, cold.

COO'LER, a brewer's vessel.

COO'LNES [cealoney, Sax.] cool quality.

COOMB } [probably of *cumulus*, L. an heap] a mea-
COOMB } sure of corn containing 4 bushels.

A COOP [coxa, Sax.] a place where fowls are kept and fattened.

To COOP up [of coxa, Sax.] to put up in a pen.

COOPERATIVE [of *cooperari*, L.] working together with.

To COO'PERATE [cooperatum, L.] to work together, to act with another in the producing some effect.

COOPERA'TION, a working together with, F. of L.

COOPERA'TOR, a fellow-worker, L.

COOPE'RTIO arborum [Old Law] the head or branches of a tree cut down, L.

COOPERTU'RA [Old Law] a thicket or covert of wood.

COOPTA'TION, an election or choosing by suffrage.

COO'RDINATE [of *con* and *ordinatus* of *ordo*, L.] of equal order, degree or rank.

COORDINA'TION [in *Physicks*] in respect of causes, is an order of causes, wherein several of the same kind, order and tendency concur to the production of the same effect.

COO'RDINATELY [of *con* and *ordinatus*, L.] in equal order.

COO'RDINATENESS, equality of order, rank or degree.

COOT [koot, Du.] a moor-hen, a water-fowl.

COP [cop, Sax.] the top of any thing; also a tuft on a bird's head.

Co'PAL, a sort of hard resin or gum of a whitish or yellowish colour brought from *America*.

COPE'RCENERS [in *Common Law*] parceners or partners are such as have equal portions in the inheritance of their ancestors.

COPA'RCENY, an equal division or share of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER [of *con* and *particeps*, L.] one who is joined in partnership with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP [of *con* and *particeps*, L.] a being partners together.

COP } at the beginning of a word signifies a top

COPE } of an hill, as *Copeland*.

Co'PAYVÆ Balsamum, a balsam, which distils like turpentine from a certain tree in *Brasil*.

COPE [cæppe, Sax.] a sort of priest's vestment with a clasp before, and hanging down from the shoulders to the heels.

To COPE, to jut out as a wall does.

To COPE [in *Falconry*] to pare the beak or talons of an hawk.

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an hill.

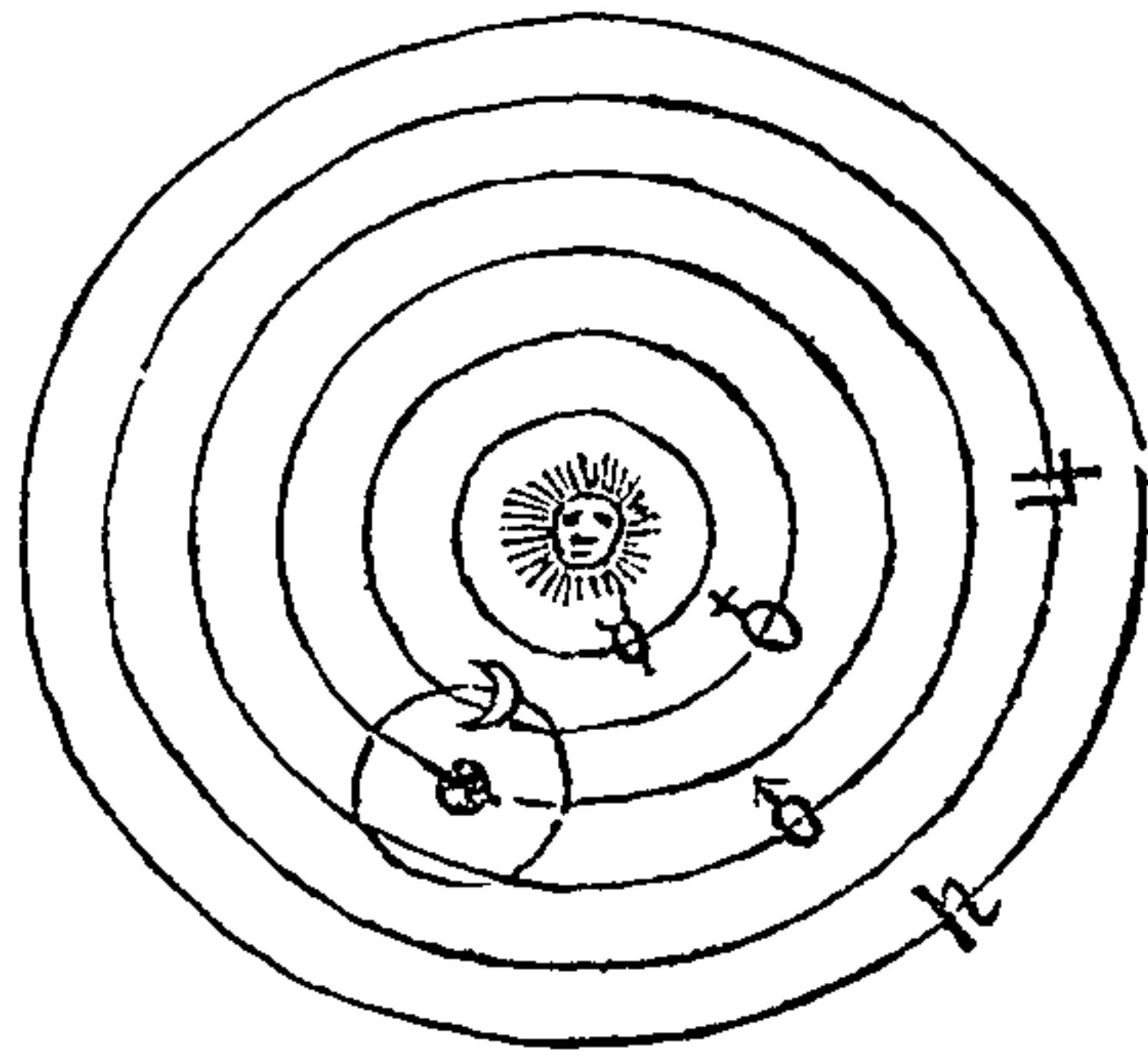
COPE [cop, Sax.] a tribute paid to the king out of the lead mines in *Wicksworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To COPE with one, to strive with, to make head against.

To COPE together [of *copulare*, L. to match with.]

The COPEs of Heaven, the arch or concavity of heaven.

COPE'RNICAN System [so called of *Nicholas Copernicus* the inventor or rather reviver of it] is a system of the world, wherein the sun is supposed at rest, and the planets with the earth to describe ellipses round him. The heavens and stars are here supposed at rest; and that diurnal motion they seem to us to have from east to west is reputed to be the earth's motion from west to east. It is described thus,



The sun being found to be a body more than 300 times bigger than our earth, it seemed preposterous that so mighty a body of fire, should whirl round so large a circle as his sphere, according to the *Ptolemaick* system, in so short a time as 24 hours (when according to its computed distance, he must move 7570 miles in a minute.) It was therefore more reasonable to believe that the earth was seated in the sphere, that *Ptolemy* had placed the sun in, and that the sun was placed in the center; for by that means, if the earth but turn round upon its own axis in 24 hours, every side of it is turned to the sun, and consequently a day and a night is afforded to all its inhabitants, without the necessity of the sun's or earth's making so vast a journey as the circle of its sphere requires. He therefore placed the sun in the centre, with no other motion than turning round upon its own axis, which it performs in 27 days and a half. He also supposes the sun to be surrounded with a vast space of *Æther* of many millions of miles

miles extent, which is called its *vortex*, which *Æther* is carried round with the sun; and because the planets float in it, they also are carried in a continual circuit from *west* to *east* round the sun in certain periodical times, according to their nearness or distance from the sun. The earth is one of these planets, and has another attending her, *viz.* the moon; for that planet belongs to us only, being in a continual circuit round this earth, and with it carried on in the annual circuit that the earth makes round the sun. The use of it being to reflect the sun-beams to us at such times as he is gone from us. The other planets have the like concomitants. *Jupiter* has four, and *Saturn* five, as is supposed for the same reason; and because those planets are so much farther distant from the sun than we are, they have, of consequence, occasion for more moons than we have. It is certain, by ocular demonstration, that there are four little planets called *Satellites*, which are in continual circuit round about *Jupiter*, that are so regular in their motions, that the eclipses of them are calculated, and thereby a great help found out to the correcting of the maps. See the above scheme.

COPEs Mate, a partner in merchandizing, a companion, *Daniel*.

COPE Sale and Pins [with *Husbandmen*] are irons that fasten the chains with other oxen to the end of the cope of a waggon.

CO'PHOSIS *κώφωσις*, Gr.] deafness in the ears, *L.*

COPIA, plenty, abundance, *L.*

CO'PIA libelli deliberanda, a writ that lies in case where a man cannot get the copy of a libel out of the hands of an ecclesiastical judge.

CO'PING [in *Architecture*] the top of a building or the brow of a wall made sloping.

CO'PING Irons [with *Falconers*] instruments used for coping or paring the beak of an hawk, his pounces or talons, when grown.

CO'PIOUS [*copiosus*, *L.*] plentiful, abounding.

COPIO'SITY [*copiositas*, *L.*] plenty.

CO'PIOUSNESS [of *copieux*, *F.* *copiosus*, *L.*] plentifulness.

CO'PIST, a transcriber.

CO'PLAND, a piece of ground into which the rest of the lands in a furlong do shoot, *S. O. R.*

CO'PPA, a cock of corn, hay or grass, divided into portions fit to be tithed.

CO'PPED, sharp at the top.

CO'PPEL } [with *Silversmiths*] a pot in which they

CU'PPEL } melt and refine their metal; also a sort of crucible for purifying gold or silver.

CO'PPER [*cuprum*, *L.* *kopper*, *Du.*] a red metal, the specific gravity of copper comes next to that of silver; being to that of gold as 8 to 19, to that of water as 8 to 1, and to that of silver as 8 to 10. It is the most elastick and sonorous of all metals.

COPPER [in *Chymical Writings*] ♂ is express'd by this character.

Burnt COPPER [in *Chymical Writings*] ♀ is expressed by these characters.

Rose COPPER, copper that has been melted several times, and purified from its grossest parts.

CO'PPERAS, a mineral well known.

COPPICE } [probably of *couper*, *F.* to cut] a small

COPSE } wood, consisting of underwoods which may be cut at 12 or 15 years growth.

COPROCRITICA [of *κόπρος* dung and *secretus* of *secreto*, *L.*] medicines which purge away the excrement of the guts.

COPROPHORIA [*κοπροφορία*, *Gr.*] purgation or purging.

COPROSTACY [*κοπροστασία*, *Gr.*] costiveness or binding in the belly.

CO'PTIC Language, the ancient language of the *Egyptians*, mixed with much *Greek*, and in the *Greek* characters.

CO'PULA, a coupling or joining together, *L.*

CO'PULA [with *Logicians*] is the verb which joins together any two terms in an affirmative or negative proposition; as *an horse* is *an animal*, where *is* is the copula.

To **CO'PULATE** [*copulare*, *L.*] to join together.

COPULA'TION, a coupling together; also carnal coupling between male and female.

CO'PULATIVE [in *Gram.*] that which serves to couple or join, as a *conjunction copulative*.

COPULATIVE Propositions [with *Logicians*] such as include several subjects or several attributes joined together by an affirmative or negative conjunction, *viz.* *and*, *not*, *neither*.

CO'PULATIVENESS, coupling or joining quality.

Co'PY [*copie*, *F.* of *copia*, *L.*] a pattern to write after;

the original or manuscript of a book before it has been printed; also a printed book.

COPY [in *Law*] is the duplicate or transcript of an original writing.

COPY-hold, a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to shew, but the copy of the rolls made out of the Lord's court.

To **COPY out** [*copier*, *F.*] to transcribe or write after an original.

Coq ad Med. consumpt. [in *Physicians Bills*] signifies, boil it till half of it be consumed.

Coq f. A. [in *Physicians Bills*] *i. e.* boil it according to art, *L.*

Coq in f. q. Aq. [in *Physicians Bills*] *i. e.* boil it in a sufficient quantity of water, *L.*

To **COQUE'T** [*coqueter*, *F.*] to be a coquet or general lover.

COQUE'T, an amorous courtier, one who by amorous behaviour and discourse endeavours to gain the love of women.

COQUE'TTE, an amorous, tattling, wanton wench, *F.*

COQUE'TRY [*coquetterie*, *F.*] an affected carriage to gain the love either of men or women; also an artful management in carrying on an amorous intrigue; also effeminity, wantonness.

COR, the heart, *L.* See *Heart*.

COR [with *Botanists*] the inward, soft, spongy pith of a tree or plant, *L.*

COR Caroli [in *Astronomy*] *i. e.* the heart of *Charles*, a star in the northern hemisphere between *Coma Berenices* and *ursa major*, so called in honour of King *Charles II.* *L.*

COR Hydra [in *Astronomy*] a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Hydra*, *F.*

CORA [*κόρη*, *Gr.*] the apple, fight or black of the eye.

CORABRACHIA' LIS } of *κόραξ* and *brachium*, *L.* an

COROBRACHIÆ' US } arm] a muscle arising from the end of the *Processus coracoideus* of the shoulder-blade, and is inserted to the middle part of the *Os humeri*. This muscle moves the arm upwards and turns it somewhat obliquely outwards.

CO'RACLE [on the river *Severn*] a small boat made of split sallow twigs, covered with leather, in which the fisherman sits, rows with one hand swiftly, and manages his fishing-tackle with the other.

CORACOBOTANE [of *κόραξ* a raven, and *βοτάνη*, *Gr.* an herb] the shrub butcher's broom.

CORACOHYOI'DES [with *Anat.* of *κόραξ* and *ἔδω*, *Gr.* form] muscles which take their rise from the process of the shoulder-blade, called *Coracoides*, and go as far as the bone *Hyoides*, the use of them is to move obliquely downwards.

CORACOI'DES [of *κόραξ* and *ἔδω*, *Gr.* so called from its resembling a crow's beak] the shoulder-blade.

CORA'GO, the herb Bugloss, *L.*

CO'RAL [*corallium*, *L.* of *κοράλλιον*, *Gr.*] a shoot from a rock, that receives the form of a plant, it grows under deep hollow rocks in many places in the *Mediterranean* sea and elsewhere, and is, while growing, of several colours, as white, red, black and sky-blue; and some is of two colours, red and black.

CO'RAL-WORT [of *corallium*, *L.*] an herb.

CORALLINE, a sort of moss that sticks to the rocks.

CORALACHA'TES [of *κοράλλιον* and *ἀχάτης*, *Gr.*] a kind of agate-stone, the spots of which are like coral.

CORA'LLIS, a precious stone like sinoper or red lead.

CO'RAM non iudice [in *Common Law*] is when a cause is brought into a court, of which the judges have not any jurisdiction.

CO'RBAN [קרבן, *Heb.*] a gift or offering made on the altar; properly the treasure that was kept for the use of the priests or temple at *Jerusalem*.

CO'RBEILS [in *Fortification*] small baskets [filled with earth, and placed upon the parapets, &c. having port-holes left between to fire upon the enemy under covert.

CORBEI'L [in *Architecture*] a shouldering piece or jutting out in a wall to bear up a post, summer, &c.

CO'RBEL } [in *Architecture*] a short piece of timber

CO'RBIT } placed in a wall with its end sticking out

CO'R BET } 6 or 8 inches in manner of a shouldering-

piece.

CO'R BEL } [in *Architecture*] a niche in the wall of

CO'R BETER } a church or other edifice in which an

image is placed.

CORBEL Stones, smooth, polished stones laid in the front and outside of the corbels or niches.

CO'RCHORUS [in *Botany*] the herb Pimpernel or Chick-weed.

CORB [*corde*, F. of *chorda*, L.] a rope of line.

CORD [with *Farriers*] a strait sinew in the fore-legs of an horse, which comes from the shackle-vein to the gristle of his nose; or a couple of strings that lie about the knee, and run like small cords, through the body to the nostrils, which causes a horse to stumble and sometimes to fall.

CORDS [in *Musick* and *Geometry*] See *Chords*.

CORD of Wood, a parcel of fire-wood, in breadth 4 foot, in length 8 foot, in height 4 foot.

CORDBAGE, all the ropes which belong to the rigging and tackling of a ship; also all sorts of stuff or matter for making ropes.

CORDEAU [in *Fortification*] a line divided into fathoms, feet, &c. for marking of out-works upon the ground.



CO'RDED [in *Heraldry*] as a cross-corded, is a cross wound about with cords, but yet so that the cords do not hide all the cross, as in the figure annexed.

CORDELI'ER, a grey-frier of the order of St. Francis.

A CO'RDIAL [of *cor*, L. the heart] a medicinal drink to comfort the heart.

CORDIAL, good for the heart, hearty, sincere.

CORDIA'LIA [with *Physicians*] medicines which are commonly supposed to strengthen the heart; though they only put the blood into a fine fermentation which corroborates and facilitates the motion of the heart.

CORDIA'LITY } [*cordialité*, F.] heartiness, sincere

CO'RDIALENESS } or hearty friendship or affection.

CO'RDON, the twist of a rope, F.

CORDON [in *Architecture*] a plinth or edge of stone on the outside of a building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] a row of stones made round on the outside, and set between the wall of the fortress which lies aslope and the parapet, which stands upright; which serves for an ornament in defences made of mason's work, and ranging round about the place.

CO'RDONAN Leather [so called of *Cordova* in *Spain*] a sort of leather made of goat-skins.

CORDWAINERS Ward [q. *Cordovaniens*] of *Cordwainers*, i. e. shoemakers, curriers and workers in leather, which dwelt there anciently.

CORE [of *cor*, L. the heart] the inward part of an apple, &c. because it is the midst, like the heart in the body.

CORIA'NDER [*κοριανδρον*, Gr.] an herb something resembling parsley.

CORINTHIAN Brass, gold, silver and copper, casually mixt together at the burning the famous city of *Corinth*; there being a great many statues of these melted down and imbodied together.

CORINTNIAN Order [in *Architecture*] so called because columns were first made of that proportion at *Corinth*. It is the noblest, most delicate and rich of all others. Its capital is adorned with 2 rows of leaves, between which arise little stalks or *caulicoles*, whereof the *volutes* are formed that support the *abacus*, and which are in number 16, the height of the pillars contains 9 of their diameters.

CO'RION } [*κόρις*, Gr.] the herb St. John's-wort or ground-

CORIS } pine.

CORK [*korch*, Du. *Cortex*, L.] the bark of a tree called the cork-tree.

CORK-TREE, is of 2 sorts chiefly, one bearing a narrow less jagged leaf and perpetual, the other broader and falling in winter; one of the first sort is to be seen in the physick garden at *Chelfea*.

CO'RMORANT, a water-fowl resembling a raven; also [in a *figurative* sense] a glutton, that bird being very voracious.

CORN [*cojn*, Sax. *korn*, Dan.] the grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, &c.

CORN Flag, a plant fit for borders in gardens.

CORN Flower, the flower called blue-bottle, &c.

CORNACHI'NE Powder, a purging powder called also the Earl of *Warwick's* powder, and also *pulvis de tribus*.

CO'RNAGE [*Common Law*] so called from *cornu*, a horn, L. a kind of grand serjeanty, the service of which tenure was to blow a horn when any invasion was perceived from a nothern enemy; many northward about the *Pitts* wall held their land by this tenure.

CORN Sallet, an herb.

CORNEA Luna, a tough tasteless mass, almost like horn, made by pouring spirit of salt or strong brine of salt and water on crystals of silver prepared, or by dissolving silver in *aqua fortis* or spirit of nitre.

CORNEA Oculi tunica [with *Anatomists*] the second coat of the eye, otherwise called *Sclerotes* and *Tunica dura*,

which proceeds from a membrane or skin in the brain called *dura meninx*, being transparent forward, in order to send forth the visible *Species*, and containing the aqueous humour, L.

CORNS [of *cornu*, L. a horn, *κρον*, C. Brit.] a distemper in the toes, so called from their hardness or horniness.

To **CORN**, to season with salt lightly.

CO'RNEED [*gēcōpneð*, Sax.] seasoned with salt.

CO'RNEL Berry, the fruit of the cornel-tree

CORNE'LIAN [*cornaline*, F. of *carneolus*, L. of *caro*, L. flesh, q. d. of a flesh colour, or of *cornus* the haw-thorn, whose berries are red] a precious stone, of which rings and seals are made.

CORNEOUS [*corneus*, L.] horny.

CO'RNEOL, the cornelian-stone.

CO'RNER [*cornet*, C. Brit. *corniere*, F.] an angle.

CORNER Teeth [of a *Horse*] are the 4 teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tushes; being 2 above and 2 below on each side the jaw, which put forth when a horse is 4 years and a half old.

CORNER-wise [of *cornel*, Brit.] by way of corners.

CO'RNET [*Cornetto*, Ital. of *cornu*, L. a horn] a kind of musical instrument made of a horn.

CO'RNET [of *Paper*] a piece of paper wound about in the shape of a horn, such as grocers, &c. wrap up small quantities of wares in.

CORNET [of *Coronet*, a linen or laced head-dress for women; also a scarf of black taffety, anciently worn on the collar of their robes by doctors of law or physick.

CORNET [of *Cornette*, F. of *Coronet*, because in ancient times they wore garlands, or a name by which black taffaty silk was called] he that bears the standard or colours of a troop of horse, so called because it was commonly made of that stuff.

CORNEMUSE, a kind of bag-pipe, a musical instrument;

CORNET, an instrument used by farriers in letting horses blood.

CORNETI'NO, a little cornet; also an octave trumpet, Ital.

CO'RNICE } [*corniche*, F.] in joinery, is the highest

CO'RNISH } part of the *Entablature*, or the uppermost ornament of any wainscot.

CO'RNICE [with *Architects*] the crest or flourishing works at the upper end of a pillar, which differs according to the several orders.

CO'RNICE [with *Joiners*] an ornament set round the top of a room, &c.

CORNICE Ring [in *Gunnery*] is that ring of a piece of ordnance that lies next the trunnion ring, or next from the muzzle ring backward.

Architrave CORNICE [in *Architecture*] is that immediately contiguous to the architrave, the frize being retrenched.

Coving CORNICE, one which has a great casemate or hollow in it; commonly lath'd and plaistered upon compass sprockets or brackets.

Cantaliver CORNICE, one that has cantalivers underneath it.

Modilion CO'RNICE, a cornice with modillions under it.

Mutilated CORNICE, is one whose projecture is cut or interrupted, to the right of the larmier, or reduced into a platband with a cimaise.

CORNICULARIS processus [in *Anatomy*] the process or knob of the shoulder-bone, resembling the figure of a crow's-beak, L.

CORNICULATE Plants [in *Botany*] are such as after the decay of each flower produce many distinct and horned seed-pods or *siliqua*, as *columbines*, &c. and hence are called *multisiliquous*.

CORNI'ULATE [*corniculatus*, L.] horned or having horns.

CORNI'FICK [*cornificus*, L.] causing or making horns.

CORNI'GENOUS [*cornigenus*, L.] of that kind that has horns.

CORNI'GEROUS [*corniger*, L.] wearing horns, horned.

CORNICHONS [in *French Heraldry*] are the branches of stags horns, F.

CORNOCE'RASUM, a wild hard cherry, L.

CORNU Ammonii, an extraordinary kind of stone which in vinegar, juice of lemons, &c. has a motion like that of an animal, L.

CORNUCOP'IA [i. e. the plentiful horn] a horn out of which (as the poets feign) proceeded all things that could be wished for in abundance, by a privilege that *Jupiter* granted his nurse, who they supposed to be the goat *Amalthea*.

Some interpret the moral of the fable to be, a little territory

ritory not unlike a bull's-horn, exceeding fruitful, which king *Ammon* gave to his daughter *Amalthea*.

CORNUC'PIA [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented by the figure of a large horn, or a woman holding it, out of the wide end of which issue out flowers, fruits, &c.

CO'RNA *Cervi*, hart's-horn [with *Chymists*] the mouth of an alembick or still.

CORNUA *uteri* [with *Anatomists*] 2 side parts of the matrix in some brutes, as cows, harts, sheep, goats.

To CORNU'TE one, to cuckold him.

CORNU'TE [with *Chymists*] a still or luted mattrafs, having a crooked neck covered with earth or loam an inch thick, to which is joined a receiver, set in water, to draw spirits or oils out of woods, minerals, and other things which require a strong heat.

CORNU'TUM *Argumentum* [in *Logick*] a sophistical or subtil argument, as it were horned.

CO'RODIES, allowances from some monasteries to bishops.

CORO'DIO *habendo*, a writ for exacting a corrody out of an abbey or religious house.

CO'RODY [Common Law] a sum of money or an allowance of meat and drink and clothing in ancient times due to the king from an abbey or monastery, of which he was the founder, towards the maintenance of any one of his servants on whom he thought fit to bestow it.

CO'ROLLARY [with *Mathematicians*] is an useful consequence drawn from something that has been advanced before; as *viz.* that a triangle that has 3 sides equal, has also 2 angles equal; and this consequence should be inferred, that a triangle, all whose 3 sides are equal, has also its 3 angles equal.

CO'RON [כֶּרֶן, Heb.] a Jewish liquid measure, containing about 75 gallons.

CORO'NA, a crown; a circle appearing about the sun or moon called *Halo*, L.

CORONA, or the flat crown [in *Architecture*] a member in a Dorick gate, made by so extraordinary an enlargement of the drip or larmier, that it has 6 times more breadth than the projecture.

CORO'NA *Borealis* [with *Astronomers*] a northern constellation consisting of about 20 stars, L.

CORO'NA *Meridionalis* [with *Astronomers*] a southern constellation of 13 stars.

CORONA [on Globes] this is said to be *Ariadne's* crown, which *Bacchus* placed among the stars, when the gods celebrated his marriage in the island *Dia*. For the new bride was crowned with this first, having been presented by the *Hours* and *Venus*. It was the work of *Vulcan*, made of most fine gold, and jewels of *India*; and had so great a lustre, that by the help of it *Theseus* is said to have been delivered out of the labyrinth: this crown has 9 stars in the circuit, of which 3 are bright, placed at the serpent's head near the bears.

CORONA'RE *Filios* [the ancient villains were forbidden *Coronare filios*, i. e. to let their sons receive the first preparatory tonsure, or to begin to be ordained priests;] because that afterwards they were freemen, and could not any longer be claimed by their lords, as servants in villenage.

CORO'NAL, belonging to a crown.

CORONAL *Suture* [in *Anatomy*] a cleft in the head made like a comb, and joins as if the teeth of 2 combs were compact close into one another, and reaches from one bone of the temples to another.

CORONA'LE [with *Anatomists*] the coronal bone or forehead-bone, L.

CORONA'RIA *Vasa* [with *Anatomists*] those veins and arteries which surrounded the heart to nourish it; or the two branches which the great artery spreads over the outside of the heart, for its supply, and with blood and nourishment before it pierces the *pericardium*.

CO'RONARY [coronarius, L.] by way of, or instead of a crown.

CORONA'TION, the crowning of a king, L.

CORONATO'RE *eligendo*, a writ directed to the sheriff, to call together the freeholders of the country to choose a new coroner, and to certify him into *Chancery*, &c.

CORO'NE [Anat.] an acute process of the lower jaw in the form of a beak.

CO'RONER [of *corona*, L. a crown, so called because he makes inquisition into the casual and unnatural death of persons in the king's name] an officer who, assisted by a jury of 12 men, inquires into all untimely deaths, in behalf of the crown.

CORONEO'LA, the musk rose, or canker rose that flows in *Autumn*.

CO'RONER [of the *Verge*] an officer who has jurisdiction within the verge or compass of the king's-court.

CO'RONET [coronetta, Ital.] a little chaplet.

CORONET of a horse. See *Cornet*.

CORO'NIS [in *Architecture*] the cornice or top ornament of a pillar or other member of a building.

CORONO'PUS [κωγωνίπυς, Gr.] the herb buck's-horn, dog's-tooth, or swine-creffes.

CO'RPORA *Cavernosa Penis* [with *Anatomists*] are two capsulæ or little long bags in the yard, defended on all parts of the outside with a thick skin. They arise with two distinct originals from the lower side of the *Os pubis* or share-bone, and are joined one to the other by a *septum intermedium*, which, the nearer it approaches to the glands, grows the lesser, L.

CORPORA *Glandulosa* [with *Anatomists*] are two glands or kernels, which lie under the feminal bladders, near to the common passage of the semen and urine. Their use is to lubricate and make them slippery, and afford a kind of vehicle to the feminal matter.

CO'RPORA *Olivaria* [Anat.] 2 prominences, one on each side the *corpora pyramidalia*, L.

CORPORA *Pyramidalia* [Anat.] 2 prominences in the *cerebellum* about an inch in length, L.

CORPORA *Striata* [Anat.] protuberances upon the *crura medullæ oblongatæ*.

CO'RPORAL [corporalis, L.] of or pertaining to the body, bodily.

A CO'RPORAL, an inferior officer of a company of foot-soldiers; who has the charge of one of the divisions of a company, places and relieves sentinels, &c.

CO'RPORAL of a ship, an officer whose business it is to look to all the small shot and arms, to keep them clean with due proportions of match, &c. and to exercise the musketeers on ship-board.

A CO'RPORAL Oath, a solemn oath before a magistrate, is so termed because the person is obliged to lay his hand upon the bible.

CORPORA'LE [in the church of *Rome*] a communion-cloth, a square piece of linen, on which the chalice and host are placed by the priest, who officiates at mass.

CORPORA'LITY

CO'RPORALNESS } [corporalitas, L.] bodiliness, bodily substance.

CO'RPORATENESS }

CORPO'REALNESS }

CO'RPORATE, united into one body, as a body corporate, i. e. the community of the inhabitants of a town, a company of tradesmen, &c.

CORPORA'TION [Common Law] a company of men united and joined together into one fellowship, of which one is the head, and the rest are the body, having a charter from the king, empowering them to have a common seal, and to be able by their common consent to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charter.

CORPORATION *Spiritual, and of dead Persons in Law*, was a corporation established by the king and pope, consisting of an abbot and convent.

CORPORATION *Spiritual, and of able persons in law*, is where it consists of a dean and chapter, a master of a college or hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal, by the King*, is where there is a mayor and commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal*, by the common law is the parliament, which consists of the king the head, with the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons the body.

CO'RPORATURE [corporatura, L.] the form and bulk and constitution of the body.

CORPO'REAL } [corporeus, L. corporel, F.] that is of

CORPO'REOUS } or belonging to a bodily substance.

CORPORE'ITY [with *Schoolmen*] the quality of that which is corporeal, the nature of a body; or being of such or such a substance.

CORPORIFICA'TION, a making into a body.

CORPORIFICATION [with *Chymists*] the operation of recovering spirits into the same body, or at least nearly the same with that they had before their spiritualization.

CORPS [corpus, L.] a dead body or carcase, F.

CORPS [with *Architects*] a term signifying any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration.

CORPS *de Battail* [Military term] the main body of an army drawn up for battle, F.

CORPS *de garde* [Military term] soldiers entrusted with the guard of a post under the command of one or more officers.

CORPS *Politic*, are bishops, deans, parsons of churches and such-like, who have succession in one person only.

CO'RPULENCY { [*corpulentia*, L.] bigness, bulki-

CO'RPULENTNESS { ness or grossness of body.

CO'RPULENT [*corpulentus*, L.] big-bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS [q.d. *corruptus*, because it is subject to corruption] the bulk or material part of animals, vegetables, &c.

CORPUS cum causa, a writ issuing out of the Chancery to remove both the body and the record, relating to the cause of any man lying in execution upon a judgment for debt, into the King's Bench, and there to lie till he has satisfied the debt.

CORPUS callosum [in *Anatomy*] the upper part or covering of a space made by the joining together of the left and right side of the inward substance of the brain.

CORPUS Christi [i. e. the body of Christ] a college in Oxford so named, built by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.

CORPUS Christi day, a festival appointed in honour of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

CORPU'SCLES [with *Natural Philosophers*] those minute parts or particles, or physical atoms of a body, by which it is not meant the elementary parts, nor those principles, which chymists call *hypostatica*; but such particles, whether of a simple or compounded nature, the parts of which will not be dissolved, disjoined or dissipated by ordinary degrees of heat.

CORPU'SCULAR Philosophy, a method of philosophizing, that claims the greatest antiquity, which attempts to explain things, and give an account of the *Phænomena* and appearances of nature by the figure, situation, motion, rest, &c. of the corpuscles or very small particles of matter, according to the principles of the philosophers, *Leucippus*, *Epicurus*, *Democritus*, &c.

CORPU'SCULAR, belonging to corpuscles or atoms.

CORPUSCULARIAN, one who holds the corpuscular principles.

CORPUSCULARITY [of *corpusculum*, L.] corpuscular quality.

CORR [𐤒], *Heb.* a measure containing 2 quarts.

To CORRA'DE [*corrare*, L.] to scrape or rake together.

CORRAGO, the herb corage or bugloss, L.

To CORRE'CT [*correctum*, sup. L.] to amend or mend the faults, to reclaim or reform, to reprove or check, to chastise or punish; to temper or allay.

CORRE'CT [*correctus*, L.] without faults.

CORRE'CTIO [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the orator unsays what he has already said, and says something more fit in the stead of it. The same as *Epanorthosis*.

CORRE'CTION, correcting, amending, amendment, punishment, reproof.

CORRE'CTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the adding salt or some other thing to a medicine to quicken it, or to mend it, or make it better, that some of the ingredients may not be injurious.

CORRE'CTIVE, which serves to correct, allay or temper.

CORRE'CTNESS [of *correctus*, L.] the being correct.

CORRE'CTOR [of a *Printing-house*] a person of learning, who reads over the proofs from the compositor, and marks the errors in order to their being corrected before the sheet be wrought off at the press.

CORRECTOR, one who corrects or amends, L.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an officer of the staple, who recorded the bargains of the merchants made there.

CORRECTORIUM [in the *Medicinal Art*] any thing that serves to correct or improve medicines.

CORRE'LATIVES [*correlativa*, L.] that have a mutual relation one to another, thus *father* and *son*, *husband* and *wife*, are by *Logicians* said to be correlatives.

CORRE'LATIVENESS [of *correlativa*, L.] the having a mutual relation one to another.

CORRE'PTIO [in *Gram.*] a figure, the same as *Syllepsis*, L.

CORRE'PTION, a snatching away, also a correction in words, a rebuking or checking; reproof, punishment.

To CORRESPOND [of *con* and *respondere*, L.] to answer or agree, to make suitable returns to one's friendship and good offices.

CORRESPONDENCE { [*correspondence*, F.] a holding

CORRESPONDENCY { a mutual intelligence, commerce and familiarity with; also an answering, fitting, agreeing, or the proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*correspondant*, F.] agreeable, suitable; also one who holds a correspondence with another, either personal or at a distance by letters; as in trade, when 2 persons have intercourse by letters, they are said to be correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTNESS, suitable quality.

CORRIDO'R [in *Fortification*] a sort of gallery, or the covert way lying round about the whole compass of the fortification of a place between the outside of the moat and palisadoes.

CO'RRIGIBLE [*corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended, F.

CORRI'VAL [*corrivalis*, L.] a rival, a competitor either in love or business, or one who courts the same mistress, or makes suit for the same business.

CORRIVA'LITY, rivalry.

CORROBORA'NTIA [with *Physicians*] medicines which strengthen and comfort the parts, L.

To CORROBORATE [*corroboratum*, L.] to strengthen a feeble or weak part; to confirm or make good an evidence or argument.

CORROBORA'TION, a strengthening or confirming, a giving a new force, L.

CORROBORATIVE, strengthening, &c.

To CORRO'DE [*corrudere*, L.] to gnaw or fret.

CORRODE'NTIA, medicines that eat away or consume proud flesh, L.

CORRO'SIBLE, that may be corroded, L.

CORROSIBILITY { [in *Chymistry*] the faculty or

CORROSIBLENESS { liableness of being corroded.

CORRO'SION, gnawing, fretting, L.

CORROSION [in *Med.*] an eating away by any salt humour or corrosive medicine.

CORROSION [with *Chymists*] a dissolution of mixt bodies by *corrosive menstrua*.

CORRO'SIVE [*corrosivus*, L.] which has a gnawing or fretting quality.

CORRO'SIVENESS, a quality that some liquors, called *menstrua*, have of dissolving bodies.

CORRU'DA, the herb wild sperage, L.

CORRU'GANT [*corrugans*, L.] wrinkling.

CORRUGANT Muscles [with *Anatomists*] those which help to knit the brows when one frowns.

CO'RRUGATED [*corrugatus*, L.] wrinkled,

CORRUGA'TION, a contracting, wrinkling or drawing into wrinkles, L.

CORRUGA'TOR *supercilii* [with *Anatomy*] a muscle which serves to wrinkle or draw up the eye-brow.

To CORRU'PT [*corruptum*, Sup. L.] to mar or spoil, to destroy or waste; to debauch or defile; to infect or taint; to pervert or bribe; also to become corrupt, to putrefy.

CORRU'PT [*corruptus*, L.] naught, rotten, tainted, vicious; also bribed.

CORRUPTIB'ILITY [*corruptibilité*, F.] aptness to be corrupted, or the state of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIB'ILITY { [in *Metaphysics*] a liableness to

CORRU'PTIBLENESS { be corrupted, a power not to be.

CORRUPTIBILITY *from within*, is when a thing contains within itself, the principles of its own destruction.

CORRUPTIBILITY *from without*, is when a thing is liable to be destroyed by some external principle.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS [*corruptibilité*, F. *corruptibilitas*, L.] corruptibility.

CORRU'PTIBLE [*corruptibilis*, L.] subject or liable to corruption, or that may be corrupted.

CORRUPTI'COLÆ, a sect of hereticks, who hold that the body of *Jesus Christ* was corruptible.

CORRUPTION, a corrupting, marring, &c. of morals or manners; also the sophisticating a book, F. of L.

CORRUPTION [with *Surgeons*] is the corruption or rotten matter of a sore.

CORRUPTION [in *Philosophy*] is the destruction of the form or proper mode of existence of any natural body, or at least the cessation of it for a time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in *Law*] is an infection that happens to the blood, issue and estate of a man attainted of treason or felony, whereby he forfeits all to the king or other lord of the fee, and both he and his children are rendered ignoble; and besides, his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor of whom he might have claimed by him.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRU'PTNESS, badness, naughtiness.

CORSAIR [*corsaire*, F.] a robber by sea, a privateer, especially in the *Mediterranean* sea.

A CO'RSELET, armour for a pike-man, to cover either his whole body, or the trunk of it.

CORSE-PRESENT [*Old Rec.*] a mortuary, an offering of the best beast, which did belong to a person deceased, anciently made to the parish priest.

CO'RAINED, ordeal bread, a piece of bread consecrated by a priest and eaten by our *Saxon* ancestors, when they would clear themselves of a crime they were charged with, wishing if they were guilty it might be their poison or last morsel.

CORSOI'DES [κορσοίδης, Gr.] a certain stone in colour the whiteness of an old man's hair.

CO'RTES, the states or the assembly of the states in *Malvid*.

CO'RTEX, the bark or rind of a tree, *L*.

CORTEX Peruvianus, the bark of *Pern*, the Jesuits-bark, *L*.

CORTEX Winterianus, a kind of cinnamon first brought from the *Indies* by one captain *Winter*.

CO'RTICAL part of the brain [with *Anatomists*] the external barkly substance of the brain full of turnings and windings on the outside, it is covered with a thin skin of an ash and grizzly colour. The use of it is thought to be to breed the animal spirits, and many *Anatomists* do there place the seat of memory and sleep.

CO'RTICATED [corticatus, *L*] having the bark pulled off.

CORTICO'SE [corticofus, *L*.] full or thick of bark.

CO'RTICOUSNESS [of corticofus, *L*.] fulness of, or likeness to bark.

CORTULA'RIUM } [Old *Land Records*] a court or yard

CORTA'RIUM } adjoining to a country farm.

CO'RVETS [in *Horseman'ship*] are leaps of an indifferent height, made by a horse in raising first his two fore-legs in the air, and making the two hinder feet follow with an equal cadency, so that his haunches go down together, after the fore-feet have touched the earth in continual and regular reprises.

CO'RUS [כור, Heb.] an *Hebrew* measure of 30 bushels.

CORU'SCANT [coruscans, *L*.] glittering, shining or lightening.

CORUSCATIONS [coruscationes, of coruscare, *L*. to lighten, &c.] flashes that may be caused by an exhalation spread under one cloud only, which by motion, running downwards, is set on fire, and flasheth much after the same manner as a torch newly put out, and yet smouldering, which is by some violence and sudden motion again enkindled.

The **CORYBA'NTES** [of κορυβαντες, Gr. to wag the head in dancing, or q. κορυβαντες of κορυβω, Gr. to hide, of the founding the tympana to drown the noise of *Jupiter's* crying being heard by his father *Saturn*] the priests of *Cybele* were *Phrygians*, and being most of them eunuchs, were therefore called *Semiviri*: *Phryges* their chief priest was called *Archi-gallus*, who was likewise an eunuch.

They performed their solemnities with a furious noise of drums, trumpets, beating on brass, and musical instruments.

They were called *Jupiter's* life-guard; because they brought him up. For *Titan* the eldest son of *Caelus*, having resigned the kingdom of the world to *Saturn* his younger brother, to hold the scepter for life, upon condition that he should never suffer any male children to live, that the empire should after his decease return to *Titan's* posterity, *Saturn* was used to devour all his male children as soon as they were born; but his wife *Cybele* being brought to bed of twins, *Jupiter* and *Juno*, she caused little *Jupiter* to be conveyed away and put into the hands of the *Corybantes* to be brought up, and let *Saturn* her husband know of none but *Juno*. The *Corybantes*, to prevent the discovery of *Jupiter* by his crying, invented a new sport, which was to leap and beat the ground in a certain measure called *dactyle*. And holding in their hands little brass bucklers, and in their dancing, when they met one another, they struck on them in a certain order; the noise of which drowned the crying of *Jupiter*, so that it could not be heard by *Saturn*. Poetical.

To **CORYBA'NTIATE** [corybantiatum, *L*.] to sleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with visions that one cannot sleep.

CO'RYLUS, the hazel-tree, *L*.

CORY'MBIA, climbing ivy, *L*.

CORY'MBIATED [corymbiatus, *L*.] fet about with berries.

CORY'MBIFER, a, um [with *Botanick Writers*] corymbiferous, is applied to such discoid plants, whose seeds are not downed, as the *sun-flower*, *Chrysanthemus*, *Corn-marygold*, &c. *L*.

CORYMBI'FEROUS [corymbifer, *L*.] that beareth berries like ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [Botany] such as have a compound of discous flowers, but the seeds have no down sticking to them, as chamomile, daisy, &c.

CORY'MBUS [κορυμβος, Gr.] properly signifies the top of any thing.

CORYMBUS [with *Botanists*] is the extremity of a stalk or branch, divided into several pedicles, in such manner as to form a spherical figure, as in the garden *Angelica*; or it is used to signify a compounded discous flower, the seeds of which are not pappous, or do not fly away in down, as *Corn*, *Marigold*, *Daisies*, &c.

CORY'MBUS [in ancient *Botanick Writers*] was used for clusters of ivy-berries.

CORYMBUS [with some *Botanick Writers*] is a name given to the top of the stalk of a plant, when it is so subdivided that it makes a round spherical figure, as the tops of onions, leeks, &c.

CORY'MBUS [by others] is used for *umbrella*, which is the name for the top of such plants whose branches and flowers spread round in the form of an *umbrella* worn by women.

CORYPHÆ'US [κορυφαῖος, Gr.] the chief leader of the company or chorus in the ancient tragedy.

CORYPHÆ' [κορυφή, Gr.] the very top of the head where the hair turns.

CORY'ZA [κόρυζα, Gr.] a defluxion of a sharp humour into the mouth, nostrils and lungs from the brain, a pose, a rheum or running at the nose.

COSKINOMA'NCY [κοσκινομαντεία, Gr. of κοσκινον a

COSKINOMA'NCY { sieve and μαντεία divination] divination by a sieve, to find out persons unknown, and also to discover the secrets of those who were known. The manner of performing it was as follows. The sieve being suspended, the diviner rehearsed a *formula* of words, and taking it between two fingers only, repeated the name of the parties suspected, and when at the mention of any name the sieve turns, trembles or shakes, that person is suspected as guilty of the evil, concerning which the enquiry is made. The sieve was also sometimes suspended by a thread, or fixed to the points of a pair of shears, having room left to turn, and then the names of persons suspected were rehearsed. After this manner it is still practised in some parts of *England*.

CO-SECANT [in *Mathematicks*] is the secant of an ark which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

To **CO'SEN**, to defraud, to cheat.

CO'ENAGE [in *Law*] a writ for the right heir against an intruder.

COSENAGE, cheating, defrauding.

COSHE'RING [in the *Feudal Law*] a prerogative which some lords of manours anciently had to lie and feast themselves at their tenants houses.

CO'SIN { [consanguineus, *L*.] a kinsman or woman

COU'SEN { by blood or marriage.

CO-SINE [in *Geometry*] is the right line of an arch which is also the complement of another to 90 degrees.

CO'SMETICKS [κοσμητικά of κοσμέω, Gr. to beautify] medicaments that whiten and soften the skin, or in general any thing helping to promote the comeliness or good appearance of the person who uses it, as washes, waters, pomatums, pastes, &c.

CO'SMICAL [κοσμικός, Gr. pertaining to the world] a term used by *Astronomers* to signify one of the poetical risings or settings of a star; and thus a star is said to rise *cosmically*, when it rises with the sun; and to set *cosmically*, when it sets at the same instant that the sun rises: but, according to *Kepler*, to rise and set *cosmically* is to ascend above or descend below the horizon.

COSMO'GRAPHER [κοσμογράφος, of κόσμος the world and γράφω, Gr. to describe] one skilled in *Cosmography*.

COSMOGRA'PHICAL, pertaining to *Cosmography*,

COSMO'GRAPHY [κοσμογραφία, Gr.] a description of the visible world; also a science shewing the frame of the universe, describing the several parts of it, delineating them according to their number, positions, motions, magnitudes, figures, &c. of which *Astronomy* and *Geography* are parts.

COSMOLA'BE [of κόσμος and λαβειν, Gr. to take] an ancient mathematical instrument for measuring distances both in heaven and on earth.

COSMO'LOGY [κοσμολογία, of κόσμος and λόγος a word or speech] a speaking of, discourse or treatise concerning the world.

COSMO'METRY [κοσμομετρία, of κόσμος and μέτρον, Gr. measure] the mensuration of the world by degrees and minutes.

COSMO'POLITE { [of κόσμος and πολίτης, Gr. a citizen]

COSMOPO'LITAN { zen] a citizen of the world.

CO'SSACKS, a militia or body of *Polish* soldiers.

COSSE } as *Cossick Numbers*. This was the old name
COSSICK } of the art of *Algebra*, and is derived from
Casa, Ital. for *res* or the root, for the *Italians* called *Alge-
bra, Regula Rei & Censur*, i. e. the rule of the root and the
square.

COSSICK Numbers [with some *Algebraists*] are the pow-
ers of numbers, as the roots, the square, the cube, &c.

CO'SSET, a lamb, colt, calf, &c. fallen and brought
up by hand without the dam.

CO'SSI'S, worms that lie between the body and bark
of trees.

COST [kolt, Du.] charge, price, expence.

COST [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth part of a bend, or
half of a garter.

To **COST** [constare, L.] to be purchased for a price.

CO'STÆ, the ribs, or those bones which with other bones
make the *thorax* or chest, being joined backwards with the
vertebra's of the back, and forward with the cartilages or
gristles of the *sternum*; they are 12 in number on each side.

Vera **COSTÆ** [in *Anatomy*] the seven uppermost ribs, so
called because their cartilaginous ends are received into
the *sinus* of the *sternum*.

Falsa **COSTÆ**, are the five lowermost ribs, so called be-
cause they are shorter and softer, and are not joined to
the extremity of the *sternum*.

CO'STAL [of *costæ*] belonging to the *Costæ*.

CO'STARD, a sort of apple.

COSTARD-monger [of *manger* a trader] an apple-monger,
a dealer in fruit.

COSTE'RA [Old Records] a coast or sea-coast.

CO'STIVE [incert. etym. unless you please to take it with
some from *cost* meat and fruit, Du. q. d. one who has his
excrements dry'd within him] bound in the belly.

CO'STIVENESS, a being bound in the belly.

CO'STLY, of great price.

CO'STLINESS, costing a great price.

CO'STMARY, an herb.

CO'STONS, chards of artichokes.

CO'STUS, a certain shrub, whose root has a very plea-
sant, spicy smell, growing in *Syria* and *Arabia*, L.

COSTUS [with *Botanists*] the herb *Costmary*, L.

COSTUS [with *Physicians*] an *Indian* drug, of which
there are two sorts, the sweet and the bitter, L.

COT } [of *cot*, Sax. a little house, cottage or hut]

COTE } added to the name of a place, intimates that
the place was denominatd from such a thing as *Cote-bill*,
Cotswold in *Gloucestershire*, &c.

CO'TAGE. See *Cottage*.

COTE'MPORARY [of *con* and *temporarius*, L.] of, be-
longing to, or being at the same time.

CO'T GARE, refuse wool, so clotted together that it
cannot be pulled asunder.

CO-TANGENT [Math.] is the tangent of any comple-
mental arch, or what that arch wants of a quadrant or 90
degrees.

COTA'RUS [Old Law] a tenant who held by a free
focage tenure, and paid a stated rent in money or provi-
sions, and some occasional customary services.

COTRE'LLUS [Old Law] a servile tenant, that held
his land in meer villenage; his person, issue and goods
being to be disposed of at the pleasure of his lord.

COTRE'LLI [Old Records] straggling thieves and plun-
ders, like the moss troopers on the borders of *Scotland*.

COTTE'RIA, a cottage or homestead.

CO'TLAND } [coteland, Sax.] land held by a
CO'SP'RIAND } cotager.

COLO'NEA [with *Botanists*] the quince-tree.

COLOYE [in *Heraldry*] signifies *cottised*, F.

CO'SE'THIA [Old Records] a cottletle, i. e. a little
manion, to which a small farm belongs.

CO'SE'THUS [Old Records] a cottager, one who holds
a cottage, who was bound to work for his lord by a ser-
vile tenure.

CO'TTAGE [of *cote*, Sax.] a little house in the country.

CO'TTAGER, one who dwells in a cottage.

CO'TTERIE [in *Doomsday Book*] a cottage.

CO'TTER } [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth part of a bend,

CO'ISE } and with us is seldom, if ever, born but
in couples, with a bend between them. This seems to
have taken its name from *coffe*, F. a side, being as it
were a bend upon the sides of the bend.

COTTON [cotton, C. Br. *coton*, F. *cottona*, L.] a
woolly stuff contained in the fruit of the cotton-tree; al-
so to a sort of cloth.

To **CO'TTON** [probably of *condunare*, L. or *cotonner*, F.]
to agree with another; also to succeed, to hit. That makes

say it cottons well when the wool or other materials work
well and unboddy together.

CO'TTUM [Ancient Deeds] cot-wool or dag-wool, of
which were made *cotta's* or a sort of blankets.

COTU'CHAN [in *Doomsday-book*] boors or husbandmen.

CO'TYLA [with *Botanists*] an herb, otherwise called
Penny-wort, Mother-wort, Dog-kennel, May-weed and
Coverfew, L.

COTY'LLI } [in *Anatomy*] the cavity of the huckle-

COTY'LEDON } bone, that is appointed to receive
the head of the thigh-bone.

COTYLEDONES [Anatomy] certain glandules that are
in some creatures, but not in women; they are disposed
up and down the *chorion* or outermost membranes which
cover the *fœtus*; their use is to separate the nutritious juice
from the womb for the nourishment of the *fœtus*. They
are called *Cotyledones* from the resemblance they bear to
the leaves of the herb called *Cotyla* or Penny-wort; also
the gaping meetings of the veins in the womb.

COTY'TTIA [Cotyttia, Gr.] a nocturnal festival celebra-
ted in honour of *Cotyto* the goddess of wantonness. It was
celebrated by the *Grecians* with such rites as were most ac-
ceptable to the goddess, who was thought to be delighted
with nothing so much as lewdness and debauchery.

To **COUCH** [coucher, F.] to lie down, to bend or bow
down.

To **COUCH** [with *Oculists*] to take a cataract or web off
from the eye.

To **COUCH** [with *Writers*, &c.] to comprehend or com-
prise.

To **COUCH** [in *Chivalry*] is to set a lance upon the rest.

COUCH [with *Painters*] a lay or impression of colour,
whether in oil or water, wherewith the painter covers his
canvas; or it is the ground-bed or basis on which any co-
lour lies.

A **COUCH** [couche, F.] a sort of seat or moveable bed
to lie down on.

COUCHANT [Heraldry] signifies lying down,
couching, or along; but with the head lifted
up; spoken of a beast so born in an escutcheon,
and the holding up the head distinguishes a
beast couchant from dormant, as in the escut-
cheon annexed, F.



COUCHER [in *Heraldry*] denotes any thing lying along,
as a *Chevron couché* signifies a *Chevron* lying sideways, with
the two ends on one side of the shield which should pro-
perly rest on the base.

COUCHED [of *coucher*, F.] comprised or concealed in.

COUCHER [Old Word] a factor residing in some foreign
country for traffick.

COUCHER [Old Stat.] a book in which a corporation,
&c. register their acts.

COUCHER [with *Hunters*] a setting dog.

COUCHING [Hunting Term] the lodging of a boar.

COUDER'S [in *Fortification*] are lines that return back
from the end of the trenches, and run almost parallel with
the place attacked, F.

COVR, a small creek.

CO'VENABLE } [Old Law] convenient, suitable or
CO'NVENABLE } fit.

CO'VENANT [of *conventum*, L.] a bargain or agreement.

COVENANT [with *Divines*] a particular dispensation,
whereby God deals with mankind, as the *covenant of works*
under the *Levitical* law, and that of *Grace* under the gospel.

COVENANT [in *Common Law*] is the consent of several
parties to one thing, as to do or give somewhat.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that the law intends to be
made tho' it be not expressed in words.

COVENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expressly agreed
on between the parties.

COVENANT, the name of a writ that lies for the breach
of covenants.

The **COVENANT**, a particular agreement of the peo-
ple of *England*, made in the time of King *Charles I*, which
was voted illegal and irreligious, An. 1661.

COVENANT personal, is where a man agrees with ano-
ther to do him some work or service, &c.

CO'VENANT real, is that by which a man obliges or ties
himself to put a thing that is real, as lands or tenements,
to levy a fine, &c.

To **CO'VENANT** [covenancer, F.] to make a covenant or
agreement.

CO'VENERTER, one who took the *Presbyterian* cove-
nant during the time of the civil wars.

CO'VENT } [conventus, L.] a monastery or religious

CO'NVENT } house, F.

COVENANT

COVENT [in *Law*] the society or members of an abbey or priory.

CO'VENTRY Bells [with *Florists*] a kind of flower.

CO'VERLET { [*couvertlet*, F.] a covering for a bed.

COVE'RSID Sine [in *Geometry*] is the remaining part of the diameter of a circle after the versed sine is taken from it.

CO'VERT [*couvert*, F.] an umbrage or shady place.

COVERT Baron [in *Law*] the state of a woman, who is under the power and protection of a husband.

CO'VERT, as a *femme couverte*, F. a married woman under the covert of her husband.

CO'VERT [among *Hunters*] a thicket or shady place for deer or other beasts; a shelter or hiding-place.

COVERT Way [in *Fortification*] a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, having a parapet or breast-work with its *banquet* and *glacis* ranging quite round the half-moons and other works towards the country.

CO'VERTNESS [of *couvert*, F.] hiddenness.

CO'VERTURE [*couverture*, F.] a cover, covering or coverlet, or any thing that covers.

CO'VERTURE [in *Law*] the state and condition of a married woman, who by the laws of *England* is under *Covert Baron*, i. e. under the power and protection of her husband, and therefore is disabled to act or make any bargain without his consent and privity.

To CO'VET [*cupere*, L. hence probably *convoyter*, F.] to desire earnestly, to lust after.

CO'VETABLE, that which is to be or may be coveted.

CO'VETOUS [*convoyteux*, F. *cupidus*, L.] very desirous; also stingy, niggardly, close-fisted, griping.

CO'VETOUSNESS [*convoytise*, F.] an eager desire of money, &c. avarice.

CO'VIN { [in *Law*] is a deceitful agreement between two or more persons to the prejudice of another.

CO'VING Cornish [*Architecure*] a cornish which has a great casemate or hollow in it.

To COUGH [*kuchen*, Du.] to make a certain noise by reason of the obstruction of the lungs.

A COUGH, a disease, an obstruction of the lungs.

COUL [probably of *cole*, Sax.] a tub or vessel with ears to be carried on a stick between two persons.

To COUL [with *Archers*] is to cut the feather of a shaft high or low.

COULTER [*culter*, L.] a ploughshare.

COUNCIL [*concilium*, L.] a general assembly of the chief persons of a nation met together to confer about affairs of state; also a general assembly of the clergy of a nation or a particular province; also an assembly of the members of *Gray's-Inn*.

Common COUNCIL, an assembly of a select number of principal citizens, chosen out of every ward to manage the publick affairs of the city within their several precincts, and to act in concert with the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

Common-COUNCIL-man, a member of the aforesaid assembly.

COUNCIL { [in *Law*] a counsellor or advocate, one

COUNSEL { who pleads for his client at the bar of a court of justice.

COUNSEL [*consilium*, L. *conseil*, F.] advice.

COUNSEL [among *Moralists*] is when a man endeavours by reasons taken from the nature of a thing to induce another person to some performance or omission, having, at least as to the present business, no power over that person, so that he can lay no direct obligation on him; but must leave it to his pleasure and choice, whether he will do it or not.

To COUNSEL [*consulere*, L. *conseiller*, F.] to give advice or counsel.

COUNSELLOR [*consiliarius*, L. *conseiller*, F.] an adviser, especially a person well skilled in the law, who is consulted in weighty matters, or takes upon him to plead the cause of his client.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a counsellor of state, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

COUNT [*comes*, L. whence probably *conte* or *compte*, F.] a foreign earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] the original declaration in a process, chiefly in real actions; as declaration is more properly applied to personal ones.

To COUNT [*center*, F. probably of *computare*, L.] to reckon, to account or esteem.

COUNT Wheel [of a *Glock*] a wheel which in the striking part moves round in 12 or 24 hours, and is also called the locking wheel, because it has commonly two notches in it set at unequal distances one from another, in order to make the clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

COUNTTEE [*Old Law*] a count or earl, which before the time of *William the Conqueror* was the highest title next to a duke, the countee had the charge of the county, and is now succeeded in that office by the sheriff.

COU'NTENANCE [*contenance*, F.] visage, face, looks; also encouragement, protection or support.

COUNTENANCE [in *Law*] estimation, credit.

To COU'NTENANCE [*contenancer*, F.] to favour, to encourage, to abet.

COU'NTER [*contoir*, F.] a counting-board in a shop; also a piece of round stampt brass to account with; also the name of two prisons in the city of *London*.

COU'NTERS [in a *Ship*] is either *upper* or *lower*. The *Upper* is that which reaches from the gallery to the lower part of the strait piece of the stern. The *Lower* is that hollow part of the ship's stern which resembles an arch, and lies between the transom and the lower part of the gallery.

COUNTER [of a *Horse*] is that part of the fore-hand of a horse, that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

COUNTER Time [with *Horsemen*] is the defence or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manage.

COUNTER marked [with *Horsemen*] is when the teeth of a horse are made hollow artificially by a graver in imitation of the eye of a bean, in order to make the horse appear not to be above six years old.

COU'NTERS { anciently called *Serjeant Counters*; such

COU'NTORS { serjeants at law as were retained to defend the cause of their clients, as advocates.

COUNTER [*contra*, L.] a particle signifying opposition or contrariety, frequently used in composition of *English* words.

COU'NTER Approaches [*Mil. Affairs*] are certain lines or trenches carried on by the besiegers when they come out to hinder the approaches of the enemy, and to attack them in form.

COUNTER Battery, a battery raised to play upon another battery.

COUNTER Breast work, is the same with *False-bray*.

To COUNTER balance, to weigh one thing against another; also to make an equal amends for.

COUNTER mark of a Medal, is a mark added to it a considerable time after it had been struck.

To COUNTER-DRAW [with *Painters*] is to copy a design by the help of an oiled paper, or any transparent matter, by tracing the strokes appearing through with a pencil.

COUNTER Proof [with *Rolling Press Printers*] a print taken from another just printed, which pass'd through the press and gives the figure inverted.

To COUNTER Prove [at the *Rolling-Press*] is to pass a design in black lead or red chalk through the press after they have been first moistened with a sponge, both that and the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

COUNTER Bond, a bond to save a person harmless, who has given a bond to another.

COUNTER Change, a mutual exchange between two parties by agreement or contract.

COUNTER changed [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual changing of the colours of the field and charge in an escutcheon, by one or more lines of partition.

COUNTER Charge, is a charge brought against an accuser.

COUNTER Charm, a Charm to hinder the force of another.

COUNTER Check, is a censure made upon a reprovér.

COUNTER Cunning, subtlety used by the adverse party.

COUNTER Light [with *Architects*] a light opposite to any thing which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

COUNTER Distinction, a distinction with respect to the opposite side.

COUNTER Chevroned [in *Heraldry*] a shield *Chevronny*, or parted by some line of partition.

COUNTER Composed { [in *Heraldry*] is when

COUNTER Compose { a border is com-

COUNTER Compony { pounded of 2 ranks of panes; or rows of checkers of different colours set checkerwise.



To COUNTERFEIT [*contrefaire*, F.] to imitate, to forge, to feign or dissemble; to disguise.

COUNTERFEIT [*contrefait*, F. of *contra* and *fatus*, L.] imitated, feigned, dissembled, false.

A COUNTERFEIT, a cheater or deceitful person; a person or thing that represents another.

COUNTER foil / that part of a tally that is struck in

COUNTER stock § the Exchequer which is kept in the custody of an officer of that court; the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money upon the account, and is called the *Stock*.

COUNTER Forts [in *Fortification*] are certain pillars and parts of the walls of a place, distant by 15 or 20 foot one from another, which advance as much as possible in the ground, and are joined by vaults to the height of the *Ordon*. Their use is to support the way of the rounds and part of the rampart; and also to fortify the wall and strengthen the ground.

COUNTER-sige [in *Musick*] is when the fugues proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER Barry [in *Heraldry*] is used by the French for what we call *Bendy sinister per bend countercharged*.

COUNTER-pointed [in *Heraldry*] is when two *Chevrons* in one escutcheon meet in the points.

COUNTER quartered [in *Heraldry*] denotes the escutcheon being quartered, to have each quarter again divided into 2.

COUNTER Guards [in *Fortification*] large heaps of earth in form of parapets raised above the moat, before the faces and points of a bastion, to preserve them or to cover some other body of the place.

COUNTER-LATH [with *Builders*] a lath that is laid in length between the rafters.

To COUNTERM'ND [*contremander*, F. of *contra* and *mandare*, L.] to forbid, to contradict former orders.

A COUNTERMAND [*contremandement*, F. of *contra* and *mandatum*, L.] a recalling a former command.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] is where a thing formerly executed is afterwards by some act, &c. made void by the party that first did it.

COUNTER March [in *Military Discipline*] a manner of drawing up soldiers so as to change the face or the wings of a battalion; thus files *countermarch* to bring those that are in the front to the rear.

COUNTER Mine [in *Fortification*] a well or passage under ground, which is made by the besieged in search of the besiegers mine, to give it air, to take away the powder, or to hinder the effect of it by any other means.

To COUNTER-mine [*contreminer*, F.] to sink such mines; also to prevent or hinder the design of another person from taking effect.

COUNTER Mure [*contre-mure*, F.] a wall or bank raised opposite to the town-wall.

COUNTER-pain / [*contrepointe*, F.] a coverlet for a

COUNTER-point § bed.

COUNTER-part [in *Law*] the duplicate or copy of any instrument, deed or indenture, that one copy may be kept by one party, and the other by the other.

COUNTER Part [in *Musick*] signifies only that one part is opposite to another, as the *base* is said to be the counter-part of *treble*.

COUNTERPA'SSANT [in *Heraldry*] is said when there are two lions or other beasts on the same escutcheon, the one passing or walking one way, and the other another, so that they look the direct opposite ways.

COUNTER Trench [in *Fortification*] a trench made against, the besiegers and which of consequence has its parapet turned towards them.

COUNTER-gage [in *Carpentry*] a method used in measuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortoise to the place in the timber, where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit together.

COUNTER-vallation, [in *Fortification*] a counter-line or ditch, made round a place besieged, to prevent the sallies and excursions of the garrison.

COUNTER Plea [in *Common Law*] a cross or contrary plea, particularly such as the demandant alleges against a tenant in courtship or dower, who prays the King's aid, &c. for his defence, &c.

COUNTER-Plot, a plot contrived to overthrow another plot; a sham-plot, a fetch or wile against another.

COUNTER-Point [in *Musick*] is the old way of composing parts by setting points or pricks one against another to express the several concords, the length or measure of which was according to the words or syllables to which they are applied.

To COUNTER-POISE [*contrepoiser*, F.] to weigh one thing against another.

COUNTER-POISE [*contrepoise*, F.] an equal balance, as when one thing is weighed against another.

COUNTERPOISE [with *Horsemen*] is the balance of the body or the liberty of the action and seat of a horseman, acquired by practising in the manage, so that in all the motions the horse makes, the horseman does not incline his body more to one side than the other, but continues in the middle of the saddle, bearing equally on the stirrups, in order to give the horse the seasonable and proper aids.

COUNTER-Poison, an antidote to stop or prevent the effects of poison.

COUNTER-Roll [in *Law*] a counter-part of the copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c.

COUNTER-round [in *Military Term*] a certain number of officers, going to visit the rounds or the sentinels.

COUNTER salient [in *Heraldry*] is when two beasts are borne in a coat of arms in a posture leaping from each other directly the contrary way.



COUNTERSCARP [in *Fortification*] is properly that outward side or slope of the moat which is next the campaign, and faces the body of the place; also the covert way with its *glacis* or slope and parapet.

COUNTER-Scuffle, a falling out of friends one with another; also a scuffle among prisoners in the counter.

COUNTER Security [in *Law*] security given to a party, who has entered into bonds or other obligations for another.

To COUNTER-sign, to sign an order of a superior in quality of a secretary.

COUNTER Sophister, a disputant in an university who maintains an argument against another sophister.

COUNTER Swallow-tail [in *Fortification*] is an outwork in the form of a single tenail, wider at the gorge than at the head.

COUNTER Tally, one of the two tallies or pieces of wood whereon any thing is scored.

COUNTER Tenor [in *Musick*] one of the parts so called as opposite to the *tenor*.

COUNTER Tripping [in *Heraldry*] is when two stags or other beasts are represented in a coat of arms tripping, i. e. in a light walking posture, and the head of one is to the tail of another.

To COUNTERVAIL [of *contra* and *valere*, L.] to be of an equal value to another thing; also to be a sufficient recompence for.

To COUNTER-work [in *Fortif.*] to raise works in order to oppose and ruin the works of the enemy.

COUNTESS [*comtesse*, F.] the wife of a count or earl.

COUNTING-house, an apartment or closet where merchants enter down and keep their accounts.

COUNTLESS, numberless, innumerable.

COUNTRY [*contrée*, F. of *conterrata*, L. one land adjoining to another] an empire, kingdom or province; it is generally understood in distinction to a city.

COUNTRY-man [of *contrée*, F. and *man*] one of the same country.

COUNTY [*comitatus*, L. *compté*, F.] one of the parts or circuits into which the whole kingdom is divided, for the better government of it, and the more easy administration of justice.

COUNTY [in a *Legal sense*] the county court.

COUNTY Court, a court held every month by the sheriff or his deputy; also another called a *Turn* that is held twice a year.

COUNTIES Corporate, are either cities or ancient boroughs, upon which the kings of England have bestowed great liberties or privileges.

COUNTIES Palatine, are in England 4 in number, viz. Chester, Durham, Lancaster and Ely, the jurisdiction of which was anciently very great, but now their power is very much abridged.

COUPED ? [in *Heraldry*] is that honourable partition COUPPE § which we call *Party per fesse*, or a line drawn across the escutcheon from side to side at right angles; by some supposed to denote a belt; by others a cut received in battle across the shield, F.

COUPE [in *Heraldry*] from the French *coupe* cut, signifies the head or any limb of an animal cut off from the trunk, smooth, distinguishing it from that which is called *erased*, that is, forcibly torn off, and therefore is ragged and uneven, as in the figure.



COURB, also denotes crosses, bars, bends, chevrons, &c. as do not touch the sides of the escutcheon, but are as it were cut off from them.

COUPÉE [in *Dancing*] a motion wherein one leg is a little bent, and suspended from the ground, and the other makes a motion forwards.

COUPLE Close [in *Heraldry*] contains the fourth part of the *Chevron*, and is not borne but by pairs, except there be a *Chevron* between them.

To **COUPLE** [copulare, L. coupler, F.] to join together; also to copulate as in the act of generation.

A **COUPLE** [couple, F.] two things of the same kind set together; also a sort of band to tie dogs with.

COUPLET, a division of an hymn, ode, song, &c. wherein an equal number or an equal measure of verses are found in each part.

COURAGE, valour, stoutness, mettle, boldness, F.

COURAGEOUS [courageux, F.] full of courage, stout, bold, resolute.

COURAGEOUSNESS [of courageux, F.] courage, boldness.



COURANT [in *Heraldry*] running, as a buck courant signifies a buck in a running posture, as in the figure annexed; and the like of any other animal.

COURANT, a sort of dance; also a title of a newspaper.

COURANT, a term used to express the present time, as the year 1730 is the *courant* year, the 20th *courant* is the 20th day of the month now running.

Price COURANT of any merchandise, is the known and common price given for it.

COURANT Coin, common and passable money.

COURA'P, the Indian itch; a disease something like a tetter or ring-worm.

COURI'ER, a messenger who rides post to bring or carry expresses.

COURONÉ [in *Heraldry*] crowned, F.

A **COURSE** [cursus, L.] running, race, order, turn, custom, way, means.

COURSE [probably of gross] thick, rough, homely; clownish, rude, sorry, mean.

COURSE [in *Navigation*] is a ship's way, i.e. that point of the compass, or coast of the horizon on which the ship is to be steered from place to place.

COURSE, a service of meat to be set on the table at one time.

COURSE [with *Husbandmen*] every fleece, turn or parcel of hay laid on a cart at once.

COURSE [with *Architects*] a continued range of bricks or stones of the same height throughout the length of the work.

COURSE of Plinths [in *Masonry*] is the continuity of a plinth of stone, &c. in the face of a building.

Civil COURSE, the collection of the *Roman* laws compiled by order of *Justinian*.

Canonical COURSE, the collection of the *Canon* law made by *Gratianus*.

COURSE, is often used for the time ordinarily spent in learning a science, as a course of Studies, Anatomy, Philosophy, &c.

COURSES [with *Sailors*] the main-sail and fore-sail.

To go under a pair of **COURSES** [Sea Phrase] is when a ship sails under the main-sail and fore-sail, without lacing on any bonnets or tops.

COURSES [of *Women*] their terms or flowers.

COURSER, a running or hunting horse.

COURSER [in the *Schools*] a disputant.

A **COURSER** [with *Racers*] a horse for running or for service.

COURSEY [in a *Galley*] a space or passage about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which slaves are placed.

COURT [corte, F. probably of cons, L. and that of Xp-
to, Gr.] a yard belonging to a house or houses.

COURT, the palace of a king, &c.

COURT, the prince with his retinue of courtiers, or the attendance that is paid to a prince or great man.

COURT [curia, L.] a hall or place where justice is administered; also the judges themselves who sit there.

COURT [of *Admiralty*] a court first established by King *Edward III.* for the decision of causes relating to sea affairs.

COURT Baron, the court of a lord of a manour (which in ancient times were stiled *Barons*) which he holds within his own precincts, in which admittances and grants of

land are made to copy-holders and surrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT of Chivalry, called also the *Marshal's court*, a court which is the fountain of marshal law, where the lord high constable of *England* and the earl marshal sit as judges.

COURTS Christian, spiritual courts in which matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed, and such as cannot well be determined without good skill in divinity; and therefore the judges are divines, archbishops, bishops, archdeacons, &c.

COURT of Delegates, a court where delegates or commissioners are appointed by the king's commission to sit in the court of *Chancery* or elsewhere, upon an appeal made to him. This is granted in three cases; first, when a sentence is given by the archbishop or his official in an ecclesiastical cause; secondly, when a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause in places exempt; thirdly, when sentence is given in the admiralty court, in suits civil or marine, by order of the civil law.

COURT of Peculiars, a spiritual court held in parishes free from the jurisdiction of the bishops, which peculiarly belong to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose province there are 57 such peculiars.

COURT of Requests, a court of equity of the same nature with the court of *Chancery*, but inferior to it, being principally instituted for the help of such petitioners as in conscienceable cases deal with the king by supplication. But this court was suppressed by Stat. 16 and 17 of *Charles I.*

COURT Bouillon [in *Cookery*] a particular method of boiling fish in wine, verjuice and vinegar, and seasoned with all sorts of spice.

COURT Days, days when the courts of judicature are open and pleas held.

COURT Lands, are such lands as the lord of the manour keeps in his own hands for the use of his family and for hospitality.

COURT Roll, a roll that contains an account of the number and nature of the several lands which depend on the jurisdiction of the lord of the manour, with the names of the tenants or copy-holders, that are admitted to any parcel of lands, &c.

To **COURT** [courtiser, F.] to make love to, to woo; also to desire earnestly, to importune, to sue, to stand for.

COURTAU'D, a short, thick-set man, a durgeon, a short-ass, F.

COURTAUD [with *Horsemen*] a crop or cropped horse; a bob-tail.

COURTAUD [with *Musicians*] a short bassoon.

COURTAUD [with *Gunners*] a short kind of ordnance used at sea.

COURTEOUS [courtois, F.] civil, affable, gentle, kind.

COURTEOUSNESS [courtoisie, F.] courteous behaviour.

COURTESAN, a lady or gentlewoman belonging to

COURTEZAN, the French court, also a professed strumpet or whore, F.

COURTESY [courtoise, F.] civility, kindness, a good turn; also a curtesy or reverence done by a woman.

COURTESY of England [in *Law*] a tenure by which a man who marries an heiress, who is possessed of lands in fee-simple, or fee-tail general, &c. and have a child by her which comes alive into the world; although the mother and the child both die immediately, yet if he were in possession, he shall hold the land during his life, under the title of *tenant per legem Anglie*, this is called in *Scotland*, *curialitas Scotiae*, where, as well as in *England*, it is allowed, and in no country besides.

COURTAIN [in *Fortification*] the front of the wall or

COURTIN, rampart lying between 2 bastions.

COURTLASS, a hanger, a sort of short sword, that has but one edge.

COURTHEUTLAUGH [Old Law] one who knowingly cherishes, entertains or hides any person that is out-law'd.

COURTLY [q. d. Court-like] airy, gallant, spruce.

COURTLINESS [of cour, F. curia, L. a Court] court-like behaviour.

COURTSHIP, courtesy, civility; fine amorous speech or carriage.

To **COUSEN** [cousiner, F.] to defraud, to cheat.

COUSIN [consanguineus, L.] a kinsman or kinswoman by blood or marriage, F.

COUSSINET [with *Architects*] a cushion, is the stone which crowns a picroit or pier, on that lies immediately over the capital of the impost, and under the sweep; also the ornament in the Ionic capital between the *Abacus* and *Bobinus* or quarter-round, serving to form the *Volutes*.

Cou-

COU'SIN, a title of honour which the king bestows on peers and nobles, foreign princes of the blood, &c.

Paternal COUSINS, are such as issued from relations on the father's side.

Maternal COUSINS, those on the mother's side.

COUSU [in *Heraldry*] is the same as *Rempli*, and signifies a piece of another colour or metal placed on the ordinary, as it were sewed on. This is generally of colour upon colour, or metal upon metal, contrary to the general rule of heraldry; and therefore this word is used, according to the signification of the *French* word, to distinguish, that the piece is not properly upon the field, but in the nature of a thing sewed on, *F.*

COU'VERT [in *Heraldry*] denotes something like a piece of hanging, or a pavilion falling over the top of a chief or other ordinary, so as not to hide, but only to be a covering to it.

CO VY of *Partridges* [couvé, *F.*] a flock of these fowls.

A **COW** [cu, *Sax.* ko, *Dan.*] a beast well known.

To **COW** one, to put one out of heart, or keep one in awe.

Cow Blakes, cow dung dried for fuel.

Cow Wheat, a weed that grows among corn.

COW-QUARE [of cowl, *Essex*, a tub] a sort of brewing-vessel; a cooler, *O.*

A **COW'ARD** [coward, *F.* or, as some will, of *coto* and *aerd*, *Teut.* nature] of the nature of a cow, cow-hearted one who has no courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] is represented in an escutcheon by a lion, with his tail doubled or turned in between his legs, and is called a lion coward.

COW'ARDLINESS [of *Cow* and *aerd*, nature, *Teut.* or *Cowardise*, *F.*] want of courage.

COW'ARDOUS, cowardly.

Cow Herd [cv-hept, *Sax.*] a keeper, or one who looks after kine.

COWL, [cuculla, *L.*] a hood, such as monks wear.

COWNE'ER [of a ship] the hollow or arched part of its stern.

To **COWR**, to squat down; also to kneel.

COW'RING [with *Falconers*] the quivering of young hawks, who shake their wings in sign of obedience to the old one.

COW'SLIP [cuylippe, *Sax.*] a flower.

CO'XÆ Os [with *Anat.*] the hip-bone, *L.*

COX-COMB, a conceited fool, a silly fellow.

COX-BONES } a vulgar and odd unintelligible oath.

COX-NOONS }

COXENDICIS ILIUM [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Coxæ os*, so called, because it contains the gut *Ilium*, *L.*

COX-CO'MICAL [probably of the *Comb* or *Crest* of a *Cock*] conceited.

COXE'NDIX [with *Anatomists*] is the same with *Coxæ* and *Os Ischium*, and is the third and lower of the nameless bones called *Ossa innominata*, and has a large cavity or hollow called *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, that receives the head of the thigh bone: The circumference of this hollow being tipped with a gristle called its *supercilium*, *L.*

COY [prob. of *Quoi*, *F.* why] one who pretends to much modesty, shy.

COYNES [not improbably of *quoi*, *F.* why] shyness, seeming modesty.

To **CO'ZEN**, [cousiner, *F.*] to bubble, cheat or chouse.

CO'ZENAGE, cozening or cheating.

CRAB [cjabba, *Sax.* krabbe, *Dan.*] a sea shell-fish; also a wild apple.

A **CRAB Fish** [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was used by the *Egyptians*, to signify holy mysteries that were brought to light, because it lives in holes under the rocks; and also it was the symbol of an unconstant person, because it does not always go in the same manner, but sometimes forwards, and sometimes backwards.

To **be CRAB**, to be cross-grained, four or surly.

CRAB [with *Shipwrights*] an engine with 3 claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock.

CRABAT [some derive it from one *Crabat* a *Croatian* who first wore it] a sort of neck-cloth.

CRABBED [of crabbe, *Dan.*] four or unripe as fruit; rough, surly.

CRABBEDNESS [probably of cjabba, *Sax.* a wild apple] sourness either of taste or countenance; also diffidence.

CRAB'ING [with *Falconers*] is when hawks stand too near and fight one another.

CRAB'S Eyes, a stone in a crab-fish, resembling an eye.

To **CRACK** [craquer, *F.* kraecken, *Dut.*] to make a noise; to crack as wood does for driness.

A **CRACK** [crac, *F.* krack, *Dut.*] a crashing noise; also a whore.

CRACKER, a squib, a kind of fire-work.

CRACK-BRAINED [of craquer, *F.* to crack, and *Brain*] disordered in the head.

To **CRACKLE** [of craquer, *F.* of kraecken, *Dut.*] to make a crackling noise.

CRACKT boiling of Sugar [with *Confectioners*] a boiling of sugar to such a degree, that if you dip the tip of your finger into cold water, and thrust it into the boiling sugar, and then immediately into the water again, rubbing the sugar off with the other fingers, it will break, making a crackling noise.

CRACKNELS [craquelins, *F.*] a sort of cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the teeth.

CRADLE [crud, *C. Brit.* cjabel, *Sax.*] a conveniency for a bed for a young child; also that place in a cross-bow where the bullet lies.

CRADLE [of a *Lobster*] the belly.

CRADLE [Scythe with *Husbandmen*] a scythe with a wooden frame fixt to it for mowing corn, and the better laying it in order.

CRADLE [with *Surgeons*] a wooden contrivance or device to lay a broken leg in after it has been set, to prevent its being pressed by the bed clothes.

CRADLE [with *Shipwrights*] a frame of timber raised all along each side of a ship, by the bilge, for the greater ease in launching her.

CRAFT [craeft, *Sax.* crefft, *C. Brit.*] craftiness, cunning, subtilty, a wile, a trick.

CRAFT [with *Fishermen*] all sorts of lines, hooks, nets, &c. for fishing.

Small CRAFT, small ships used in the fishing trade, &c. also hoys, catches, smacks, lighters, &c.

Handy CRAFT, any mechanical art or trade.

CRAFTS Master, one who is skilful in any handy-craft or working trade.

CRAFTINESS [crefft, *Brit.* cjaeft, *Sax.*] cunningness.

CRAG [kraeghe, *Dut.* the throat] the neck, the nape of the neck.

CRAG [craig, *C. Brit.*] the top of a rock.

CRAGGED { rough, uneven, broken.

CRAGGY }

CRATERA [Old *R.*] a vessel of burden, a hoy or smack.

CRAGGEDNESS } [probably of *kraig*, *Brit.* the top

CRAGGINES } of a rock] fulness of crags.

To **CRAM** [cjammam, *Sax.*] to stuff, to thrust close.

CRAMA }

CHRAMA } [with *Physicians*] a mixture of any thing,

CROMA } whether medicines or elements.

CRAMBE [κραμβη, *Gr.*] a kind of colewort.

CRAMBO [among *School-Boys*] a term used, when in rhiming he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was said before.

CRAMP [krampe, *Dan.*] a distemper caused by a violent wresting or stretching of the nerves, muscles, &c.

CRAMP [with *Falconers*] a disease happening to hawks in their soorage, it lies in their wings, and proceeds from cold.

CRAMP [of *krampe*, *Dan.* the cramp] puzzling.

CR'AMMED [of cjammam, *Sax.*] stuffed.

CRAMBLING Rocket [with *Gardeners*] a sort of herb.

CRAMPONEE [in *Heraldry*] as a cross *Cramponnee* so called, has a cramp at each end, or square piece coming from it; that from the arm in chief towards the sinister angle, that from the arm on that side downwards, that from the arm in base towards the dexter side, and that from the dexter arm upwards, as in the escutcheon.

CRAMP-Fish, the same as torpedo.

CRAMPERN } irons which fasten stones in a building;

CRAMP-Irons } also grappling-irons, to grapple or lay hold of an enemy's ship.

CRAMP-IRONS [with *Printers*] irons nailed to the carriage of the press to run in and out.

CRAMPOONS [crampons, *F.*] pieces of iron hooked at the end for the drawing or putting up of timber, stones, &c.

CR'ANAGE, liberty to use a crane, for the drawing up wares at a creek or wharf, also money taken and paid for it.

CRANE [kran, *Teut.* cran, *Sax.*] a fowl with a long neck, bill and legs, also a machine for drawing up heavy weights; also a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

A **CRANE** [in *Hieroglyphicks*] represents democracy. It is



is said of them, that when any of their company fall upon him, as the mob are apt to do in nations, &c. for they will strive to injure him that has the unhappiness to have an ill report. It is said, that when cranes fly together, they represent the Greek Δ ; and from this their form of flight in company, *Palamedes* took the letter Δ .

CRANE [in *America*] a fowl of an hideous form, having a bag under the neck, which will contain 2 gallons of water.

CRANE'S-BILL, an herb; also pincers used by surgeons.

CRANE-Lines [in a *Ship*] are lines which go from the upper end of the sprit-sail, top-mast, to the middle of the fore-stays.

CRA'NIUM [with *Anatomists*] the skull comprehending all the bones of the head, which, as it were a helmet, defends it from external injuries, the upper part of it is double, and is by some called *calva* and *calvaria*, L.

CRANK, lusty, brisk, jolly.

A CRANK [prob. of *cranc*, *Sax.*] the draw-beam of a well.

A CRANK [in *Mechanicks*] a machine resembling an elbow, excepting that it is in a square form, projecting out of an axis or spindle, which by its rotation serves to raise or lower the pistons of engines for raising water.

CRANK-Sided [Sea Term] a ship is said to be crank-sided, when she cannot bear her sails, or can bear but a small sail, for fear of being over-set.

CRANK by the Ground [Sea Term] used of a ship when her floor is so narrow that she cannot be brought by the ground without danger of being overthrown, or at least go wringing her sides.

CRA'NKNESS, briskness, liveliness.

To CRA'NKLE [*q. d.* to wrinkle] to go in and out, or winding about.

CRA'NNOCK } an ancient measure of corn.

CRA'NNOCK }
CRA'NNY [of *crena*, L. *cren*, Fr.] a chink or little crack, a crevice.

CRA'PAU'DINE [in *Horses*] an ulcer on the coronet; also a tread upon the coronet.

CRAPÉ, a sort of thin worsted stuff.

CRA'PULA, a surfeit by over-eating or drinking; crop-sickness, drunkenness.

CRA'PULENCE [*crapula*, L.] surfeiting by over-eating.

CRA'PULENT [*crapulentus*, L.] oppressed, surfeited, crop-sick.

CRA'PULOUS [*crapulosus*, L.] given to gluttony, over-eating, &c.

To CRASH [prob. of *ecrasser*, F.] to break with the teeth with a noise, as in eating green fruit.

CRASH, a great noise; also a quarrel, a scuffle.

CRA'SIS [*κράσις*, Gr.] a mixture, especially of wine and water.

CRASIS [with *Grammarians*] a contraction of 2 syllables into one, the same as *Syneresis*, as *vehement* for *vehement*.

CRASIS [with *Physicians*] a proper constitution, temperature or mixture of humours in an animal body, such as constitutes a state of health.

CRASIS [in *Pharmacy*] a convenient mixture of qualities, either *simple* or *compound*; *simple* when one quality exceeds the rest, as *hot*, *cold*, *moist*, *dry*, &c.

CRASS [*crassus*, L.] flat, gross, thick.

A CRASSA'MENTUM [with some *Anatomists*] the cruor or blood, or that part which upon standing to cool and separate, forms the *coagulum*, in opposition to the *serum* in which it swims.

CRA'SSITY } [*crassitas*, L.] fatness, thickness, gross-

CRA'SSITUDE } ness, L.

CRASSUS, *a, um* [with *Botanick Writers*] thick.

CRA'SSULA *major* [Botany] the herb lib-long, or orpine, or love-long, L.

CRA'SSULA *minor* [Botany] the herb prick-madam, worm-grass or stone-crop, L.

CRASTINA'TION, a deferring or delaying, &c. L.

CRATÆ'GONON [*κραταιον*, Gr.] the herb arse-smart, culerage or wild cow-wheat.

CRATÆ'ONUM [Botany] the herb stitch-wort.

CRATCH [*crates*, L. *crefche*, F.] a rack for hay or straw.

CRATCHES } [with *Farriers*] a flinking sore in the

SCRATCHES } heels of horses.

CRA'TER, a cup or bowl, a goblet; also a southern constellation consisting of 11 stars.

CRATER [in *Falconry*] the line on which hawks are fastened, when reclaimed.

CRATE'RITES [of *κρατήρ*, Gr.] a precious stone between the chrysolite and the amber.

CRATI'CULA [with *Chymists*] an iron instrument used in making fires to keep up the coals.

CRA'VAT [said to be so called by the *Croats* or *Croatians*, a sort of troops in the *German* army] a sort of neckcloth first worn by the *Croats*.

To CRAVE [*cravian*, *Sax.*] to desire earnestly, to beseech, to demand.

CRA'VEN } a coward. In old time, such as were over-

CRA'VENT } come in single combat, cried *Cravant* when they yielded, and thence the word became a term of disgrace; also a trial by a battle upon a writ of right.

CRA'VINGNESS, an earnest or eager desire after.

CRAW [*kroc*, *Dan.*] the crop of a bird.

To CRAWL, to creep along slowly.

CRAY, a disease in hawks much like the pinta, that hinders their muling.

CRAY Fish, or *Crevise*, a small river fish.

CRA'ZINESS [prob. of *κράσις*, Gr.] weakness, indisposition of body or mind.

CRAY'ER, a small sort of sea vessel.

CRAY'ON, a small pencil of any sort of colouring stuff made up into paste and dried, to be used for drawing and painting in dry colours, either upon paper or parchment.

CRAZE Mill } [in *Tin Works*] a mill to grind the tin

CRAZING Mill } that is too great after trambling.

CRA'ZY [of *κράσις*, Gr.] disordered, sickly, weak.

CRE'ABLE [*creabilis*, L.] that may be created.

CREAM [*cremor*, L. *creme*, F.] the thicker and more substantial part of milk; also the prime and best part of a thing.

CREAM of Tartar, a preparation made of the lees of wine.

CREAM Water, water having a kind of oil upon it, or fat scum, which being boiled is used in several medicaments.

To CREAM, to skim off cream.

CREAMY [of *cremor*, L.] having or full of cream.

CREANCE, confidence, trust, credit, belief, F.

CREANCE [in *Falconry*] a fine small long line fastened to a hawk's leath, when she is first lured.

CREA'NSOUR, a *Creditor*, one who trusts another, either with money or wares, O. L.

CRE'AT [with *Horsemen*] an usher to a riding-master, or a gentleman educated in an academy of *horsemanship*, with intent to qualify himself for teaching the art of riding the horse.

To CREA'TE [*creatum*, L.] to make out of nothing; to form, frame or fashion, also to ordain or appoint; also to procure or cause.

CREA'TE } [*creatus*, L.] created, made, framed,

CREA'TED } formed.

CREA'TED, a created thing is one which has its dependence upon another, as all finite beings have.

CREA'TION, is the production of something out of nothing, or out of matter that is indisposed or unqualified, by the influence of an almighty power.

CREA'TOR, he that creates, as God is the creator of all things, L.

CREA'TURE [*creatura*, L.] a created being; also one who owes his rise and fortune to the favour of a great man; also one at the direction or under the influence of another.

CRE'BER, *a, um* [with *Botanick Writers*] set thick upon the stalk.

CRE'BRITUDE [*crebritudo*, L.] frequency, oftenness.

CRE'BROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

To CREA'TURIZE, to make or render one his creature.

CREA'UNCE [*creance*, F.] faith, credit, confidence.

CRE'DENCE [*credentia*, L.] belief.

CREDE'NTIALS, letters of credit or recommendation; especially for the authorizing or giving power to an ambassador, plenipotentiary, &c.

CRE'DIBILITY } [*credibilitè*, F.] probableness, like-

CRE'DIBLENESS } lihood, also reputableness.

CRE'DIBLE [*credibilis*, L.] that which is to be believed; worthy of credit, that which although it is not apparent to sense, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its cause, or reversly by its effect, yet has the attestation of truth.

CRE'DIT [*creditum*, L.] belief, esteem, reputation; also trust; also authority, interest, power.

To CREDIT [*creditum*, sup. of *credere*, L.] to give credit or trust to; to grace, to set off.

CRE'DITABLE [*croyable*, F.] true; also reputable.

CRE'DITABLENESS [of *credit*, F.] reputableness, L.

CRE'DIT [in *Traffick*] a mutual loan of merchandizes, &c. on the reputation of the honesty and solvability of the person negotiating; also the course which papers or bills, &c. of commerce have in negotiating the actions of a company,

as of the *Bank, South-Sea, &c.* which is said to rise when they are received and sold at prices above *par*, or the standard of their first appointment.

CREDIT [in *Ant. Writers*] a right which lords had over their vassals, to oblige them to lend money for a certain time.

Letters of CREDIT [in *Commerce*] are letters given by a merchant, &c. to such persons as he can trust to take money of his correspondent.

CRE'DITOR, one who is of fair credit; which brings credit or reputation, who gives credit; one who lends or trusts another with money, goods, &c.

CRE'DULOUS [*credulus*, L.] easy, light or rash of belief.

CREDU'LITY } [*credulitas*, L.] aptness, easiness or
CRE'DULOUSNESS } readiness to believe.

CREED [of *credo*, L.] a short or summary account of the chief articles of the christian faith, so called from the first beginning in *Latin*, *Credo in Deum*, i. e. *I believe in God*.

CREEK [*cjecca*, *Sax. crique*, F.] a little bay, a nook in a harbour, where any thing is landed.

A CREEK } [in the *Neck*] a small pain there, occasioned
A CRICK } by cold.

To CREEK [prob. of *chryger*, *Dan.*] to make a noise as a door does, when its hinges are rusty.

To CREEP [*croppan*, *C. Brit.* *cneopan*, *Sax.*] to crawl upon all fours; also to come softly, or privately.

CREE'PER, any animal that creeps; also an andiron.

CREE'PER [with *Gardeners*] a tree whose branches trail on the ground.

CREE'PERS, a sort of galoshes or low pattens, or rather between pattens or clogs, with bits of iron instead of rings for women.

CREMA'STER [*κρεμαστήρ*, a hook of *κρεμάω*, *Gr.* to hold up] a muscle otherwise called *suspensor testiculi*, both the names being taken from the use of it, which is too much, and serves to draw them up and raise them in *coitu*.

CREMA'TION, a burning, L.

CREME'NTUM comitatus [*Law Term*] the improvement of the king's rents, above the *vicontiel* rents; for which improvements the sheriff answered by *crementum comitatus*.

CREMESI'NUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] of a crimson colour.

CRE'NA, a notch or dent, L.

CRE'NATED or *notched Leaf* [with *Botanists*] is that which is cut about the edges into several obtuse segments, as in the oak-leaves.

CRE'NCLES } [in a *Ship*] small ropes spliced or let in-

CRE'NGLES } to the bolt ropes of the sails that belong to the main and fore-masts, they are fastened to the bowling bridles, and are to hold by, when the bonnet sail is taken off.

CRE'MNOS [*κρημνός*, *Gr.* a precipice or shelving place] it is used by *Anatomists* for the lip of the *pudendum muliebre*; also the lip of an ulcer.



CRENELLE' [in *Heraldry*] or *embattled* in *English*, from the *French* word *Cren*, signifying a notch or interval, signifies when any honourable ordinary is drawn like the battlements on a wall to defend men from the enemies shot; that is, the Wall rising at small intervals, so as to cover them, and lower at those intervals; and the use of it is taken from such walls, either for having been the first at mounting them, or the chiefest in defending them; as in the figure.

CREA'NCE [with *Farriers*] an ulcer in the fore-part of the foot of an horse, about an inch above the coronet.

CRE'PATURE [in *Pharmacy*] the boiling of barley or any other thing till it cracks.

CREPHAGE'NETUS [*κρηφῆς* or *κρηφῆνετος*, *Gr.* secretly born] was a god of *Thebes* in *Phrygia*, whom they accounted immortal. *Herodotus* relates, that the *Thebans* were the only people in all *Egypt* that refused to admit the extravagant superstitions of other cities, and that they would never give divine honour to mortal gods. It is probable, that this singularity might proceed from some impressions the *Israelites* had left among them. For the city of *Thebes* was next neighbour to the land of *Goshen*.

CREP'INES [in *Cookery*] fringes; a sort of farce or stuffed meat wrapped up in a veal-caul, R.

To CRE'PITATE [*crepitatum*, L.] to make a noise often, to crack.

CRE'PITUS, a *Fart*, L. also a certain deity worshipped by the *Egyptians* under an obscene figure, which is to be seen in some curious collections of antiquity.

CRE'PITUS Lupi, [Botany] a kind of fungus, commonly called puff-ball.

CREPITATION, a cracking, L.

CREPU'SCLE [*crepusculum*, L.] the twilight in the evening after the setting of the sun, or in the morning before its rising.

CREPU'SCULOUS, pertaining to the twilight.

CRE'SCENT [*crescens*, L.] increasing or growing.

CRESCENT [with *Farriers*] a horse is said to have crescents, when the point of the coffin-bone, which is most advanced, falls down and presses the sole outwards.



CRE'SCENT [in *Heraldry*] is the half moon, with the horns turned upwards. It is used either as an honourable bearing, or as the difference to distinguish between elder and younger families; this being generally assigned to the second son, and to those that descend from him. See the Figure.

CRE'SSAN, a kind of pear called the *Bergamot cressan*.

CREST [with *Florists*] the upper part of a labiated flower.

CREST-MARINE [with *Botanists*] the herb rock-samphire.

CRE'SET, an herb.

CRESET Light, a large lanthorn fixed to a pole; also a burning beacon.

CREST } [*crista*, L. *creste*, F.] the tuft on the head of
CRIST } a bird.

CREST [with *Carvers*] a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing not unlike our modern cornish.

CREST [with *Heralds*] a device representing a living creature, plant or other artificial thing, set over a coat of arms on the wreath in the uppermost part of the escutcheon.

CREST fallen [with *Farriers*] a term used of a horse, when the upper part of the neck on which the mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on the one side or the other.

CREST Fallen [spoken of *Men*] signifies dispirited, put out of heart, cast down, &c.

CREST Tile, a ridge tile.

CRESTED [*cristatus*, L.] having a crest.

CRE'SWELL, the broad edge or verge of the sole of a shoe, round about.

CRETA'CEOUS [*cretaceus*, L.] of or belonging to chalk.

CRETATED [*cretatus*, L.] chalked.

CRE'TICISM } [so called from the inhabitants of *Crete*,
CRE'TISM } who were famous for lying] a forging of lies, falseness, perfidiousness.

CREIO'SE [*cretosus*, L.] full of chalk, chalky.

CRETO'SITY [*cretositas*, L.] chalkiness.

CRE'VET } a melting pot used by goldsmiths.

CRU'SET }

CRE'VICE [*crevasse*, F.] a chink or cleft; also a cray-fish.

CREW'EL, two threaded worsted.

CREW'ET } [prob. of *cruche*, F. an earthen pot] a

CREUET } phial or narrow-mouth'd glass, to hold oil or vinegar.

CREUX [in *Sculpture*] a hollow cavity, out of which something has been scooped or digged.

CRANCE } [with *Falconers*] a line of fine strong even

CRATS } pack-thread fastened to the leath of a hawk when she is first lured, F.

CRIB [*cjibbe*, *Sax.* *kribbe*, *Dan.*] a cratch or manger for cattle.

CRIBBAGE, a game at cards.

CRIBBLE [of *cribellum*, L.] a corn-sieve, F.

CRIBRATION, the sifting of powder through a fine sieve, L.

CRIBRUM Os [*Anat.*] a bone of the nose resembling a sieve, L.

CRIBRUM Benedictum [with *Anat.*] i. e. the blessed sieve; a membrane or certain thick skin full of small holes like a sieve, which (as the ancients had a notion) was in the reins, and through which they fancied the serum was strained into the ureter; leaving the good blood behind for the nourishment of the reins.

CRICK, a sort of cramp or pain in the neck.

CRICKET [of *trekel*, *Dn.* to chirp] a little insect haunting ovens, chimneys, &c. also a low stool for a child; also a play with bats and ball.

CRICOARYTENOI'DES [of *κρικῶν* a ring, *ἀρὺν* to drink, or *ἀρὺς* a sort of cup to drink out of, and *ἰδῶν* form] certain muscles which arise from the cartilage called *cricoides*, and are inserted into the *Arytenoides*, which while they draw sideways and outwardly, the *Rimula* of the *Larynx* is widened.

CRICOIDES [of *κρίκος*, Gr. a ring] the gristle of the larynx or top of the wind-pipe, which is in the form of a ring.

CRICOTHYREOIDES [of *κρίκος*, *θυρεός* an helmet, and *ἴδω* shape, Gr.] a pair of muscles which take their rise from the fore part of the *cricoides*, and end in that which is called *scutiformis*.

CRIME [*crimen*, L.] a fault, a foul deed, an offence, a sin, L.

CRIMINAL [*criminalis*, L.] of or belonging to, or guilty of a crime.

A **CRIMINAL**, [*Un criminel*, Fr.] an offender.

CRIMINALNESS [of *criminel*, F. *criminalis*, L.] guiltiness of a crime.

CRIMINATION, a blaming or accusing, L.

CRIMINATORY [*criminatorius*, L.] full of accusations or crimes.

CRIMINOSITY [*criminositas*, L.] reproach, ill report.

CRIMINOSE [*criminosus*, L.] ready to blame or accuse.

CRIMNOIDES } [with *Physicians*] urine with thick se-

CRIMNODES } diments at the bottom like bran.

CRIMPLING [prob. *q. crippling*] as to go crimpling, i.e. as if the feet were tender.

CRIMP, a dealer in coals.

CRIMSON [*cramoisin*, F.] of a fine deep red colour.

CRINANTHEMUM [*κρινάνθημον*, Gr.] the wild lily.

CRINATED [*crinatus*, L.] having long locks.

CRINATED Roots [in *Botany*] are such as shoot into the ground in many small fibres or hairs.

CRINED [in *Heraldry*] having hairs.

CRINELS } [with *Falconers*] small black feathers in a

CRINETS } hawk, like hair about the fere.

CRINIGEROUS [*criniger*, L.] wearing hair or long locks.

CRINOSE [*crinosus*, L.] having much or long hair.

CRINOSITY [*crinositas*, L.] hairiness.

To **CRINGE** [perhaps of *krinchen*, Du. to creep] to make low bows or congees; to shew great submission.

CRINIS, hair, L.

CRINITA *stella*, a comet or blazing star, L.

To **CRINKLE** [*krinckelen*, Du.] to go in and out, to run into folds and wrinkles.

CRINOES [of *crinis*, L. hair] a sort of worms sometimes found under the skin in children, resembling short thick hairs or bristles.

CRIPPLE [*crupl*, C. *Brit.* *kruple*, Du.] a person that is lame, the use of some limb being wanting or defective.

CRIPPLINGS [with *Architects*] short spars or piles of wood against the side of an house.

CRISIMA [*κρίσιμα*, Gr.] signs by which persons may judge with respect to a disease.

CRISIS [*κρίσις*, Gr.] judgment, sentence or verdict, judgment in discerning any thing.

CRISIS [with *Physicians*] a judgment pass'd on a distemper; also the conflict between nature and the disease, or the sudden change of it tending either to a recovery or death.

Perfect **CRISIS**, is that which intirely frees the patient from the distemper, and is either salutary or deadly.

Imperfect **CRISIS**, is that which does not clearly determine the tendency of the disease, but leaves room for another *Crisis*, and this is twofold, either for the better or the worse.

Imperfect **CRISIS for the better** [with *Physicians*] is a crisis which does not quite take away the disease, but enables the patient to bear it better.

Imperfect **CRISIS for the worse** [with *Physicians*] is when the disease becomes more violent and dangerous.

CRISOM } [of *κρίσμα*, Gr.] an unction anciently used

CHRISOM } in christening children] an infant who dies before baptism.

To **CRISP** [*crispare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISP [*crispatus*, L.] friable, dry'd by frying, &c. till it is frizzled or apt to crumble.

St. **CRISPIN'S Lance** [of *Crispin* the famous patron of the shoemakers] an awl.

CRISPED [*crispatus*, L.] curled; also made friable or brittle.

CRISPNESS, brittleness, aptness to crumble or break.

CRISPINA [with *Botanists*] the raspis tree, L.

CRISPULCANT [*crispifulcans*, L.] coming down wrinkled; spoken of lightening.

CRISPITUDE [*crispitudo*, L.] curledness.

CRISTA [*Anatomy*] a crooked, twisted, spiral eminence in the middle of the spine of the ornoplate.

CRISTA galli [*Anatomy*] a small process in the middle of the *os ethmoides* advancing within the cavity of the cranium, L.

CRISTATED [*cristatus*, L.] having a crest or comb.

CRISTÆ [with *Physicians*] excrescences of flesh growing about the fundament, the roots of which are often chapt and cleft.

CRITERIUM } [*κρίτεριον*, Gr.] a judgment made of

CRITERION } the truth or falsity of a proposition, or about the nature or qualities of any effect.

CRITHE [with *Physicians*] a little oblong push or swelling growing to the eye-brows where the hairs are, so called from its resembling a barley corn.

CRITHMUM } [*κρίθμον*, Gr.] sea-fennel or samphire.

CRITHMUS } [*κρίθμον*, Gr.] sea-fennel or samphire.

CRITHOMANCY [of *κρίθμη* barley, and *μαντεία*, Gr. divination] a kind of divination performed by considering the dough or matter of the cakes offered in sacrifice, and the meal strewed over the victims that were to be killed.

CRITICAL [*criticus*, of *κρίτικος*, Gr.] of a nice judgment; that judges or gives signs to judge by; also censorious or apt to find fault with.

CRITICAL Days [with *Physicians*] are those days whereon there happens a sudden change of the disease, or on which it comes to its crisis.

CRITICAL Signs [with *Physicians*] are signs taken from a crisis, either towards a recovery or death.

CRITICALLY [*en critiquant*, F. *critico more*, L.] like a critick; also in the very nick of time.

CRITICALNESS } nice judgment, critical discourse or

CRITICISM } reflection, or the art of judging

and censuring mens actions, words or writings.

To **CRITICIZE** upon [*critiquer*, F.] to play the critick, to examine nicely; to judge and censure a man's actions, words or writings; also to find fault with.

A **CRITICK** [*criticus*, of *κρίτικος*, Gr.] one skilled in criticism, a profound scholar, a nice censurer.

CRITICIS [*critica*, L. *κρίτικα*, Gr.] the art of criticizing; a skill consisting in a nice and curious examination of authors.

CROATS [because originally they were from *Croatia*] a regiment of horse in *France*.

CROCARDS, a sort of money which with pollards, staldings, &c. were anciently current in *England*.

CROCEOUS [*croceus*, L. *κρόκεος*, Gr.] of or like saffron.

CROCEUS, a, um, [with *Botanick Writers*] of a saffron colour, L.

CROCITATION, the croaking or kawing of crows, &c. L.

CROCHES [with *Hunters*] the little burs that grow about the top of a deer's or hart's horn.

CROCI [in *Botany*] the apices or small knobs on the tops of horns.

CROCIA [*old Rec.*] the crozier or pastoral staff, which bishops, and abbots had the privilege to bear, as the common ensigns of their religious office, and were commonly invested in their prelacies by the delivery of it.

CROCIA'RUS, the officer who bears the crozier staff before a bishop.

To **CROCK**, to black one with soot.

A **CROCK**, [*κροcca*, Sax.] a coarse earthen pot.

CROCUM } the collation or disposal of bishopricks and

CROCIE } abbies by the giving of a staff.

CROCODILE [*κροκόδειλος*, Gr.] a ravenous beast shap'd like a lizard, being an amphibious creature, living both on land and in the water, very frequent in the river Nile and else where, which grows to a prodigious size, sometimes to the length of 20 or 30 foot.

CROCODILE [of *κροκόδειλος*, of *κροκόν* saffron, and *δειλόν* fearing] the *Egyptians* worshipped God under the form of a crocodile, because it is a creature which is said to be the only one without a tongue; and so they imagined it hieroglyphically to represent God, beholding all things both in heaven and earth with a profound silence.

CROCODILE, bearing on the head the feather of an Ibis [hieroglyphically] represented a slothful man; because the bird *Ibis* is said to have a secret power on the crocodile, so that if the body of this serpent be stroaked with it, tho' it be in its nature cruel and rapacious, it loseth its former dispositions and becomes extreme slothful and idle for a time.

CROCODYLITES [with *Rhetor.*] a captious and sophistical kind of argumentation, so ordered as to seduce the unwary, and draw them speciously into a snare.

CROCOMA'EMA [of *κρόκος* and *μαγμα*, Gr.] a physical composition, the chief ingredient of which was saffron; also dregs of the oil of saffron and other spices, anciently made up into balls.

CROCODIL'NE [*crocodilinus*, L. of *κροκόδειλος*, Gr.] like a crocodile; also sophistical.

CROCOMERION [*κροκομείριον*, Gr.] the herb great fanicle or lion's paw, L.

CRO-


CROCUS, saffron, L.

CROCUS [with *Chymists*] a powder of a saffron colour.


CROCUS Martis [with *Chymists*] saffron of steel, a medicine so called from its reddish or saffron colour.

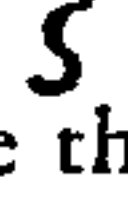
CROCUS Martis Aperiens [Chymistry] i. e. opening saffron of Mars, which is made by washing iron-plates, and then exposing them to the dew till they rust, then scraping off the rust.

CROCUS Martis [in Chymical Writers] is expressed by these characters. 

CROCUS of Copper [in Chymical Writers] is expressed by this character. 

CROCUS Metallorum [Chymistry] a kind of impure and dark glass of antimony, of a liver-colour, called also liver of antimony.

CRO'E  [krom, Du.] an iron-bar or lever; also a

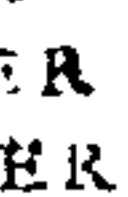
CRO'ME  notch in the side-boards or staves of a cask, where the head-pieces come in.

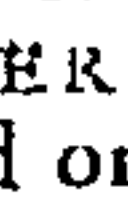
CROFT [croyt, Sax.] a little close.

CROFT, a slip of ground adjoining to an house, which is called roft; so formerly they used this saying of a very poor man, *he had ne toft ne croft*, i. e. *he had neither house nor land*.

CROISADE, a name given to a Christian expedition against *Infidels*, for conquering the *Holy Land*, because those that engaged in the expedition wore a cross on their bosoms, and bore a cross in their standards. There were at several times 8 croisades, the first was begun at the solicitation of the patriarch of *Jerusalem*, in the year 1095; the 2d in 1144. under *Lewis VII.* the 3d in 1188. by *Henry II.* of *England*, and *Philip Augustus* of *France*; the 4th in 1195 by pope *Celestin III.* and the emperor *Henry VI.*; the 5th and 6th was published in 1198. and 1213. by pope *Innocent III.*; the 7th was undertaken by *St. Louis* about the year 1245; and the last was in the year 1268.

CRO'LIERS, a religious order, or a congregation of regular canons.


CRO'ISIER  [of *Croix*, F.] a shepherd's - crook, a


CRO'IZIER  symbol of pastoral authority; being a staff of gold or silver, crooked at the top, carried before bishops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give benedictions.

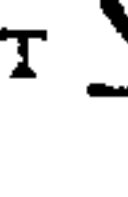
CROISSANTE [in *Heraldry*] as *la croix croissante*, F. is a cross crescented, i. e. having a crescent or half-moon fixt at either end.

CROISES [croisex, F.] pilgrims; also knights of the order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, so called from the badge of the cross, also of pilgrims who were bound for the holy land, or who had been there, they wore the cross on their upper garments.

To **CROKE** [croesser, F. *crocare*, Ital.] to make a noise like a frog or raven; or as the guts do with wind.

CRONEL  is the iron at the end of a tilting spear,

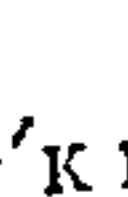
CRONET  having a socket for the end of the staff

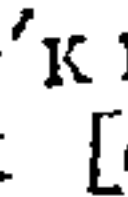
CORONET  to go into, and terminating in three points.

CRONE [cpone, Sax.] an old ewe or female.

CRO'NET, the hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY [prob. of *congerone*, L. a merry companion, or of *χρῶνος*, Gr. time, q. d. a good old friend] an intimate companion or contemporary disciple.

To **CROO**  to make a noise like a dove or pi-

To **CROO'KEL**  geon.

A **CROOK** [croc, F. an Hook] a shepherd's hook or staff.

CROO'KED [kroget, Dan.] not straight, some derive it of *krok*, the turning up the hair in curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROO'KEDNESS [of *kroek*, a curl of the hair] bendingness.

CROO'TES [in *Lead Mines*] a substance found about the oar.

CROP [croppay, Sax.] the gathering of corn or hay, or the old stock that the ground affords; also the handle of a coachman's whip.

To **CROP**, [prob. of *croppan*, Sax.] to cut or pinch off, to gather.

CROP [croppa, C. Brit. a krop, Du.] a bird's-crow.

CRO'PPA [probably of *croppar*, Sax. *Old Law*] a crop of corn, or the product in harvest.

CROP SICK, sick at the stomach.

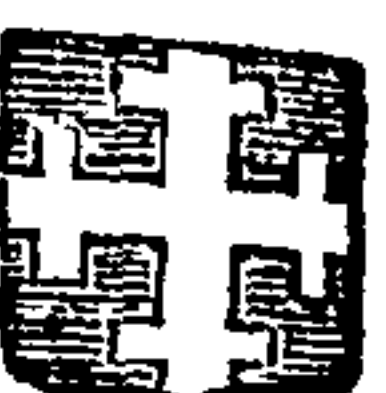
CRO'QUETS [in *Cookery*] certain compounds made of delicious stuffed meat, some of the bigness of an egg serving for a side-dish; others the size of a walnut for garnishing.

CRO'SIER [of *croise*, F.] a bishop's staff made in the form of a shepherd's crook, to intimate that they are spiritual shepherds.


CROSIERS [with *Astronomers*] 4 stars in the form of a cross, which shew the antarctic pole to those who sail in the southern hemisphere.

CRO'SLET [croiselet, F.] a little cross.


CROSLET, a frontlet or head-cloth.

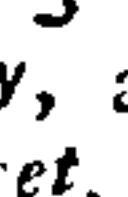
CROSLET [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Croset*, is a cross crossed again at a small distance from each of the ends, as in the figure. 

CROSS [crux, L. *croix*, F.] a gibbet on which the ancients used to hang their slaves and malefactors, who were either tied thereto with ropes or nailed with nails, who having their bones broken to dispatch them the sooner, always died upon it.

A **CROSS** [with *Heralds*] is an ordinary composed of 4 lines, two of which are perpendicular, and the other two transverse, that meet by couples in 4 right angles, and contains one fifth of the shield, as in the figure.  Crosses are of various sorts.

CROSS Avellane, a cross, the ends of which shoot forth like the husk of a filberd.

CROSS fitched  a cross pointed at the bottom.

CROSS fitchee  a cross with a flower de-lis at each end.


CROSS Fleury, a cross with a flower de-lis at each end.

CROSS Fourcket, a forked cross.

CROSS Milrine, a cross, the ends of which are clomped and turned again like a milrine, which carries the millstone.

CROSS-voided, is when a line is drawn parallel to the out-lines of a cross, and then the field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS-bar-shot [with *Gunnets*] a round shot, having a long iron spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.


CROSS Beam  [in *Architecture*] one beam laid across


CROSS Piece  another.

CROSS Beam [in a *Ship*] a large piece of timber, which goes across two other pieces, called *Bites*, to which the cable is fastened, when the ship rides at anchor.

A **CROSS-BITE**, a disappointment.

A **CROSS Caper**, a kind of leap, with crossing the legs; also an unlucky accident or misfortune.

To make a **CROSS in Corvers**  [with *Horsemen*] is to

To make a **CROSS in Balotades**  make a sort of leap or air with one breath, forwards and backwards, as in the figure of a cross.

CROSS-grained, that goes against the grain, peevish, stubborn, humourfome.

CROSS-yack yard [in a *Ship*] a small yard, slung at the end of the mizen mast, under the top.

CROSS Matches, cross-marriages, as when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation one to the other; also when a widower and widow having children, unite themselves and their children by matrimony.

CROSS Purposes, contrary devices or designs; also a kind of sport.

CROSS Staff, a mathematical instrument used by mariners for taking the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS Trees [in a *Ship*] four pieces of timber, bolted and let one into another, at the head of the masts; so that they serve to keep and bear the top-masts up.

CROSS Trip [with *Wrestlers*] is when the legs are crossed one within another.

CROSS Wort, a plant whose leaves and flowers both grow in the shape of crosses.

CROSS-TREE yard [in a *Ship*] is a yard standing square just under the mizen-top, and is fastened below to fit the mizen-top-sail.

CROTAPHICK Artery [of *κροταφίται* the muscles of the temples, of *κροτάφ* the temples] a name given to the tendon of the muscle *Crotaphites*.

CROTAPHITES [in *Anatomy*] a muscle of the lower jaw, whose fibres spring.

CROTAPHIUM [with *Physicians*] a pain in that part of the head.

CROTCH, the forked part of a tree.

CRO'TCHET [crotch, F. of *croc* an hook] a note in music which is half a minim.

CRO'TCHET, a fancy, a whimsey.

CRO'CHET [with *Printers*] an inclosure for words in this form []

CRO'TELS } [with *Hunters*] the ordure or dung of
CRO'TEYING } a hare.
CROUCH [*crochu*, F.] crooked; also across.
CROUCH Mafs } [among the *Roman Catholics*] a
CROU'CH Mafs-day } festival observed in honour of
 the holy cross.

To **CROUCH** [*croucher*, F.] to bow down, to squat or lie down.

CROU'CHED Friers. See *Crutched Friers*.

CROU'CHING [of *crocher*, F.] bowing down, stooping.

CROUPA'DES [with *Horsemen*] are leaps of a horse that are higher than corvets, which keep the fore and hind quarters of an horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his hind legs under his belly, without jerking or shewing his shoos.

CROUPE' [of a *Horse*] is the extremity of the reins above the hips.

To gain the **CROUPE** [in *Horsemanſhip*] is one horseman's making a demi-tour upon another, in order to take him upon the croupe.

Without slipping the **CROUPE** [in *Horsemanſhip*] a term which signifies without traversing, without letting the croupe go out of the volte or the tread of the gallop.

CROU'PER [in a *Gaming-house*] one who watches the card and gathers money for the bank.

CROUTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing a loin of mutton, F.

A **CROW** [*crane*, Sax.] a bird well known.

A **CROW** [*Hieroglyphically*] represents a soothsayer, because it is dedicated to *Apollo* the God of soothsaying and prophecy. When crows are put together, they signify'd discord and war.

Two **CROWS** [*Hieroglyphically*] being put together, signified discord and war, and were generally accounted unhappy birds, and the foretellers of misfortunes. This bird was dedicated to *Apollo*, the God of prophecy and soothsaying, and so it was the symbol of a soothsayer, and as some say in later times of an impostor; because those that pretend to foretel future events by such means, must play the impostor.

A **CROW**, an iron instrument for moving of heavy things.

To **CROW** [*crapan*, Sax.] to cry as a dunghill-cock; also to brag, to vapour.

CROW Net, a net for the catching wild fowl in winter.

CROWS Bill [with *Surgeons*] an instrument for drawing bullets, broken bones, &c. out of the body.

CROWS Feet [in a *Ship*] small ropes divided by the holes of a little block or pulley, call'd the *Dead Man's Eye*, into 6, 10 or more parts.

CROWS Feet [in *Military Affairs*] irons with four points of three or four inches long, so that which way soever they fall, one point will be uppermost.

CROWD [*cruth*, C. Br.] a throng, a press; also an old name for a fiddle.

CROWLING [in *Cattle*] the crying or rumbling noise, and fretting of the guts.

CROWN [*corona*, L. *couronne*, F.] a sort of cap of state or ornament made of gold and adorned with jewels, worn on the heads of kings and sovereign princes.

CROWN, a coin or piece of money, the *English* worth 5 s. the *French* crown 4 s. 6 d. their gold crowns 8 s. 6 d.

To **CROWN** [*coronare*, L. *couronner*, F.] to set a crown on the head; also to reward; also to make perfect, to finish honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest sort of window-glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful and largest kind of Daffodil-flower.

CROWN [in a *Figurative sense*] signifies kingdom, empire or dominion.

CROWN POST [with *Architects*] a post which in some buildings stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters.

CROWN Scab [in *Horses*] a mealy, white scurf, growing on the legs.

CROWN Thistle [with *Botanists*] a plant called *Frier's Crown-thistle*.

CROWN Works [in *Fortification*] an outwork consisting of a spacious gorge and two wings, advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground, these fall on the counter-carp near the faces of the bastion.

CROWN WHEEL [in a *Watch*] is the upper part next the ballance, which by its motion drives it, the same which in royal pendulums is called the swing wheel.

Radiated
Pointed **CROWN** } one which had 12 points.

pearled
Flowered
Parsley, &c.

CROWNS } crowns with pearls or leaves of smallage, &c.

CROWN [with *Geometricians*] a plane included between two parallel or excentrick perimeters of circles that are unequal, generated by the motion of some part of a right line round a centre, the moving part not being contiguous to the centre.

CROWN'D [in *Horsemanſhip*] a horse is said to be crown'd, when he is so hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident, that the hair sheds and falls off without growing again.

CROWNED Horn-work, a horn-work with a crown-work before it.

CROWNED Top [with *Hunters*] the first head of a deer, the crotchets or buds being raised in form of a crown.

CROW'NING [with *Architects*] any thing that terminates or finishes a decoration.

CROWNS of Colours [with *Meteorologists*] certain coloured rings which appear like *Halo's*, but of the colours of the rainbow, and at a less distance than the common *Halo's* about the bodies of the sun and moon.

CROY [in the *Scotch Law*] the satisfaction that is to be paid by a judge, who does not administer justice as he ought, to the nearest of kin to the man that was killed.

To **CROYN** [with *Hunters*] to cry as fallow-deer do at rutting time.

CRUCIAL, in the form of a cross

CRUCIA'TA Glabra, [Bot.] smooth Cross-wort, L.

CRUCIA'TA Hirsuta, rough or hairy Cross-wort, L.

To **CRUCIATE** [*cruciatum*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIA'TUS [with *Anatomists*] a muscle of the thigh lying under the *vasti*, L.

CRUCIBLE, a vessel made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure the greatest fire for melting oars, metals, minerals, &c.

CRUCIBLE [in *Chymistry*] is



express'd by these characters.

CRUCIFEROUS [*crucifer*, L.] bearing a cross, L.

CRUCIFERS, the same as *Crutched Friers*.

CRUCIFIX [*q. cruci affixus*, i. e. affixed to the cross] a figure representing our Saviour on the cross.

CRUCIFI'XION, the act or suffering of crucifying or being crucified.

To **CRUCIFY** [*crucifigere*, L. *crucifer*, F.] to fasten, bind or nail to a cross; also to mortify lusts, &c.

CRUCIGEROUS [*cruciger*, L.] bearing a cross.

CRUDE [*crudus*, L.] raw, indigested, that has not had the degree of coction, i. e. heat requisite to prepare it for eating or for some other purpose.

CRUDE Humours [in *Physick*] are such humours as want that preparation and elaboration which they ordinarily receive from digestion.

CRUDE'LITY [*crudelitas*, L.] cruelty.

CRU'DENESS { [*crudité*, F. *cruditas*, L.] rawness.

CRU'DITY

CRUDITY [with *Physicians*] is when the blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right consistence; or it may be defined to be that estate of a disease, in which the morbid matter is of such bulk, figure, cohesion, mobility or inactivity, which create or increase the disease.

CRUDITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill digestion, when the aliment or meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into chyle.

CRU'EL [*crudelis*, L.] fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous; grievous, hard, painful, F.

CRU'ELNESS { [*crudelitas*, L. *cruauté*, F.] barbarous-

CRU'ELTY { ness, fierceness, hard-heartedness, ill usage, rigour, unmerciful temper.

CRUENTA'TED [*cruentatus*, L.] embued, or besprinkled, or bedawbed with blood.

CRU'ENTOUS [*cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained, &c. with blood.

To **CRUI'SE** [of *kruis*, Du a cross, i. e. to cross to and fro] to sail up and down the seas for a defence to merchants ships.

CRUI'SER, a ship of war appointed to sail to and fro as before.

CRUM [*cruma*, Sax.] a small particle of, or the soft part of bread.

To **CRUM** } [accrumanian, Sax. *kruymelen*, Du.] to

To **CRU'MBLE** } break small by rubbing.

CRU'MBLINGNESS [of accrumanian, Sax.] aptness to crumble.

CRU'MMY [of *cjuma*, *Sax.*] soft as bread; also full of crumbs.

CRUMP [*crummm*, *C Br.* *cjump*, *Sax.*] crooked or crook-back'd.

To CRU'MPLE [*cjomphe't*, *Sax.* *krumpen*, *Du.*] to put a garment out of the folds or plaits; to ruffle or towze.

CRU'MPLED [of *cjump*, *Sax.*] full of crumples or creases.

To CRUNK, to cry like a crane.

CRU'OR [*crur*, *L.*] blood dropping out of a wound, gore.

CRU'PPER [*croupiere*, *F.*] the buttocks of a horse, the rump; also a roll of leather under the tail of a horse.

CRU'PPER Buckles, large square buckles fitted to the saddle tree behind to fasten the crupper.

CRU'RA [with *Anatomists*] the two heads or beginnings of the marrowy substance of the brain, *L.*

CRU'RA Medulle oblongatæ [with *Anatomists*] the internal substance of the two sides of the *cerebrum*, gathered together as it were into two bundles, *L.*

CRU'RA Clitoridis [in *Anatomy*] a membranous partition that runs down between the *Corpora nervosa* of it, from the glands to its divarication at the *Os pubis*, dividing the *Clitoris* into two parts.

CRU'RAL [*cruralis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the leg.

CRU'RAL Artery [with *Anatomists*] is a continuation of the *Iliac Artery*, which passes out of the lower belly, and enters into the thighs, where it loses its former name, and is called *Cruralis*.

CRU'RAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] a vein whose trunk receives the greater and smaller *Iliaca*, the *Muscula*, the *Poplitea* and the *Saphena*, and goes up to the groin and ends in the *Iliaca*.

CRURÆUS [in *Anatomy*] a muscle of the leg, situate on the bone of the thigh, is continued from between the greater and less *Trochanter* forwards to its lowest part, and is inserted to a prominence at the upper and fore-part of the bone *Tibia*, *L.*

CRUS, or *magnus pes* [in *Anatomy*] all that part of the body reaching from the buttocks to the toes, which is divided into the thigh, leg and foot, *L.*

CRUSE [*cruche*, *F.* *krus*, *Du.*] a phial for oil or vinegar.

To CRUSH [probably of *cruciare*, *L.* or *escraser*, *F.*] to break, to squeeze; to oppress, to ruin.

CRUST [*crusta*, *L.*] the outward part of bread or shelly part of any thing.

CRUST CLUNG [in *Husbandry*] spoken of ground, that is causted over and sticks so hard together that nothing will grow on it, called also soil-bound.

CRU'STA Lattea [in *Surgery*] a scurf or crusty scab that spreads over the head, face and other parts of an infant at the time of its first sucking, *L.*

CRU'STA Vermicularis, [with *Anatomists*] the velvet covering or skin of the guts, *L.*

CRU'STA Villosa [with *Anatomists*] the fourth tunic or coat of the stomach, *L.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS *Shell fishes*, are fishes covered with shells, which are made up of several pieces and joints, such as lobsters, crabs, cray-fish, &c.

CRUSTACEOUS Shells, are generally softer than testaceous ones, which are intirely of one piece, and are much harder, thicker and stronger than crustaceous ones, as scallops, oysters, cockles, &c.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS [*crusta*, *L.* a shell, *crouteux*, *F.*] hardness, like, or being covered with a shell, as shell-fish.

CRUSTI'FICK [*crustificus*, *L.*] that bringeth a crust or skin.

CRU'STINESS [of *crouteux*, *F.* *crustosus*, *L.*] hardness of bread; also pettishness of temper.

CRU'STULA [with *Surgeons*] a small scab or scar of a sore; also a blood-shot in the eye occasioned by a blow, wound, &c. being a falling of blood into the *Tunica conjunctiva*.

CRU'TCHED Friars [*freres croisez*, *F.*] friars who wear the sign of the cross on their garments.

CRU'TCHES [probably of *krucke*, *Teut.* *cjicce*, *Sax.*] wooden supporters for lame persons.

CRUSA'DO (a Portuguese coin in value four shillings

CRUZAT'S) sterling.

CRUZADO, a croisade, an expedition to the holy land.

To CRY [*crier*, *F.*] to weep; also to make proclamation.

CRIMO'DES [with *Physicians*] a cold shivering fever, but frequently accompanied with an inflammation of the inner parts.

CRYP O'RCHIS [of *κρυπτω* to hide, and *ὄρχις* the testicle] a disease when the testicles are hid in the belly.

CRY'PTÆ, grotto's, caves or hollow places underground; vaults set apart for the burial of particular families: the graves of the martyrs were more especially called *cryptæ*, where the primitive Christians used to meet for the performing divine service; also a church underground like that of St. Faith's under St. Paul's.

CRY'PTICAL ? [*crypticus*, *L.* of *κρυπτικός*, *Gr.*] hidden,

CRY'PTICK } secret, hid underground.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY [of *κρυπτός* secret, and *γραφω* to write] the art of secret writing, as by characters or cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY [of *κρυπτός* and *λόγος*, *Gr.*] a speaking or discoursing in secret; a whispering privately.

CRYPTOPO'RTICUS [of *κρυπτω*, *Gr.* to hide, and *porticus*, *L.* porch, &c.] a secret walk or vault underground or in some low place; a gallery closed on all parts to be cool in summer; a grot, a cloister, *L.*

CRY'STAL [*κρυστάλλος*, *Gr.*] a very bright and transparent stone that looks like ice, or the clearest sort of glass.

CRYSTAL [with *Chymists*] that part of a *lixivium* or lie, that is made of any metal or mineral, which remains congealed after some part of the moisture is evaporated.

CRY'STAL [in *Chymical Writings*] is expressed by this character, Ψ .

CRYSTAL mineral, is salt petre prepared with sulphur, the salt petre being put in a crucible and set in a furnace, and when it is in fusion a small quantity of flower of sulphur is added at several times, the quantity of two drams of sulphur to eight ounces of salt petre.

CRYSTALLINE or *icy humour* [with *Oculists*] a white shining humour of the eye, which is thicker than the rest, and is the first instrument of sight.

CRYSTALLINE [*κρυστάλλινος*, *Gr.*] of, like or pertaining to crystal.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [in *Astronomy*] two spheres supposed by the ancient Astronomers, who followed the *Ptolemaick* system, one of which served them to explain the flow motion of the fixed stars, causing them (as they imagined) to move one degree eastwards in 70 years; and the other helped to solve a motion, which they termed the motion of *trepidation* or *libration*, by which they supposed the sphere to swag from pole to pole.

CRYSTALLOIDES [with *Oculists*] the crystalline coat of the eye.

CRYSTA'LLOMANCY [of *κρυστάλλος* and *μαντεία*, *Gr.*] a sort of divination or foretelling future events by means of a mirror or looking glass.

CRY'STALS of Copper [with *Chymists*] is a solution of copper in spirit of nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the salt; those crystals are used as causticks, but will dissolve if exposed to the air.

CRY'STALS of Venus [with *Chymists*] common verdgrease dissolved in distilled vinegar, and set in a cool place to crystallize.

CRY'STALS of Allum, is allum purified and reduced into crystals in the same manner as tartar; the crystals are quadrangular and brilliant like diamonds.

CRYSTALS of Tartar, is tartar purified and dissolved, and again coagulated in form of crystals. To do this, they boil the tartar in water, skim it and strain it, and when it is cool, little white, shining crystals are formed at the edges, and also a pellicle or cream swimming at the top.

CRYSTALS of Tartar chalybeated, is when the tartar is impregnated with the most dissoluble parts of iron.

CRYSTALS of Tartar emetick is when it is charged with the sulphureous parts of antimony to make it vomitive.

CRYSTALS of Mars, is iron reduced into salts by an acid liquor.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION [with *Chymists*] an operation, whereby the salts of metals or other mix'd bodies, dissolv'd in any liquor, and made to shoot into pretty little figured lumps or pieces, called crystals from their being transparent and clear like crystals.

To CRYSTALLIZE [*crystalliser*, *F.*] to reduce to or to grow into such crystals.

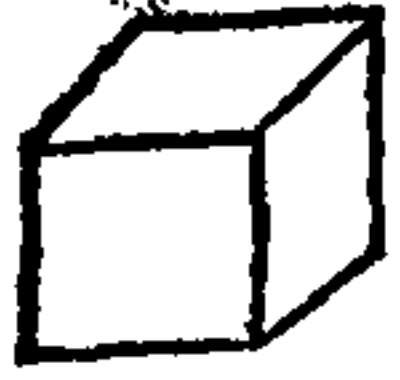
CRYSTA'LLI [in *Medicine*] pustles dispersed all over the body, white and of the bigness of a lupine.

CUB [according to *Minshaw* comes from *cubare*, *L.* to lie down] a bear's whelp; also a fox or martens of the first year.

CUBA'TION, a lying down, a resting or reposing, *L.*

CUBATORY [*cubatorium*, *L.*] a dormiter or dormitory.

CUBATURE [with *Geometricians*] is the finding exactly the solid content of any body proposed in solid inches, feet, yards, &c.



CUBE, is a figure comprehended under six equal sides, each being a geometrical square, the same as a die, as in the figure.

Cu'BBRIDGE Head [in a *Ship*] a partition made of boards, &c. across the fore-castle and half deck of the ship, the one being called the *cubbridge-head before*, and the other the *cubbridge-head behind*.

CUBE [with *Algebraists*] the third power in a series or rank of geometrical proportionals continued, as *a* is the root, *aa* the square, *aaa* the cube.

CUBE [with *Arithmeticians*] the cubick number, a number which arises from the multiplication of any number, first by itself, and then by the product; so 125 is a cubick number produced by 5, first multiplied by 5, and then by 5 the product.

CUBE Root [in *Geometry*] is the side of a cube number; so 3 is the root or side of the cube 27, and 5 is the side or root of 125.

CUBE Square [in *Geometry*] is the biquadrate or 4th power, which is produced by the root or side being thrice multiplied into it self; thus taking 3 for the side, 9 is the square, 27 the cube-square or biquadrate.

Cu'BEES, are an aromatick fruit, brought from the *West Indies*.

Cu'BIC } [*κυβικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to or having the figure of a cube.

Cu'BICAL Artery [with *Anatomists*] a branch of the axillary artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a measure of solid bodies which are a foot every way.

CUBIC Equations [with *Algebraists*] are such where the highest power of the unknown body is a cube.

CUBICAL Parabolas, a parabola of the higher kind, as $a^2 x = y$; &c.

Cu'BICALNESS [of *cubique*, F. *cubicus*, L.] like a cube.

CuBi'CLAR [*cubicularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a bed-chamber.

Cu'BIFORM [*cubiformis*, L.] of the form or shape of a cube.

CUBED CUBE [with *Mathematicians*] is the 6th power of any number or quantity, so 729 is a cubed cube raised from the root 3 times 5 multiplied into it self.

Cu'BIT [*cubitus*, L.] the length of the arm from the elbow to the middle finger; or, according to others, the middle part between the shoulders and the wrist.

CUBIT [among the *Ancients*] was of 3 kinds, viz. the *great cubit*, which was 9 foot long; the *middle cubit* 2 foot long; the *little cubit* a foot and half long.

The **CUBIT** [with *Anatomists*] is a long hard bone, having a hollow in the middle which lies in the inside of the arm, and reaches from the elbow to the wrist; others make it consist of two bones, the one called *ulna* or *radius*.

CUBITÆ'US externus [in *Anatomy*] a muscle arising from the outward knob of the *os humeri*, and is inserted to the upper and outward part of the *os metacarpi* of the little finger; its use is to extend the wrist.

CUBITÆUS internus [in *Anatomy*] a muscle springing from the inward knob of the shoulder-bone, whence it passes along the *ulna* and comes to its implantation in the fourth bone of the *carpus*, and the *os metacarpi* of the little finger. It helps to bend the wrist.

Cu'BED CUBE } [with *Mathematicians*] the 6th power of any number or quantity; thus 64 is a cubed cube, raised from the root 2, multiplied 5 times into it self.

Cu'BUS CUBI, the 9th power, or a number multiplied 8 times into it self.

CuBOi'DES [with *Anatomists*] the 7th bone of the *tarsus* of the foot; which is joined behind to the *os calcis*; before, to the outer bones of the *metatarsus*; and on the inside, to the *os cuneiforme*.

CuCHE'RUS [*Old Law Records*] a coucher, setter or setting dog.

Cu'CKING Stool [probably *q. d.* a choaking-stool; because scolds being thus punished are almost choaked; the *Saxons* called it *Yceal King's Stole*, Sax. and Dr. T. H. derives it from *coquine*, F. a beggar-woman, because sturdy beggar-women were duck'd in it] a sort of chair hung on a post or tree over a water, it was let down and drawn up by a rope and pulley, a punishment formerly inflicted on scolding women, and bakers and brewers who transgress'd the law, who being fastened in this chair are duck'd or immersed in *stercore*, i. e. in some muddy or stinking pond.

Cu'CKOLD [*cocu*, F.] one whose wife's lewd pranks are vulgarly said to graft horns on his head.

Cu'CKOO } [*gacc*, Sax. *cog*, C. Br. *concou*, F. *cuculus*, L. probably of *κόνκος*, Gr.] a bird well known.

Cu'CKOO Pintle, an herb.

Cu'CKOO Flower, the plant Ladies-smock.

CUCK-QUEAN, a wench or whore.

CUCU'LLATE Flower [with *Botanists*] one that resembles the figure of an helmet or monk's-hood, and is also called a *Galeate* or *Galericulate* flower.

CUCULA'RIS, also called *Trapezius* [with *Anatomists*] is a muscle of the shoulder-blade or *scapula*, which arises from the *os capitis*, the *ligamentum colli*, and the top of the spine of the last *vertebra* of the neck; and also from the eight upper ones of the chest, and is inserted to the *clavicula* and the *spina scapulae*; it is called *cucullaris* of *cuculla* a monk's-hood or cowl, because this together with its fellow bears a resemblance to it, covering the back, L.

CUCU'LLATED [*cucullatus*, L.] hooded.

Cu'CULUS [with *Botanists*] the herb Night-shade, L.

Cu'CUMER } [*cucumer*, L.] a well known fruit.

Cu'CUMBER }

CUCU'PHA [with *Anatomists*] a cover for the head made of sweet-scented cephalick spices reduced to powder and sewed between two pieces of silk or quilted in a cap, good against diseases of the head.

CUCU'RBITA, a gourd, L.

CUCU'RBITA } a cupping-glass or hollow vessel made of tin, &c. used commonly in baigno's, they apply it to the body either with or without scarification, to divert or drive the blood into some other part; or if it be corrupt, to evacuate it or let it out.

CUCURBI'TULA }

CUCURBITA caeca } a cupping vessel used without scarification, and is commonly applied or set on to the most fleshy parts, where there is no danger of hurting the large vessels and nerves, L.

CUCU'RBIT [in *Chymical Writings*] is expressed by these characters.



CUCURBITE [with *Chymists*] a vessel of glass, &c. for distillations and rectifications, usually by them called a body, in this form.



CUCURBITA'CEOUS Plants, such as resemble a gourd.

CUCURBITINE [*cucurbitinus*, L.] of or like gourds.

CUCURBITINI lumbrici, certain broad worms resembling gourd seeds in shape, which breed in the entrails of human kind.

CUCUY'OS, a fly in *America*, which shines in the night so brightly that travellers are said to be able to travel, read or write by its light.

CUD [*cud*, Sax.] the inner part of the throat of beasts, or the food which is there repositied after grazing, and chew'd over again by cows, &c.

CUD-WEED } [with *Botanists*] a plant whose leaves are made use of instead of cotton, and thence it is called cotton-weed.

CUD lost, a distemper or infirmity in both great and small cattle.

To **chew the CUD** [*ceopan* and *cud*, Sax.] to chew again as a cow does; also to muse upon, to think upon or reflect.

Cu'DDEN } a changeling, a nizey, or silly fellow.

Cu'DDY }

CUDDY [in a *Ship of war of the first rate*] a place which lies between the captain's and lieutenants cabins under the poop, which is divided into partitions for the master's and secretary's office.

CUDE-CLOTH, a face-cloth for a young child, which in ancient times was used at baptism, and was the priest's fee.

Cu'DGEL [probably of *cudse*, Du. a knotted stick] a stick to fight with.

To **Cu'DGEL**, to beat or bang with a stick.

CUE, an *item* given to actors on the stage, what or when they are to speak; also a mood or humour, as in a *merry cue*.

CUE'RPO, as to *walk in Cuerdo*, is to go without a cloak, and all the formalities of a complete dress.

CUI ante divorcium [i. e. to whom before divorce] a writ empowering a divorced woman to recover her lands from him to whom they were alienated by her husband during marriage; because she could not gain say it, L.

CUI in vita [i. e. to whom in his life time] a writ of entry which a widow has against him to whom her husband did alienate or make over lands, &c. in his life time; which must contain this clause, *that during his life time she could not withstand it*, L.

CUI'NAGE

CUI'NAGE, the making up of pigs, &c. for carriage.
CUIRA'S, an armour of steel or iron plates, &c. beaten thin, which covers the body from the neck to the waist, both behind and before.

CUIRASSI'ERS, are cavalry or horsemen armed with back, breast and head-piece; as most of the *Germans* are.

CUI'SSES [*cuisse*, F.] a sort of armour for the thighs.

CUL DE LAMP [*Architecture*] several decorations in masonry, &c. in vaults and ceilings to finish the bottom of works, and somewhat wreathed in the manner of a testudo, F.

CUL DE FOUR [*Masonry*] a sort of low spherical vault like an oven, F.

CUL DE FOUR of a Niche [*Masonry*] the arched roof of a niche on a plan that is circular.

CU'LAGE [*Old Rec.*] the laying up a ship in the dock to be repaired.

CULDEE'S, a sect of religious people, anciently in *Scone* in *Scotland*, &c. so called à *colendo Deum*, i. e. from their worshipping God.

CU'LINARY [*culinarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a kitchen.

CULINARY Fire [according to *Boorhave*] a portion of pure elementary or solar fire, attracted by oily or sulphureous parts of the fuel, with such velocity that it moves the same, agitates and whirls them violently about, and by degrees breaks and attenuates them, renders them volatile, and disperses them into air.

TO CULI [*colligere*, L. *cueillir*, F.] to pick and chuse, to pick out.

CU'LLENDER, see *colander*.

CU'LLIAGE ? a custom of the lords living the first night

CU'LLAGE } with their vassal's brides.

CU'LLER, the worst or refuse sort of sheep which are left of a flock, after the best have been picked out.

CU'LLION, the stones or testicles.

CU'LLIONS [*Botany*] are called also stone roots or the round roots of plants, whether single, double or triple.

CU'LLION Head [*in Fortification*] the same as a bastion, a tower or block house.

CU'LLIS [with *Cooks*] a strained liquor made of any sort of dressed meat or other things pounded in a mortar, and pressed through an hair sieve; usually poured into hot pies, messes, &c. before they are served up at table.

CU'LLOT, a cushion for riding post.

CU'LLY [prob. of *Coglione*, Ital. a testicle, because fools are said to be generally well hung] a fool, a soft headed fellow, one who may be easily led by the nose or put upon; also a lecher whom a whore, courtesan or jilt calls her cully.

TO CULLY one, to make a fool of, impose upon or jilt him.

CU'LMEN, the top, peak or height of any thing.

CULMEN Cali [*in Astrology*] the highest point of heaven that a star can rise to in any latitude; and usually by them understood of the tenth house.

CULMI'FEROUS Plants [*in Botany*] such as have a smooth jointed hollow stalk, which is wrapt about at each joint, with a single, long, narrow and sharp-pointed leaf, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks; as wheat, barley, &c. and most kinds of grass.

CULMINANT [*culminans*, L.] rising to the top or height, culmination.

CULMINA'TION, an ascending or coming to the top.

TO CU'LMINATE [*of culmen*, L.] to rise to the top or utmost height.

TO CULMINATE [*in Astronomy*] signifies to come to the meridian; thus the sun or a star is said to *culminate*, when it is in the highest point in the heavens, that it possible can be, i. e. when it is upon the meridian.

CU'LMUS [with *Botanists*] properly the stem or stalk of corn or grass, distinguished from that of all other plants, which is termed *caulis*, L.

CU'LPABLE [*culpabilis*, L.] guilty, faulty, blameworthy.

CU'LPABLENESS } [*culpabilitas*, L.] blame-worthi-

CULPABI'LITY } ness, guiltiness, faultiness.

CULPA'TION, a blaming, a finding fault, L.

CU'LPIT [it is supposed to be compounded of 2 words, i. e. *cul* and *prit*, viz. *cul* of *culpabilis*, L. blameable or guilty, and *prit* or *prest*, F. i. e. ready, and is the reply of a proper officer on the behalf of the king, affirming the party to be guilty, after he hath pleaded *not guilty*, is ready to prove the party guilty; others derive it of *culpa*, a fault, and *prehensus* taken] i. e. a criminal or malefactor, a formal word used by the clerk of the arraigns in trials

to a person indicted for a criminal matter, when he has register'd the prisoner's plea, and proceeds to demand of him (*culprit*) how wilt thou be tried.

CU'LPON that Trout [*a Term in carving Meat*] i. e. cut it up.

CULRA'CH ? [*in the practice of Scotland*] one left as a **CORLA'CH** } pledge for the appearance of a man from one court to another.

CULRA'GE, the herb arse-smart.

CULTCH, the bottom of the sea where oysters spawn.
TO CU'LIVATE [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, L.] to till or husband the ground; to improve or manage.

CULTIVA'TION, the act of tillage or improvement, L.
CU'LTURE [*cultura*, L.] husbandry, tillage, improvement, good education.

CU'LVÉRIN [*couleuvrine*, F. of *coluber*, L. a snake] a piece of ordnance of several sizes.

CU'LVÉRIN of the least size [with *Gunners*] a piece of ordnance of 5 inches diameter at the bore, weight about 4000 pound, carries a ball of 4 inches 3 quarters diameter, and 14 pound weight, and requires a charge of 10 pound weight, and requires a charge of 10 pound of powder.

CU'LVÉRIN Ordinary [with *Gunners*] is a larger gun of about 45000 pound weight, is 5 inches 1 quarter diameter at the bore, carries a ball of 17 pound 5 ounces weight, and 5 inches diameter, and requires a charge of 11 pound 6 ounces of powder.

CULVERIN Extraordinary [with *Gunners*] a large piece of ordnance in length about 13 foot, weighing 48000 pound, the diameter at the bore being 5 inches and a half, carries a shot of 5 inches 1 quarter diameter, and 20 pound weight, and requires a charge of 12 pounds and a half of powder.

CU'LVÉR-TAILING [with *Shipwrights*] is the fastening or letting one timber into another, so that they cannot slip out, as the carlings into the beams of a ship.

CU'LVENAGE, faint-heartedness; turning tail to run away.

CU'LVÉR [*culpe*, Sax] a dove or pigeon.

CU'LVERTAILING [with *Carpenters*] a particular way of fastening boards, by letting one piece into another.

CU'LVERTAGE [*in the Norman Law*] the escheat or forfeiture of the lands of a vassal to the lord of the fee.

CULVERTAGE, a being branded for cowardice.

TO CU'MBER [*kumern*, Teut. *ingombrare*, Ital.] to incumber, to stop, to crowd, to trouble, the measuring of heights and distances by piecemeal; i. e. by such instruments as give the heights and distances by parts, and not all at one operation.

CUMBRIOUS, cumbersome, *Milton*.

CU'MBERSOME } troublesome, inconvenient, unwell-

CU'MBEROUS } dy.
CU'MBERSOMNESS [prob. of *cumulus*, L. an heap or *kumern*, Teut.] unweildiness.

CU'MBLE, full heaped measure.

CU'MMIN [*κuminum*, Gr.] an herb like fennel, but less; the seed of which is good in colicks, &c.

TO CU'MULATE [*cumulatum*, L.] to heap up.

CUMULA'TION, a heaping up, L.

CUMULO'SE [*cumulosus*, L.] full of heaps.

TO CUN [*Sea Term*] is to direct the person at helm how to steer.

CUNCTA'TION, a delaying or prolonging of time, L.

CUNCTI'POTENT [*cunctipotens*, L.] all powerful.

CUNCTITE'NENT [*cunctitenens*, L.] holding or possessing all things.

CU'NEAL [*cunealis*, L.] in the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED [*cuneatus*, L.] made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFO'RMIA ossa [*in Anatomy*] certain bones of the tarsus of the foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth and sixth, which take their name for their shape, as being large above, and narrow below, resembling wedges.

CUNEIFO'RME Os [with *Anatomists*] a wedge like bone in the head, situated in the bottom or basis of the brain, so called from its shape resembling a wedge, L.

CUNE'TTE [*in Fortification*] a deep trench about 3 or 4 fathom wide, sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to lade out the water, or to render the passage more difficult to the enemy.

CU'NEUS, a wedge, one of the 6 principles in mechanics, L.

CUNEUS [*in Art. Deeds*] a mint or place where money is coined.

CUNICULOSE ? [*cuniculosus*, L.] full of coney or
CUNICULOUS } coney-burroughs.

CUNILA [Bot.] favoury, marjoram with the small leaf,
and penny-royal with the broad leaf, L.

CUNILA'GO [Botany] the herb flea-bane or moth-mul-
lain, or a kind of favoury or origanum, L.

CUNNER, a kind of fish.

CUNNING } [Sea Term] directing, as the cunning of
CO'NDING } a ship is the directing the person at
helm how to steer her.

CUNNING [cunning, Sax.] ingenuity, skilfulness, sub-
tily, craftiness.

CUNNINGNESS [cunningheyye, Sax.] craftiness, &c.

CUNNING Man, a name given to an astrologer or for-
tune-teller.

CUNNUS [of *xύω*, Gr. to bring forth] the *puendum*
muliebre.

CUNT [cunnus, L. *επίδος*, Sax. *kutte*, Belg. *con*, F.]
puendum muliebre, L.

CU'NTEY Cuntey [Old Law] a sort of trial which seems
to be the same with that of our common jury or trial by
the country.

CUP [cup, Gr. *cupa*, L. *cuppan*, C. Brit. *coppe*,
Sax.] a vessel to drink out of.

CU'PID [cupido, L.] the fabulous god of love; painters,
&c. represent him like a boy naked, and having wings
carrying a quiver on his shoulder, and holding a torch in
one hand, and a bow with darts in the other, to give de-
sperate wounds to the hearts of lovers; but with a veil cast
over his eyes to intimate that love is blind.

CUPIDITY [cupiditas, L.] concupiscence, inordinate
desire, sensuality, lust.

CU'POLA [prob. of *cupo*, Ital.] an arched tower of a
building in the form of a bowl turned upside down.

CUPS [with Botanists] those short husks wherein flow-
ers grow; some being pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 leaves.

To CUP, to apply a cupping-glass to some part of the
body.

CUP SHOT } one who is in his cups, overcharged

CUP SHOT'TEN } with liquor, drunken.

CU'PEL } [in Chymistry] a furnace made of ashes and

CO'PEL } burnt bones, for trying and purifying

CU'PPEL } gold and silver.

CUPPING Glass, a sort of glass-phial applied to the
fleshy parts of the body, to draw forth corrupt blood and
windy matter.

CU'PULO [Architecture] an arched room or turret, stand-
ing on the very top of a dome or great building, in form
either of a circle or polygon; otherwise called a lantern.

CU'RABLE [curabilis, L.] that may be cured.

CU'RABLENESS [of *curare*, L. to heal; and *ness*] ca-
pableness of cure.

CU'RACY } [of *cura*, L. care] the office of a

CU'RATESHIP } curate.

CU'RATE [curator, L.] properly a parson or vicar of a
parish, who has the charge of the souls of his parishioners;
but is now more generally used for a deputy or substitute,
one who officiates in the place of the incumbent.

CURA'TION [in Medicine] a right method of finding
out by symptoms remedies proper for any disease.

CU'RATIVE Indication [with Physicians] a sign that has
relation to the disease that is to be cured.

CURA'TOR [Civil Law] a person regularly appointed to
take care of another, L.

CU'RATURE [curatura, L.] care in ordering or mana-
ging any thing.

A CURB [of a Bridle] is a chain of iron made fast to the
upper part of the branches of the bridle, in holes called
the eyes, and running over the horse's beard.

To give a leap upon the CURB [with Horsemen] is to short-
en the curb, by laying one of the mails or S like joints of
the chain over the rest.

A CURB [with Farriers] is a hard and callous tumour
running on the inside of a horse's hoof, i. e. on that part
of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the same side.

To CURB [courber, F.] to give a check to, to restrain
or keep under.

CU'RCUMA, the Indian-root called Turmeric

To CU'RDL E [prob. *q. d.* to crowdle, i. e. to crowd
close together] to turn to curds.

To CURE [of *curare*, L.] to heal.

CURE [cura, L.] the healing of a distemper or wound;
also a benefice or spiritual living with the charge of souls.

CU'RF E W [coure-feu, Fr. i. e. covered fire] a law
made by King William the Conqueror, that all people
should put out their fire and lights at the ringing of the 8
a clock bell; whence still in several places, where a bell

is usually rung towards bed-time, they say it rings the
cur-feu, the 8 a clock bell.

CU'RIA, a court of judicature; sometimes it was for-
merly taken for the company of tenants who did their suit
and service at the court of their lord.

CU'RIA *avisere vult* [Law Phrase] used to express a de-
liberation that the court intends to take upon a point or
points of a cause before they proceed to pass judgment,
F. and L.

CU'RIA *claudenda*, a writ that lies against him, who
should fence and inclose ground, but refuses or defers to
do it, L.

CU'RIA *Canonicorum*, the court-lodge or manour-house in
a lordship, pertaining to some religious order, L.

CU'RIA *Domini*, the house, hall or court of the lord,
where all the tenants are bound to give their attendance if
need require, every 3 weeks, but more especially on *Lady-*
day and *Michaelmas-day*; a court anciently held at *Caris-*
brook-castle, in the isle of *Wight*, L.

CU'RIA *Personæ*, the parsonage or parson's mansion-
house, L.

CU'RIAE *Generales* [in Common Law] those general and
solemn courts, which was held by the lord of the manour
twice a year, viz. on the *Annunciation* of the Virgin Mary
and *St. Michael's day*.

CU'RIA *Adventus*, the duty of coming to pay suit and
service to such a lord, L.

CU'RIOUSITY } [*curiositas*, L.] over much care; a

CU'RIOUSNESS } passion or desire of seeing or know-
ing; also delicateness or niceness; a rarity or curious thing.

CU'RIOUS [curiosus, L.] desirous to see and know
every thing; inquisitive prying; also rare, excellent; also
neat or fine; delicate or nice, exact, wary.

CURE [with Falconers] a remedy which they give their
hawks in form of little balls or pellets of hemp, cotton or
feathers, to imbibe and dry up their phlegm.

A CURL [prob. of *gyrulus*, L.] a twirl or ringlet of hair.

To CURL [prob. of *cýplan*, Sax. or *gyrlare*, L. or
cuirlare, Ital.] to twirl or turn up.

URL E W', a water-fowl, of a gray colour with red and
black spots.

CU'RLENG [with Hunters] the small spotted curls with
which the bur of a deer's head is powdered.

CURMU'DGEON, a covetous hunk, a niggard, a pi-
tiful, close-fisted fellow.

CU'RNOOK, a measure of half a quarter or 4 bushels of
corn.

A CURR [prob. of *kerre*, Du. or *kirren*, Teut. to
grin] a mongrel dog.

CU'RRENT } Money [of *currens*, L. and *courant*, F.]

CU'RRANT } running] good money that passes in com-
merce from one to another.

CURRANTO } a running French dance; also a musical

COURANT } air, consisting of triple time, called *im-*
perfect of the move.

CU'RRANTS [q. *Corinths* from *Corinth*, the place whence
they first came] a sort of dried fruit used in puddings, &c.

CU'RRENCY [of *currens*, L.] currentness, course.

CU'RRENT [currens, L.] a running stream or flux of
water in any certain direction.

CU'RRENTNESS [of *currens*, L.] currency, having a
free course.

CU'RRENTS [with Navigators] are impetuous motions
of the waters, which in certain latitudes run and set
on particular points of the compass: and usually their
force is conformable to the course of the moon, so as to be
more rapid or strong when she is at the change or full, and
weaker when she is in the wane.

CU'RRIER [coriarius, L. *courrier*, F.] a dresser, liquorer
and colourer of tanned leather, to make it pliable, &c.

CU'RRISSH [of *kirren*, Teut. to grin] cur-like, doggish,
churlish, surly, ill-natured.

CU'RRISSHNESS [probably of *Cur*, a mongrel-dog]
doggishness, snarling.

To CU'RRY [of *corium*, a hide or *coriarius*, L. a
dresser of hides] to dress leather.

To CURRY [prob. of *curare*, L. to take care of] to
rub down, comb and dress a horse, &c.

To CURRY Favour [prob. of *quero*, L. or *querir*, F.
to seek] to make suit to one to get into, or insinuate one's
self into one's favour.

CU'RRY Comb, an iron-tool for dressing of horses.

A CURSE [cupye, Sax.] an ill wish; also a punishment.

To CURSE [cuprian, Sax.] to wish ill to, to imprecate.

CU'RSEDNESS [of *cupye*, Sax.] the being deserving of
a curse, vileness, &c.

CUR'SOK, a courier, an express, a messenger of haste, L.

CU'RSITOR [in the court of *Chancery*] an officer who makes out original writs for that county or shire that is allotted to him.

CU'RSOR, a little brass ruler, representing the horizon; or a ruler or label, *L.*

CU'RSORY [*cursorius*, *L.* running] slight, hasty, running over negligently.

CURSORYLY, slightly, carelessly.

CURSO'RINESS [of *cursorius*, *L.*] hastiness, running over slightly.

CURST, [of *curye*, *Sax.*] fierce, shrewd; also cursed.

CURSTNESS, fierceness, a dogged, crabbed, surly humour or behaviour.

To **CU'RTAIL** [of *curtus*, *L.* short tail, or *kertelen*, *Dut.* to cut short] to dock or cut off a horse's-tail.

CU'RTAIL, a drab or nasty slut.

Double CURTAIL, a musical instrument that plays the bass.

CU'RTAIN [*cortina*, *L.* *courtine*, *F.*] a hanging about a bed or window, &c.

CURTAIN [in *Fortification*] the front of a wall or fortified place, between 2 bastions.

CURTA'NA the sword of king *Edward* the confessor

CURTEY'N having no point (as an emblem of *Mercy*) which is usually carried before the kings or queens of *England* at their coronation.

CURTATE Distance [with *Astronomers*] is the distance of a planet's place from the sun reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION, a shortening, *L.*

CURTATION of a Planet [*Astronomy*] is a small part of a line cut off from its distance from the sun.

CU'RTESY of England. See *Courtesy*.

CU'RTI-CONE [in *Geometry*] a cone whose top is cut off by a plane parallel to its basis.

CU'RTILAGE [in *Law*] a piece of garden plat or ground, &c. or yard pertaining to or lying near an house.

CU'RTILES Terra [with *Feudists*] court lands, or lands properly pertaining to the court or house of the lord of a manour.

CU'RTLASS [q. d. *curtled* or *curt axe*] a short sword, a kind of a hanger.

CU'RVATED [*curvatus*, *L.*] bended.

CURVA'TION, a bending, *L.*

CU'RVATURE [*curvatura*, *L.*] bowing or bending, crookedness.

A **CURVE** [*curva linea*, *L.*] a crooked line.

CURVILI'NEAL Figures [*Geometry*] are those that are bounded by curved or crooked lines: as circles, ovals, conick sections, spherical triangles, &c. divided like a line of lines, and sliding in a groove or notch along another label or ruler; expressing the horizon; also a point screwed on the beam compass, for the striking of circles either greater or lesser.

CURVE Lines [*Geometry*] crooked lines, as the periphery of a circle, &c.

Rectification of a CURVE, is the finding of a right line equal to a curve.

Quadrature of a CURVE, is the finding out of the area or space included by a curve; or the assigning of a quadrangle equal to a curvilinear space.

Regular CURVES [*Geometry*] are such curves as the perimeters of the conick sections, which are always bent or curved after the same regular geometrical manner.

Irregular CURVES [*Geom.*] are such curves as have a point of inflection, and which being continued do turn themselves a contrary way, as the *conchoid* and solid *parabola*.

Family of CURVES, an assemblage or collection of several curves of different kinds, all which are defined by the same equation of an indeterminate degree; but differently according to the diversity of their kind.

CURVET [in the *Manage*] a certain motion, gate or prancing of a managed horse.

CURVILI'NEAL [of *curvus* and *linea*, *L.*] crooked

CURVILI'NEAR lined, or pertaining to curves.

CU'RVITY [*curvitas*, *L.*] crookedness.

CURU'LE Chair, a sort of chair, sedan or chariot, in which the *Roman* *adiles curules* were carried.

CU'RY favel [prob. q. *curare favorem*, *L.*] flattery.

CUSCU'TA [Botany] the herb dodder or withwind, *L.*

CASSU'TA [Botany] the herb dodder or withwind, *L.*

CU'SHIONET [*cushinet*, *F.*] a little cushion.

CU'SHION [*cushin*, *F.* *kussen*, *Dut.* and *Teut.*] a sort of bolster or pillow, to sit or lean on.

CU'SKIN, a sort of ivory cup.

CUSP [*cuspis*, *L.*] the point of a spear, &c.

CUSP [with *Astrologers*] the first of the 12 houses in a figure or scheme of the heavens.

CU'SPATED [with *Botanists*] is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

To **CU'SPIDATE** [*cuspidatum*, *L.*] to sharpen at the point, to bring to a point.

CU'SPIDATED Hyperbola [with *Math.*] a kind of *Hyperbola*, whose 2 parts concur and terminate in the angle of contact.

CU'STARD [prob. q. d. *Gustard* of *gustando*, *L.* i. e. tasting] a food made of eggs, milk, &c.

CUSTO'DE admittendo writs that lie for the admit-

CUSTODE amovendo ting or removing of guardians.

CUSTODES libertatis Angliæ auctoritate parliamenti, was the stile wherein the writs and other judicial proceedings did run during the time from the beheading king *Charles I.* till *Cromwel* took upon him to be protector, *L.*

CU'STODY [*custodia*, *L.*] ward or keeping, safe hold or prison.

CU'STOM [*coutume*, *F.*] habit, way or fashion; usage or use; also the practice of a tradesman's shop.

CUSTOM [in *Traffick*] a certain duty paid by the subject to the king or state, upon the bringing in or carrying out of commodities, for protecting them in their trade, &c.

CUSTOM, was first paid in *England* in the reign of king *Henry VI.* when the parliament settled a duty in the year 1425. of 12 d. in the pound upon all merchandizes imported or exported, this custom was settled but for 3 years, and in the act was a proviso, that the king should not make a grant to any person, nor that it should be any president for the like to be done; but yet all the kings since his time have had it for life.

CUSTOM [in *Law* either *common* or *civil*] is accounted part of the law or right not written, which being established by long use and the consent of ancestors, has been and is daily practised, for the proof of which the continuance of an 100 years is at least requisite, and is of 2 sorts.

General CU'STOM [in *Law*] is a custom, which is allowed throughout the whole kingdom of *England*.

Particular CU'STOM [in *Law*] is that which belongs to this or that particular county, as *gravel kind* to *Kent*; or such as that of a lordship, city, or town.

CU'STOM [with *Tradesmen*] the practice or business of a shop.

CU'STOMS and Services, the name of a writ of right; see before, *consuetudinibus & servitiis*.

CU'STOMABLE, which is according to custom, or liable to pay custom.

CU'STOMABLENESS [of *coutume*, *F.*] customariness,

CU'STOMARINESS liableness to pay custom.

CU'STOMARY, accustomed, common, usual, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY Tenants [in *Law*] are such as hold by the custom of the manour; as when a tenant dies and his hold becomes void, the next of kin is admitted upon payment of the customary fine of 2 s. per acre.

CU'STOMER, one who buys any thing of another; also a custom-house officer.

CU'STOS, a keeper, a guardian, *L.*

CUSTOS Brevium, the principal clerk belonging to the court of *Common Pleas*, whose office is to keep and receive all the writs, and to file up every return by it self, and to receive all the records of the *Posse's*, called *Nisi Prius*, at the end of every term, *L.*

CU'STOS oculi [in *Surgery*] an instrument to preserve the eye from being hurt in some operations, *L.*

CUSTOS Rotulorum, an officer who has the keeping of the records of the sessions of peace; he is always a justice of peace and of *Quorum* in the county where his office is, &c. *L.*

CUSTOS Placitorum Coronæ [Old *Rec.*] seems to be the same with *Custos Rotulorum*, *L.*

CUSTOS spiritualium, one who exercises spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction during the vacancy of a bishop's see, *L.*

CUSTOS temporalium, one to whose custody a vacant see was committed by the king, who as a steward was to give an account of the goods and profits into the *Escheater*, and he into the *Exchequer*, *L.*

CUSTOMARIUS [Old *Rec.*] an inferior tenant in socage or villenage, who by custom is obliged to pay such and such service of work for his lord.

To **CUT** [prob. of *couteau*, *F.* *culter*, *L.* a knife] to divide or part with a knife, axe, saw, &c.

To **CUT a Feather** [Sea Term] is when a well bowed ship so swiftly presses the water, that it foams before her, and in a dark night sparkles like fire.

To **CUT the Sail** [Sea Term] is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUT Water, that sharpness of a ship that is under the beak-head; so called, because it cuts and divides the water before it comes to the bow.

CUTLETS [*cotelettes*, F.] small ribs] short ribs of a neck of veal or mutton.

To **CUT the Round** [in *Horsemanship*] is to change the hand, when a horse works upon volts of one tread; so that dividing the volt in two, he turns and parts upon a right line to recommence another volt.

CUTA'NEOUS [*cutaneus*, L.] belonging to the skin.

CUTTER [of *couteau* a knife, or *couper*, Fr.] one who cuts.

CUT-THROAT, a murderer, a villain.

CUT and LONG-TAIL, all together universally.

A **CUT Throat-place**, a place where travellers are exacted upon at inns, taverns, &c.

CUTE [*acutus*, L.] sharp, quick-witted; also new wine unworked.

CUTICLE [*cuticula*, L.] the outward thin skin that covers the whole body; the scarf skin, which is full of innumerable pores for the passage of vapours, sweat, &c.

CUTIS [in *Anatomy*] the inner skin, which lies under the cuticle or scarf skin, is thickish, also full of pores. It consists of several filaments of the veins, arteries, nerves and fibres interwoven one with another, and full of glandules, lympheducts, &c.

CUTLER [*coutellier*, F.] a maker and seller of knives, scissars, swords and various other hard wares.

CUTTER of Tallies [in the *Exchequer*] an officer, that provides wood for the tallies, and having cut notches upon them for the sum payable, casts them into the court to be written upon.

CUTTING the Neck, a custom among reapers, in cutting the last handful of standing corn, which when they have done, they give a shout, and go to merry-making, it being the finishing of such a farmer's harvest.

CUTTING [with *Painters*] is the laying one strong lively colour on another without any shade or softening.

CUTTING [with *Horsemen*] is when the feet of a horse interfere; or when he beats off the skin of the pastern joint of one foot with another.

CUTTINGS [with *Gardeners*] branches or sprigs of trees and plants cut to set again.

CUTTLE Fish, a sea fish, which throwing out a black juice like ink, lies hid in the water in that obscurity, and so escapes the fisher.

CUTTS, a sort of flat-bottomed boats, formerly used for the transportation of horses.

CUVE'TTE [in *Fortification*] a trench sunk in the middle of a great dry ditch.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of tin in order to the carriage of it.

CUZ, a name or title among *Printers*, given to one who submits to the performance of some jocular ceremonies; after which, and a drinking bout, he is intitled to some peculiar privileges in the chapel or printing-house.

CYAMUS [*κύαμος*, Gr.] the bean, a sort of pulse.

CYANUS [*κυάνεος*, Gr.] a kind of jasper-stone, of an azure colour.

CYANUS [with *Botanists*] a flower called blue-bottle.

CYATHI'SCUS [of *κύαθος*, Gr. a cup] an instrument to pour any thing into a wound.

CY'BELE [according to the *Pagan Theology*] was the wife of *Saturn*. She was also called *Dyndimene*, *Berecynthia* and the grand-mother; not only because she was the mother of the gods, but because she was the goddess of the earth. And for that reason the *Latins* called her *Ops*, and the *Greeks* *Rhea*, she was also called *Vesta*. She is sometimes taken for fire, and sometimes for the earth.

She was also called *Syria Dea*, because she was born in *Syria*.

She was represented with towers on her head, sitting in a chariot drawn by lions, and a great number of trees and animals round about her. Her solemn festivals were called *Megalefia*, and were held every fourth month. Her priests were called *Gallantes* or *Galli*, and the chief of 'em *Archigallus*, because they were chosen out of *Gallo Græcia*, a province of *Asia Minor*, joining to *Phrygia*; they were also called *Corybantes*, and in their celebration of her rites acted the part of madmen with their drums, trumpets, and such other instruments, singings, howlings, cutting themselves desperately, and all that they met.

Those *Gauls* that had planted themselves in *Phrygia*, in these *Megalefia* raised themselves to such a pitch of fury by the forementioned instruments, &c. that they became really mad, and in wantonness often wounded one another with swords and other weapons, and at the conclusion

washed their bodies and wounds in some river dedicated to this goddess.

Cybele was the daughter of *Menoe*, a king of *Phrygia*, and upon some distaste that her father had taken against her mother, was thrown into a wood to be devoured by the wild beasts. But being happily found by a shepherd, he brought her home, and bred her up as his own.

She was extraordinary beautiful, and as she grew to years of understanding, became very famous for her skill in musick, and curing the diseases of infants; so that the king acknowledged her for his daughter, and granted her a train according to her quality.

She afterwards fell in love with a young man named *Atys*; but he not obtaining liberty to marry her, she was got with child by him, for which *Atys* was condemned to die, which caused her to run mad for grief, and leaving her father's court, she ran up and down the country with a pipe and drum in her hand.

After her death the *Phrygians* being afflicted with scarcity of corn and divers diseases, upon consulting the oracle, they were advised to worship *Cybele* as a goddess, in order to get themselves extricated out of those calamities.

The *Romans* had no great knowledge of this goddess till *Hannibal* with his army was in the bowels of *Italy*, and the senate of *Rome* being terrified with several prodigious accidents that happened at that time, they sent to consult the books of the *Sybils*, and being informed that the *Carthaginians* might be expelled *Italy*, if the *Mater Idea* came to *Rome*, they sent ambassadors to *Attalus* king of *Phrygia*, to entreat him to send them the stone statue of this goddess, which was in the town *Pessinunte*. It being brought to *Rome*, all the dames in the city went out to meet and welcome it as far as the mouth of the river *Tiber*: and the next year they erected a temple for her.

The pine-tree and the box were consecrated to this goddess.

CICLA'MEN [*κυκλᾶμῆν*, Gr.] sow-bread, a plant.

CYCLE [*cyclus*, L.] of *κύκλος*, Gr. i. e. a circle or round] a name *Astronomers* give to a certain revolution or rolling about of certain numbers, which go on successively without interruption, from the first to the last, and then return again to the first; these are three.

The **Solar CYCLE** [in *Astronomy*] the cycle of the sun, is a revolution of 28 years for finding out the dominical or Sunday letters; which when expired, they all return in the same order as before.

The **Lunar CYCLE** [i. e. cycle of the Moon] called also the *Golden Number*, is a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the solar; after the expiration of which, all the lunations return to the former place in the calendar; that is, the new moons happen in the same months, and on the same days of the month.

CYCLE of Indiction [*Chronology*] a revolution of three *Lustrums* or 15 years, after which those who used it, began it again: the emperor *Constantine the Great* established this cycle instead of the *Olympiads*, A. C. 312.

CYCLI'SCUS [of *κυκλίσκος*, Gr.] a little circle or round ball, L.

CYCLISCUS [with *Surgeons*] an instrument made in form of a half moon for scraping away corrupt flesh, &c.

CYCLOID [in *Geometry*] is a curve as B C D described by the point *a* in the periphery of a circle, while the circle rolls along a right line; as B D from the point B where the curve begins, to the point D where it ends: this is also called a trochloid.

CYCLOIDAL space [with *Geometricians*] is the space contained between the curve or crooked line, and the subtense of the figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of *κύκλος* and *μέτρον*, measure, Gr.] the art of measuring cycles.

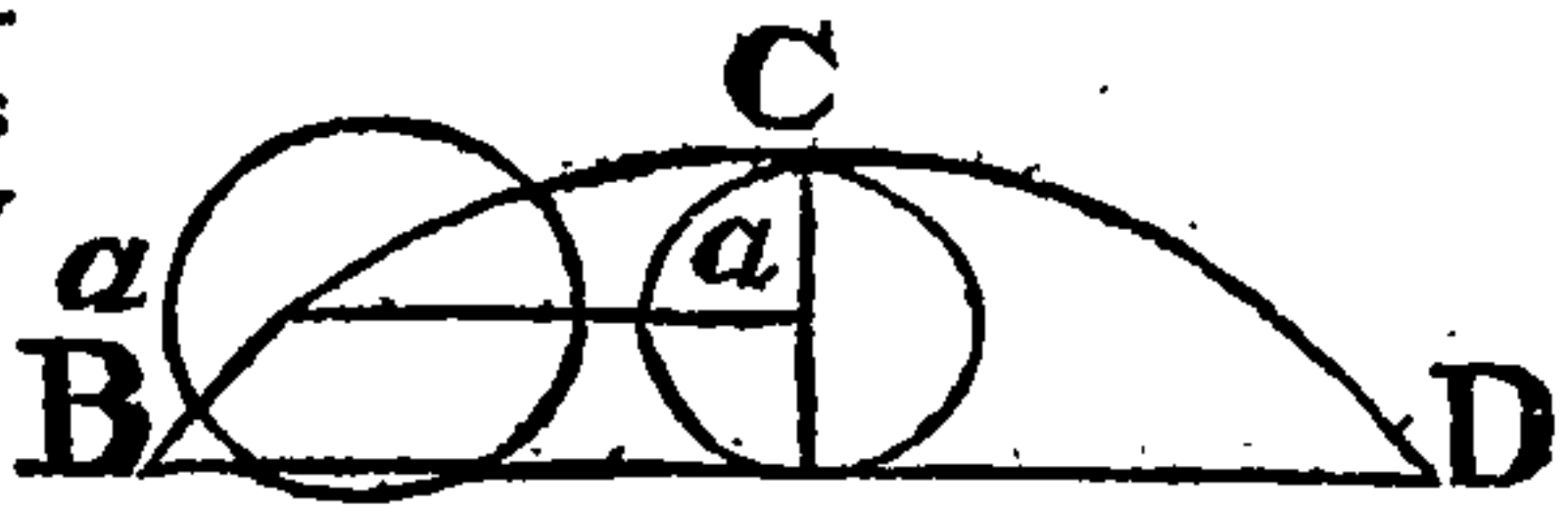
CYCLOPE'AN [of *Cyclops*] pertaining to the Cyclops.

CYCLOPÆDIA [*κυκλοπαίδια* of *κύκλος* and *παίδια*, discipline, institution] the circle or compass of arts and sciences.

CYCLOPHORIA sanguinis [with *Physicians*] the circulation of the blood, L.

CYCLO'PION [of *κυκλῖω* to surround, and *ὤψ* the eye] the white of the eye.

CYCLOPS [*κύκλωψ*; q. d. having a round eye, Gr.] the first inhabitants of *Sicily*, men of a gigantick size, as appeared by bones found in several tombs, they were very savage, and frequented chiefly the neighbourhood of mount *Etna*;



Æma, whence the poets took occasion to represent them as *Vulcan's* workmen, whom he employ'd to make thunderbolts for *Jupiter*.

CY'CLUS [κύκλος, Gr.] a circle or round; a cycle, as of the sun, moon, &c. L.

CYCLUS *Paschalis*, a cycle to find out the festival of *Easter*, L.

CYDO'NIA *Mala*, quinces, L.

CYDO'NIUM, quiddany, conserve or marmalade of quinces, L.

CY'GNET [of *cygnus*, L.] a young swan.

CY'GNUS, a swan. The Poets tell us, that *Jupiter* lov'd *Nemesis* under that form (for she turn'd herself into all forms that she might preserve her virginity) and last of all into the form of a swan. Whereupon *Jupiter* took upon him the form of this bird, and flew to *Rhamnus* in *Attica*, and there trod *Nemesis*. She laid an egg, from whence *Helena* was produced, as the Poet relates. Moreover *Jupiter* because he did not put off the form of the swan, but flew back to Heaven under that form, made the form of a swan among the stars, that he had assumed when he flew.

CY'LINDER [*cylindrus*, L. κύλινδρος, of κύλινδρέω, Gr.] to roll, a rolling-stone.

CYLINDER [with *Geometricians*] a solid body formed by the Revolution or turning of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its sides, so that it is extended in length equally round, and its extremities or ends are equal circles.

CYLINDER [with *Surgeons*, &c.] a roll of plaster.

Charged CYLINDER [in *Gunnery*] is the chamber of a piece of Ordnance, which receives the charge of powder and shot.

CYLINDER *Concave*, is all the hollow length of a piece of ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that part of the hollow of a piece of ordnance which remains empty, when the gun is charged; or that part of it which is between the middle or mouth, and the trunnion.

CYLINDRICAL [*cylindræus*, L. of κύλινδρος, Gr.] pertaining to, or in form of a cylinder.

CYLINDRICALNESS [of *cylindre*, F. *cylindrus*, L. of κύλινδρος, Gr.] the being of a cylindrical form.

CYLINDROID [of κύλινδρος, Gr.] a solid body approaching the figure of a cylinder, having the bases elliptical, parallel and equal.

CYLINDRUS [with *Physicians*] a plaster made oblong, which some physicians call *Magdaleo*.

CY'LLUM [of κύλω, Gr.] to make lame, a laxation of the leg.

CY'LLUSIS } [with *Surgeons*] a leg put out of joint;

CY'LIUM } also one lame and crooked; F.

CY'MA [κύμα, Gr.] a surge or wave.

CYMA [with *Botanists*] the top of a plant, L.

CYMA'TIUM [κυμάτιον, Gr.] a little wave.

CYMATIUM [with *Architects*] a member or moulding of the cornice, whose profile is waved, i. e. concave at the top, and convex at the bottom.

Doric CYMATIUM [*Archit.*] is a cavetto, or a cavity less than a semicircle, having its projecture subduple its height.

Lesbian CYMATIUM, is a concave, convex member, having its projecture subduple its height.

Tuscan CYMATIUM, consists of an ovolo or quarter-round.

CY'MBAL [κύμβαλ, Gr.] a musical instrument used among the ancients.

CYMBALA'RIA, the herb Penny-royal, L.

CY'MBALIST [κυμβαλίστης, Gr.] a player on a cymbal.

CY'MBIFORME Os [of *cymba*, L. a boat] the same as Os *Naviculare*, i. e. the third bone in each foot, in that part of it which immediately succeeds the leg, L.

CY'MINUM [κύμινον, Gr.] the herb Cummin.

CYMRÆ'CAN *Language*, the *Welsh* or *Old British* tongue.

CYNA'NCHE [κυνάγχη, of κύων a dog, and ἄγχη pain, Gr.] a squinancy or quinsy, an inflammation of the inner muscles of the throat, attended with a difficulty of breathing and a continual fever; a disease that dogs are frequently troubled with.

CYNA'NTHEMIS [of κύνη and ἄνθος, Gr. a flower] May-weed or Stinking chamomile.

CYNANTHROPI'A [κυνανθρωπία, of κύων a dog, and ἄνθρωπος a man, Gr.] madness, or a kind of frenzy caused by the venomous bite of a mad dog, wolf, &c. so that the patient shuns the light, and every thing that is bright, is very fearful of water, and trembles at the remembrance or sight of it.

CYNA'RA [κυνάρα, Gr.] the artichoke, a plant, L.

CY'NCHRAMUS [κύνχεραμ, Gr.] a bird something larger than a crested lark, and accounted a great delicacy in *Italy*, L.

CYNIGER'TICKS [κυνεγετικά, of κύων a dog, and ἄγειν to lead, Gr.] books which treat of hunting.

CY'NICAL [κυνικός, Gr.] dogged, churlish, morose.

CY'NICALNESS [of *cynique*, F. *cynicus*, L. of κύων, Gr. a dog] churlishness, moroseness.

CY'NICKS [of κύων, Gr. dogs, so called on account of their churlishness] a sect of philosophers that contemned all things, especially grandeur and riches, and all arts and sciences, except *Ethicks* or *Morality*.

CY'NICUS SPASMUS [with *Physicians*] the dog-cramp; is a convulsion of the muscles of the mouth, which draws the face so awry, that it resembles the grinning of a dog.

CYNOBO'TANE [of κύων and βοτάνη, Gr.] the herb stinking May-weed.

CYNOCE'PHALE [of κύων and κεφαλή the head, Gr.] an herb bearing a flower resembling a dog's head.

CYNOCE'PHALIS } [κυνοκέφαλος, Gr.] a kind of ape

CYNOCE'PHALUS } with an head like a dog; the dog-headed baboon or monkey, L.

CYNOCE'PHALUS [κυνοκέφαλος, Gr.] the dog-headed ape or monkey.

A CYNOCÉPHALUS [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians* used to represent the moon, and signify'd the different motions of that planet by the different postures of that animal. To signify the rising and increase of the moon, they painted it standing upright upon its hindermost feet, and to shew the decrease of it, it was represented lying upon its back as dead: And Naturalists have made this Observation, that apes do sympathize with the moon, and on this account some of them were nourished by the learned *Egyptians*, in order to discover more easily and fully the mysteries relating to the moon at the time of its conjunction with and opposition to the sun.

A CYNOCÉPHALUS riding upon a fish in a River, did Hieroglyphically represent a Priest, or a man whose office obliged him to attendance on the service of the gods. The *Egyptian* priests abstain'd from eating all kinds of fish, and thence some are of opinion that this Hieroglyphick intimated abstinence, which is therefore recommended to priests, &c. but others rather that the river is a symbol of the unconstant world; the fishes, of the passions of the soul and pleasures of the body, which ought to be oppos'd and overcome by those who would offer acceptable sacrifice to Almighty God, and be worthy of that divine office of the priesthood.

CYNODE'CTOS [κυνόδνηκτος, Gr.] a person bit by a mad dog, *Dioscor.*

CYNOCRA'MBE, the herb Dog's Mercury, L. of Gr.

CYNODE'NTES [of κύων a dog, and ὀδὸς, Gr. a tooth] dog's teeth.

CYNO'DES *Orexis* [with *Physicians*] a dog like appetite or extreme hunger, attended with a vomiting or a looseness.

CYNODE'SMUS [of κύνα the virile member, and δέω to bind, Gr.] the band or ligament which ties the prepuce of the yard to the glands or not.

CYNO'GLOSSUS [κυνόγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb Hounds-tongue, L.

CYNOMO'RION [κυνομόριον, Gr.] Choke-weed.

CYNORE'XIA [κυνορεξία, Gr.] a greedy unsatiable appetite like a dog.

CYNO'RRHODON [κυνόρροδος, Gr.] the wild rose, or sweet-briar rose.

CYNO'SBATOS [κυνόσατον, Gr.] Eglantine or sweet-briar; also the caper-bush.

CYNO'SURA [κυνόσουρα, of κύων a dog, and ἄρα, Gr. the tail] a constellation of seven stars near the north pole; also called *Ursa minor*, i. e. the lesser bear, or the polar star in the tail of it.

CY'ON [*cion*, F] a graft, sprig or sucker of a tree, springing from an old one.

CYPARI'SSÆ [κυπαρισσά, Gr.] certain fiery meteors or vapours that appear in the air at night.

CYPARISSI'AS [κυπαρισσίας, Gr.] the largest kind of spurge.

CYPA'RISSUS [κυπαρισσός, Gr.] the cypress-tree, L.

CY'PERUS [κύπερος, Gr.] Galingal.

CY'PHER or *Nought* (o) which being set before a figure signifies nothing (unless in decimals, where it augments, being put before in the same proportion, as when put after integers) but after a figure it increases it by tens; and so on *ad infinitum*.

CY'PHOMA [κύφομα, Gr.] a crookedness of the back.

CY'PHOMA

CY'PHOMA ? [of κύρω, Gr. to incline or lean] a bending
CY'PHOSIS S ing backwards of the *vertebra's*, or turning
joints of the back; a being hunch-back'd.

CY'PHONISM, a sort of torture or punishment used by
the ancients, which some suppose to be the smearing the
body over with hony, and exposing the person bound to
flies, wasps, &c.

CY'PRESS [cypressus, L. κυπρῆσος, Gr.] a tree which
the ancients accounting an emblem of death, used to adorn
their sepulchres with it.

CY'PRESS [so called from the islands of *Cyprus*, from
whence they were first brought] a sort of stuff, partly silk,
and partly hair, with which formerly hoods and other vest-
ments for women were made.

CY'PRUS [with *Botanists*] a shrub or bush much like pri-
vet with the flowers of which the inhabitants of the isle
of *Cyprus* used to make sweet oil; also the drug called
Camphire, L.

CYRENI'ACI [from *Aristippus* of *Cyrene*] a sect of phi-
losophers who held that man was born for pleasures, and
that virtue was only so far laudable as it conduced thereto.

CY'RICKSCEAT [Old Sax. *Custom*] a tribute or duty
anciently paid to the church.

CY'RTOMA ? [κύρτωσις, Gr.] a tumor in any part of
CY'RTOSIS S the body.

CY'SSAROS [κύσαρος, of κύσος, Gr. the breech] the
gut called *Rectum*, the lowermost of all; also the funda-
ment.

CYSTEPA'TICK *Artery* [with *Anatomists*] a branch of
the *Celiac Artery* which passes to the liver and gall, so
call'd of κύσος, Gr. the bladder

CYSTEPA'TICUS *ductus* [with *Anat.*] is that duct which
is implanted in the *Hepatic duct*, and the gall-bladder, Gr.

CY'STICA [with *Physicians*] medicines good for diseases
in the bladder.

CY'STICÆ *Gemelli* [with *Anat.*] are two very small
branches of the *Celiac Artery*, thro' the gall-bladder.

CY'STICK *Vein* [with *Anat.*] a branch of the *Vena Porta*
that goes up to the gall-bladder.

CY'STICK [κύστις, Gr.] a bladder, especially that out of
which the urine and gall comes.

CY'STIS [with *Surgeons*] a bag or skin which contains
the matter of an imposthume.

CY'STICKS [κύστις, of κύστις, Gr.] medicines against
distempers of the bladder.

CY'STIS [κύστις, Gr.] a bladder

CYSTO'TOMY [of κύστις, Gr. the bladder, and τομή,
Gr. a cutting] the operation of cutting for the stone.

CYZICE'NES [of the island *Cyzico*] magnificent ban-
queting houses among the *Greeks*, always exposed to the
north, and commonly opening upon gardens.

CZAR [an abbreviation of *Cæsar*] the title of the em-
peror of *Muscovy* and *Russia*.

D

D d Roman, D d Italic, D d English, D d Saxon,
Δ δ Greek, ד ד Hebrew, are the fourth letters of their
respective alphabets.

D, is pronounced in most or all *English* words except
Wednesday.

D in *Latin* numbers signifies 500, and a dash over it as
D̄, 5000.

D, is often in titles of books, set after the name of an
author, as D. T. *Doctor Theologie*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity,
M. D. *Medicine Doctor*, Doctor of Physick, L.

D. D [in *Inscriptions*] frequently stands for *Dedicavit*,
i. e. he has dedicated to God, or for *Dono Dedit*, i. e. he
presented, L.

D. D. D. [in *Inscriptions*] stands often for *Dignum Deo*
Donum dedit, i. e. he offered an acceptable present to
God, L.

D. D. D. Q. [in *Inscriptions*] stands for *Dat, dicat, dedi-*
catque, i. e. he gives, sets apart, and dedicates, L.

D. D. Q. S. [in *Inscriptions*] stands for *Diis Deabusque Sa-*
crum, i. e. consecrated to the gods and goddesses, L.

D. D. N. N. [in *Inscriptions*] stands for *Domini Nostri*,
i. e. of our Lord, L.

DA [in *Musick Books*] signifies for or by.

DC [in *Musick Books*] an abbreviation of *Da Capo*, Ital.
i. e. at the head or beginning. This is commonly met with
at the end of *Rondeaus* or such airs or tunes as end with the
first part, and intimates that the song or air is to be begun
again, and ended with the first part.

DAB, a sea-fish.

DAB, a slap on the face; box on the ear, &c. also a dir-
ty clout.

To DAB [prob. of *dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.

DAB CHICK, a sort of water-fowl.

DA'BITIS [with *Logicians*] one of the moods of Syl-
logisms.

To DA'BBLE [prob. of *Dabberen*, Du.] to splash, to
stir about in water, dirt, &c.

DA'BBLER [of *Dabberen*, Du.] one that splashes or
stirs water about; also one slightly furnished with an art,
&c. as a *Dabblers in Politicks*, &c.

DABU'ZE, a weapon, a sort of mace borne before the
Grand Seignior.

DACE, a small river-fish.

DACRYOI'DES δακρυοειδής, of δάκρυον a tear, and εἶδος
shape, Gr.] a kind of weeping ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'US [of δάκρυον and ποίω to make, Gr.]
things which by their acrimony excite tears, as onions, &c.

DA'CTYLE [δάκτυλος, Gr.] a dactyl; a foot or mea-
sure in a *Latin* verse consisting of one long syllable and
two short, as (Scribēre).

DACTY'LION [δάκτυλον, Gr.] the herb Scammony, L.

DACTY'LOGY [of δάκτυλος a finger, and λόγος speech,
Gr.] a discoursing by signs made with the fingers.

DACTY'LIOMANCY [of δάκτυλος a ring, and μαντεία,
Gr. divination] they hold a ring suspended by a fine thread
over a round table on the edge of which was made divers
marks with the twenty four letters of the alphabet. The
ring in its vibration stopping at certain letters, they joining
these together, composed the answer of what they sought
for. But the operation was preceded by a great many su-
perstitious ceremonies.

DACTYLO'NOMY [of δάκτυλος a finger and νόμος law,
Gr.] the art of numbering on the fingers; the rule is this;
the left thumb is reckoned 1, the index 2, and so on to
the right thumb which is the 10th, and denoted by the
cypher 0.

DAD ? [tad, C Br. *Dadda*, Ital.] a name by which

DA'DDA S young children call their fathers.

DA'DDOCK [q. *Dead Oak*] the heart or body of a tree
that is thoroughly rotten.

DA'DO [with *Architects*] is used by some writers for the
die, which is the part in the middle of the pedestal of a
column, between its base and cornice, and is of a cubick
form.

DA'DUCHI [of δάς an unctuous and resinous wood of
which the ancients made torches, and ἔχω to hold or have]
torch-bearers; priests of *Cybele*, who ran about the temple
with lighted torches in their hands.

DÆDALUS [δαίδαλος, i. e. artificial, of τῷ διδάλλων
to do artificially, or of δαίω to know] an *Athenian* artificer,
the son of *Micion*, said to have lived A. M. 2874, about the
time that *Gideon* judged *Israel*. To him is attributed the
invention of the saw and ax, the plummet, augre, glue, and
cement; and he is said to have made statues with machinery
that the eyes would move as tho' living. Being accused for
the death of *Perdix*, his nephew, he fled into *Crete*, and
there made a labyrinth for *Minos*, into which *Minos* put
him and his son *Icarus*, as the Poets say, for making a cow
of wood, into which *Pasiphae* being put, was lain with by
a bull; see *Pasiphae*. The grounds of which fable is, *Dæ-*
dalus was privy to the adultery of *Pasiphae* the wife of
Minos with his servant *Taurus*. They tell us likewise, that
being prisoner in the labyrinth, he desired to have feathers
and wax, in order to make a curious present for the king;
but with them made wings for himself and his son *Icarus*,
and flew away out of prison, and got away by ship from
Crete to *Sardinia*, and from thence to *Cuma*, where he
built a temple for *Apollo*; but his son *Icarus* soared so high,
that the beams of the sun melted the wax, and so he fell
into the *Icarian* Sea. The moral of which is, that he es-
caped with some discontented persons from *Crete* in ships, and
Minos pursuing them hard, *Icarus's* ship was split upon a
rock, but *Dædalus* overailed the king, and arrived safe in
Sicily, sailing swifter because he had then invented sail-
cloths, whereas none before him knew any speedier way of
sailing than by the help of oars.

The Poets tell us, that *Dædalus* made walking statues;
but the truth of the fable is, the carvers and statuaries of
that time made their statues with their feet in a standing
posture; but *Dædalus* made his statues with one of the
feet extended and before the other, as in a walking posture.

DÆDA'LEAN [*Dædaleus*, L. of δαίδαλος, of δαίδανω,
I do artificially, Gr.] cunning, witty, artificial, ingenious.

DÆ'MON [*δαίμων*, either of *δαίμονος* to administer; because supposed to attend on, and to minister to men; or, as others say, of *δαίαν*, i. e. *καίαν*, because of an æthereal substance; or of *δαίω* to know, *Gr.*] a devil, a spirit either good or bad; some *Heathen* writers use it to signify God; but *Christian* writers generally use it to signify the devil or an evil spirit.

A DÆMO'NIACK [*daemoniacus*, *L.* of *δαίμονιακός*, *Gr.*] one possessed with a devil, furious, mad.

DÆ'MONES [according to some *Physical Writers*] are such distempers for which no natural cause can be assigned; and are supposed to proceed from the influence and possession of the devil.

DA'FFODIL [*Ἀσφόδελος*, *Gr.*] a flower commonly called a daffy-down-dilly.

DAG, dew upon the grafs.

To DAG *ſap*, to cut off the skirts of the fleece.

DAG-LOCKS [of *δαγ*, *Sax.*] the wool ſo cut off.

DA'GGER, a weapon or ſhort ſword.

DAGGER Fiſh, a ſort of ſea-fiſh.

To DA'GGLE [*teagan*, *Sax.*] to dawb the ſkirts of one's clothes with dirt.

DAG-SWAIN, a rough coarſe mantle.

DA'GON [*דגון* of *דג*, *Heb.* a fiſh] an idol of the *Philiftines* that upwards was of a human ſhape, but downwards reſembled that of a fiſh, having ſcales and a finny tail turning upwards. Some imagine it to have been the image of *Neptune* or a *Triton*.

DAGUS [of *Dais* a cloth wherewith the tables of kings were anciently cover'd] the chief or upper table in a Monastery.

DAI'DALA [of *δαίδαλα*, *Gr.*] certain ſtatues, made as follows: the *Plateans*, &c. having aſſembled in a grove, expoſed pieces of ſodden fleſh to the open air, and carefully obſerving whether the crows that preyed upon them directed their flight, hewed down all thoſe trees, and formed them into ſtatues.

DAI'DALA, a feſtival of the *Grecians*, wherein a ſtatue adorned in woman's apparel was accompanied by a woman in habit of a bride-maid, followed by a long train of *Bacchantes* to the top of mount *Citheron*, upon which was a wooden altar erected, furniſhed with a great ſtore of combuſtible matter, they offered on it a bull to *Jupiter*, and an heifer to *Juno*, with wine and incenſe, and all the *Daidala's* were thrown into it and conſumed together.

The original of this cuſtom was this, *Jupiter* and *Juno* having had a quarrel, ſhe parted from him into *Eubœa*, whence *Jupiter* by all his arts and perſuaſions not being able to engage her to return to him, he dreſſed up a ſtatue in woman's apparel, and placing it in a chariot, gave it out that it was *Platea*, to whom he was contracted in order to marriage. *Juno* hearing this, poſted in all haſte to meet the chariot, and being well pleaſed at the contrivance, became reconciled to her husband.

DAIL [with *Sailors*] a trough in which the water runs from the pumps over the decks.

To DAIN [*Deigner*, *Fr.*] to vouchſafe, to condeſcend.

To DEIGN *ſ* cend.

DAI'LY [*dæglīce*, *Sax.*] every day, day by day.

DAI'NTINESS [of *Dain*, *Obſ. F.*] delicacy, niceneſs in eating, &c.

DAI'NTIES [of *Dain*, *O. Fr.*] delicacies, niceties.

DAI'NTY, delicate, coſtly, fine, nice, curious.

DAIRR [of *Dayeria* of *day*, or *dæg*, *Sax.* which at firſt ſignified the daily yield of milch-cows, or profit made of them, or others of *derriere*, *F.* behind *q.* a houſe backwards] a place where milk and milk meats are made and kept.

DAI'Y, a flower well known.

DAIZ, a canopy, *Fr.*

DA'KIR, a number of ten hides, as *a laſt* is of 20.

DA'KER *Hen*, a fowl.

DAL [in *Muſick Books*] for or by, *Ital*

DALE [*dal*, *Dan.*] a little valley; a bottom between 2 hills.

DALI PRA'TI [*Old Law*] certain bulk, or narrow ſlips of paſture ground, left between the furrows in ploughed lands.

DA'LLIANCE, toying, wantonneſs.

To DA'LLY [perhaps of *dolten*, *Du.* to play the fool] to toy, to play with amorouſly, to be full of wanton tricks; alſo to delay, to trifle.

DALMA'TIAN Cap, a tulip.

DALMA'TICK [of *Dalmatia* in *Greece* where firſt uſed] a kind of veſtment having large open ſleeves, worn by prieſts.

DAM [perhaps of *Dame*, *F.* a Miſtreſs] a female of beaſts, which has had young.

DAM [*Dam*, *Du.*] a flood-gate or ſtoppage in a river.

To DAM [*demman*, *Sax.* *dammen*, *Du.*] to ſtop or ſhut up, to pen in.

DAMAGE [*Dommage*, *F.* of *Dammum*, *L.*] any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate.

DAMAGES [in *Common Law*] the hindrances that the plaintiff or demandant hath ſuffered by means of the wrong done to him by the defendant.

To DAMAGE [*dommager*, *F.*] to do hurt, to prejudice.

DAMAGE clear [*Law Term*] a duty formerly paid to the prothonotaries and other clerks, being a third, ſixth or tenth part of the damage recovered, upon a trial in any court of juſtice; but this was diſannulled the 17th of *Charles II.*

DAMAGE Feaſant [*q. d.* doing hurt or miſchief] a term uſed when the beaſts of a ſtranger get into another man's ground and feed there, ſpoiling graſs or corn, in which caſe the owner of the ground may diſtrain or impound them, as well in the night as in the day.

DA'MASK [*damasquine*, *F.* of *Damascus*] fine ſilk, linen, &c. in flowers or figures.

To DAMASK [*damasquiner*, *F.*] to work ſilk, linen, &c. in flowers or figures; alſo to draw draughts on paper.

To DA'MASK *potable L quors*, is to warm them a little, to take off the ſharpneſs of the cold, to make them mantle.

DAMASKEE'NING [ſo called of *Damascus* in *Syria*] the art of adorning ſteel, iron, &c. by making inciſions in them, and filling them up with wire of gold or ſilver, as in ſword-blades, locks of piſtols, &c.

DAMASK Roſe, a ſweet-scented flower.

DAME, a lady, among country people, miſtreſs, goody, &c.

DAME Simone [*Cookery*] a particular way of farcing cabbage lettuce.

DAMES Violet, a plant.

DAMISE'LLA, [*Demoiselle*, *F.*] a little damſel; a lady of pleaſure, a miſtreſs.

To DAMN [*damnare*, *L.* *damner*] to condemn or adjudge to hell torments; to curſe, to cry down; alſo to hiſs off the ſtage.

DA'MNABLE [*damnabilis*, *L.*] tending to damnation, deſtructive wicked, miſchievous.

DAMNABI'LITY [*damnabilitas*, *L.*] damnableneſs, capableneſs of condemnation.

DAMNA'TA Terra [*Chymiſtry*] the ſame as the *caput mortuum*; being only the maſs of earth, or groſs ſubſtance that remains in the retort, &c. after all the other principles have been forced out by fire.

DAMNA'TION, the puniſhment of the damned, a ſentencing to everlaſting pains in hell, *L.*

DA'MNATORY [*damnatorius*, *L.*] condemning, or that is condemned.

DAMNI'FICK [*damnificus*, *L.*] that bringeth damage or hurt, endamaging.

To DA'MNIFY [*damnificare*, *L.*] to do damage to; to hurt or prejudice.

DAMNO'SITY [*damnoſitas*, *L.*] hurtfulneſs.

DAMNO'SE [*damnoſus*, *L.*] hurtful, harmful.

DA'MAGEABLE [*dommageable*, *F.*] prejudicial, hurtful.

DA'MNABLENESS [*damnable*, *F.* *damnabilis*, *L.*] damning impiety, horribleneſs.

DA'MPISH [of *damp*, *Dan.*] ſomething damp or moiſt or wet.

DA'MPISHNESS } moiſtneſs, wetneſs.

DA'MPNESS }

DAMP [*damp*, *Dan*] moiſture, wetneſs; alſo a vapour that frequently ariſes in mines under ground, and ſometimes choaks the workmen, unleſs they get away quickly.

To DAMP [*damp*, *Dan.*] to make damp or moiſt; alſo to put a damp upon or diſhearten, alſo to allay, to chill.

DAMPS [in *Mines*] are noxious exhalations, which ſometimes ſuffocate thoſe that work in them, and are otherwiſe prejudicial, they are diſtinguiſhed into 4 ſorts.

1. *The Peas-Bloom DAMP* [at the mines at the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire*] this damp is ſuppoſed to proceed from the multitude of the red trefoil flowers, called hony-fuckles, with which the lime-ſtone meadows there do abound. It takes its name from the likeneſs to the ſmell of peas-bloſſoms. It is ſaid always to come in the ſummer-time, but is not mortal.

2. *The fulminating DAMPS*, theſe are found frequently in coal-mines, but very ſeldom, if at all, in lead-mines. If the vapour of theſe ſort of damps is touched by the flame of a candle, it immediately catches fire, and has all the effects of lightening or fired gun-powder.

3. *The Common DAMPS*, affect persons with shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing; but are seldom injurious any farther, if the persons affected with it do not swoon, which if they do, though they are not quite suffocated, are yet tormented with very violent convulsions on their recovery. The coming of these sort of damps are known by the flame of the candles becoming round, and growing lesser and lesser till it go quite out. The method of curing those that swoon, is by laying them on their bellies with their mouth to a hole dug in the ground, and if that does not recover them, they fill them full of ale, and if that fails, they look upon their case desperate.

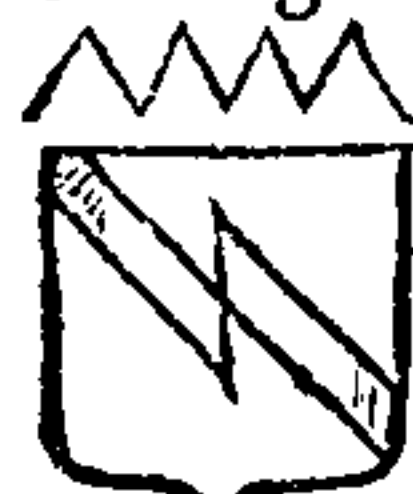
4. *The Globe DAMP*, this by miners is supposed to gather from the stream of their bodies and the candles, which ascending up into the highest part of the vault, does there condense, and in time a film grows over it, which corrupts and becomes pestilential. It appears of a round form about the bigness of a foot-ball, hanging in the highest part of the roof, of such passages of the mine, as branch out from the main grove. It is covered with a skin about the thickness of a cobweb. If this skin be broken by a splinter or any other accident, the damp presently flies out and suffocates all that are near it, the workmen have a way of breaking it at a distance by the help of a stick and a long rope, which being done, they afterwards purify the place with fire.

DA'MSEL [*Demoiselle*, F.] a young maiden.

DAMSEL, a sort of utensil put into beds to warm the feet of old men.

DA'MSIN { [*Damaifine*, F. *q.* of *Damascus*] a sort of
DA'MSON { small plum like a damask-prune.

To DANCE [*Dancer*, F.] to move the body in measure and time, according to the tune or air that is play'd or sung.



DANCE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] a term used, when the out-line of any bordure or ordinary is notched in and out very largely, and is the same as indented; only that is deeper and wider. There is also a bend called a double dancette, as he bears *azure*, a bend, double dancette. See the escutcheon.

DA'NCHE [in *Heraldry*] the same as indented.

DANDELION [*q. dens leonis*, L. *i. e.* *Lion's-tooth*] an herb well known.

DA'NDEPRAT [some derive it of *Danten* to play the fool, and *praet*, Du. a trifle; others of *dandiner*, F. to play the fool; others again of *dandle* English and *prest*, F. ready, fit; *q. d.* one fit to be dandled as a *Baby*] a dwarf, little fellow or woman; also a small coin, made by king *Hen. VII.*

To DA'NDLE [*dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DA'NDRIFF { [*of tan a scab*, and *þroxx*, Sax. dirty]

DA'NDRUFF { a scurf that sticks to the skin of the head.

DANE GELD { a tax imposed on our *Saxon* ancestors

DANE GELT { by king *Etheldred*, of 1 s. and afterwards of 2 s. on every hide of land in the realm, for clearing the seas of *Danish* pirates, which very much annoyed our coasts, this was given to the *Danes* on the terms of peace and departure, who received at first 10000 l. then 16000 l. then 24000 l. then 31000 l. and at last 48000 l. *Henry I.* and king *Stephen* released them finally from paying this tax.

DANE-LAGE [*Dane-leaḡ*, Sax.] the laws that were in force in *England*, during the time of the *Danish* government, which took place chiefly in 15 counties, *Tork*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Middlesex*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntington*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Hartford*, *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdon*.

DANE Wort, the plant, otherwise called *Wall-wort* or *Dwarf-elder*.

DA'NGER, hazard, jeopardy, F.

DANGER { a payment of money anciently made

DANGERIUM { by the forest-tenants to their lords, that they might have leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding, it is otherwise called *lief* or *lef-silver*.

DA'NGEROUS [*dangereux*, F.] full of danger, hazardous.

DA'NGEROUSNESS [of *dangereux*, F.] hazardousness.

To DANGLE [*q.* to hangle of *hang*, Eng.] to hang and swing to and fro.

DA'NGLING [*q. d.* down and hanging] hanging down, pendulous.

DANK [probably of *tunken*, Teut.] somewhat moist or wet.

DA'NKISH, a little moist or wet.

DA'NKISHNESS, moistness.

DAPA'TICAL [*dapaticus*, L.] sumptuous.

DAPHNEPHORIA [*Δαφνηφορεια*, Gr.] a festival observed every 9 years by the *Bacotians*, on account of a victory obtained by the aid of *Apollo*: the manner of the festival was thus, a beautiful boy having a crown of gold on his head, &c. sumptuously apparelled, carried an olive-bough adorned with garlands of laurel and various sorts of flowers, on the top of which was a globe of brass, from which hung other lesser globes; about the middle was a purple crown, and a smaller globe and other ornaments. The upper globe was an emblem of the sun, by whom they meant *Apollo*; the lesser globe under it, the moon; the lesser globes, the stars; and 365 crowns in number represented the days in a year. This boy was followed by a choir of virgins with branches in their hands to *Apollo's* temple, where they sung hymns to the god.

DAPHNO'PHAGI [of *δαφνιτις* the laurel, and *φαγῆν*, Gr. to eat] certain prophets or diviners in ancient times, that pretended to be inspired after the eating of bay-leaves.

DA'PHNITIS [*δαφνιτις*, Gr.] the laurel of *Alexandria* or tongue laurel.

DAPHNOIDES [*δαφνοειδης*, Gr.] the herb *Loril* or *Lauril*; also the herb *periwinkle*.

DA'PIFER, a steward at a feast; also the head bailiff of a manour, .

DAPIFER *Regis* [*Old Law Lat.*] the steward of the king's household.

DA'PING, a method of angling upon the top of the water.

DA'PPER, low of stature, clever, neat, spruce, light, *Dutch*.

DA'PPLE [probably of *dapffer*, Teut. an apple, *q.* full of divers spots like a pippin] a colour peculiarly applied to horses, as a dappled gray is a light gray shaded with a deeper.

DA'PPLED bay Horse, is a bay-horse that has marks of a dark bay.

DAPPLED black Horse, is a black horse that in his black skin or hair has spots or marks, which are yet blacker and more shining than the rest of the skin.

DAR { a fish found in the river *Severn*.

DART {

DARA'PTI [in *Logick*] an artificial word expressing the first mood of the third figure, where the two first propositions are universal affirmatives and the last a particular negative.

To DARE [*deapnan*, *þýnnan*, Sax.] to hazard or venture; also to challenge or provoke.

DA'RICK, an ancient coin in value 2 s.

DARING *Glas* [with *Fowlers*] a device for catching larks.

DA'RINGNESS [*deapnycippe* of *deapnan*, Sax.] adventurousness, boldness.

DARK [*þeoḡc*, Sax. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *ἀδερνῆς*, Gr.] without light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK Tent, a portable *camera obscura*, made not unlike to a desk, and fitted with optick glasses, to take prospects of landscapes, buildings, fortifications, &c.

DA'RKNESSE [*þeoḡcneſſe*, Sax.] want of light, obscurity, hiddenness.

DA'RKLING, obscuring, making dark, *Milton*.

DA'RSOMNESS, obscureness, darkishness.

DA'RLING [*i. e.* *dearling* of *þeḡling*, Sax.] a favourite.

To DARN [probably of *þýnnan*, Sax. to hide] to sew cross-wise in imitation of what is woven.

DA'RNEL, the weed called *Cockle*.

DA'RNIX, a sort of stuff.

DARREIN [of *dernier*, F. last] a *Law Term*.

DARREIN Continuance [*Law Term*] is when after the continuance of the plea, the defendant pleads new matter.

DARREIN Presentment [*Law Term*] a writ against a stranger who prefers to a church, the advowson of which belongs to another.

DA'RSIS [*δαρσις*, Gr. of *δαρῶ* to excoriate] a rubbing off or fretting of the skin.

DART [dart, B. Brit.] an arrow.

To DART [probably of *darder*, F.] to cast or throw a dart; also burst out like a flash of lightning.

DA'RTON { [*δαρτῶν*, of *δαρῶν*, Gr. a skin] the second
DA'RTUS { or inner of the common coats, which immediately cover the testicles. This arises from the *membræ carnosæ*, and adheres to the *tunica vaginalis* by many membranous fibres.

TO DASH [some derive it of *dask*, *Dan.* a blow or stroke, others of *שׂף*, *Heb.* he hath threshed] to strike with the hand; also to make a stroke or line with a pen.

TO DASH [some derive it as before, others of *gasquer*, *F.* to bespatter with dirt] to wet by dashing.

TO DASH [some derive it of *ḡpæp*, *Sax.* able to say nothing for himself; others from *durieten*, *Du.* to be greatly afraid] to put out of countenance, to terrify.

DA'STARD [of *ḡpæy*, *Sax.* abashed, and *aerð* nature] a coward or faint-hearted fellow.

DA'STARDLY, cowardly, faint-heartedly.

DA'STARDY, cowardliness.

DASY'MMA [*δαρύμμα* of *δαρύς* rough, *Gr.*] superficial inequality of the inward part of the eye-lids accompanied with a redness.

DA'TA [with *Mathematicians*] things given, a term implying certain things or quantities supposed to be given or known in order from them to find out other things or quantities which are unknown or sought for.

DA'TARY [of the *Chancery* of *Rome*] a chief officer thro' whose hands most benefices pass.

DATE [*datum*, *L.* given] that part of a writing which expresses the day of the month and year, when any writing, coin, &c. was made.

TO DATE [*datare*, *L.* *dater*; *F.*] to set a date to a writing, &c.

DA'TED [*daté*, *F.* *datus*, *L.* given or sent] having the day of the month and year, &c.

DATES [*δάκτυλι*, *L.*] the fruit of the date-tree, *F.*

DA'TIVE Case [with *Grammarians*] the third of the six cases, used in actions of giving and restoring.

DA'TIVE Tutelage [*Civil Law*] a tutelage of a minor appointed by a magistrate.

DATIVE [*Old Law*] that may be given or disposed of at pleasure.

ALA DAUBE' [*Cookery*] a particular way of dressing a leg of veal, *F.*

DAU'GHTER [*ḡohtop*, *Sax.* *daater*, *Dan.*] a female child.

St. DAVID'S Day, the first day of *March*, observed by the *Welsh* in honour of *St. David*, anciently bishop of *Minevy* in *Wales*, who obtained a signal victory over the *Saxons*, they then wearing leeks in their hats as a mark of distinction and colours, observed in memory of that victory.

DAVID'S staff [with *Navigators*] an instrument consisting of two triangles joined together, each having its base arch'd, and containing a quadrant of 90 degrees between them in the circle of their bases.

DAVIDISTS [so called of one *David Gorge*, a glazier or painter of *Ghent*] an heretical sect about the year 1525, who were his adherents. He declared that he himself was the true *Messiah*, and that he was sent to earth to fill heaven, which was quite empty for want of people. He rejected marriage, denied the resurrection, and laugh'd at self-denial, and held divers other errors.

DAVID'S Quadrant [with *Navigators*] an instrument to take the height of the sun at noon, standing with their backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their eyes.

DA'VIT [in a *Ship*] a short piece of timber, having a notch at one end, in which by a strap is hung a pulley to hale up the flook of an anchor, and fasten it to the bow of a ship; also another belonging to a boat, to which the buoy rope is brought in order to weigh the anchor.

TO DAUNT [perhaps of *domitare*, *L.* to make tame] to frighten, to put out of heart.

DAU'NTED [*domi*, *F.* *domitus*, *L.* tamed] disheartened.

DAU'NTLESS, undaunted.

DAU'NTLESSNESS, a being without fear or discouragement.

DAU'PHIN, the next heir to the crown of *France*, which is suppos'd to have proceeded from the name, the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*, who were sovereigns of the province of *Dauphine* in *France*, having taken the *Dolphin* for their arms; the last of those princes having no issue, gave his dominions to the crown of *France*, upon condition that the heir of the crown should be called *Dauphin*, and ever bear a dolphin for his arms.

DAW, a bird called a jack-daw.

TO DAWB [*dauber*, *F.*] to foul, to besmear; also to bribe, to flatter.

TO DAWN [perhaps of *dægian*, *Sax.*] to begin to grow light as the day does.

DAW'NING, the beginning of the day.

DAY [*dæ5*, *Sax.*] 24 hours; also the light part of them.

DAY, as to the beginning of the day, we in *England* be-

gin the natural day at 12 a clock at night, which custom we seem to have borrowed from the *Egyptians*, or *Romans*, who began it at that time. The *Jews* begin their religious natural day at sun-set, and thus do the *Italians*, *Bohemians* and *Polanders*. The *Jews*, *Chaldeans* and *Babylonians* began their day at sun-rising, and so do the *Persians*; but the *Arabians* from noon.

Natural DAY, is the space of 24 hours taken up by the sun in going round the earth, or by the earth in going round the sun.

Artificial DAY, is the space of time from the rising to the setting of the sun, in opposition to night, which is the space of time that the sun is under the horizon.

Civil DAY, differs from the *natural* only in its beginning, which is various according to the custom of nations. The *Jews* and *Athenians* begin their day at sun-setting, and the *Italians* begin their first hour at sun-set, the *Babylonians* at sun-rising, the *Umbri* at noon, and the *Egyptians* at midnight.

DAY Civil or Political, is divided into the following parts; 1. After midnight. 2. The cock's crow. 3. The space between the first cock's crow and break of day. 4. The dawn of the morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon or mid-day. 7. The afternoon. 8. Sun-set. 9. Twilight. 10. The evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The dead of the night.

DAY [in *Law*] signifies sometimes the day of appearance in court, and sometimes the return of writs.

DAY-NET [with *Fowlers*] a net for taking larks, buntings, martins, hobbies, or any other birds that play in the air, and will stoop, either to stale, prey, glass &c.

To be dismissed without DAY [*Law Term*] is to be absolutely discharged the court.

To have a DAY by the Roll [*Law Term*] to have a day of appearance assigned.

DAYS-MAN, a labourer that works by the day; also an arbitrator, mediator, umpire or judge.

DAY Werg of Land [among the *Ancients*] as much land as could be plough'd up in one day's work; or, as it is still called by the farmers, *one journey*.

DAYS [in *Bank*] are days set apart by statute or order of the court, when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served.

A DAY'S Journey [in *Scripture*] is accounted 33 miles, 172 paces and 4 feet.

A Sabbath DAY'S Journey [in *Scripture*] is 600 paces.

DAZE, a sort of glittering stones found in the tin or lead mines.

A DA'ZED Look, an affrighted look.

DAZED Palled, as *dazed bread*, i. e. dough baked.

DAZED Meat, palled by roasting at a slack fire.

TO DA'ZZLE [probably of *duiselen*, *Du.*] to offend the sight with too much light.

DEA'CINATED [*deacinatus*, *L.*] cleansed from the kernels.

DEA'CON [*Diaconus*, *L.* of *διδάσκων* of *διδάσκω*, *Gr.* to minister or serve] a minister or servant in the church, whose office is to assist the priest in divine service, and the distribution of the holy sacrament; to instruct youth in the catechism.

DEA'CONSHIP [of *diaconus*, *L.* and *ship*, an *English* termination for office] the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEA CONESSES [in the *Primitive Church*] women of probity, gravity and piety, who were chosen to assist those of their own sex in religious concerns.

DEAD [*dead*, *Sax.*] without life; also flat, as liquors.

DEAD mens eyes [in a *Ship*] small blocks or pulleys, having many holes, but no shivers, on which the launcers run.

DEAD Heap [with *Mariners*] a low tide.

DEAD Nettle, the herb *Archangel*.

TO DEA'DEN [of *dead*, *Sax.*] to take away from the force of a weight, blow, &c.

DEAD water [with *Mariners*] is the eddy water that is next behind the stern of the ship, which is so termed, because it does not pass away so swiftly, as that water does that runs by her sides; so that when a ship has a great eddy following her stern, they say, she makes much dead water.

DEAD Pledge, a mortgage, or pawning things for ever, if the money borrowed be not paid at the time agreed on.

DEAD Reckoning [with *Navigators*] is that estimation, judgment or reckoning that they make where the ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, by rectifying all with allowance for drift, lee-way, &c. according to the ship's trim.

DEAD

DEAD rising [with *Sailors*] that part of the ship that lies aft, between her keel and her floor-timber.

DEAD ropes [of a *Ship*] those ropes which do not run in any blocks or pulleys.

DEAD tops [in *Husbandry*] a disease in trees.

DEAD Water [Sea Term] the eddy water just behind the stern of the ship, so called because it does not pass away so swiftly as the water by the sides of it does.

DEADLY [of beatlic, *Sax.*] causing death.

DEADLY Fend [in *Law*] is an unappeasable hatred, which proceeds so far as to seek revenge, even by the death of the adversary.

DEADS [in the *Tin mines*] such parcels of common earth as lie above the shelves, which usually contain the shoad.

DEAF [beay, *Sax.*] not having the sense of hearing:

To **DEAFEN** [beaynian, *Sax.*] to make deaf.

DEAFISH, something hard of hearing.

DEAFNESS [beayneyre, *Sax.*] hardness or want of the sense of hearing.

DEAFFO'RESTED [in *Law Books*] the being discharged from being forest, or freed and exempted from forest laws.

To **DEAL** [vælan, *Sax.*] to trade; also to divide or portion out.

DEALING [væling, *Sax.*] trading; also distributing.

To **DEALBATE** [dealbatum, *L.*] to whiten, to make white.

DEALBATION, a whitening or making white, *L.*

DEALER [of vælan, *Sax.* to divide] a trader, buyer or seller.

A **DEAMBULATORY** [deambulatorium, *L.*] a gallery or place to walk in.

DEAMBULATORY [deambulatorius, *L.*] changeable or moveable.

DEAME'NA [with the *Romans*] a goddess supposed to preside over menstruous women.

DEAN [decanus, *L.* δίακονος, *Gr.*] a dignified clergyman, who is next under the bishop and chief of the chapter in a cathedral or collegiate church; as dean of *Tork*, of *Lincoln*, of *St. Paul's*, of *Westminster*.

DEAN and CHAPTER, a spiritual body corporate, consisting of many able persons, as the dean and his prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a curate appointed by the bishop and archdeacon to have jurisdiction over other ministers and parishes adjoining to his own.

DEANRY [diaconie, *Sax.*] the jurisdiction of a dean.

DEANSHIP [diaconatus, *L.*] the office or dignity of a dean.

DEAN'S Apple, a fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

DEAN'S Pear, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [of dýpan, *Sax.* to account dear to himself] valuable, precious.

DEAR [beop, *Sax.*] costing a great price; also endeared.

DEARNESS [of beopneyre, *Sax.*] costliness, &c.

DEARTH [of beopð, *Sax.*] great scarcity of food.

DEARTICULATION. See *Diarthrosis*.

To **DEARTUATE** [deartuatum, *L.*] to disjoint, quarter or cut in pieces; to dismember.

DEATH [beað, *Sax.*] a privation of life, which is considered in the separation of the soul from the body.

DEATH [with *Physicians*] is defined a total stoppage of the circulation of the blood, and the cessation of the animal and vital functions, which follow thereupon, as *respiration*, *sensation*, &c.

DEATH WATCH, a small insect noted for making a ticking noise like the beats of a watch, which the common people take to be the presage of death.

DEATHLESS [beaðleay, *Sax.*] immortal.

DEATHLESSNESS [beaðleayneyy, *Sax.*] immortality.

To **DEAURATE** [deauratum, *L.*] to gild or lay over with gold.

DEAURATION [with *Apothecaries*] the gilding of pills to prevent ill tastes.

DEACCHATION, a raging or madness, *L.*

To **DEBAR** [probably of *debarer*, *F.*] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

DEBARBED [debarbatus, *L.*] having his beard cut or pulled off.

To **DEBARRK** [of *debarquer*, *F.*] to disembark.

DEBARRRED [of *debarre*, *F.*] hindered or kept from.

To **DEBASSE** [debaiser, *F.*] to bring down, to humble; also to disparage; also to make coin of a metal mix'd with a baser or too much alloy.

DEBASMENT [abaissement, *F.*] a being brought low.

DEBATABLE [of *debate*, *F.*] that may be disputed.

DEBATE [debate, *F.*] dispute; also quarrel, strife.

To **DEBATE** [debâtre, *F.*] to dispute, to argue deliberately on a matter.

DEBATEFUL, contentious, &c.

DEBAUCH [debauché, *F.*] riotousness, banquetting, drunkenness.

To **DEBAUCH** [debaucher, *F.*] to corrupt a person's manners; also to mar or spoil; also to seduce and vitiate a woman.

DEBAUCHERY [debauche, *F.*] disorder, incontinency, revelling, drunkenness, licentiousness.

DEBAUCHED [debauché, *F.*] lewd, incontinent.

A **DEBAUCHE'E** [un debauché, *F.*] a riotous person.

DEBELLATION, an overcoming or bringing under by war, *L.*

DEBENE ESSE [*Law Phrase*] as to take a thing *de bene esse*, i. e. take it or allow of it for the present, till the affair shall come to be more fully debated and examined, and then to stand or fall according to the merit of the thing in its own nature.

DEBENTURE, a bill drawn upon the publick, or a kind of writing in the nature of a bond, to charge the common wealth to secure the soldier, seaman, creditor or his assigns, the sum due, upon auditing the accounts of his arrears.

DEBENTURE [in the *Exchequer* and *King's house*] a writing given to the servants for the payment of their wages, &c.

DEBENTURE [in *Traffick*] is the allowance of custom paid inward, which a merchant draws back upon the exportation of the goods which were before imported.

DE'BET [he oweth] a term used of that which remains unpaid, after an account has been stated.

DEBET and SOLET, a writ of right, as if a man sue for any thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himself and his ancestors before him, *L.*

DEBIL'E [debilis, *L.*] weak, feeble.

To **DEBILITATE** [debilitatum, *L.*] to weaken.

Essential DEBILITIES of a Planet [with *Astrologers*] is when a planet is in its detriment, fall or peregrine.

Accidental DEBILITIES of a Planet [with *Astrologers*] is when a planet is in the 6th, 8th or 12th houses; or combust, &c. so that by each of these circumstances it is said to be more or less afflicted, and to have so many, or so few debilities.

DEBILITUDE [debilitudo, *L.*] debility, weakness.

DEBILITY [debilitas, *L.*] feebleness, infirmity, weakness.

DEBILITY [with *Physicians*] a weakness that proceeds from swooning, fainting, hunger, or some other indisposition; or it is a relaxation of the solids, which induces weakness and fainting.

DEBITO, a writ where a man owes another a sum of money for goods sold, *L.*

DEBOIST [probably of *debauché*, *F.*] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBOISTNESS, debauchedness, &c.

DEBONNAIR [debonnaire, *F.*] courteous, affable, good-natured, of a sprightly air.

DEBONNAIRITY } [debonnaireté, *F.*] good humour,

DEBONNAIRNESS } courteousness, affability, &c.

DEBOSHE'E [un or une debauché, *F.*] a debauched, dissolute person, a lewd wretch, a loose liver.

DEBRUISED [in *Heraldry*] imports the grievous restraint of any animal, who is debarred of its natural freedom by any of the ordinaries being laid over it.

DEBT [dette, *F.* of *debitum*, *L.*] that which is due from one man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a writ that lies upon default of payment of a sum of money due.

DEBTOR [debitor, *L.*] one who is indebted to another.

DEBULLITION, a bubbling or boiling over, *L.*

DECACUMINATED [decacuminatus, *L.*] having the tops lopped off.

DECADE [δεκαδῆ, *Gr.*] the number of ten, as the *Decades of Livy*, i. e. the ten books of his history, *L.*

DECADENCY [decadence, *F.* *decidentia*, of *decidere*, *L.* to fall down] a falling down, decay, ruin.

DE'CAGON [δεκάγωνος, of δέκα ten, and γωνία, *Gr.* a corner.]

DE'CAGON [with *Geometricians*] a figure of ten sides or polygons, forming ten angles.

Regular DE'CAGON [in *Fortification*] a fortified town that has ten sides and as many angles, or ten bastions; the angles of which are all equal one to another.

DE'CALOGUE [*δεκάλογος*, of *δέκα* ten, and *λόγος* a word] the ten commandments.

DECA'MERON [*δεκάμερον*, of *δέκα* and *μέρος* a part] a volume of writing divided into ten books.

To **DECA'MP** [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the camp; to march off from an encampment.

DECA'MPMENT [*decampment*, F.] a marching from or breaking up a camp.

DE'CANATE { [in *Astrology*] is ten degrees attributed

DECU'RY } to some planet, in which, when it is, it is said to have one dignity.

To **DECA'NT** [*decantare*, L.] to pour liquor off from the lees or dregs.

DECANTA'TION [with *Chymists*] the pouring the clear part of any liquor by gentle inclination, so that it may be without any sediment or dregs.

DECA'NTER, a flint bottle to hold wine, beer, &c. to be poured out into a drinking-glass.

DECA'PILLATED [*decapillatus*, L.] having the hair pulled or fallen off.

To **DECA'PITATE** [*decapitatum*, L.] to take off the head.

DECAPITE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies that the beast has the head cut off smooth, and is different from crazed, which is when the head is as it were torn off, leaving the neck ragged, F.

To **DECA'PULATE** [*decapulatum*, L.] to empty or pour out of one thing into another.

DECA'STICK [of *δέκα* ten, and *στίχον* a verse] an epigram or stanza consisting of ten verses.

DECA'STILE [*decastylus*, L. of *δεκάστυλος*, Gr.] that has ten pillars.

DECATO'RTHOMA [with *Physicians*] a medicine made of ten ingredients.

DECA'Y [*decadence*, F.] wasting, ruinous state.

To **DECAY** [*decadere*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall to ruin, to grow worse, to wither.

To **DECEA'SE** [*decedere*, L.] to die a natural death.

A **DECEASE** [*decessus*, L.] a natural death.

DECEA'SED [*decedé*, F. *decessus*, L.] dead.

DECE'DENT [*decedens*, L.] departing, going away.

DECEIT [*deceptio*, L.] a dec it, a subtle, wily shift.

DECEIT'FUL [of *decipere*, L. and *full*] not according to appearance.

DECEIT'FULNESS [of *deceptio*, L.] false dealing, deceiving, &c.

DECEI'VABLE [*deceptilis*, L.] easy to be, or that may be deceived.

DECEI'VABLENESS [of *deceptilis*, L.] deceitful quality.

To **DECEI'VE** [*decipere*, L. *decevoir*, F.] to beguile, to impose upon, to cheat or cozen.

DECEI'VED [with *Horsemen*] a horse is said to be deceived upon a demivolt of one or two treads; when working, as for instance, to the right, and not having yet furnished above half the demivolt, he's press'd one time or motion forwards with the inner leg, and then is put to a reprise upon the left, in the same cadence.

DECE'MBER [of *decem*, L. ten] so called because it is the tenth month from *March*, when the *Romans* began their year.

DECE'MBER [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a man with a horrid aspect, clad in a shaggy rug; with three or four night-caps upon his head, and over them a *Turkish* turban; his nose red, and beard hung with icicles; at his back a bundle of holly and ivy, holding in furred mittens a goat.

DECE'MPEDAL [*decempedalis*, L.] ten feet long.

DECEM TALES [*Law Term*] a supply of ten men impannelled upon a jury, in the room of others, who did not appear, or who were challenged as not indifferent persons, L.

DECE'MVIRAL Laws, the laws of the 12 tables.

DECE'MVIRATE, the office of the *Decemviri*.

DECE'MVIRI [among the *Romans*] ten magistrates elected to govern the common-wealth, instead of consuls; these had an absolute power; but abusing it, they were banished, and their estates confiscated, L.

DECE'NNIAL [*decennalis*, L.] belonging to, or that lasts ten years.

DECENNA'LIA Festa, festivals which the *Roman* emperors held every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, largesses to the people, &c.

DECENNOVA'LIS circulus. See *Cycle*.

DE'CENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, becoming, F.

DE'CENTNESS { [*decence*, F. *decentia*, L.] comeli-

DE'CENCY } ness, seemliness.

DECE'PTIBLE [*deceptilis*, L.] easy to be deceived.

DECEPTION, beguiling, deceiving, deceit, fraud, L.

DECEPTIO'NE, a writ lying against a man, who deceitfully does any thing in the name of another, for one who receives damage or hurt thereby.

DECEPTIVE [*deceptivus*, L.] deceiving, deceitful.

DECEPTORY [*deceptorius*, L.] deceitful.

DECEPTURE [*deceptura*, L.] fraud, deceit.

DECE'RPT [*decerptus*, L.] cropped off.

DECE'RPTIBLE [of *decerptere*, L.] that may be cropped off.

DECE'RPTION, a plucking or cropping off, L.

DECERTA'TION, a contending or striving for, L.

DECE'SSION [*decessio*, L.] a departing or going away.

To **DECI'DE** [*decidere*, L.] to conclude an affair or business, to bring it to issue; to agree or make up a difference.

DE'CIDENCE [*decidentia*, L.] a falling down, off, or away; also a tendency to any dis temper.

DECI'DUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] apt or ready to fall; a term used of flowers and seeds in plants.

DECI'DUOUSNESS [of *deciduus*, L.] aptness to fall.

DECIES tantum [in *Law*] i. e. ten times as much. A writ lying against a juror (who has been bribed to give his verdict) for the recovery of ten times as much as he took.

DECI'LE [with *Astronomers*] a new aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two planets are distant 36 degrees.

DE'CIMAL [of *decima*, L. tenths] of or consisting of ten or tenth parts.

DECIMAL Arithmetick, an art treating of fractions, whose denominators are in a decuple, continued geometrical progression, as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DECIMAL Fraction, is a fraction which has for its denominator 1 with a cypher, or cyphers annexed, as

1 2 3 4	3 4 5 6
1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0

DECIMAL Chain [for *Surveying*] a chain divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, marks being put at every ten, for measuring of lands.

DECIMAL Scales, flat rules or scales divided decimally.

DECIMA'TION [among the *Romans*] a taking every tenth soldier by lot, and punishing him with death, &c. for an example to the rest; also a gathering of tithes.

DECIMATION [in the time of the civil wars in *England*] the sequestering the tenth part of a man's estimation.

DE'CIMIS Solvendis, &c. a writ that lay against those who had farmed the priors aliens lands of the king, for the rector of the parish to recover tithes by them.

DECE'NNIERS } those who had the jurisdiction over

DE'CINERS } ten friburghs, for keeping the king's peace.

To **DECI'PHER** [*dechiffer*, F.] to find out the meaning of a letter, &c. written in cyphers or private characters; also to penetrate into the bottom of a difficult affair.

DECIRCINA'TION [of *decircinare*, L.] a drawing a circle with a pair of compasses.

DECI'SION, a determining or deciding an Affair in debate, F. of L.

DECI'SIVE } [*decisive*, F.] deciding, determining;

DECI'SORY } fit or able to determine a controversy or any thing in debate.

DECI'SIVENESS [of *decisif*, F.] decisive property.

DECKS [in a *Ship*] are either first, second or third, beginning from the lowest upwards.

Half DECK [in a *great Ship*] a deck which reaches from the main mast to the stern.

Quarter DECK, reaches from the steerage aloft to the master's round-house.

Spare DECK [in a *Ship*] is the uppermost deck of all that lies between the main mast and the misen; and is also called the *Orlope*.

To **raise a DECK** [*Sea Term*] is to put it up higher.

To **sink a DECK** [*Sea Term*] is to lay it lower.

A Cambering DECK [in a *Ship*] a deck rising higher in the middle than at each end.

A Flush DECK, fore and aft, a deck that lies upon a right line without any fall.

To **DECK** [*decken*, Du.] to adorn, trim, or set off.

To **DECLAI'M** [*declamare*, L.] to make publick speeches as an orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMA'TION, a feigned discourse or speech made in publick, and in the tone and manner of an orator. *Declamation* among the *Greeks* was become the art of speaking indifferently upon all subjects, and all sides of a question; a ma-

a making a thing appear just that was unjust, and triumphing over the best and soundest reasons, *L.*

DECLAMATORY [*declamatorius*, *L.*] pertaining to a declamation.

DECLARATION, a declaring, setting forth or shewing; also a publick order or proclamation, *F.* of *L.*

DECLARATION [in *Law*] is a shewing in writing the complaint or grief of the plaintiff against the defendant.

DECLARATIVE } [*declarativus*, *L.*] serving or tending to declare, *L.*

DECLARATORY }

DECLARABLE [*declarabilis*, *L.*] that may be declared.

To DECLARE [*declarare*, *L.*] to manifest, publish, or shew; to make plain or known; also to denounce or proclaim; also to open one's mind or thoughts, to tell.

DECLENSION [*declinatio*, *L.* *declinaison*, *F.*] the varying of nouns according to Grammar.

DECLENSION [of a *Disease*] is when the distemper being come to its height, sensibly abates.

DECLENSION [in *Manners*] a growing looser in manners, a corruption of morals.

DECLINATION, a bowing down; a decaying; a declining, *L.*

North or South DECLINATION of any Star or Part of Heaven [with *Astronomers*] is the distance of the star, &c. from the Equator, accordingly as it declines Northwards or Southwards.

True or Real DECLINATION of a Planet [with *Astron.*] is the distance of its true place from the Equator.

DECLINATION apparent [*Astronomy*] is the distance of the apparent place of a planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Sun*] is the distance of the parallel to the Equator, which the sun runs any day from the Equator, and on a globe this distance is marked on the meridian.

DECLINATION of the *Mariners Compass*, is the variation of it from the true meridian of any place.

DECLINATION of a Wall or Plane [in *Dialling*] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the true vertical circle, if it be accounted from East to West; or else between the meridian of the plane if it be accounted from North to South.

DECLINATOR, a mathematical instrument for taking the declination of the stars.

DECLINATORY, a box fill'd with a compass and needle for taking the declination of walls, &c. for placing of sun dials.

To DECLINE [*declinare*, *L.* *decliner*, *F.*] to bow down, to avoid or shun, to refuse, to decay or abate.

DECLINING [*declinans*, *L.*] leaning or bowing downwards, or moving from.

DECLINING Dial, one whose plane does not fall directly under any of the four cardinal points of the heaven.

DECLIVIS *Musculus* [with *Anatomists*] a large muscle of the belly, which takes its rise from the lower edge of the 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs, &c. and descends obliquely from the *ferratus inferior posticus*, and is inserted into the *Linea alba*, and the *Os Pubis*, or *Shave Bone*, *L.*

DECLIVITY [*declivitas*, *L.*] steepness downwards.

DECLIVOUS [*declivis*, *L.*] steep downwards.

DECOCT [*decoctum*, *L.*] to seeth or boil well.

DECOCTIBLE [*decoctibilis*, *L.*] easy to be sodden.

DECOCTION, a boiling or seething, also a medicinal liquor or diet-drink made of herbs, roots, &c. boiled.

DECOCTIVE [*decoctivus*, *L.*] easily sodden.

DECOCTURE [*decoctura*, *L.*] a decoction, a broth or liquor wherein things have been boiled.

DECOLLATION, a cutting off the head, a beheading, *L.*

DECOLORATION, a staining or marring the colour, *L.*

DECOMPOSITE } [*decompositum*, *L.* *un decomposé*, *F.*]

DECOMPOUND } a word composed of more than two words, as *Indisposition*.

DECOMPOSITE [in *Pharmacy*] is when a physical composition is increased or augmented in the number of ingredients.

DECOMPOSITION [with *Apothecaries*] is the reduction of a body into the parts or principles that it is composed or consists of.

DECO'RAMENT [*decoramentum*, *L.*] an ornament, an adorning.

DE'CORATED [*decoratus*, *L.* *decoré*, *F.*] beautified, adorned.

DECORATION, an adorning, ornament or embellishment, *F.* of *L.*

DECORATIONS [with *Architects*] ornaments in churches or other publick edifices, or those things that enrich a building, triumphant arch, &c.

DE'COROUS } [*decorosus*, *L.*] fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

DECORTICATION, the pulling off the outward bark of trees; also the pulling or unhusking of roots, &c. *L.*

DECO'RUM, that decency, good order, good grace; which it becomes every man to observe in all his actions.

DECORUM [in *Architecture*] is the suiting and proportioning all the parts of a building, so as will best become the situation and design, *i. e.* different prospects are to be chosen for several parts of a building, according to the nature of the place, &c. and there must be different dispositions and proportions for a palace to that of a church.

DECOUPLE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies uncoupled, *i. e.* parted or severed, as a *Chevron decouple*, is a chevron that wants so much of it toward the point, that the two ends stand at a distance one from another, being parted and uncoupled, *F.*

DECO'URS } [in *Heraldry*] see *Decrement*.

DECRE'SSANT }

To DECOY' [prob. of *koy*, *Dut.*] to allure, entice or draw in.

A DECOY, a place made fit for catching of wild-fowl; also a lure, allurement or wheedle.

A DECOY DUCK, a duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the place where they become a prey.

To DECREA'SE [*decescere*, *L.*] to grow less, to decay.

A DECREA'SE [*decrementum*, *L.* *decroissement*, *F.*] a growing less; also the wane of the moon.

To DECREE [*decretum*, *Sup.* of *decernere*, *L.*] to appoint or ordain; also to determine or resolve.

A DECREE [*decretum*, *L.* *decret*, *F.*] an order or statute, a purpose or resolution.

DECREE'S } a volume of the Canon Law, collected by *Gratian*, a monk of the order of *St. Benedict*.

DECREMENT [*decrementum*, *L.*] decrease or waste.

DECREMENT [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify the wane of the moon, from the full to the new, and then faces to the left side of the escutcheon.

DECREMENT [in the *Universities*] fees paid by the scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing used by them.

DECREPID [*decrepitus*, *L.* *decrepit*, *F.*] worn out with age, so as to walk stooping, &c.

To DECREPITATE [of *de* and *crepitatum*, *L.*] to reduce to powder, to make a crackling noise.

DECREPITATION [with *Chymists*] the crackling noise which arises from salt being thrown into an enlarged earthen pot, when it has been heated red hot over the fire.

DECRE'SCENT [*decrescens*, *L.*] decreasing, growing less, wearing away.

DECRE'SSANT } [in *Heraldry*] the wane or decrease of the moon.

DECRE'TAL [*decretalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to decrees.

DECRETAL, a rescript or letter of a pope, whereby some point or question in the ecclesiastical law, is solved or determined, *F.*

DECRE'TALS, the second of the three volumes of the canon law; which contains the decretal epistles of popes, from *Alexander III.* to *Gregory IX.*; also a stile given to the letters of popes.

DECRE'TORY [*decretorius*, *L.*] serving to decree, or absolutely to decide.

A DECRE'TORY [*decretorium*, *L.*] a definitive sentence.

DECRUSTATION, an uncrusting or taking away the uppermost crust of any thing, *L.*

To DECRY' [*decrier*, *F.*] to cry down, to speak ill of.

DECU'MBITURE [of *decumbere*, *L.* to lie down] a lying down, a being seized with a disease, so as to be forced to take to the bed.

DECU'MBITURE [with *Astrolagers*] a scheme of the heavens created for the moment the disease invades, or confines a person to his bed-chamber, &c. by which figure they pretend to find out the nature of the disease, the parts afflicted, the prognosticks of recovery or death.

DECU'MBITURE [with *Physicians*] is when a disease has seized a man so violently that he is constrained to take his bed.

DECUPELA'TION, a decanting or pouring off the clear part of any liquor, by inclination or stooping the vessel to one side, so that the liquor may not have any dregs or settlement.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex*, *L.*] ten-fold.

DECU'RIO [among the *Romans*] the chief or commander of a *decury*, both in the army and in the college, or assembly of the people, *L.*

DECURIO *Municipalis*, a senator in the *Roman* colonies.

DECU'RSION, a running down, a course, *L.*

DECURTA'TION, the cutting or making short, *L.*

DE'CURY [*decuria*, *L.*] ten persons under one commander or chief.

DECUSSA'TION, a cutting a-cross, or in the form of a letter X or star-wise.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] the crossing of any two lines, rays, &c. when they meet in a point, and then proceed apart from one another.

DECUSSO'RUM [with *Surgeons*] an instrument with which the skin call'd *Dura Mater* being press'd upwards is joined to the skull, so that the corrupt matter gathered between the scull and the *Dura Mater* may be let out by a hole made with a trepan, *L.*

DEDALE'AN [of *Daedalus*, *L.*] perplexed, intricate; also artificial.

DEDBA'NNA [æðbaunna, of æð an act, and banna, *Sax.* murder] an actual committing of murder or manslaughter.

DEDE'CORATED [*dedecoratus*, *L.*] dishonoured, disgraced.

DEDECORA'TION, a disgracing, &c. *L.*

DEDECORO'SE [*dedecorosus*, *L.*] full of shame and dishonesty.

DEDE'COROUS [*dedecorus*, *L.*] uncomely, unseemly, dishonest.

DE'DI [*i. e.* I have given] a warranty in law to the feoffee and his heirs.

To DE'DICATE [*dedicatum*, *L.*] to consecrate, devote, or set apart for holy use; also to address a book to some person of worth or merit.

DEDICA'TION, the act of dedicating, *L.*

DEDICATION Day, the festival of the dedication of a church, anciently observed in every parish with solemnity and good cheer; most of the ancient annual fairs were kept on that day, and first arose from the concourse of people on the forementioned occasions.

DEDICA'TORY [*deicatorius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a dedication.

DEDIGNA'TION, a disdaining or contemning, *L.*

DE'DIMUS *Potestatem* [*i. e.* we have given power] a writ by which commission is given to a private man for speeding of some act before a judge or in court, which is usually granted when the party concerned is so weak that he cannot travel, and is the same the civilians call *delegatio*, *L.*

DE DEONERANDO *pro rata portione*, a writ lying where a man has been distrained for rent, which ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

DEDI'TION, a surrendring or delivering up a place besieged, *L.*

DEDITI'TIOUS [*dedititius*, *L.*] yielding or delivering himself up into the power of another.

To DEDU'CE [*deducere*, *L.*] to draw or lead away one thing from another, to infer.

DEDU'CIBLE [*deducibilis*, *L.*] that may be deduced or inferred from.

DEDU'CIBLENESS [of *deducibilis*, *L.*] capableness of being deduced.

To DEDU'CT [*deductum*, *Sup.*] to subtract or take away from, to lessen.

DEDU'CTILE [*deductilis*, *L.*] easy to be deducted.

DEDU'CTION, a deducting; also a conclusion, consequence or inference, *L.*

DEED [æð, *Sax.*] an action or thing.

DEEDS [in *Com. Law*] writings which contain the effect of a contract or agreement made between man and man.

DEED Indented [in *Law*] an *indenture*, a writing cut into dents or notches on the top or side, which consists of two or more parts; and in which it is expressed that the parties concerned have interchangeably or severally set their hands and seals to every part of it.

DEED Poll is a single, plain deed unindented, shew-
Polled DEED ing that only one of the parties has put his hand and seal to it, for the purposes therein mentioned.

To DEEM [ðeman, *Sax.*] to judge, to think, to suppose.

DEE'MSTERS a sort of judges in the *Isle of Man*,
DE'MSTERS elected from among the inhabitants, who decide all controversies, without any process, writing or charge.

DEEP [ðæop, *Sax.*] that has depth; also high, great; also cunning, secret, difficult.

DEEP Sea Lead, the lead which is hung at a deep sea line

to sink it down; at the bottom of which is a coat of white tallow, to bring up gravel-shells, sand, &c. to know the difference of the ground.

DEEP Sea Line [with *Sailors*] a small line, with which they sound, to find ground in deep waters, that they may know the coast they approach without the sight of land.

DEE'PNESS [teopneſſe, *Sax.*] depth.

A DEER [ðeoj, *Sax.*] a wild beast of the chase.

DEER-Fold, a fold or park for deer.

DEER-Hays, machines for catching deer.

DEE'SIS [ðénois, *Gr.*] a beseeching or entreating.

DEESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure frequently used in oratory or poetry, on occasion either of earnest intreaty or calling to witness; as *Lydia*, *dic*, *per omnes te Deos ora*.

DE ESSE'NDQ *quietum de telonia*, &c. a writ lying for those that are by privilege freed from the payment of toll.

DE EXPENSIS *Militum*, a writ that requires the sheriffs to levy so much *per diem* for the expences of the knight of the shire, during the time he serves in parliament, *L.*

DE EXPENSIS *Civium*, &c. a writ to levy two shillings a day for every citizen and burghers, *L.*

To DEFA'CE [*defacer*, *F.*] to marr or spoil; to blot out

DE FACTO, actually, really, in very deed, *L.*

DEFAIT [in *Heraldry*] a beast whose head is cut off smooth, *F.*

DEFA'LLIANCE, a defect or failing, *F.*

DEFALCATION [in *Gardening*] a pruning or cutting of vines or other trees, *L.*

DEFALCA'TION, a deduction or abating in accounts.

To DEFA'LK [*defalcare*, *L.*] to cut off, to debate or deduct.

DEFA'MATORY [*deffamatoire*, *F.*] slanderous, abusive.

To DEFA'ME [*defamare*, *L.*] to backbite or speak evil of, to slander, to discredit.

DEFA'TIGABLE [*defatigabilis*, *L.*] that may be tired or made weary.

DEFA'TIGABLENESS [of *defatigabilis*, *L.*] aptness to be tired.

To DEFA'TIGATE [*defatigatum*, *L.*] to weary, to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, fatigue, weariness, *L.*

DEFAU'LT [*defaute*, *F.*] defect, want, a flaw, an imperfection.

To DEFAULT [*defaute*, of *faute*, *F.*] to render a person liable to some forfeit, fine, amercement or punishment, by omitting to do something enjoyn'd, or committing something forbid.

DEFAULT [in *Common Law*] an offence in omitting to do what ought to be done.

DEFEA'SANCE [in *Law*] is a condition which relates

DEFEI'SANCE to a deed, as an obligation, recognizance or statute, which when it has been performed by the obligator or recogniser, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done.

There is this difference between a *proviso* or a *condition* in deed, and a *defeasance*, that the former is annexed or inserted in the deed or grant; but a *defeasance* is commonly a deed by itself.

To DEFEA'T [*defaire*, *F.*] to beat, to rout an army; also to disappoint a person.

A DEFEAT [*defaite*, *F.*] an entire overthrow or slaughter of soldiers.

DEFECA'TION [*defecatio*, *L.*] a purging from dregs, a refining.

To DE'FEcate [*defacatum*, *L.*] to clear from dregs.

DEFE'CT [*defectus*, *L.*] blemish, failing, imperfection, want.

DEFE'CTION, a failing; also a revolving or falling off from either the state or church.

DEFE'CTIVE [*defectivus*, *L.*] full of defects, faults, imperfect.

DEFE'CTIVENESS [of *defectivus*, *L.* *defectuosité*, *F.*] faultiness, imperfection.

DEFE'CTIVE Nouns [with *Grammar*] are such as want either a number, a particular case, or are indeclinable.

DEFE'CTIVE Verb [with *Grammar*] a verb which has not all its tenses.

DEFE'NCE [*defensio*, *L.*] guard or protection, support or prop; a maintaining, upholding, justifying, *F.*

DEFENCE [in *Milit. Affairs*] opposition, resistance.

Line of DEFENCE Fichant [in *Fortif.*] is a right line drawn from the point or vertex of the bastion to the concourse of the opposite flank with the Courtine.

Line of DEFENCE Rasant [in *Fortif.*] is the face of the bastion continued to the Courtine.

DEFENCE [in *Law*] that reply which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration is

is produced, and then to proceed either in his plea or to *impare*.

DEFENCE, protection, countenance, vindication; F. DEFENCELESS, not having any defence.

DEFENCES [in *Heraldry*] are the weapons of any beast, as the horns of a stag, the paws of a lion, the tusks of a wild boar, &c.

DEFENCES [in *Fortification*] are all those works of what sort soever, which cover and defend the opposite posts, as *Flanks*, *Parapets*, &c.

To be in a posture of DEFENCE, is to be provided and in readiness to oppose an enemy.

To DEFEND [defendere, L.] to stand in defence of, to protect or support, to uphold or bear out, to assert or maintain; also to justify.

To DEFEND [Ant. Stat.] to prohibit or forbid.

DEFENDABLE [of defendere, L. defendre, F.] that may be defended.

DEFENDANT [Com. Law] is he that is sued in an action personal; as *tenant* is one who is sued in an action real.

DEFENDE'MUS [Law Word] used in feoffments, which bindeth the dower and his heirs to defend the dower, if any one goes about to lay any servitude on the thing given, other than is contained in the donation.

SE DEFENDE'NDO [i. e. in defending himself] a term used when one kills another in his own defence, which justifies the fact.

DEFENDER of the Faith, a title given by pope Leo X. to our K. Henry VIII. on account of his writing against *Martin Luther*.

DEFENDERE Se [Doomsday Book] to be taxed for a certain quantity of land, L.

DEFENDERE Se per Corpus, &c. [Old Law] to offer combat or duel, as an appeal or trial at law.

DEFENDERS, in ancient times, dignitaries in church and state to take care of the preservation of the publick weal, to protect the poor and helpless, and maintain the interest and causes of the church.

DEFENSA, a park or place fenced in for deer.

DEFENSIBLE, that may be defended.

DEFENSIBLENES [of defensus, L.] capableness of being defended.

DEFENSIVES [with Surgeons] bandages, plasters, or the like, used in curing of wounds, to moderate the violence of the pain, impression of the external air, &c.

DEFENSIVÆ, the lords or earls of the marshes, the defenders or wards of the country.

DEFENSIVE { [defensif, F.] that which serves to defend, proper for defence.

DEFENSIVES { [with Physicians, &c.] medicines

DEFENSATIVES { outwardly applied to prevent an inflammation.

IN DEFENSO [Old Law Term] any meadow ground laid in for hay; or any part of a wood, where cattle were not suffered to run, but were enclosed and fenced up, to secure the growth of the underwood.

DEFENSUM [Old Law] any enclosure or fenced ground.

To DEFER [deferre, L.] to delay or put off.

DEFERENCE, submission, respect, regard; also condescension, compliance.

DEFERENT [with Astronomers] an imaginary orb or circle in the *Ptolemaick* system, which is supposed as it were to carry about the body of the planet. It is the same with *Eccentric*.

DEFERENTS [with Anatomists] those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DEFERVE'SCENCE [of deservescencia, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFAIT [in Blazonry] is used to signify the head of a beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapite*, which see, F.

DEFIANCE [defi of desfer, F.] a challenge.

DEFICIENCY { [of deficientia, L.] defect, co-

DEFICIENTNESS { ming short, want, failing.

DEFICIENT [deficiens, L.] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT Hyperbola, a curve of that denomination, having only one asymptote and two hyperbolic legs, running out infinitely towards the sides of the asymptote, but the contrary ways

DEFICIENT Numbers [in Arithmetick] are numbers, all whose parts added together, amount to less than the integer, whose parts they are, as 8, whose parts 1, 2 and 4 make but 7, and 10 the parts of 16 make but 15, &c.

To DEFILE [of de and yulan, Sax.] to pollute or cor-

rupt; also to dawb or stain, to deflower or ravish.

To DEFILE [defiler, F.] to file off, to march file by file.

DEFILE { [in Military Affairs] a straight, narrow lane or passage, through which a company of horse or foot can pass only in file, by making a small front.

To DEFILE, is to reduce an army to a small front, to march thro' a narrow place.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or polluting; also pollution.

To DEFINÉ [definire, L.] to declare or explain, to determine or decide; also to appoint.

DEFINITE [definitus, L.] certain, limited or bounded.

DEFINITENESS [of definitus, L. defini, F.] certainty, limitedness.

DEFINITION, a short and plain description of a thing, with its nature and principal properties; also a decision or determination of an affair; or it is an exact description, explaining a thing by spiritual attributes.

Three things are necessary to make a definition good.

1. It must be universal, i. e. it must contain the whole thing defined.

2. It must be proper, it must agree with the thing defined.

3. It must be clearer than the thing defined, i. e. it ought to render the idea of it more plain and distinct, and make us (as much as can be) to understand the nature of it, and be serviceable to us to give a reason of its principal properties

DEFINITION [with Logicians] an unfolding the essence or being of a thing, by its kind and difference.

DEFINITION [with Mathematic.] is an explanation of the terms or words used for explaining the thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE [definitivus, L.] that serves to define or decide; also decisive, positive, express.

DEFINITIVENESS [of definitif, F. definitivus, L.] decisiveness, &c.

To DEFLAGRATE [deflagratum, L.] to inkindle and burn off in a crucible, a mixture of salt or some mineral body with a sulphureous one, in order to purify the salt, or to make a *Regulus* of a mineral.

DEFLAGRATION, a burning or consuming with fire.

DEFLECTION, a bending or bowing down; also a turning aside or out of the way, L.

DEFLECTION [in Navigation] the tending of a ship from her true course, by reason of currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of the right way.

DEFLEXURE [deflexura, L.] a bending down, a turning aside or out of the way.

DEFLECTION [of the Rays of Light] a bending downwards, a turning aside, a property different both from *Reflection* and *Refraction*, the same which is called *Inflexion* by Sir Isaac Newton.

DEFLORATION { ravishing; the taking away a wo-

DEFLOWERING { man's virginity; also taking away the beauty or lustre of a thing.

To DEFLOWER [deflorare, L.] to ravish, &c.

DEFLOUOUS [defluus, L.] flowing down, falling, shedding.

DEFLOUVIUM, a flowing down; a falling off as hair, a moulting, L.

DEFLUVIUM [among Botanists] a disease in trees, whereby they lose their bark. This distemper proceeds from a sharp humour that dissolves the glue, by means of which the bark is fastened to the wood; and sometimes it is occasioned by too great drought, L.

DEFLUXION [with Physicians] a flowing down of humours to any inferior part of the body.

DEFORCEMENT [in Law] a withholding lands or tenements by force from the right owner.

DEFORCEUR { [Law Term] one who overcomes and

DEFORCIANT { casts another out of possession by

DEFORSOUR { force, in which respect it differs from a disseisor, who does it without force.

To DEFORM [deformare, L.] to spoil the form of, to disfigure, to deface.

DEFORMATION, a defacing, spoiling the form of, &c. L.

DEFORMITY { [deformitas, L.] ugliness, ill-fa-

DEFORMEDNESS { vouredness; a displeasing or painful idea, which is excited in the mind on account of some object that wants that uniformity which constitutes beauty.

To DEFRAUD [defraudare, L.] to rob or deprive by a wile or trick, to cozen or cheat; also to deceive or beguile.

To DEFRAV' [defraye, F.] to discharge expences, to bear the charges.

DEFRAIMENT [of *defrayer*, F.] the payment of expences.

DEFRICATION, a rubbing, L.

DE'FUNCT [*defunctus*, L.] deceased, dead.

DEFY' [*desfer*, F.] to out-brave, to challenge.

DEGE'NERACY [*degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate state and condition.

To **DEGE'NERATE** [*degeneratum*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baser kind; to grow worse, to corrupt.

DEGE'NERATED [spoken of *Plants*] grown wild.

DEGE'NERATENESS [*degeneratio*, L.] degeneracy, a being grown wild, out of kind, &c.

DEGENERATION, the act of failing or declining from a more perfect or valuable kind or condition to a less; to deviate from the virtue of ancestors.

DEGE'NEROUS [*degener*, L.] degenerated, base, vile.

DEGLU'TINATED [*deglutinated*, L.] unglued.

DEGLUTITION, a swallowing down; that action in living creatures, by which that which is chew'd in the mouth, or any liquor, descends into the stomach by the motion and contraction of the fibres of the gullet.

DE'GMOS [of *δάκνω*, Gr. to bite] that gnawing at the upper orifice of the stomach, generally called the heart-burn.

To **DEGRA'DE** [*degrader*, F. of *de* and *gradus*, L.] to put a person from his dignity, to deprive him of his office or title.

DEGRADATION, a degrading, the act of depriving or stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour, &c.

DEGRADATION [among *Painters*] is the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landskip, so that they appear there as they would do to an eye placed at a distance from them.



DEGRA'DED [in *Heraldry*, of *gradus*, L. a step] as a cross degraded is one that has steps at each end, as in the figure.

To **DEGRAVATE** [*degravatum*, L.] to make heavy, to burden.

DEGREE' [*degré*, F.] step; also any state or condition, that is as it were ascending and descending.

DEGREE [with *Astron.*] is the 360th part of the circumference of any circle; a degree is divided into 60 parts called *Minutes*, and each *Minute* into 60 parts called *Seconds*, and so into *Thirds*, &c. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to 60 miles on earth.

DEGREE [in *Fortif.*] is a small part of an arch of a circle (the circle containing 360 degrees) which serves for the measuring the content of the angle, so an angle is said to be of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60 degrees, &c.

DEGREE [with *Physicians*, &c.] is the intenseness or remissness of any quality hot or cold, in any plant, drug, mineral, or mixt body.

Parodick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the index or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1 is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3. of the cube, &c.

DEGREES of Fire [with *Chymists*] are accounted four. The first is the most gentle heat of all, made only by two or three coals; the 2d a degree of heat just to warm the vessel sensibly, made by four or five coals, and so that a man may endure his hand upon it for some time; the 3d is when there is heat sufficient to make a vessel containing five or six quarts of water boil; the 4th degree is as great a heat as can possibly be made in a furnace: But all these degrees of heat admit of some variations, according to the particular circumstances of the operations, furnace, vessels, quantity of matter to be heated, &c.

DEGUSTA'TION, a tasting, a touching with the lips.

DEHO'RS, the outside of a thing, F.

DEHORS [in *Fortif.*] all sorts of separate out-works, as crown-works, half-moons, horn-works, ravelins, made for the security of a place.

To **DEHO'RT** [*dehortari*, L.] to dissuade, to advise to the contrary.

DEHORTA'TION, a dissuasion, L.

DEICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers, of *Deus* and *caedes*, L.] a title given to the *Jews* upon account of their killing our Saviour, L.

DEIFICA'TION, a making a God of a person.

To **DEIFY** ? [*deifier*, F. of *Deus*, L. a god, and *facere*, to make, L.] to make a god of one.

To **DEJECT** [*dejectum*, Sup. L.] to cast down, to afflict, to sink the spirits.

DEJECTEDNESS ? [*dejectio*, L.] a casting down, a lowness of spirits.

DEJECTION [with *Astrol.*] said of the planets, when in their detriment, *i. e.* when they have lost their force or influence by reason of being in opposition to some other, which check and contract them.

DEJECTION [with *Physicians*] the art of ejecting or evacuating the excrements by means of the peristaltick motion of the guts.

DEJERATION, a taking a solemn oath, X.

DEI JUDICIUM [*i. e.* the judgment of God, so called, because it was accounted an appeal to God for the justice of a cause; and that the decision was according to the appointment of divine promise] the old *Saxon* manner of trial by *Ordeal*.

To **DEIGN** [*daigner*, F.] to vouchsafe kindly, to grant graciously or mercifully.

DEINCLINERS [in *Dialling*] such dials as both decline and incline, or recline at the same time.

To **DEINTEGRATE** [*deintegratum*, L.] to spoil, to take from the whole, to diminish.

DEIPAROUS [*deiparus*, L. of *deus* a God, and *pario*, to bring forth, L.] that beareth or bringeth forth a god.

DEIPNOSOPHISTS [of *δείπνον* a supper, and *σοφιστής* a sophister, Gr.] a company of wise men or philosophers who used to hold discourses at eating.

DEIS [in some *English Monasteries*] a name anciently given to the upper table.

DEISM [*deisme*, F. of *Deus* God, L.] the belief of deists.

DEISTICAL [of *deiste*, F. of *deus*, L.] of deism or deists.

DEISTICALNESS [of *deiste*, F. *deus*, L.] deistical principles.

DEISTS [of *Deus*, L. God] a sect among the christians of most or all denominations, who believe there is one God, a providence, the immortality of the soul, virtue and vice, rewards and punishments; but reject revelation, and believe no more than what natural light discovers to them, and believe no other article of the christian religion or any other.

DEITIES [*deitas*, L. *θεότητες*, Gr.] of these the *Greeks* had a great number, and also the *Romans* of gods, goddesses, and demi-gods, even to the number of several thousands having a deity for every thing. This multiplicity of deities was for the satisfaction of the ignorant people, who could not comprehend how one and the same deity could be diffused through all the parts of the universe; and therefore many gods were devised. The chief of these were *Jupiter* the god of thunder, *Juno* of riches, *Venus* of beauty, *Mars* of war, *Minerva* of wisdom, *Apollo* of physick, *Mercury* of eloquence, *Neptune* of the sea, *Saturn* of time, *Bacchus* of wine, *Diana* of hunting, *Vesta* of earth, *Victoria* of victory, *Cupid* of love, *Nemes* of revenge, the *Furies* of punishment, the *Parca* of destiny, *Fortuna* of fortune, the *Indigetes*, the *Virtues*, to whom were erected temples, as *Peace*, *Concord*, &c. the *Semones* or half men, &c. and each god had his particular sacrifice; as the bull to one, the ram to another, &c. to each of these was assigned his particular bird; as the eagle to *Jupiter*, the raven to *Apollo*, &c.

They had also their particular trees, *Jupiter* had the oak, and *Apollo* the laurel, &c.

They had also proper creatures to draw their chariots; as *Jupiter*, *Sol*, &c. horses, *Juno* peacocks, &c.

They had also their particular arms; as *Jupiter* had a thunder-bolt, *Mars* a sword, *Saturn* a scythe, *Minerva* her lance, *Mercury* his caduceus, *Bacchus* his thyrsus, *Hercules* his club, and *Vulcan* his tongs.

DEIVIRILE [among *School-Divines*] is a term used to signify something both divine and human, of *Deus* God, and *Virilis* pertaining to man.

DEJUGATION, an unyoking, L.

DELACERATION, a tearing in pieces, L.

DELACRYMATION, falling down of the humours, the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping much, L.

DELACTATION, a weaning from the breast, L.

DELA'PSED [*delapsus*, L.] sliding or slidden down, L.

DELA'PSION, a sliding, slipping or falling down.

DELA'PSION [with *Physicians*] a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, guts, &c.

DELA'SSIBLE [*delassibilis*, L.] that may be tired.

DELASSATION, a tiring or wearying, L.

DELA'TION, a private accusation, L.

DELA'TOR

DELA'TOR, an informer or accuser, *L.*

To DELAY [*delay*, *F.*] to defer or put off from day to day, or time to time.

A DELAY [*delai*, *F.*] a put off, a stop or stay.

DELA'TED Wine, wine mingled with water.

DELE'CTABLE [*delectabilis*, *L.*] delightful, pleasant.

DELE'CTABLENESS, delightfulness, pleasantness.

DELECTA'NEOUS [*delectaneus*, *L.*] delightful, pleasant.

DELECTA'TION, delight or pleasure, *F.* of *L.*

To DE'LEGATE [*delegare*, *L.*] to depute or appoint by extraordinary commission, certain judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE [*delegatus*, *L.*] one appointed, as a Judge Delegate, or one that is commissioned to execute judgment in the place of an ecclesiastical or civil judge.

DE'LEGATES, are commissioners of appeal, appointed by the king under the great seal in cases of appeals from the ecclesiastical court.

DELEGA'TION, an appointment of delegates or commissioners to take cognizance of particular causes.

DELEGATION [*Civil Law*] is when a debtor appoints one who is a debtor to him, to answer a creditor in his place.

To DE'LE } [of *delere*, *L.*] to blot out.

To DELE'TE }

DELETERIOUS Medicines, are such as are of a poisonous quality.

DELE'TERY [*deleterius*, *L.*] deadly, destructive.

DELE'TION, a blotting out; also a destroying, *L.*

DELETERIUM, [prob. of *δελω*, *Gr.* to hurt] any thing that is of a deadly poisonous or mischievous quality.

DELF [of *delvan*, *Sax.* to delve or dig] a mine or quarry.

DELF } [in *Heraldry*] a square born in the
DELFE } middle of an escutcheon, supposed to represent a square sod or turf; an abatement of honour belonging to one that has revoked his challenge or eaten his words. See the escutcheon.

DELF of Coals, coals lying in veins before they are digged up.

DELI'ACAL Problem, a famous problem among the ancient mathematicians about doubling the cube.

DELIBATED [*delibatus*, *L.*] tasted.

DELI'BERATIVE [*deliberativus*, *L.*] belonging to deliberation.

DELI'BERATIVE Rhetorick, is that which is employed in proving a thing, or convincing an assembly of it, in order to induce them to put it in execution.

To DELI'BERATE [*deliberatum*, *L.*] to weigh in mind, to ponder upon; also to consult, to debate.

DELIBERA'TION } a consulting, &c. *L.*

DELI'BERATENESS }

DELIBRA'TION, a pilling or taking off the bark, *L.*

DE'LICACY } [*delicia*, *delicateffe*, *F.*] daintiness, niceness, tenderness.

DE'LICATENESS }

DE'LICATE [*delicatus*, *L.*] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DE'LICITUDE [*delicatus*, *L.*] deliciousness.

DELICIOUSNESS [of *deliciosus*, *L.*] sweetness in taste, &c.

DELICIO'SITY [*deliciositas*, *L.*] deliciousness.

DELICIO'SE } [*deliciosus*, *L.*] very delicious or

DELICIOUS }

DELIGHT [*delictum*, *L.*] an offence.

DELIGA'TION, a swathing, a bandage of any kind, *L.*

DELIGATION [in *Surgery*] that part of the art that concerns binding up of wounds, ulcers, broken bones, &c.

To DELIGHT [*delectare*, *L.*] to afford delight; also to take pleasure in.

DELIGHT [*delectatio*, *L.* *delecte*, *Span.* *delice*, *F.*] delectation, pleasure, joy.

DELIGHTFULNESS } [of *delicia*, *L.* *delice*, *F.* and

DELIGHTSOMNESS } *gylneye*, *Sax.*] very pleasant.

DELI'NEATED [*delineatus*, *L.*] drawn as with the outlines, pourtray'd, represented by draught or picture.

DELINEA'TION, the making of a rude draught, *F.* of *L.*

DELI'NIMENT [*delinimentum*, *L.*] a mitigating or affwaging.

DELI'NQUENCY [*delinquentia*, *L.*] a failing in one's duty, an offending, faultiness.

DELI'NQUENT [*delinquens*, *L.*] a criminal, an offender.

DELIQUA'TION [with *Chymists*] the preparing of things melted upon the fire.

DELI'QUUM, a draining or pouring out; also defect, loss, want; swooning away, *L.*

DELI'QUUM [with *Chymists*] a distillation by the force

of fire, or a dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. Thus salt of tartar being set in a cellar, or some cool place, and open, till it run into a kind of water, is by Chymists called Oil of Tartar per deliquium.

DELIQUUM animi, a fainting away or swooning, *L.*

DELI'RAMENT [*deliramentum*, *L.*] a doting or doting.

DELI'RIOUS [of *delirium*, *L.* *delire*, *Fr.*] doting or being light-headed.

DELI'RUM, a depraved action, as well in regard to the imagination and thoughts, as to the memory.

DELIRIUM [with *Physicians*] the frantick or idle talk of persons in a fever, being a failure in the imagination and judgment caused by a tumultuary and disorderly motion of the animal spirits.

To DELI'VER [*deliver*, *F.*] to give or give out, or put into one's hands; to set free or at liberty; to save or rescue; to release, to rid of; also to lay a woman in child-birth.

DELI'VERANCE [*deliverance*, *F.*] a setting free; a release, the delivering up or surrendering of a thing.

To wage DELIVERANCE [*Law Phrase*] is to give the security that a thing shall be delivered up.

DELI'VERER [of *deliverer*, *F.* *liberator*, *L.*] one who frees from.

DELI'VERY [*delivore*, *F.*] a delivering or giving; the laying of a woman in child-birth; also the utterance in speaking.

Clerk of the DELI'VERIES, an officer who draws up orders for the delivering stores or provisions.

DELITIGA'TION, a striving, a chiding, a contending, *L.*

DELPHINIUM [*δελφινιον*, *Gr.*] the herb larkspur, *L.*

DE'LPHIN [in *Astronomy*] a northern constellation, consisting of ten stars.

DELTOIDES [of Δ the Greek $\delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha$, and $\delta\delta\theta$ shape] a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, from the upper process of the shoulder blade; as also from the process of the same called *spiniforme*, and is fasten'd to the middle of the shoulder-bone, which it lifts directly upwards, &c.

DELTOIDON [*δελτωιδον*, *Gr.*] a constellation or cluster of six stars, in form resembling the letter Δ , called otherwise *Triangulus septentrionalis*.

To DE'UDE [*deludere*, *L.*] to mock, to beguile, to play the fool with, to choute, cheat, deceive or beguile.

To DELVE [*delvan*, *Sax.*] to dig.

A DELVE of Coals, *i. e.* a certain quantity of coals digged in the mine or pit.

DE'LUGE [*diluvium*, *L.*] an inundation or overflowing of the earth either in part or the whole by water.

DE'LUGED, drowned, as *deluged in tears*.

DELUMBA'TION, a beating, a breaking of the loins, *L.*

DELU'SION, imposture, deceit, cheat, *L.*

DELU'SIVE } [of *delusor*, *L.*] apt to delude, to de-

DELU'SORY }

DE'MAGOGUE [*δευμαγωγος*, of *δεμας* the body, and *αγωγος*, *Gr.*] a leader of the people, a ring-leader of the rabble, the head of a faction; also a popular and factious orator.

DEMAIN } that land which a man holds originally

DEMBAN } of himself, which the *Civilians* call *Dom-*

DEMESN } *minium*, and is opposed to *Feodum* or

fee, which signifies land held of a superior lord. Indeed

(the land of the crown only excepted) there is no land

that is not held of some superior; because all, either me-

diately or immediately, do depend on the crown; so that

when a man, in pleading, would intimate that his land is

his own, he pleads *that he was seized or possessed thereof in*

his demain as of fee; and by this he means, that tho' his

land be to him and his heirs for ever; yet it is not true

demain, but depends upon a superior lord.

Ancient DEMA'IN [in *Civil Law*] a tenure, by which crown lands were held in the time of *William the Conqueror*, and also some time before.

To DEMA'ND [*demand*, *F.*] to ask, to require, to lay claim to.

DEMAND [*demande*, *F.*] an asking any thing of another with a sort of authority; a claim.

DEMAND [in *Law*] a claim or calling upon a person for any thing due.

DEMANDA'TION, a commission or committing unto, *L.*

DEMA'NDANT [in *Law*] the prosecutor in a real action; so termed because he demands lands, &c. and is the same as a *plaintiff* in a personal action.

To DEMA'N one's self [*se demener*, *F.*] to carry or behave himself; to act well or ill.

DEMEA'NGUS

DEMEANOUR, [of *se demener*, F.] carriage, behaviour.
 DEMEMBRE [in *Heraldry*] is when an animal is dismembered, *i. e.* his limbs torn off from his body.

DEMENTATION, a making mad, L.

DEMEMBRE' [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify that the limbs are cut off from the body, F.

DEMERIT [of *demereor*, L.] ill deserving.

To DEMERIT [of *demeriter*, F.] to do a thing worthy of blame or punishment.

DEMERSED [of *demersus*, L.] plunged, drowned.

DEMERSION [with *Chymists*] the putting any medicine into a dissolving liquor, L.

DEMI [of *semi*, F. *dimidium*, L.] a half; a word used in composition.

DEMI Bastion [in *Fortification*] a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

DEMI ? [at *Magdalen college in Oxford*] a half-

DEME\$ fellow.

DEMI-air. See *Demi-volt*.

DEMI Cannon, a sort of piece of ordnance or great gun.

DEMI Canon of the least size [with *Gunners*] a great gun, carrying a ball of 6 inches diameter, and 30 pound weight, requires a charge of 24 pound of powder, and will carry a ball point blank 156 paces. This gun weighs 5400 pounds; is in length from 10 to 11 feet, and the diameter at the bore is 6 inches one fourth.

DEMI Cannon Ordinary [with *Gunners*] carries a ball 6 inches 1-6th diameter, and 32 pound weight; requires a charge of 17 pound and half of powder, weighs 5600 pound; is in length 12 foot; the diameter at the bore, 6 inches and a half, and carries a ball 162 paces.

DEMI Cannon extraordinary [with *Gunners*] carries a ball of 6 inches 5-8ths diameter, and 36 pounds weight; requires a charge of 18 pound of powder; weighs 6000 pound; is in length 13 foot; the diameter at the bore is 6 inches 3-4ths, and carries a ball upon a point blank 180 paces.

DEMI-CHASE Boot, a sort of riding boots for summer.

DEMI-CRO\$ [with *Navigators*] an instrument to take the height of the sun or stars.

DEMI-CULVERINE [of *aemi* and *coulverine*, F.] a piece of ordnance of several sorts.

DEMI-CULVERINE Ordinary [with *Gunners*] is in weight 2700 pound, is 10 foot long; diameter at the bore 4 inches and half; requires a charge of 7 pound, 4 ounces of powder; the ball is 4 inches 1-4th diameter, and in weight 10 pound 11 ounces; and shoots upon a point blank 175 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE of the least size, is a piece of ordnance, in weight 3000 pound; in length, from 9 to 10 foot, the diameter at the bore 4 inches 1-4th; requires a charge of 6 pound 1-4th powder; carries a ball of 9 pound weight, and 4 inches 1-4th diameter, will shoot upon a point blank 174 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE Extraordinary, a piece of ordnance of 3000 pound weight, is 10 foot 1-3d long, 4 3-4ths diameter at the bore, requires a charge of 8 pound and a half of powder, and a ball of 4 inches and a half diameter, and 12 pound 11 ounces weight, and will shoot upon a point blank, 178 paces.

DEMI-Distance of Polygons [in *Fortif.*] is the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-GANTLET [with *Surgeons*] a bandage used in setting disjunct fingers.

DEMI-DITONE [with *Mus.*] the same as *Tierce Minor*.

DEMI Gods [among the *Heathens*] those heroes that were of a human nature, and by them accounted among the gods, as *Hercules*, &c.

DEMI-GORGE [in *Fortif.*] is half the gorge or entrance into the bastion, but not taken from angle to angle where the bastion joins the curtain, but from the angle at the flank to the center of the bastion, or the angle that the curtains would make, if they were thus lengthened to meet in the bastion.

DEMI Haque, a sort of gun. See *Haque*.

DEMI Lune, a half-moon, F.

DEMI Sang [Law Term] of the half blood; as when a man has issue by his wife, either a son or daughter, and upon the death of his wife he marries another, and has also a son or daughter by her; these sons or daughters are commonly called *half-brothers*, or *half-sisters*, or of the *half-blood*, F.

DEMIGRATION, a removing or shifting of quarters or dwellings, L.

DEMI Quaver [in *Musick*] the half of a semi-quaver.

DEMI-Semi-Quaver [in *Musick*] the least note, 2 of which make a semi-quaver, 4 a quaver, 8 a crotchet.

DEMI-Sextile [with *Astronomers*] one of the new aspects, when 2 planets or stars are distant 30 degrees from one another.

DEMI'SE [Law Term] a letting or making over of lands or tenements, &c. by lease or will; also the death of a king.

To DEMI'SE [prob. of *demittere*, L.] to farm or let.

DEMI'SSION, a letting or casting down, an abatement, F. of L.

DE'MIVOLT [in the *Manege*] one of the 7 artificial motions of a horse, when his fore-parts are more raised than in the *terra a terra*; but the motion of his legs is not so quick as in the *terra a terra*.

DEMIURGICAL [of *demurgicus*, *δημιουργικός* of *δῆμιος* the publick, and *εργον* work, Gr.] of or pertaining to a creator.

DEMO'CRACY [of *Democratia*, L. of *δημοκρατία* of *δῆμος* the people, and *κρατία* to exercise power over, Gr.] a form of government where the supreme or legislative power is lodged in the common people, or persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRATICAL [of *democraticus*, L. of Gr.] pertaining to a democracy.

DEMOCRITICK [of *Democritus* the philosopher, who laughed at all the world] of, or like *Democritus*.

To DEMO'LISH [of *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down anything built; to ruin or raze buildings.

DEMOLITION, a throwing, pulling down, &c. L.

DE'MON [of *δαίμων*, Gr.] a spirit good or evil, the devil.

DEMO'NIACK [of *damoniacus*, L. of *δαίμονιακός* of *δαίμων*, Gr. a spirit good or evil] a person possessed with a spirit or devil.

DEMONO'CRACY [of *δαίμων*, and *κρατία* power, Gr.] the government of devils.

DEMONO'LOGY [of *δαίμων*, and *λόγος* a word or speech] a treatise of devils or evil spirits.

DEMO'NSTABLE [of *demonstrabilis*, L.] that may be demonstrated.

DEMO'NSTRABLENESS, plainness or easiness to be demonstrated, capableness of demonstration.

To DEMO'NSTRATE [of *demonstrare*, L.] to shew plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

DEMONSTRATION, a shewing or making plain, a clear proof, F. of L.

DEMONSTRATION [with *Philosophers*] a syllogism in form, containing a clear and invincible truth of a proposition.

DEMONSTRATION [with *Logicians*] an argument so convincing, that the conclusion must necessarily be infallible.

DEMONSTRATIONS [with *Algebraists*] are evident undoubted proofs, in order for the manifestation of such theorems and canons as are analytically found out.

DEMONSTRATION, is one which proceeding by affirmative and evident propositions, dependent on each other, ends in the thing to be demonstrated.

A Negative DEMONSTRATION, is one whereby a thing is shewn to be such from some absurdity that would follow, if it were otherwise.

A DEMONSTRATION *a Priori*, one whereby an effect is proved from a cause; or a conclusion by something previous, either a cause or an antecedent.

A DEMONSTRATION *a posteriore*, is one whereby either a cause is proved from an effect, or a conclusion by something posterior, either an effect or a consequent.

A Geometrical DEMONSTRATION, one framed from reasoning, drawn from the elements of *Euclid*.

A Mechanical DEMONSTRATION, is one whose reasonings are drawn from rules of mechanicks.

DEMONSTRATION [with *Mathematicks*] a chain of arguments depending one upon another, and originally founded on first and self-evident principles, or plain propositions raised and proved from them; so that in the conclusion, it ends in the invincible proof of the thing to be demonstrated.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE [of *demonstrativus*, L.] that proves beyond contradiction.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE [with *Rhetoricians*] one of the genera or kinds of eloquence, used in the composing panegyrics, invectives, &c.

DEMO'NSTRATIVENESS, aptness for demonstration.

DEMO'NSTRATORY [of *demonstratorius*, L.] belonging to demonstration.

To DEMU'LGE [*demulgere*, L.] to assuage.

DEMU'RE [prob. of *des mœurs*, F. over-mannerly or demuth, Teut. gravity] affectedly grave, reserved or bashful.

DEMU'RENESS, reservedness, affected gravity.

To DEMU'RR [demeurer, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in doubts or objections in a suit; to delay or put off a further hearing. In *Chancery*, a defendant demurs to a plaintiff's bill, by affirming that it is defective in such or such a point, and demands the judgment of the court upon it, if he shall be obliged to make any farther or other answer to it.

DEMU'RRER [Law Term] a pause upon a point of difficulty in an action, which requires some time to be taken for the court or judges to take the matter into farther consideration.

DEMU'RRAGE [in *Commerce*] is an allowance made by the merchants, to the master of a ship, for staying longer in the port than the time at first appointed for his departure.



DEMY [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify one half as demy-lion. See the Figure.

DEN [ten, Sax.] a nave; or a lodging place for wild beasts.

DEN [in *Old Records*] a low place, and is added to the names of several towns and villages in the same sense, as *Tenderden* in *Kent*, &c.

DEN and STROUD [Old Law Term] liberty for ships to run aground or come on shore.

DENA TERRÆ [in *Doomsday-Book*] a hollow place between two hills, L.

DENARIATA TERRÆ [Old Records] the fourth part of an acre of land, L.

DENARI DE CHARITATE, *Whitfun-farthings*, an ancient customary oblation to the cathedral about *Whit-funtide*, when the priest of the parish, and many of the parishioners went to visit mother-church.

DENARIUS, a Roman silver coin, marked with the letter X, it being in value 10 *Asses*, or about 7 pence half penny *Englisch*, L.

DENARIUS DEI [i. e. *God's Penny*] earnest money; so termed, because in ancient times, the money that was laid down to bind any bargain or agreement, was given to God, i. e. either to the church or poor, L.

DENARIUS Tertius Comitatus [Law Term] a third part of the profits, which arise from the country courts, which were paid to the earl of the country; the other two parts being reserved for the king, L.

DENARIUS Sancti Petri, Rome-scot or Peter-pence, which see, L.

DENARRABLE [*denarrabilis*, L.] that may be related.

DENARRATION, a narration, L.

DE'NARY [*denarius*, L.] of or pertaining to ten.

DENATRES the same as *Penates*, which see.

DENBE'RA, a place for the running of hogs, a low valley for the pannage or feeding of swine, *Old Rec.*

DENCHEE' [in *Heraldry*] a term applied to the or-DE'NCHED [dinaries in a shield when they are edged with teeth or indented.

DENDRITES [of *δένδρον*, Gr.] a sort of whitish or ash-coloured stones, which are seen on trees, shrubs, &c.

DENDRO'CISSON [*δενδρόκισσος*, Gr.] a sort of ivy that grows without tree or wall; tree or standard ivy, L.

DENDROIDES [*δενδροειδής*, Gr.] a kind of spurge full of branches; tree-spurge, L.

DENDRO'LOGY [of *δένδρον* a tree, and *λόγος*, Gr. to stay or treat] a treatise or discourse of trees.

DENDROLIBA'NUS, the herb rose-mary, Gr. of L.

DENDROMALACHE [*δενδρομαλαχή*, Gr.] the herb tree mallows, L.

DE'NDRON [*δένδρον*, Gr.] a tree.

DENDROPHORIA [*δενδροφορία*, Gr.] a ceremony performed in the sacrifices of *Bacchus*, *Cybele*, &c. of carrying trees through a city.

DENEB [with *Astronomers*] a star called otherwise *Cauda lucida*, or the lion's-tail.

DENEGATION, a denial, or denying, L.

DENELAGE, the laws which the *Danes* enacted while they had the dominion here in *England*.

DENIAL [*deni*, F.] a denying or refusing.

DENIER, a French brass coin, in value 3 tenths of a farthing *Englisch*.

To DE'NIGRATE [*denigratum*, L.] made black.

DENIGRA'TURE [*denigratura*, L.] a making black.

DE'NISON [of *dinastor* or *dienstod*, C. Br. ac-

DE'NIZEN [cording *M. Davis*, but of *dinaison*, F. a donation according to *Minsbew*] a foreigner enfranchised by the king's charter, and made capable of bearing any office, purchasing and enjoying all privileges except inheriting lands by descent.

To DENO'MINATE [*denominatum*, L.] to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, a naming or giving a name; also the name it self, F. of L.

DENO'MINATIVES [with *Logicians*] are terms which take their original and name from others.

DENOMINA'TOR of a Fraction [in *Arithmetick*] is that part of the fraction that stands below the line of separation which always signifies into how many parts the integer

is divided, as $\frac{5}{10}$

DENOMINATOR [of any Proportion] is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent of such a ratio by its consequent.

DENOMINA'TRIX, she that denominates or names, L.

DENOTA'TION, a marking or noting, L.

To DENO'TE [*denotare*] to shew by a mark, to signify.

To DENO'NCE [*denunciatum*, L. *denoncer*, F.] to proclaim publickly, and commonly used of threatnings.

DENS CANINUS [with *Botanists*] the herb dog's-tooth; so called, because the leaves of its flowers resemble a dog's tooth, L.

DENS LEONIS [with *Botanists*] the herb dandelion, or lion's-tooth, L.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick, opposed in philosophy to the term *thin*.

DENSA'TION, a making thick.

DE'NSITY [of *densitas*, L.] a quality belonging to

DE'NSENESS [compact bodies; thickness, a property of bodies whereby they contain such a quantity of matter under such a bulk.

DENT [of *dens*, L. a tooth] a notch in or about the edges of a thing.

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *bordure dent*, is when the out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *dens*, L. a tooth, and *ἀγρεα* a capture or seizure] the tooth-ache.

DE'NTAL, a small shell-fish.

DENTA'RPAGA [of *dens*, L. a tooth, and *ἀρπάγος*, Gr.] a surgeon's instrument for drawing teeth.

DENTA'TED [*dentatus*, L.] having teeth

DENTI'CLATED [*denticulatus*, L.] having teeth, or jagged.

DENTA'TUS, a, um, } [in *Botanick Writers*] sig-

DENTICULA'TUS, a, um. } nifies indented in the edges with small teeth, L.

DE'NTED [of *dentatus*, L.] having notches like teeth.

DENTED *Verge* [with *Botanists*] leaves of plants notched about the edges.

DE'NTES *sapientie* [i. e. the teeth of wisdom, so called because persons are come to years of discretion at the time of their growth] 2 double teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th year or upwards, having lain hid in their sockets.

DE'NTICLES } [with *Architects*] a member of the Ionic

DE'NTILS } Cornice, square, and cut out at convenient distances, which gives it the form of a set of teeth.

DENTI'LOQUIST [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that speaketh through the teeth.

DENTI'LOQUY [*dentiloquium*, L.] a speaking through the teeth.

DENTISCA'LPIUM, an instrument for cleaning the teeth.

DENTITION, the time when children breed their teeth, which is about the seventh month, L.

DE'NTIFICE [*dentificium*, L.] a medicine for the scouring, cleansing and whitening of teeth.

DENTITION, a breeding of the teeth, L.

DENU'DATED [*denudatus*, L.] made naked or bare.

DENU'DATION a making bare or naked, L.

DENUMER'ATION, a present paying down of money.

DENU'NTIATED [*denunciatus*, L.] denounced.

DENUNCIA'TION, a denouncing or giving warning, a proclaiming, L.

To DENY' [*denegare*, L. *denier*, F.] not to grant or admit of, to refuse, to gainsay or disown.

To DEOBSTRUC'T [with *Physicians*] is to remove obstructions or stoppages; to open the pores of the body.

DEO'BSTRUENTS [*deobstruentia*, L.] such medicines as are good to open obstructions.

DEODAND [*deodandum*, *qu. Danium Deo*, i. e. to be devoted to God] a thing as it were forfeited to God, to atone for the violent death of a man by misadventure; as if a man were killed by the accidental fall of a tree, or run over by a cart-wheel; then the tree or cart-wheel, or cart and horses is to be sold, and the money to be given to the poor.

DEONERA'NDO *pro rata portione*, a writ that lies for one that is distrained for a rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him, L.

To DEO'PPILATE [of *de* and *oppilare*, L.] to open obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE [of *de* and *oppilatum*, L.] serving
DEO'PPILATORY § to remove obstructions or stoppages.

DEO'PPILATIVES [in *Pharmacy*] medicines which soften, resolve and remove obstructions.

DEOSCUA'TION an eager kissing, L.

To DEPAINT [*depingere* L. *depeindre* Fr.] to make the representation, passage or thing with a pen

To DEPAINT [in a *figurative sense*] to set forth the noble actions or vices of any Person in words.

To DEPART [*departir* F.] to go away from a place.

A DEPART [with *Chymists*] an operation, so named because the particles of Silver are made to depart from gold or some other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way.

DEPART from the Plea? [Law Term] is when a man

DEPARTURE § pleads in bar of an action, and a reply being made to his plea in the rejoinder, he shews another matter contrary to his first plea

DEPARTERS [of *Gold*, &c.] artists who purify and separate those metals from the coarser sort.

DEPARTURE in despite of the Court [Law Phrase] is when the defendant appears to the action which has been brought against him, and makes default afterwards.

DEPA'CENT [*depaescens*, L.] feeding greedily.

To DEPAUPERATE [*depauperatum*, L.] to impoverish or make poor.

DEPAUPERATION, a making poor, L.

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing the prince or commonwealth; an imbezbling the publick treasure, L.

DEPECULA'TOR, one that robs the commonwealth; or imbezbles the publick treasure, L.

To DEPEND [*dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely upon; to proceed from.

DEPENDENCE? [of *dependens*, L.] a resting, stay-

DEPENDENCY § ing or relying upon; also subjection, inferiority or relation to.

A DEPENDANT [*dependens*, L.] one who depends on or is sustained by another.

DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

To DEPHLE'GMATE [in *Chymistry*] is to clear any thing from phlegm or water: as a spirit is said to be well dephlegmated, when it is made pure by being rectified and distilled over again, and either wholly, or as much as may be cleared of all water and phlegm.

DEPHLEGMATION, the separating the phlegm or superfluous water from a spirit by repeated distillations.

DEPILA'TION, a pulling off the hair, F. of L.

DEPILATORY, a medicine to cause the hair to come off.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of plants, L.

DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, lamentableness.

DNPLORA'TION, a lamenting or bewailing, L.

To DEPLO'RE [*deplorare*, L.] to lament or bewail one's misfortunes.

DEPLU'MATED [*deplumatus*, L.] having the feathers taken off.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off feathers, L.

DEPLUMATION [with *Surgeons*] a swelling of the eye-lids when the hairs fall off from the eye-brows, L.

DEPLU'MED [*deplumé*, F.] deplumated.

To DEPLUME [*deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the feathers, to unfeather

DEPO'NENT [*deponens*, L.] a person who gives information upon oath before a magistrate.

DEPONENT Verb [with *Grammarians*] a verb which has a positive form, but an active signification.

To DEPO'PULATE [*depopulatum*, L.] to unpeopl to spoil or lay a country, &c. waste.

DEPOPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying a country waste, &c.

DEPOPULATO'RES *agrorum* [Law Term] great offenders, so stiled because they unpeopled and laid waste whole towns, L.

DEPO'RT, deportment, behaviour. *Milton*.

To DEPO'RT [*deportare*, L.] to carry away; also to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away, L.

DEPORTATION [among the *Romans*] a sort of banishment, by which some island or other was assigned for the banished person to abide in, with a prohibition not to stir out upon pain of death, L.

DEPOSI'TION, a deposing from, or depriving of some dignity.

DEPO'RTMENT [*deportement*, F.] carriage, behaviour.

To DEPO'SE [*depositem*, L. *deposer*, F.] to give testimony about any matter; also to put down, to dethrone a sovereign prince.

DEPO'SITARY [*depositarius*, L.] the trustee or person into whose hands a pledge or thing is lodged

DEPOST [*depositum*, L.] the thing put into the hands of another to keep.

DEPO'SIT [*depositum*, L. *depos*, F.] a pledge.

DEPOSI'TIO [with *Grammarians*] the ending of the dimensions of a *Latin* or *Greek* verse; so as to find out, whether it be perfect, redundant or deficient, L.

To DEPO'SITE [*depositum*, L.] to lay down or trust a thing, with any one; also to lay in a place.

DEPOSITION, that which is laid down, L.

DEPOSITION [in *Law*] a testimony given in a court or before a magistrate in writing, of what a man has seen or heard.

DEPO'SITUM, a pledge left in the hands of another, or in a place; also a wager, L.

Simple DEPOSITUM [in *Law*] is either *necessary* or *voluntary*; necessary as in case of *Fire*, *Shipwreck*, &c.

Voluntary DEPOSITUM, that which is committed by choice.

Judiciary DEPOSITUM, is when a thing, the right of which is contested between 2 or more persons, is deposited in the hands of a third person, by the decree of the judge.

DEPRAVA'TION, a depraving, marring, corrupting, a spoiling or making bad, L.

To DEPRA'VE [*depravare*, L.] to corrupt, marr or spoil.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a radicated or rooted habit of naughtiness.

DE'PRECABLE [*deprecabilis*, L.] that may be intreated.

To DE'PRECATE [*deprecari*, L.] to pray against any distress or calamity.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying against, as when persons endeavour by prayer to divert the judgments of God, or some calamities that threaten them, L.

DEPRECATION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator invokes the aid of some person or thing; or prays for some evil or punishment to befall him, who speaks falsely, either himself or his adversary.

DEPRECA'TIVE, serving to deprecate.

To DEPRE'CIATE [*depreciatum*, L.] to run down the price of, to undervalue.

DEPRECIATED [*depreciatus*, L.] cried down in price, under valued.

DEPREDA'TION, [*depredatio*, L.] a preying upon, a robbing or spoiling.

To DEPREHE'ND [*deprehendere*, L.] to catch or seize unawares.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, that may be caught; also that may be conceived or understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, capableness of being caught or understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, a catching or taking at unawares.

To DEPRE'SS [*depressum*, L.] to depress or weigh down; to abase, bring down, or humble.

To DEPRESS the Pole [with *Astron.*] a person is said to depress the pole so many degrees as he sails or travels from either pole towards the equinoctial.

DEPRE'SSION, a pressing or forcing down, an humbling, L.

DEPRESSION of an Equation [with *Algebraists*] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms, by division.

DEPRESSION of a Planet [with *Astrologers*] is when a planet is in a sign which is opposite to that of its exaltation.

DEPRESSION of a star below the Horizon [with *Astron.*] is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the ark of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

DEPRESSOR, one who presses or keeps down, L.

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum* [with *Anat.*] a muscle of the ear in beasts, which serves to depress or let fall the ear, call'd also *deprimens*, &c. L.

DEPRESSOR *Labii Inferioris* [Anatomy] a muscle lying between the *depressores labiorum communes*, and possessing that part of the jaw, call'd the chin, and is inserted into the nether lip, and in pressing it down, it turns it outwards.

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anat.*] a muscle arising from the inferior edge of the jaw-bone side-ways, and then ascends directly to the corner of the lips; this and its partner acting with the *Quadrati*, express a sorrowful countenance, in drawing down the corners of the mouth and cheeks, L.

DEPRESSOR *Oculi* [Anat.] a pair of muscles springing from each corner of the eye, and answered by another of the like figure and structure in the lower eye-lid, L.

DEPRESSORES *Nasi* [with *Anat.*] a pair of muscles that arise from the *Os maxillare*, and are inserted into the extremities of the *Ala*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRIMENS [with *Anat.*] one of the strait muscles, which moves the globe or ball of the eye, which serves to pull it downwards; it is also called *Humilis*, L.

DEPRETIATED [*depretiatus*, L.] lessened in the price, undervalued, vilify'd.

DEPRETIATION, an undervaluing, a lessening the esteem or value, &c. L.

To **DEPRIVE** [*deprivare*, L.] to bereave or rob of a thing.

DEPRIVATION, a bereaving or taking away; as when any person is deprived of any thing, or deposed from his preferment, L.

DEPRIVATION [in the *Canon Law*] the act of divesting or taking away a spiritual promotion or dignity.

DEPRIVATION a *beneficio*, is when for some great crime a minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his benefice or living.

DEPRIVATION *ab officio*, is when a minister is for ever deprived of his orders, L.

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion [in the *Military Art*] is the number of men there is in the file; that of the battalion being generally six, and that of the squadron three.

To **DEPU'CELATE** [*depuceler*, F.] to deflower, to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'LSION, a driving, thrusting or beating away, L.

DEPU'LSORY [*depulsorius*, L.] putting away, averting.

To **DEPURATE** [*depuratum*, L.] to purify, to separate the pure from the impure part of any thing.

DEPURA'TION [with *Surgeons*] the cleansing of any body from its excrementitious dregs, filth, or more gross parts, L.

DEPU'RED, purified, defecated, cleared from dregs.

DEPUTA'TION, an appointing with a special commission; also the instrument, commission or warrant that some officers of the customs, &c. act by.

To **DEPU'TE** [in a *Body Politick*] is to send some of the members to a prince or state, either to pay homage, to make remonstrance, to be present at debates, &c.

To **DEPU'TE** [*deputare*, L.] to appoint, to act in the stead of another.

DE'PUTY, a lieutenant or person appointed to govern or act in the place of another.

DE'PUTY [in the sense of the *Law*] one who executes any office, &c. in the right of another man; for whose misdemeanour or forfeiture, the person for whom he acts shall lose his office.

To **DERAIGN** [Old *Law*, of *derationare*, Lat. Barbar.] to prove or justify.

DERAIGNMENT [in *Law*] a deraigning or proving.

DERAIGNMENT [with *Civilians*] a discharge of a profession; a term sometimes apply'd to such religious persons, who forsook their orders.

DE'RAS [*δέρas*, Gr.] the skin.

DEREIGN [in *Law*] the proof of a thing that a

DEREIGN [in *Law*] the proof of a thing that a

DERELICT [*derelictus*, L.] utterly forsaken, left destitute.

DERELICT *Lands*, such lands as are forsaken by the sea.

DERELICTION, an utter leaving or forsaking; also being left or forsaken utterly, L.

DERELICTS [in *Civil Law*] such goods as are wilfully thrown away or relinquished by the owner.

To **DERIDE** [*deridere*, L.] to laugh a person to scorn, to mock, to flout or sneer at.

DERISION, deriding, laughing or mocking, L.

DERISORY [*derisorius*, L.] ridiculous; also to be laughed at.

DERIVATION [of *de* and *rivus*, a river or stream, L.] properly a draining of water or turning its course.

DERIVATION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure which joins words together, which are derived one from another, as *discreet*, *discretion*.

DERIVATION [with *Grammar*] is the tracing a word from its original, L.

DERIVATION [with *Physicians*] is the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE [*derivativus*, L.] deriving, drawing or taking from another.

To **DERIVE** [*derivare*, L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from the original.

DERMA [*δέρμα*, Gr.] the skin of an animal covering the whole body, immediately under the cuticle or scart-skin.

DERMATO'DES [of *δέρμα* the skin, Gr.] an epithet given to the exterior membrane that invests the brain, skin-like.

To **DEROGATE** [*derogatum*, L.] to lessen, to take off from the worth of a thing or person; to disparage; also to swerve from.

DEROGATION, a detracting from the worth of, &c.

DEROGATIVE [*derogativus*, L.] derogatory, detracting from the worth of.

DEROGATORINESS, tendency to derogate.

DEROGATORY [*derogatorius*, L.] the same as *Derogative*.

DERVICES ? [דורשים, a beggar, Heb.] among the

DERVISES ? *Turks* a sort of monks who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life. The *Dervises*, called also *Mevelavites*, of one *Mevelava* their founder, affect a great deal of modesty, humility, patience and charity; they always go bare-legg'd and open-breasted, and the better to inure themselves to patience, frequently burn themselves with a red hot iron. They have meetings on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, at which the superior of their house is present; at which meetings one of them plays all the while on a flute (which instrument they highly esteem as consecrated by *Jacob* and the Old Testament shepherds that sung the praises of God upon it) the rest dance, turning their bodies round with an incredible swiftness, having inured themselves to this exercise from their youth: this they do in memory of their patriarch *Mevelava*, who, they say, turned round continually for the space of four days, without any food or refreshment, after which he fell into an extasy, and received wonderful revelations for the establishment of their order. The greatest part of these *Dervises* are *Chaldeans*, who apply themselves to legerdemain postures, &c. to amuse the people; others practise sorcery and magick, and all of them drink wine, brandy, and other strong liquors, contrary to the principles of *Mahomet*; and this they do to make them gay, as their order requires.

DERUNCIA'TION, a cutting off bushes or trees, or any thing that incumbers the ground, L.

DESARCINA'TION, a taking of baggage, an unloading, L.

To **DESCANT** [in *Musick*] is to run a division or variety, with the instrument or voice.

To **DESCANT** [in a *Metaphorical Sense*] is to paraphrase ingenuously on any pleasing subject; also to render a thing more plain by enlarging the discourse.

DESCANT [in *Musick*] the art of composing in several parts.

Plain **DESCANT**, is the ground or foundation of musical compositions, consisting entirely in the orderly placing of many concords.

Figurate **DESCANT** ? is that part in the air of musick, **Florid** **DESCANT** ? wherein some discords are intermixt with the concords, and may well be termed the ornamental and rhetorical part of musick, in regard that here are introduced all the varieties of points, syncopes, diversities of measures, and whatsoever else is capable of adorning the composition.

DESCANT *Double*, is when the parts are so contriv'd that

that the treble may be made the bass, and *e contra*, the bass the treble.

DESCANT [in a *Metaphorical Sense*] a continued discourse or comment, or large paraphrase on any subject.

To DESCEND [*descendere*, L.] to go, come, step, or be carried down; to draw or derive one's original from, or come of a family; also to condescend or stoop to.

DESCENDANTS [of *descendens*, L.] offspring, posterity, progeny, F.

DESCENDABLE, which may descend or be descended, or gone down.

DESCENDING [*descendens*, L.] falling or moving from below downwards.

DESCENDING Latitude [*Astron.*] is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator.

DESCENSION, a descending or going down, L.

DESCENSION [with *Chymists*] the falling downwards of the essential juice, dissolved from the distilled matter.

DESCENSION of a Sign [with *Astron.*] is an arch of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiack, or any planet therein, being either direct or oblique.

DESCENSION Oblique [with *Astronomers*] is a part of the equator which descends or sets with the sun or star, or any point of the heavens in an oblique sphere.

DESCENSION Right [*Astron.*] is an arch of the equator which descends with the sign or star that is in it, below the horizon of a right sphere.

DESCENSIONAL Difference [*Astron.*] is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same star.

DESCENSORIUM [with *Chymists*] is a furnace to distil with *per descensum*, i.e. by causing the vapours to descend or fall downwards.

DESCENT [*descensus*, L. *descente*, F.] the coming or going down of any thing from above; also the steep side of a hill; also a birth or extraction.

Lineal DESCENT, is that which is convey'd down in a right line from the grandfather to the father, and from the father to the son, from the son to the grandson.

Collateral DESCENT, is that which springs out of the side of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c.

DESCENT [in *Mechanicks*] is the motion or tendency of a body towards the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely.

DESCENT into a Moat or Ditch [in *Fortif.*] is a deep digging into the earth of the cover'd way, in the form of a trench; the top of which is covered with planks or wattle bound close together, and well loaded with earth, to secure the soldiers against fire, in their passage into the moat or ditch.

DESCENT [in *Blazonry*] is a term used to signify coming down; as a *lion in descent*, is a lion coming down, i.e. with his heels up towards one of the base points, as tho' he were leaping down from some high place.

To make a DESCENT upon a Country, is to land on it with invading forces.

DESCENTS [in *Fortif.*] the hole, vaults, and hollow places which are made by undermining the ground.

To DESCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a line, to form a circle, ellipsis or parabola, &c. with rule and compasses.

To DESCRIBE [*describere*, L.] to write out or set down in writing.

To DESCRIBE [in *Language*] is to explain.

To DESCRIBE [in *Drawing, Painting, &c.*] is to draw the form of a thing, to represent.

A DESCRIBENT [with *Geometricians*] a term used to express some line or surface, which by its motion expresses a plain or solid figure.

DESCRIPTION, as to its outward appearance, resembles a definition, it is a superficial, inaccurate definition of a thing, giving a sort of knowledge thereof, from some accidents and circumstances peculiar to it, which determine it enough to give an idea, which may distinguish it from other things, but without explaining its nature or essence.

To DESCRIBE [of *discernere*, Sup. of *discernere*, L.] to spy out or discern afar off.

To DESECRATE [*desecrari*, L.] to unhallow, to profane.

DESECRATION, an unhallowing, a prophaning.

To DESERT [*desertum*, Sup. of *deserere*, L. *deserter*, F.] to forsake, to leave alone; also to run away from his colours.

DE'SERT [prob. of *deservire*, L. or *deservir*, F.] merit or worth.

A DESE'RT [*deserte*, F.] the last course of a feast, a

confectionary or course of sweet-meats.

ADE'SERT { [*desertum*, L.] a wilderness, a large wild place.
A DE'SART } part of a country, a solitary lonesome place.

DESE'RTER [*deserteur*, F.] a soldier who runs away from his colours, or goes over to the enemy; also one who forsakes his prince, his religion, &c.

DESE'RTION, a deserting, running from the colours, &c. F. of L.

DESE'RTLESS, without merit, undeserving.

To DESE'ERVE [*deservire*, L.] to be worthy of either reward or punishment.

DESHACHE' [in *Blazonry*] is a term used by French heralds, to signify that the beast has limbs separated from his body, in such manner that they remain upon the escutcheon, with only a small separation from their natural places, F.

To DESI'CCATE [*desiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCA'TION, a drying up, L.

DESI'CCATIVE Medicines, those that are of a drying quality.

A DESI'CCATIVE [with *Physicians*] a drying plaster or ointment.

DESIDERA'TA, things wanted, required or sought for, L.

To DESI'DE [*desidere*, L.] to sink or fall down.

DESI'DIOSE { [*desidiosus*, L.] idle, slothful, lazy,
DESI'DIOUS } sluggish.

DESIGN, respecting Arts and Sciences, denotes the thought, plan, geometrical representation, &c.

DESIGN [*designatio*, L.] intention or intent; mind, purpose, resolution, enterprize or attempt; contrivance, project.

DESIGN [in *Painting*] the first draught or sketch of a picture or in general, is the thought that the artist had about any great piece; whether the contours or out-lines be only drawn, or whether the piece has the shadows of the colours; so that if there appears much skill or judgment, it is common to say, the Design is great and noble.

DESIGN [in *Painting*] is also used to signify the just measures, the proportions and outward forms, which those objects ought to have, which are drawn in imitation of nature, and may be called a just imitation of nature.

DESIGNA'TION, an appointment, designment, nomination; also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate.

DESIGNMENT, designing, intendment.

DESI'PIENCE [*desipientia*, L.] indiscretion, foolishness.

DESI'PIENCE [with *Physicians*] the dotage or raving of a sick person.

DESI'PIENT [*despiens*, L.] foolish, doating.

DESI'RABLE [*desirable*, F.] that is to be desired or wished for.

DESI'RABLENESS, worthy to be desired.

DESI'RE [*desir*, F. *desiderium*, L.] uneasiness of mind on account of the absence of any thing, the present enjoyment of which would afford pleasure and delight; longing, wishing; also entreaty or request.

To DESIRE [*desiderare*, L. *desirer*, F.] to covet, wish or long for; also to entreat or pray.

DESI'ROUS [*desireux*, F.] passionately desiring or wishing for.

DESI'ROUSNESS, earnest desire.

To DESI'ST [*desistere*, L.] to cease or leave off, to give over.

DE'SMOS [of *δέω*, Gr. to bind] any bandage.

DE'SOLATE [*desolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; also afflicted, grieved; also solitary, uninhabited, ruined, laid waste.

DE'SOLATENESS, solitariness, uncomfortableness, a lying waste.

DESOLA'TION, a making desolate, &c.

DE'SOLATENESS { a making desolate, a laying waste,
DESOLA'TION } a destroying whole countries with fire and sword; utter ruin and destruction, L.

DESOLATORY [*desolatorius*, L.] belonging to desolation; comfortless.

DE SON TORT de meme [Law Phrase] are words of form in an action of trespass, used by way of reply to the plea of the defendant; as when the defendant pleads he did what he was charg'd with by his master's order, and the plaintiff replies, he did it of his own proper motion, F.

DESPAIR [*desperatio*, L. *desespoir*, F.] the reflection of the mind upon the unattainableness of some good, which is the cause of different effects in the minds of men, sometimes

times causing pain or uneasiness, and sometimes unconcernedness.

TO DESPAIR [*desperare*, L. *desperer*, F.] to be past hopes, to have no hope, to give over for lost or as unattainable.

DESPAIR'INGNESS [*desperatio*, L.] a being without hopes.

DE'SPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] mad, rash, furious, &c. also that is despaired of.

DE'SPERATENESS [of *desperare*, L.] hopelessness; also daringness, furiousness.

DESPERA'TION, a despairing or falling into despair, L.

DESPE'CTION, a looking downwards, L.

DE'SPICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] despicable, contemptible; also base, sorry, vile, mean.

DE'SPICABLENESS, contemptibleness, &c.

DESPI'CIENT [*despiciens*, L.] looking down upon.

DESPI'CIENCE [*despicientia*, L.] a despising or contemning.

DESPI'SABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] the same as *Despicable*.

DESPI'SABLENESS [of *despicere*, L. to look down upon] deservingness to be despised.

TO DESPI'SE [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with disdain, to slight, to set at nought, to make no account of.

DESPI'TE [*despit*, F.] hatred, malice, scorn, grudge, spite.

TO DESPOIL [*despoliare*, L.] to rob or bereave of, to strip one of his goods.

DESPOLIA'TION, a robbing or spoiling, L.

TO DESPO'ND [*despondere*, L.] to despair, to lose courage, to be out of heart.

DESPO'NDENCE } a failing of courage, a being quite

DESPO'NDENCY } dishearten'd.

DESPO'NDENT [*despondens*, L.] desponding, despairing.

DESPO'NSATED [*desponsatus*, L.] affianced, espoused, betrothed.

DESPONSA'TION, a betrothing or giving in marriage.

DE'SPOTE [*despota*, L. of *δεσπότης*, Gr.] a great title anciently given by the *Grecians* to a lord or governor of a country: the title is still used in the *Turkish* empire, for a prince or governor, as the despote of *Valachia*.

DESPOTICAL ? [*δεσποτικός*, of *δεσπότης* a lord, Gr.]

DESPOTICK } arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

A DESPOTICAL Government, a government when the prince having gain'd an absolute power over his people, is no longer guided or controll'd by the laws of his country, but governs solely by his will and pleasure.

DESPOTICALNESS, arbitrariness.

DE'SPOTISM, despotick government.

DESPOU'ILLE [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify the whole case or skin of a beast, with the head, feet, tail, and all appurtenances; so as being filled up, it looks like the whole creature, F.

TO DE'SPUMATE [*despumatum*, L.] to scum or clarify liquor.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* privative, and *spuma*, L. froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in *Pharmacy*] the clearing and cleansing any liquor by letting it boil, so as to take off the scum.

DESQUA'MATED [*desquamatus*, L.] scaled, having the scales taken off.

DESQUAMA'TION, a scaling of fish, L.

DESQUAMATION [with *Surgeons*] a scaling of foul bones, L.

DESSERT [*desserté*, F.] the last course at table; a service of fruits and sweet-meats.

DESTILLA'TION, an extraction of the most unctuous which are rarified into vapour or smoke, as it were by fire.

TO DESTIN } [*destinare*, L.] to design, appoint,

TO DESTINATE } or order.

DESTINATED ? [*destinatus*, L. *destiné*, F.] appoint-

DESTINATE } ed, determined, ordained, condemned to.

DE'STINY [*destin*, F. *destinatio*, L.] according to the *Stoicks*, the disposal of things ordained by divine providence, or the enchainment of second causes, ordained by providence, which carries with it the necessity of the event; also fate; death either natural or violent.

DESTINY [with *Pagan Philosophers*] was a secret or invisible power or virtue, which with incomprehensible wisdom conducts, what to mankind appears irregular and fortuitous, this comes much to the same, that with us is called God.

The DE'STINIES [according to the *Poets*] 3 deities, *Clotho*, who, as they feign, holds the distaff; *Lachesis*, which

draws out the thread of man's life, and *Atropos*, who cuts it off at death.

DE'STINY Readers, fortune-tellers, astrologers, gypsies.

DE'STITUTE [*destitutus*, L. whence *destituit*, F.] left, forsaken, deprived, bereft of, forlorn.

DE'STITUTENESS, a being forsaken or left without.

DESTITUTION, a leaving or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also a being left, forsaken, &c. L.

DESTRIC'TION, a binding, L.

DESTRIGMENT [*destrigmentum*, L.] that which is scraped or pulled off any thing.

TO DESTROY [*destruere*, L. whence *destruire*, F.] to throw down, overthrow or raze; also to marr or spoil; also to lay waste or ruin; also to deface; also to kill.

DESTRU'CTION, destroying, overthrow, ruin, waste, marring; also death, L.

DESTRUCTI'BILITY, a capableness of being destroyed.

DESTRU'CTIVE [of *destruere*, L.] apt to destroy, marr, spoil, ruin, overthrow; mischievous, hurtful; also deadly.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, destroying nature, &c.

DESUDA'TION, a profuse and moderate sweating, L.

DESU'DATORY [*desudatorium*, L.] an hot house or bagnio.

DESU'ETUDE [*desuetudo* of *desuesco*, L.] a desisting from any use or custom; lack of custom, disuse.

DESUE'TE [*desuetus*, L.] out of use.

DESULTO'RES } persons of agility of body, who used
DESULTO'RII } to leap from one horse to another
at the horse races in the *Circensian* games.

DESU'LTORINESS, the skipping from one thing to another.

DESU'LTORY [*desultorius*, L.] leaping or skipping from one thing to another; fickle-minded, wavering, unstable, inconstant, mutable.

DESU'LTURE [*desultura*, L.] a vaulting from one horse to another.

DESU'MPTION, a chusing or taking from or out of, L.

TO DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to send away a party of soldiers upon some expedition.

DETACHIA'RE [Law Word] to seize or take into custody a man's goods or person.

DETA'CHMENT [in Law] a sort of writ.

DETACHMENT [in Military Affairs] a party of soldiers drawn out upon a particular expedition, or from a greater to strengthen a lesser party.

DETACHED Pieces [in Fortification] are demi-lunes, horn-works or crown-works, and even bastions, when separated, and at a distance from the body of the place.

DETA'IL, the particulars or particular circumstances of an affair, F.

TO DETAIN [*detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, stop or let.

TO DETECT [*detectum*, Sup. of *detegere*, L.] to disclose, to discover or lay open.

DETE'CTION, a discovering or laying open, L.

DETE'NTION, a detaining or keeping from; a confinement, imprisonment, &c.

DETE'NT Wheel [of a Clock] is that which is also called the *Hoop*, having a hoop almost round it, in which is a vacancy, at which the clock locks.

DETE'NTS of a Clock, are those stops, which being lifted up or let fall down, do lock or unlock the clock in striking.

TO DETE'R [*deterer*, L.] to affright or discourage one from a thing; to take him off from it, by the terror of threats.

TO DETE'RGE [*detergere*, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETE'RGENT [*detergens*, L.] wiping off; cleansing, scowring.

DETERIORA'TION, a making worse, L.

DETERGENTS [in Physick] such medicines, which mundify, cleanse and carry off viscid and glutinous humours that adhere to the body.

DETE'RMINABLENESS, capableness of being determined or decided.

TO DETERMINE [*determinare* of *de* and *terminus*, properly to set or appoint bounds] to judge or decide a matter in controversy or question; to put an end to a matter; to incline, to dispose, to resolve, purpose or design.

DETE'RMINABLE [of *determinate*, L.] that may be determined, decided or judged.

DETE'RMINATE [*determinatus*, L.] that is determined, limited or defined; also positive.

DETERMINATENESS, definiteness, positiveness.

DETERMINATION, determining, decision, resolution, appointment, F. of L.

DETERMINATION, a final resolution, upon doing or not doing any action; also an appointment, a decision of, F. of L.

DETERMINATION [in *Physicks*] the disposition or tendency of a body towards one way.

DETERMINATION [with *Philosophers*] the action by which a cause is limited or restrained to act, or not to act, this or that, or in this or that manner.

To **DETERMINE** [*determinare*, L.] properly to set or appoint bounds; to judge or decide, to put an end to, to incline or dispose, to design, resolve or purpose.

DETERMINED { *Problem* [with *Geometricians*] is

DETERMINATE { that which has but one, or at least a determinate number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem which admits of infinite solutions.

DETERRATION [of *de* from, and *terra*, L. the earth] a removal of earth, &c. from mountains or higher grounds down into vallies or lower grounds; this by philosophers is understood of such earth, &c. as is washed down from mountains, &c. gradually by rains.

DETERSIVE [*deterfis*, F. of *deterfus*, L.] of a scouring or cleansing quality.

DETERSION, a cleansing, wiping or rubbing off, L.

DETERSIVE Medicines, are medicines such as cleanse the body from sluggish and viscous humours.

DETERSIVENESS, cleansing quality.

To **DETEST** [*detestare*, L.] to abhor or loath.

DETESTABLENESS, deservingness to be abhorred.

DETESTATION, a detesting, abhorrence, F. of L.

DETESTABLE [*detestabilis*, L.] to be abhorred or loathed; also vile, wretched.

To **DETHRONE** [*detroner*, Fr.] to depose a sovereign prince, or drive him from his throne.

DETINET [*Law Term*] i. e. he detains against a person, who owes either annuity or a quantity of corn, &c. to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETINUE, a writ which lies against a person who refuses to deliver back goods or chattels, which have been delivered to him to keep.

Action of DETINUE [in *Law*] is when a man is sued to deliver up his trust.

DETONATION [of *detonare*, L.] a mighty thundering

DETONATION [with *Chymists*] a sort of thundering noise that is frequently made by a mixture being inkindled in a crucible or other vessel, so that the volatile parts of it rush forth with great swiftness and violence; the same as *Fulmination*.

DETOURTED [*detorsus*, L.] turned awry, or away, writhen.

DETOERSION, a turning or bending awry or aside, L.

To **DETRACT** [*detractum*, L.] to take from, to abate or lessen; also to slander or speak ill of.

DETRACTION, properly a drawing from; also a slandering or backbiting, L.

DETRACTIVE, apt to detract.

DETRACTIVENESS, detracting quality or humour.

DETRANCHER [in *Blazonry*] is used to signify a line bend-wise, that comes not from the very angle, but either from some part of the upper edge, and falling from thence diagonally or athwart, or in the same manner from part of the side; but always from the right-side, F.

DETRECTATION, a shifting off, a drawing back, L.

DETRIMENT [*detrimentum*, L.] damage, hurt, loss, F.

DETRIMENT [with *Astrologers*] is the greatest of the essential debilities or weaknesses of a planet, viz. the sign directly opposite to that which is its house, as the detriment of the sun is *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DETRIMENT [in *Lincoln's-Inn*] a duty of 1 s 6 d. paid each term, by every member of the society to the house, for defraying its charges, and repairing losses.

DETRIMENTAL, hurtful, that brings damage, hurt or prejudice.

DETRIMENTALNESS, prejudicialness.

DETRIMENTOSE { [*detrimentosus*, L.] causing da-

DETRIMENTOUS { mage or loss; hurtful.

DETRITION, the wearing or rubbing off particles from any thing, L.

DETRUNCATED [*detruncatus*, L.] cut or chopped off; beheaded.

DETRUSION, a thrusting down, L.

DETRUSOR Urine [*Anatomy*] a muscle lying under

that which is derived from the *Peytonium*. Its fleshy fibres do embrace the whole bladder, as if it were a hand, and press it in the discharging of the urine. It is by some accounted the first proper membrane of the bladder.

DETURBATION, a casting or throwing down from on high; also a troubling or disturbing, L.

DETURPATION, a making filthy, a polluting, L.

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomsday-book*] one who has no sureties or pledges.

DEVASTATION, a laying waste, L.

DEVASTAVE'RUNT bona testatoris, L. a writ lying against executors for paying of debts and legacies without specialties or bonds, to the prejudice of the creditors, who have specialties or bonds before the debts upon the said bonds become due.

DEUCALION, the son of *Prometheus*, who married *Pyrrha*, the daughter of *Epimetheus*: The poets tell us that while he reigned in *Thessaly*, there happened an universal flood that drowned all the world, but only he and his wife who got into a ship, and were carried to the top of mount *Parnassus*, and stay'd there till the dry land appeared; and when the flood was gone, he consulted the oracle of *Themis*, how mankind might be repaired, and was answered, if he cast his great mother's bones behind his back, whereupon he took stones, the bones of his great mother the earth, and threw them over his shoulders, and they became men, and *Pyrrha*, she cast stones over her shoulders backwards, and they became women. The truth is, this deluge came only in *Greece* and *Italy*, but the poets feigned all things to have happened after *Deucalion's* flood, as they did after the inundation in the days of *Noah*. And as to their being saved on mount *Parnassus*, they only climbed to the top of it, and were there safe above the waters, and after the flood taught the people more civility than they had before; this deluge happened A. N. 2440, and 784 years after that in *Noah's* time.

DEVELOPED [*developé*, Fr.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened.

DEVENERUNT, a writ to the escheator of the king, when any one of the tenants of the king, who holds in *capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what lands or tenements came to him.

DEVERGENCE [*devergentia*, L.] a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward.

To **DEVEST** [*devestire*, L.] properly to unclothe, to strip, dispossess or deprive of.

To **DEVEST** [in *Law*] signifies to turn out of possession.

DEVEXION, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness, L.

DEVEX [*devexus*, L.] hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending.

DEVEXNESS { [*devexitas*, L.] bendingness, shelving-

DEVEXITY { ness downwards.

To **DEVIATE** [*deviatum*, L.] to go from, or out of the way, to swerve.

To **DEVIATE** [with *Grammarians*] is when a word varies from the sense of its primitive or original.

DEVIA'TION, a going out of the way, a swerving.

DEVISE { [of *dividere*, L. because it divides or di-

DEVICE { stinguishes persons, &c.] is either a representation, an emblem or an hieroglyphick, expressing something that is to be kept in mind, such as the *Egyptians* used instead of writing, which of late have a motto added to them, to explain the signification, which otherwise would be dark or unintelligible; as king *Lewis XIV.* of *France*, had for his device, the sun in his glory, with this motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, intimating, that he was able to cope with many enemies.

DEVICE { in a restrained sense, is understood to signify

DEVISE { an emblem or a representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence applied in a figurative sense, to the advantage of some person.

DEVIL [*diabolus*, G. Br. *deoyl*, Sax. *dybbel*, Dut. *Diabolus*, L. *Diabole*, F. *Diablo*, Span. *Diavolo*, Ital.] the enemy of mankind, a fallen angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a kind of rack or torturing engine, anciently in use among the *Papists*, to extort a confession from *Protestants* or *Lollards*. This Machine was made of a several irons which applied to the neck and legs wrong or wrenched them together in so violent a manner, that the more the person stirred, the straiter he was pressed by them, and in the space of 3 or 4 hours his back and body would be broken in pieces.

Sea DEVIL, a monstrous creature on the coast of *America*, having black horns like a ram, a terrible aspect, a bunch on the head, resembling a hedge-hog, tushes like a boar, and a forked tail; and the flesh of a poisonous quality.

DEVIL's Bit, a plant that has several roots that are black, notched, as it were gnaw'd, from whence it took its name; as if the devil envying the virtues of it, did gnaw them, &c.

DEVIL's Milk, an herb, a sort of spurge.

DEVILISH, of or pertaining to the devil, like or of the nature of the devil, wicked.

DEVILISHNESS, devilish nature.

DEVILSHIP, the devil's dignity.

DEVIOUS [*devius*, L.] going out of the way, swerving from.

DEVIOUSNESS [of *devius*, L.] swervingness, aptness to go out of the way.

DEVIRGINATED [*devirginatus*, L.] deflowered.

DEVISCERATED [*devisceratus*, L.] imbowelled.

To DEVISE [*Law Term*] to give or make over lands, tenements or goods, &c. by one's last will or testament in writing.

To DEVISE [prob. of *deviser*, F.] to invent, to imagine or fancy; to feign or forge; to contrive or plot; to fashion or frame; to deliberate or consult.

A DEVISE [in *Law*] is whatsoever is devised or bequeathed by will, a legacy.

DEVISE ? [in *Heraldry*] any figure, cypher, character,

DEVISE } rebus, motto sentence, &c. which by allusion to the name of a person or family denotes its nobility or quality.

DEVISEE [in *Law*] the person to whom any thing is devised or bequeathed by will.

DEVISOR, he who bequeaths lands or goods to another by will.

DEVITABLE [*devitabilis*, L.] easy to be shunned or avoided.

DEVITATION, an escape, shunning, eschewing or avoiding, L.

To DEVITIATE [*devitatum*, L.] to corrupt or marr; to deflower.

DEVOCATION, a calling down, L.

DEVOCATIONE, *Parliamenti*, a writ for recalling a parliament, L.

DEVOLD [of *de* and *uide*, F.] empty of

DEVOLR, duty, parts, that which every one ought to do, according to justice, reason and civility, F.

DEVOLRS [of *Calais*] the customs anciently due to the king for merchandize, brought or carried out from *Calais*, when our staple was there.

To DEVOLVE [*devolvere*, L.] to call down.

To DEVOLVE [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; to fall or come from one to another as an estate does; also to lay a trust or charge upon one.

To DEVOLATE [*devolutum*, L.] to fly away or down.

DEVOLUTARY [*devolutaire*, F.] one that claims a benefice that has become void.

DEVOLUTION, a rolling or tumbling down; also a passing from one to another, as an estate, &c. does.

DEVONSHIRING of Land [in *Husbandry*] is the improving it by spreading on it the ashes of burnt turfs.

DEVORATION, a devouring or consuming, L.

DEVORATORIOUS [*devoratorius*, L.] devouring or consuming.

DEVOTEE ? [*devot*, F.] a religious person, a bigot,

DEVOTO } a superstitious person.

To DEVOTE [*devotum*, Sup. of *devoovere*, L.] to vow or give up by vow, to set apart to holy use, to consecrate to God.

DEVOTION, religious zeal, godliness; also vowed service, disposal, command, F. of L.

DEVOTED [*devotus*, L.] set apart for holy use; attached, strongly inclined to.

DEVOTORIOUS [*devotorius*, L.] pertaining to a vow.

DEVOTIONIST, one much given to devotion.

To DEVOUR [*devorare*, L.] to eat or swallow down greedily; also to consume, spend or waste; *metaphorically* to read over hastily, to study eagerly.

DEVOURING [in *Blazonry*] is a term used of all fishes which are born in a coat feeding; and the reason is, they swallow all whole without chewing; and it is requisite also to tell whereon they feed.

DEVOURINGNESS [of *devoratio*, L.] devouring nature, &c.

DEVOUT [*devot*, F.] full of devotion, godly.

DEVOUTNESS, fulness of devotion.

DEUTERION [of *δεύτερον*, Gr. the second] the secondine or after-birth.

DEUTERO'GAMY [*Δευτερογαμία* of *δεύτερον* second, and *γάμη*, Gr. marriage] a second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY [*Δευτερονόμιον* of *δεύτερον*, and *νόμος*, Law, Gr.] i. e. the second Law, the 4th book of *Moses*, so called, because the law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROCANO'NICAL [of *δεύτερος* and *κανονικός*, Gr.] a name that school divines give to certain books of the sacred scripture that were added after the rest, as the book of *Ezher*, &c.

DEUTEROPATHY [*Δευτεροπάθεια* of *δεύτερος*, and *πάθος*, Gr. passion, &c.] a disease that proceeds from another disease.

DEUIDER [in *Riding Academies*] is a term that is applied to a horse, that working upon vaults, makes his shoulders go too fast for the croup to follow; so that instead of going upon 2 treads, as he ought, he endeavours to go only upon one.

To DEW ? [*deapian*, Sax.] to sprinkle, moisten or

To BEDEW } wet with dew.

DEW [*deape*, Sax.] is certain vapours, which have by heat been lifted up or exalted in the day time, and which when the sun descends below our horizon, leaving the air cold, are thereby condensed, and fall down in small insensible drops, upon the leaves of plants, where many of them joining together, they become sensible.

DEW of Vitriol [in *Chymistry*] a kind of phlegm or water drawn from the mineral salt by distillation in *Balneo Maria*, or with a gentle heat.

DEW-BORN, a distemper in cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [*Hunting Term*] the bones or little claws behind the foot.

DEW-LAP [*deop-læppe*, Sax.] the loose skin that hangs down under the throat of an ox, cow, &c.

DEWX [*δύες*, Gr.] the number 2 at cards or dice.

DE'WY, having dew on it, wet with dew.

DEXTANS [with the *Romans*] ten ounces or ten parts of any intire thing that is divided into twelve.

DEXTER, right, on the right hand or right side, L.

DEXTER Aspect [with *Astrologers*] an aspect contrary to the natural order and succession of the signs, as *Mars* in *Gemini*, and *Saturn* in the same degree of *Aries*, where *Mars* is said to behold *Saturn* in a dexter aspect.

DEXTRA, the right hand, L.

DEXTER Base [in *Heraldry*] is the right side of the base, as letter G in the figure.



DEXTER Chief [in *Heraldry*] is the angle on the right hand of the chief, as letter A in the figure.



DEXTER Epiploick Vein [with *Anatomists*] the second branch of the *splanica*, which passes to the *Epiploon*, and the gut colon.

DEXTER Point [with *Heralds*] the right side point in an escutcheon.

DEXTERITY [*dexteritas*, L.] right-handedness; aptness, readiness; also industry, skill, address.

DEXTEROUS } [*dexter*, L.] handy, ready at; also

DEXTROUS } skilful, cunning.

DEXTRA'RIOUS [*Old Records*] a light horse or horse for the great saddle.

DEXTROCHERE } [by *Heralds*] a term applied to the

DESTROCHERE } right arm painted on a shield.

DEY, the title of the supreme governour of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

DI'A [*διά*, Gr.] a preposition that signifies *with*, *through*, *in*, *of* or *between*, and is frequently joined to the names of physical compositions, with that of the principal ingredient in them.

DIABETES [*διαβήτης*, Gr.] a disease when a person cannot hold his water.

DIABETICAL, troubled with or pertaining to a Diabetes.

DIABOLICAL [*diabolicus*, L.] pertaining to the devil, devilish, very wicked.

DIABOLICALNESS [of *diabolicus*, L. *diabolique*, F. of *διαβολή* of *διαβόλω*, Gr. to destroy] devilish nature.

DIABO'TANUM [of *δια* and *βοτάνη*] a plaster made of herbs.

DIABRO'SIS [*διαβρώσις*, Gr.] a solution of the *cutis* by corrosion of the parts.

DIACALAMIN'THES, a compound medicine, whose principal ingredient is Calaminth, L.

DIACALCI'TEOS [in *Surgery*] a plaster applied after the amputation of a cancer.

DIACA'PPARIS, a medicine, whose principal ingredient is capers, L.

DIACAPR'E'GIAS, a medicine made of goats dung, L.

DIACA'RTHAMUM, a medicine so called, one of whose principal ingredients is Carthamum, L.

DIACA'RYON, a medicine made of the juice of green walnuts and honey, L.

DIACA'SSIA, a medicine made of Cassia, L.

DIACASTO'RUM, a medicine made of Castor, L.

DIACATHO'LICON [of *δια* and *καθολικός*, Gr. universal] an universal medicine.

DIACATO'THIA [in the *Civil Law*] a tenure or holding of lands by fee-farm.

DIACE'NTROS [of *δια* and *κέντρον*, Gr.] the shortest diameter of the elliptical orbit of a planet.

DIACHO'RESIS [*διαχωρησις*, Gr.] the act or faculty of avoiding excrements.

DIA'CHYLUM, a kind of plaster made of the mucilages or pappy juice of certain fruits, seeds or roots.

DIACHY'LOX, a kind of must or sweet wine.

DIACINE'MA [of *διακινέω*, Gr. to move from] is the receding of a bone a little from its place.

DIACINNAMOMUM, a medicine made of Cinnamon.

DIACITO'NIUM, a medicine made of Citonia.

DIA'CLASIS [of *διακλάω*, to break off, Gr.] a fracture.

DIACLY'SMA, a rinsing, washing or scowring, or any medicament used for that purpose, L. of Gr.

DIACO'DIUM [of *δια* and *κωδία*, Gr. the top of a plant] a syrup made of the tops of poppies.

DIACO'NICON [of *διάκονος*, Gr.] the sacristy, the place in or near ancient churches, where the vestments and church plate were reposit.

DIACO'PE [*diacopus*, L. of *διακοπῆς*, Gr.] a cutting or dividing asunder.

DIACOPE [with *Surgeons*] a deep wound; especially one made in the skull with a large instrument.

DIACOPE [with *Rhetoricians*] the same as *Diafole*.

DIACOPR'E'GIA, a medicine made of goats dung, L.

DIACORA'LLION, a medicine made chiefly of Coral.

DIACO'RUM, a medicine made of acorns, L.

DIACO'STUM, a medicine made of Costus, L.

DIACOU'STICKS, a science that explains the properties of refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums.

DIA'CRISIS [*διακρίσις*, Gr.] a separating, severing or dividing.

DIACRISIS [with *Physicians*] a judging of, and distinguishing diseases, with their respective symptoms, L.

DIACRO'CUMA, a medicine made chiefly of saffron, L.

DIACRO'MMYON [of *δια* and *κρόμμυον*, Gr.] a medicine made of onions.

DIACU'MINUM, a composition made of cummin, L.

DIACYDO'NITES [of *δια τῶν κυδωνίων*, Gr.] such medicines in which quinces are an ingredient.

DIACYDO'NIUM [*δια τῶν κυδωνίων*, Gr.] a confection made of the pulp of quinces and sugar, commonly called marmalade, L.

DIADAMASCE'NUM, a composition of damascens, L.

DI'ADEM [*διάδημα*, Gr.] a kind of linen-wreath or fillet for the head, anciently worn by emperors and kings instead of a crown.

DIADE'MATED [*diadematus*, L.] wearing a diadem, crown or turban.

DIADO'CHE [with *Physicians*] the succession or progress of a disease to its change called Crisis, L.

DIA'DOCHUS [*διάδοχος*, Gr.] a precious stone like a beril.

DIA'DOSIS [*διάδοσις*, Gr.] a delivering by hand, tradition, distribution.

DIA'DOSIS [with *Physicians*] a distribution of nourishment through all parts of the body.

DIÆ'RESIS [*διαίρεσις* of *διαίρειν*, Gr. to divide] a dividing or division; a poetical figure, when one figure is divided into two, as *evoluisse* for *evoluisse*.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Printing*] is a vowel mark'd with two little or points, as on *ë*, *ï* or *ü*, to signify that it is sound-ed by it self, and not joined to another so as to make a diphthong; as *aëra* by the points over the *ë* is distinguished from *ara*.

DIÆRESIS [with *Surgeons*] is a method of dividing and separating those parts, which, by their being united, retard or hinder the cure of diseases; as the continuity of the flesh or skin in imposthumes, which must be opened to let out the corrupt matter.

DIÆRESIS [with *Anatomists*] is a consuming or eating out the vessels, so that some certain passages are made by some sharp fretting matter, which naturally should not have been; also when some real ones are widen'd more than ordinary, so that the humours run out which ought to be contained in the vessels.

DIÆRE'TICA [with *Physicians*] eating corroding medicines, L.

DIÆTA [*διαίτα* of *διατάσσειν*, Gr. to make use of a certain order of food] diet, food, a particular way or manner of life, L.

DIÆ'TA [with *Physicians*] respecting *healthy persons*, a method of living moderately; respecting *sick persons*, a remedy consisting in the right use of things necessary for life.

DIÆTE'TICK [*diæteticus*, L. of *διατηντικός*, Gr. Dieteticks] that part of physick that cures diseases by a moderate and regular diet.

DIAGALA'NGA, a medicine made of galangal.

DIAGLAU'CION [*διαγλαυκίων*, Gr.] a medicine for the eyes made of the herb *Glaucium*, L.

DIAGLY'RHICE [*διαγλυφική*, Gr.] the art of cutting or making hollow or concave figures in metal.

DIAGNO'SIS [of *διαγιγνώσκω*, Gr. to know] a discerning or knowing one from another, a judging of, L.

DIAGNO'SIS [with *Physicians*] a knowledge or judgment of the apparent signs of a distemper, or a skill by which the present condition of a distemper is perceived, and this is three-fold, viz. a right judgment of the part affected; 2. of the disease it self; 3. of its cause.

DIAGNO'STICK [of *διαγιγνώσκω*, Gr. to know] belonging to the skill called *Diagnosis*, a thoroughly knowing or discerning.

DIAGNO'STIC Signs [with *Physicians*] those signs of a disease which are apparent.

DIAGNO'STIC Signs [in *Botany*] are particular signs, whereby one plant may be known or distinguished from another.

DIA'GONAL } [with *Geometricians*] a
DIA'GONAL Line } line drawn across any figure from angle to angle; sometimes called the diameter diagonal; and sometimes it signifies a particular parallelogram, or long square that has one common angle and diagonal line, with the principal parallelogram.



DIA'GONAL Scale, and the *plain Scale*, serve to represent any numbers and measures whatever, the parts of which are equal to one another; thus gunners make use of a scale or take the dimension of a piece of ordnance. Engravers have a scale or rule to make a draught of a fortification on paper, &c.

DI'AGRAM [*diagramma*, L. of *διαγράμμα*, Gr.] a sentence, a decree; also a short draught of a thing.

DIAGRAM [in *Geometry*] a scheme or figure made with lines or circles, for the laying down, explanation or demonstration of any proposition or figure or properties belonging thereto.

DIAGRAM [in *Musick*] a proportion of measures, distinguished by certain notes.

DI'AGRAPH [*diagraphē*, L. of *διαγραφή*, Gr.] description.

DIAGRAPHIC [*διαγραφική*, Gr.] the art of painting or carving on box, L.

DIAGRA'PHICAL, of or belonging to the skill of painting, graving, carving, &c.

DIAGRA'PHICK Art. See *Diagraphice*.

DIAGRY'DIUM [*διαγρύδιον*, Gr.] a gum distilling out of the herb.

DIAGRYDIUM Scammony, or, the plant or root of scammony prepared by boiling it in a hollowed quince, or with the juice of quince, or lemon, or pale roses.

DIAHEXA'PLA } a medicine which takes its name
DIAHEXA'PLE } from the six ingredients, roots of round Birthwort, Gentian, Juniper-berries, Myrrh, and Ivory Shavings

DIAHY'SSOPUM, a medicine made of hyssop.

DI'AIRIS, a medicine made of the plant *Iris*, L.

DIAL [of *dialis*, L. of the day] an instrument for shewing the hour of the day; and are of several sorts and forms.

DIAL PLANES, are plain boards, plates or surfaces on which hour-lines are drawn in any latitude, and are distinguished according to the respect they bear to the Horizon of the Place where they are made, and are according to their position or situation, parallel, perpendicular or oblique.

Parallel DIALS, are such as lie level with the horizon, and are thence called horizontal dials.

perpendicular DIALS, or **Erect Dials**, are such as stand erect to the horizon, as all are which are set against an upright wall or building.

Erect DIALS Direct, are such as face any one of the four cardinal points, east, west, north or south.

Erect Declining DIALS, are such whose planes lie open to any two of the cardinal points, to the south-east or north-east, &c.

Inclining DIALS, are such as lean forwards towards the horizon.

Reclining DIALS, are such as lean back towards the horizon.

Primary DIALS, are either *horizontal* dials or *vertical* dials.

Moon DIALS, such as shew the hour of the night by the means of the light or shadow of the moon projected thereon by an index.

Mural DIALS, such as are placed against walls.

Equinoctial DIAL, is one described on the equinoctial plane, or a plane representing that of the equinoctial.

Horizontal DIAL, is one described on the horizontal plane, or a plane parallel to the horizon.

Vertical DIAL, is one drawn on the plane of a vertical circle.

Polar DIAL, is one described on a plane passing through the poles of the world and the east and west points of the horizon.

DIALECT [*dialectica*, L. of *διαλεκτική* of *διαλέγεσθαι*, Gr. to discourse] is a propriety or manner of speech, pronunciation, &c. in any language peculiar to each several province or country, formed by the corruption of the general or national language, as the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Æolic*, *Doric*, and the common language of the *Greeks*; so the *Bolonnese*, *Bergamas* and *Tuscan*, are dialects of the *Italic*.

DIALECTICA { [*διαλεκτική*, of *διαλέγεσθαι* to reason, Gr.] dialecticks, or the art of logick, which teaches the true method of arguing or reasoning.

DIALECTICAL { [*διαλεκτικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to Logick.

DIALECTICAL Arguments, are such arguments as are but barely probable; but do not convince or determine the mind to either side of the question.

DIALECTIMA [with *Physicians*] a space between two fevers, L.

DIALECTIS [*διαλέψις*, Gr.] a space between, an interception, a prevention; also a debating or reasoning; a resolution or purpose.

DIALECTIS [with *Surgeons*] that middle space in wounds and ulcers that is left open for a cure.

DIALEUCON [*διαλευκον*, Gr.] a kind of saffron, that is white through the middle.

DIALEXIS [*διαλέξις*, Gr.] a disputation.

DIALLAGA [*διαλλαγή*, Gr.] a rhetorical figure when many arguments are produced but to no effect.

DIALLEL Lines [with *Geometricians*] such as run across or cut one another.

DIALLING, the art of drawing lines truly on any given plane, so as thereby to shew the hour of the day, when the sun shines.

DIALLING Globe, an instrument contriv'd for drawing all sorts of dials, and to give a clear demonstration of the art.

DIALLING Sphere, an instrument for the demonstration of spherical triangles, and also to give a true idea of the ratio of drawing of dials on all manner of planes.

DIALLING [with *Miners*] is the using a compass and long line to know which way the load or vein of oar inclines, or where to sink an air-shaft.

DIALLING Line { graduated lines placed on rulers, **DIALLING Scales** } &c. to expedite the making of sun-dials.

DIALACCA, a medicine made of Lacca, or Gum-lac.

DIALOGISMUS [*διαλογισμός*, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when a man reasons and discourses with himself, as it were with another, both putting the questions and giving the answers.

DIALOGO [in *Mus. Books*] signifies a piece of musick for two or more voices or instruments, which answer one to the other.

DIALOGUE [*dialogus*, L. of *διαλογος*, Gr.] a conference or discourse between two or more parties; or a discourse in writing between two or more parties wherein they are represented as talking together.

DIALTHEA [*διαλθαία*, Gr.] an unguent, the chief ingredient of which is *Althæa*, L.

DIALYSIS [*διαλύσις*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetorick when two points placed by *Grammarians* over two vowels in one word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are by this character (·) pointed into two.

DIALYTON [*διαλυτον*, Gr.] a figure in Rhetorick when several words are put together without a conjunction copulative.

DIAMARGARITON [of *δια* and *μαργαριτης*, Gr. a pearl] a restorative powder the chief ingredient in which is pearl, and is of two sorts, hot and cold.

DIAMASTIGOSIS [*διαμαστιγώσις*, of *μαστιγων*, i.e. whipping, Gr.] a solemnity in honour of *Diana*, as follows. Certain boys were carried to the altar of the goddess, and there severely whipp'd, and left the officer should out of compassion remit any thing of the rigour of it, the priestess of *Diana* stood by all the time, holding in her hand the image of the goddess, which was of itself very light; but (as they relate) if the boys were spared, grew so weighty, that the priestess was scarce able to support it; and lest the boys should faint under the correction, or do any thing unworthy of the *Laconian* education, their parents were present to exhort them to undergo it patiently, and with great constancy; and so great was the bravery and resolution of the boys, that tho' they were lash'd till the blood gushed out, and sometimes to death, yet a cry or groan was seldom or never heard to proceed from any of them. Those that dy'd under the ceremony were buried with garlands on their heads, in token of joy or victory, and had the honour of a publick funeral.

DIAMERDES [of *δια* and *merda*, dung or ordure] a confection of pilgrim's salve; also a shitten fellow.

DIAMETER [of *διαμετρος*, Gr.] a right line passing through the centre of a circle, and terminating on each side at the circumference thereof, and so dividing the circle into two equal parts.

DIAMETER [of a *Conick Section*] is a right line drawn through the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates into two equal parts.

DIAMETER of Gravity [*Mechanicks*] is that right line in which the centre of gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any right line which passes through the middle of the transverse axis, which is the centre of the figure, and is always a middle proportional between the *latus rectum* and the *latus transversum*.

DIAMETER [of the *Parabola*] is a line drawn parallel to the axis, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite distance, or in the centre of the figure.

DIAMETER of a Column [in *Architecture*] is that taken just above the bases.

DIAMETER of the Swelling [in *Architecture*] is that taken at the height of one third from the base.

DIA'METER of the Diminution [*Architect.*] is that taken from the top of the shafts.

DIAMETRICAL, pertaining to, or of the nature, or in the form of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY [*diametriquelement*, F. of *διαμετρος*, Gr.] directly; as

DIAMETRICALLY opposite, directly over against; as when two things are opposed one to the other right across, or directly contrary.

DIAMOND [*adamas*, L. of *αδαμας*, Gr. *diamant*, F.] the hardest, most sparkling, and most valuable of all precious stones. The goodness of a diamond consists in three things. 1. Its lustre or water. 2. Its weight or bigness. 3. Its hardness. The *Great Mogul* of *India* has a diamond that weighs 269 3/4ths carats, valued at 11 millions, 723 thousand, 278 pounds, 14 shillings and 9 pence.

DIAMOND [in *Heraldry*] the black colour in the coats of noblemen.

Facet DIAMOND, is one cut in faces both at top and bottom, and whose table or principal place at top is flat.

Rose DIAMOND, is one that is quite flat underneath; but whose upper part is cut in divers little faces, usually triangles, the uppermost of which terminates in a point.

A rough DIAMOND, is one just as it comes out of the mines that has not yet been cut.

A Table DIAMOND, is one which has a large square face at the top, encompassed with 4 lesser.

DIAMOND [with *Printers*] the name of a small sort of letter or character.

Temple DIAMONDS [so called of the temple in *Paris* in *France*, where they are made] are a sort of factitious diamonds, of no great value, but us'd much in the habits of the actors upon the stage.

DIAMO'RON, a confection made of mulberries.
Simple DIAMO'RUM [of *δια* and *μόρον*, L. a mulberry] a medicinal composition made of mulberry-juice and sugar.

Compound DIAMORUM [in Pharmacy] is made of mulberry-juice, *sapa*, verjuice, myrrh and saffron.

DIAMO'SCHUM, a medicinal powder, whose chief ingredient is musk.

DIAMOTO'SIS [of *δια* and *μότος* scraped lint, Gr.] the filling an ulcer with lint.

DIA'NA, or the *Moon*, was represented with three heads, the one of a dog, the second of a horse, and the third of a man, to shew the different effects of the moon, in heaven, on earth, and in hell, or in the bosom of the earth.

Diana had three names; as *Luna* the moon in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proserpina* in hell; as *Diana* she was accounted the goddess of woods and mountains, and of huntsmen; and therefore was painted armed with bows and arrows, attended with sixty maids or nymphs; she was accounted also the goddess of child-bearing, virginity and dancing. She was also painted with yellow hair, a grass-green mantle trimmed with silver, buskins of silver, with a golden bow and quiver of painted colours, with a crescent or new moon on her head. She is sometimes drawn hunting a stag, and at other times sitting cross-legg'd, denoting her virginity; sometimes with her bow and arrows in a quiver of painted colours, in a silver chariot, drawn by two white stags, and sometimes by two horses, one black the other white. On her shoulders were two wings, to express her swiftness, and in her hands were a lion and a leopard. The ancient *Britains* ador'd *Diana*, who is said to have had a temple in the place where *St Paul's* church now stands. She had various temples; but that at *Ephesus* was accounted one of the wonders of the world, it was 200 years in building, being 425 foot long, and 220 broad, supported with 127 pillars of marble 70 foot high, 27 of which were curiously engraven, and all the rest were of polished marble.

DIANA'S-Tree [with *Chymists*] call'd also the philosophical tree; a very curious phenomenon, produced by a composition of silver, mercury, and spirit of nitre, which are crystalliz'd into the form of a tree, with branches, leaves, fruit, &c.

DIANA'TICK Argumentation [with *Logicians*] a particular method of reasoning, which carries on a discourse from one thing to another.

DIANI'SUM, a medicine made of anniseeds, L.

DIANOE'A [*διανοια*, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, importing a serious consideration of the matter in hand.

DIA'NTHUS, a composition of *Anthos*.

DIANU'CUM [Pharmacy] a kind of *Rob*, made of the juice of green walnuts and sugar boiled to the consistence of honey.

DIAOLIBA'NUM, a medicine made of *Olibanum*.

DIAPA'LMA, a kind of salve, L.

DIAPAPA'VER, a medicine made of poppies, L.

DIAPA'SMA [*διαπάσμα*, of *διαπασσω*, Gr.] a pomander or perfume, a composition of powders, with which the ancients us'd to dry their bodies from sweat at their coming out of the baths; also a composition made of dry powders to be sprinkled upon cloaths to perfume them, or upon wounds or ulcers, &c.

DIAPA'SON [of *δια* and *πασών*, i. e. all, Gr.] a chord in musick including all tones, and is the same with what is commonly called an octave or eighth; because there is but seven tone notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. It is the most perfect concord, and the terms of it are as two to one.

DIAPASONDIAEX [with *Musicians*] a sort of compound concord, either as 10 to 3, or as 16 to 5.

DIAPASONDIAPENTE, a compounded consonance in the triple ratio, or as 3 to 9.

DIAPASONDIATESSARON, a compounded concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3.

DIAPASONDITONE, a concord, the terms of which are in the proportion of 5 to 2.

DIAPASONSEMIDITONE, a concord, the terms of which are in proportion of 12 to 5.

DIAPEDESIS [*διαπείδσις*, Gr.] a leaping over, L.

DIAPEDESIS [with *Anatom.*] a breaking of the blood vessels; a sweating or bursting out of the blood thro' the veins, which is caused by their thinness.

DIAPENSIA, the herb *Sanicle*, L.

DIAPENTE [*διαπέντε*, i. e. of five, Gr.] a physical composition made up of five ingredients, viz. myrrh, gentian, birthwort, shavings of ivory and bay-berries; also the liquor called *Punch*.

DIAPENTE [in *Musick*] the second of the concords, the terms of which are as 3 to 2, otherwise called a perfect fifth, and makes up an octave with the *Diatesaron*.

DI'APER [of *diaper*, F. to interweave with flowers] a sort of linen cloth wrought with flowers and other figures.

DI'APER'D [in *Heraldry*] as a *bordure* *diaper'd*, is one that is fretted all over with such things as *bordures* used to be charged, appearing between the frets. See *Diaper*.

DI'APERING [in *Painting*] is when the piece after it is quite finish'd, is over-run with branches or other work.

DI'APRE [in *Heraldry*] a dividing of a field

DI'APER } into planes or compartments after the manner of fret-work, and filling them with figures of various forms, as in the figure annexed.



DIAPHANE'ITY } [*diaphaneté*, F. of *διαφανεια*, Gr.]

DIAPHA'NOUSNESS } the property of a diaphanous body, i. e. one that is transparent like glass; the humours of the eye; the *Tunica Cornea*, &c. The pores of diaphanous bodies are so ranged and disposed, that the beams of light can pass thro' them freely every way.

DIAPHOE'NICON, an electuary, whose chief ingredient is Dates, L.

DIAPHONI'A [*διαφωνια*, Gr.] a harsh sound in musick; a sound that makes a discord.

DIAPHO'NICKS [of *διαφωνία*, Gr.] a science that explains the properties of refracted sounds, as they pass thro' different mediums.

DIAPHA'NOUS, transparent like glass, or that may be seen thro'.

DIAPHONI'A [*διαφωνια*, Gr.] difference, diversity.

DIAPHONIA [with *Rhetor.*] a figure, when a word repeated is used in a signification different from what it was at first.

DIA'PHORA [*διαφορα*, Gr.] difference, diversity, strife, contention, L.

DIAPHO'RESIS [*διαφορησις*, Gr.] a sending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body.

DIAPHORE'TICK [*διαφορετικος*, Gr.] discutient, that dissolves or purges by sweat, &c.

DIAPHORE'TICALNESS, property to cause sweat.

DIAPHORE'TICKS, medicines proper to cause such evacuations.

DIAPHRA'GM [*diaphragma*, L. of *διαφράγμα*, of *διαφραττω* to inclose, Gr.] a fence or hedge set between.

DIAPHRA'GM [with *Anat.*] the midriff; a large double muscle passing across the body, and separating the chest or middle cavity from the belly or lower one.

DIAPHRAGMA'TICK Artery [*Anatom.*] one that issues from the trunk of the *Aorta*, and goes from thence to the *Diaphragma*.

DIAPHRATTO'NTES [*Anatomy*] certain membranes, the same as the *Pleura*, which cover the inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [*διαπλάσις*, of *διαπλάσσω* to put together, Gr.] the forming, framing, or fashioning, L.

DIAPLA'SMA [*διαπλάσμα*, of *διαπλάσσω* to spread over, Gr.] an ointment or fomentation.

DIAPLA'STICKS, medicines proper for a limb out of joint.

DIAPNO'E [*διαπνοη*, of *δια* and *πνέω* to breathe, Gr.] a sending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS [of *δια* and *πομφόλυξ*, Gr.] the recrement of brass; an unguent of which that is an ingredient.

DIAPORE'SIS [*διαπόρεσις*, Gr.] a doubting or being at a stand about a thing.

DIAPORESIS [with *Rhetoric.*] is a figure when the subjects to be handled being of equal worth, the orator seems to be in doubt which he should begin with.

DIAPRU'NUM, an electuary made of damask prunes, &c.

DIAPYE'TICKS, medicines promoting the suppuration of swellings, and causing them to run with matter, or opening and breaking sores, &c.

DIAPSALMA [*διαψάλμα*, Gr.] a pause or change of note in singing.

DIAPHTHO'RA [*διαφθορα*, Gr.] a corruption of any part.

DIARRHO'DON [in Pharmacy] a name given to several compositions wherein red roses are an ingredient.

DIARRHO'EA [*διαρροια*, Gr.] a gentle lax or looseness in the belly without inflammation or ulceration of the entrails.

DIARRHOE'TICK, having a lax or looseness in the belly, without an inflammation.

DIA'RTHROSIS [*διάρθρωσις*, Gr.] a kind of loose jointing of bones, which serve for sensible motions.

DIARY [*diarium*, L.] an account enter'd in a book in writing what passes every day; a journal or day-book.

DIARY [of *dies*, L.] of or pertaining to a day.

DIASATYRION, an electuary whereof the chief ingredient is Satyrion or Rag-wort.

DIASCORDIUM, an electuary of which the chief ingredient is the herb *Scordium*.

DIASEBESTEN [in *Pharmacy*] an electuary wherein *Sebestes* are the basis.

DIASENNA, a composition made of fenna.

DIASPOLETICUM, a medicine made of cummin.

DIASTE'M [in *Ancient Music*] a name given to a simple interval, in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they call a *System*.

DIA'STOLE [*διαστολή*, Gr.] a distinction, a dividing, separating, or pulling asunder; also a widening or stretching out.

DIASTOLE [*Anatomy*]. *Dilatation* or *Distension*, a term used to express that motion of the heart and arteries, whereby those parts dilate and distend themselves, the contrary of which is *Systole*.

DIASTOLE [with *Grammarians*] a figure, whereby a word that is naturally short is made long.

DIASTOLE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when between two words, some other word, and sometimes two words, are put between two words of the same kind; as, *Dii mea vota, dii audiere Lyce*, Horace. *Duc age, duc ad nos*, &c. This figure is by the *Latins* called *Separatio*.

DIASTRE'MMA [of *διαστρέφω*, Gr. to turn aside] a distortion or laxation.

DIA'STYLE [in *Architecture*] a building where the pillars stand at the distance of three of their diameters.

DIA'SYRMOS [*διασπυρμός*, Gr.] a drawing or pulling asunder; also a reproaching or taunting; a handsome and smart manner of jeering.

A **DIASYRTICK** [*diasyrticum*, L.] a biting or reproachful taunt upon the equivocation of a word.

DIATA'SIS [of *διατείνω*, Gr. to stretch out] a distension of any sort, particularly of a limb, in case of fracture.

DIATERE'TICA [*διατήρησις*, Gr.] the art of preserving health.

DIATE'RESIS [of *διατήρησις*, a good constitution of the bones, when they are apt to move easily and strongly, such as is in the arms, hands, &c.

DIATE'SSARON [of *δια* and *τεσσαράων*, Gr. four] a musical word intimating that an interval is composed of a greater and a lesser tone, the ratio of which is as 4 to 3.

DIATESSARON, any composition that consists of four ingredients.

DIATHA'MERON, a composition of Dates.

DIA'THESIS [*διάθεσις*, Gr.] disposition or constitution.

DIATHESIS [with *Physicians*] the natural or preternatural disposition of the body, that inclines us to the performance of all natural actions.

DIATHY'RUM [*διάθυρον*, Gr.] a skreen or fence of boards, &c. to keep out the wind; an inclosure before a door, as in churches, &c.

DIA'TONI [*διάτονοι*, Gr.] corner-stones, band or pre-pend stones, L.

DIATO'NICK [of *δια* and *τόνος*, Gr.] as

DIATONICK *Music*, one of the three methods of singing used by the ancients, and the most natural of them, in respect that it makes easy intervals, by which it is rendered more plain and easy than the other two which are *chromatick* and *enharmonic*.

DIATO'NUS *Hypaton*, the musical note called *D. sol-re*.

DIATONUS *Meson*, the note call'd *G. sol-re-ut*.

DIATONICUM } a kind of song proceeding by different

DIATO'NUM } tones and semi-tones, either in ascending or descending, more natural and less forced than other sorts of music, *Plain Song*.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a composition in which gum tragacanth is the chief ingredient.

DIA'TRIBA? [*διατριβή*, Gr.] a continued discourse or

DIA'TRIBE? } disputation; also the place where disputations, &c. are held.

DIA TRI'BUS [of *δια* and *tribus*, L. three] a composition made up of three sorts of *Sauanders*.

DIATRI'TOS } three days fasting, abstinence for three

DIATRI'TON } days, L. of Gr.

DIATU'RBITH, an electuary of Turbith.

DIATY'POSIS [*διατύπωσις*, Gr.] an information or instruction; also a description, L.

DIATYPOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, by which a thing is so lively described, that it seems to be set as it were before our eyes.

DIAXY'LALES, a medicine made of the wood of aloes, L.

DIAZI'NZIBER, a medicine made of ginger.

DIAZEU'TICK *Tone* [in the *Ancient Greek Music*] that which disjoined two fourths on each side of it, and which being joyned to either make a fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [*διάζωμα*, Gr.] a girdle; also the same as the *Diaphragma*.

DI'BBLE [with *Gardeners*] a tool for setting of herbs.

DI'CA, a process or action at law, L.

DICA [*Old Rec.*] a tally for accounts.

DICA'CITY } [*dicacitas*, L.] talkativeness; also

DICA'CIOUSNESS } buffoonery, drollery.

DICÆOLOGY [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, whereby the justice of a cause is set forth in as few words as may be.

DICHOPHYA [of *δίχα* double, and *φύω*, Gr. to grow] a fault in the hairs when they split.

DICHORÆ'US [*διχορῆος*, Gr. i. e. compounded of two choreus's] a foot in verse, either *Greek* or *Latin*, which consists of four syllables, of which the first and third are long, and the second and fourth short, as *Comprobare*.

To **DICHO'TOMIZE** [*διχοτομεῖν*, Gr.] to cut or divide into two parts.

DICHO'TOMUS [in *Botanick Writers*] is used of such plants, whose stalk divides into two parts, as *Valerinelle*, *Corn-faller*, &c.

DICHO'TOMY [with *Rhetoricians*] a dividing a speech or discourse into two parts, Gr.

DICHO'TOMIST [of *διχοτομία*, Gr.] one who divides a thing into two parts.

DICKENS [prob. a contraction of *Devilkins*, i. e. little devils] a sort of an oath, as *Odz Dickens*.

DICKER of *Leather*, a quantity containing ten hides.

DICÆOLOGY [*δικαιολογία*, Gr.] a pleading one's cause, and advocating for.

DICOTY'LEDON [with *Botanists*] a term used of plants, which spring with two seed leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of plants have.

DICRA Ferri [in *Doomsday Book*] a quantity of iron, consisting of ten bars.

DICROTUS [*δίκротος*, Gr.] a pulse that beats twice.

DICTA'MEN [of *dictare*, L.] a prescript or rule; but most properly a lesson or short discourse which a school-master dictates to his scholars, L.

DICTA'MNUM } [*δίκταμνον*, Gr.] dittander-dittany;

DICTA'MNUS } [*δίκταμνος*, Gr.] or garden-ginger; an herb of singular virtue for expelling poison.

To **DICTATE** [*dictatum*, L.] to tell another what to write, to indite, to teach or shew; also to inspire with.

DICTATES [*dictata*, L.] precepts, instructions, rules.

DICTA'TION, a pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another man to be written by him.

DICTA'TOR, one who tells another what to speak or write.

DICTATOR [among the *Ancient Romans*] a sovereign commander, from whom no appeal was allow'd; who was never chosen but when the common-wealth was in some eminent danger or trouble; had the command both of war and peace, and the power of life and death. His command was to last but half a year; but the senate had power to continue it, otherwise he was obliged to surrender up his office upon pain of treason.

DICTA'TORSHIP [*dictatura*, L.] the office and dignity of a dictator.

DICTA'TORY [*dictatorius*, L.] pertaining to a dictator, or dictating.

DICTA'TRIX, a she-dictator or indicator, &c. L.

DICTIOSE [*dictiosus*, L.] full of words.

DIC'TIONARY [*dictionarium*, L.] a collection of all the words in a language, or of the terms of art in any science explained and commonly digested in an alphabetical order.

To **DICTITATE** [*dictitatum*, L.] to speak often.

DICTYOI'DES [of *δίκτυον* a net, and *ἴδος* shape, Gr.] a muscle, &c. in form resembling a net.

DIDA'CTICK } of *διδασκτικός*, Gr.] serving to teach

DIDA'CTICAL } or explain the nature of things; doctrinal, instructive.

DIDA'CTICALLY [of *didacticus*, F. *didacticus*, L. of *διδασκτικός* of *διδάσκω*, Gr. to teach] instructively.

DIDASCA'LICK [*διδασκαλικός*, Gr.] pertaining to a master or teacher.

DIDAPPER [*duck-dapper*, Du.] the name of a bird.

DIDYMOI [*δίδυμοι*, Gr.] twins or any thing that is double; in *Anatomy*, the testicles.

DIX [with *Architects*] the middle of a pedestal, viz. that part that lies between the bases and the cornish.

DIEB clausula extremum, a writ lying for one who holds lands of the King, either by knights service or socage, and dies under or at full age: this writ is directed to the escheator of the county, to enquire of what estate he was possessed, who is the next heir, and of what value the land is.

DIE'NNIAL [*diennis*, L.] of or pertaining to 2 years.

DE DIE IN DIEM, from day to day, L.

DIES, a day, L.

DIES comitales [among the Romans] days of meeting the people, marked in the almanack or calendar with the letter C.

DIES comperendini [among the Romans] days of adjournment, being in number 20, which were granted by the prætor or judge to the parties, after a hearing on both sides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themselves.

DIES datus [in Law] a respite given by the court to the defendant, L.

DIES fasti [among the Romans] pleading days, during which the prætor might hold a court, and administer justice, L.

DIES festi [among the Romans] holy days, upon which the people were either employed in offering sacrifices, or else following their diversions.

DIES intercesi } [among the Romans] part of which
DIES enterocesi } was spent in the performance of sacred rites, and the other part in the administration of justice, and were marked in their calendar with the letters E. N.

DIES iusti [among the Romans] 30 days, commonly granted to enemies, after the proclamation of war against them; before the expiration of which time, they did not enter their territories, or proceed to any act of hostility.

DIES Nefasti [among the Romans] days counted unlucky, on which they heard no law-matters, nor called any assemblies of the people.

DIES Præliares [among the Romans] certain days, during which it was permitted to engage an enemy, L.

DIES non præliares } [among the Romans] unlucky or un-
DIES atri } fortunate days, on which they avoided fighting a battle, on account of some loss they had suffered on those days, L.

DIES Senatorii [among the Romans] days on which the senate assembled about the affairs of the common-wealth.

DIES Stati [Law Term] the last days of adjournment in law-suits, L.

DIES Juridici [in Law] legal days, are all days in bank, continuance, effoin days and others, which are given to the parties in court during the term, L.

DIES non juridici [in Law] illegal days; such on which no pleas are held in any court of justice, viz. all Sundays, and certain particular days in the terms, as *Ascension* day in *Easter-term*; that of *John the Baptist* in *Trinity-term*; those of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls* in *Michaelmas-term*; the *Purification* of the *Virgin Mary* in *Hilary-term*.

DIES Marchia [*i. e.* the day of the *Marches*] the day of meeting or congress between the *English* and *Scotts*; formerly appointed to be held annually on the borders or marches, for adjusting all differences, and preserving the articles of peace.

DIESIS [in *Printing*] this mark (†) called also a double dagger.

DIESIS [*dieois*, Gr.] a transmission or sending over, L.

DIESIS [in *Musick*] is the division of a tone below a semi-tone, or an interval, consisting of a lower or imperfect semi-tone, *i. e.* the placing of semi-tones where there ought to be tones; or the placing of a tone where there ought to be only a semi-tone.

DIESIS enharmonical [in *Musick*] the difference between the greater and the lesser semi-tone. *Diesises* are the least sensible divisions of a tone, and are marked on the score in the form of St. *Andrew's* cross.

DIESPITER [as some think of *diei pater*, L. *i. e.* the father of the day; or as others of Διὸς the Gen. of *Zeus* or Διὸς, *i. e.* father *Jupiter*] a name given to *Jupiter*.

DIET [*dieta*, L. of Διαιτα, Gr.] food, nourishment, a particular way of living.

DIET, a general meeting of the estates of *Germany*.

To **DIET** one, to keep a person to a peculiar, regular or strict diet.

DIETA [Old Reg.] a days work.

DIETA rationabilis, a reasonable days journey, L.

DIETARY, treating of or pertaining to a regular prescribed diet.

DIETETICK } pertaining to a regular or prescribed
DIETETICAL } diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT [*i. e.* God and my right] the motto of the arms of *England*, this king *Edward I.* took to signify that he held not his kingdom of any mortal in vassalage, F.

DIEU son AÏT [Law Phrase] *i. e.* the act of God, it being a maxim in law, that the act of God shall not be a prejudice to any man; as for instance, if a house be thrown down by a tempest, the lessee shall be free from an action of waste, and shall also have the liberty to take timber to build it again.

DIEZEUGMENON [Διὰ ζευγμενον, Gr.] a figure in Rhetorick, in which several clauses of a sentence have relation to one verb, as *whose low condition, mean fortune, filthy nature is obnoxious to reason*.

DIEZEUGMENON Note [Musick] the note called *E-la-mi*.

DIEZEUGMENON Paranele [in Musick] the note called *d'la-sol-re*.

DIFFAMABLE [*diffamabilis*, L.] that is capable or may be defamed or slandered.

DIFFAMATION, a taking away a person's good name.

DIFFAMATORY, slanderous.

To **DIFFAME** [*diffamare*, L.] to slander, to scandalize.

DIFFARREATION, the parting of a cake; a solemnity used among the ancient *Romans*, at the divorcement of a man and his wife, L.

To **DIFFER** [*differre*, L.] to vary, to be unlike, to disagree.

DIFFERENCE [*differentia*, L.] a diversity, a variation; also a controversy, variance, a quarrel, F.

DIFFERENCE [with *Logicians*] is an essential attribute, which belongs to any species, which is not found in the Genus, and is the universal idea of that species. As for example, *body* and *spirit*, or *soul* in human nature, are two species of substance, which in their ideas do contain something more than is in that substance; for in a body is found impenetrability and extension, in a soul or spirit the power of cogitation, of thinking and reasoning; and thence the difference of a body is impenetrable extension, and the difference of a spirit is cogitation.

DIFFERENCE [with *Mathematicians*] is the remainder, when one number or quantity has been subtracted from another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude of two places on the Earth [Geography] is an arch of the equator, comprehended between the meridians of those places.

DIFFERENCE of the Sun, &c. [Astronomy] is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the sun or planet.

DIFFERENCES [in *Heraldry*] are certain addiments to coats of armour, whereby something is added or altered to distinguish the younger families from the elder; or to shew how far they remove from the principal house. These differences are 9, viz. the *Label*, the *Crescent*, the *Mullet*, the *Martlet*, the *Annulet*, the *Flower-de-lis*, the *Rose*, the *Eight-foil*, and the *Cross-moline*; all which see in their places.

Ancient DIFFERENCES [in *Coat Armour*] were borders of all kinds.

Modern DIFFERENCES [in *Coat Armour*] are the *crescent*, *file* or *label*, *mullet*, *martlet*, &c.

To **DIFFERENCE** [*differencier*, F.] to make a difference between, to distinguish.

DIFFERENTIAL, of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity.

DIFFERENTIAL Quantity [in the *higher Geometry*] an infinitely small quantity, or particle of a quantity so small as to be incommensurable thereto, or less than any assignable one.

DIFFERENTIAL calculus [Geo.] a method of differencing quantities, that is, of finding a differential or that infinitely small quantity, which taken an infinite number of times is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTIAL [in the doctrine of *Logarithms*] the doctrine of tangents.

DIFFERENTIAL-DIFFERENTIAL calculus, is a method of differencing differential quantities, as the sign of a differential is the letter *d*, that of a differential of *dx*, is *d dx*, and the differential of *d dx*, *d d dx*, or *d² dx*, &c.

A **DIFFERENTIAL** [of the first power or degree] is that of an ordinary quantity, as *dx*.

A **DIFFERENTIAL** [of the second power] is an infinitesimal of a differential quantity of the first degree, as *d dx* or *dx dx*, or *dx²*, &c.

A **DIFFERENTIAL** [of the third power, &c.] is an infinitesimal of a differential quantity of the second power, as *d d dx*, or *dx³*, &c.

DIFFER

DIFFERENTNESS [of *differentia*, L.] difference.
DIFFICULT [*difficile*, Fr. of *difficilis*, L.] uneasy, troublesome, crabbed, hard to be performed, understood or pleased.

DIFFICULTY ? [*difficultas*, Fr. of *difficultas*, L.]
DIFFICULTNESS } hardness to be performed, trouble, a difficult case, point or question.

To **DIFFIDE** [*diffidere*, L.] to mistrust, to doubt, to despair.

DIFFIDENT [*diffidens*, L.] distrustful, suspicious, jealous, fearful.

DIFFIDENCE ? [of *diffidentia*, L.] distrust, suspicion.
DIFFIDENTNESS } ciouiness.

To **DIFFIND** [*diffindere*, L.] to cut or cleave asunder.
DIFFISSION, a cleaving asunder.

DIFFLATION, a blowing or puffing away.

DIFFLATION [in *Chymistry*] is when spirits raised by heat are blown by a sort of bellows in the opposite *Camera* or arch of the furnace, and there found congealed.

DIFFLUENCE ? [*diffluentia*, L.] a flowing abroad; or
DIFFLUENCY } divers ways.

DIFFLUENT [*diffluens*, L.] loose and ready to fall asunder.

DIFFLUOUS [*diffuus*, L.] flowing forth, abroad or several ways.

DIFFLUVIUM, a falling off, a flowing down, L.

DIFFLUVIUM [in *Botany*] a distemper in trees whereby they loose their bark, L.

DIFFORM [*difformis*, L.] a word used in opposition to *uniform*, and signifies that there is no manner of regularity in the form or appearance of a thing.

DIFFORM Flowers [with *Florists*] such flowers as are not of the same figure all round, or have their fore and back parts, as also their right and left parts unlike.

DIFFUGOUS [*diffugus*, L.] that flieth divers ways.

To **DIFFUND** [*diffundere*, L.] to pour out, to scatter abroad; also to diffuse or spread abroad.

DIFFUSEDNESS [of *diffusus*, L.] the being poured forth.

DIFFUSILE [*diffusilis*, L.] spreading.

To **DIFFUSE** [*diffusum*, L.] to spread here and there.

DIFFUSE [*diffusus*, L.] diffusive.

DIFFUSION, a pouring out; a spreading abroad, L.

DIFFUSION [with *Philosophers*] is the dispersing the subtle effluvia's of bodies into a kind of atmosphere quite round them; as for example, the magnetical particles are diffused every where round about the earth in parts adjacent to it. And the light is diffused by the rays of the sun, issuing all round from that wonderful body of fire.

DIFFUSIVE [*diffusus*, L.] apt to spread or extend.

DIFFUSIVENESS, extensiveness, aptness to spread here and there.

To **DIG** [prob. of *dician*, *Sax.*] to make a trench about to break or open the ground with a spade, pick-ax, &c.

To **DIG** a *Badger* [with *Hunters*] to raise or discharge him.

DIGAMMA [*Διγάμμα*, Gr.] the letter F, so called by Grammarians, because it seems to represent a double Γ or Greek gamma.

DIGAMY [*Διγάμια*, Gr.] a being married twice.

DIGASTRICK [*Διγαστρικὸς* of *δῖς* and *γαστήρ*, Gr. the belly] that has a double belly.

DIGASTRICUS [with *Anatomists*] a muscle so called from its double belly; it arises from the process called *mammiformis*, and is inserted at the inferior part of the lower jaw.

DIGRENTIA [with *Physicians*] digestives, medicines which digest or ripen, L.

To **DIGEST** [with *Chymists*] is to set a soaking over a gentle fire, L.

To **DIGEST** [*digerer*, F. of *digestum*, L.] to dissolve in the stomach; also to dispose or put together; also to examine, scan or sift a business, L.

To **DIGEST** [with *Surgeons*] to bring to maturity, to ripen.

DIGESTATION, a digesting, ordering or disposing, L.

DIGESTIBLE [*digestibilis*, L.] capable of being digested.

DIGESTIBLENESS, easiness to be digested.

DIGESTIVENESS [of *digestivus*, L.] digestive faculty.

DIGESTION [with *Chymists*] is the infusing, or steeping a mixt body in some proper *Menstruum*, or liquor that is fit to dissolve it: So that as near as possible, it may have the same effect as a natural heat.

Animal DIGESTION, is the decoction of the aliment or food, &c. in the stomach, or the dissolution of it, by which it is turned into chyle.

DIGESTIVE [*digestivus*, L.] helping to digest or concoct; also ripening.

DIGESTIVES [in *Physick*] are such medicines as cause digestion, by strengthening and increasing the tone of the stomach.

External DIGESTIVES [in *Surgery*] are medicaments that dissolve swellings, or breed laudable matter in a wound.

DIGESTS [*digesta*, L.] a collection of the *Roman* laws, digested under proper titles by the order of the emperor *Justinian*.

To **DIGHT** [*dihtan*, *Sax.*] to deck, set off or adorn.

DIGIT [*digitus*, L.] the quantity of an inch in measure, or properly 3 fourths of an inch; or 4 grains of barley laid breadth-wise.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] a character which denotes a figure, as I for one, V for five, X for 10, &c.

DIGIT [with *Astronomers*] is the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon, and is used to denote the quantity of an eclipse.

DIGITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a finger.

DIGITATION, a pointing with the finger; also the form of the fingers of both hands joined together, or the manner of their joining.

DIGITATUM folium [in *Botany*] a term used concerning the leaf of a plant, which is either composed of many single leaves set together upon one foot stalk, as in the *cinqufoil*, &c. or else where there are many deep gashes or cuts in the leaf, as in those of strawberries, &c. L.

DIGITATUS, a, um [with *Botanists*] fingered, &c. See *digitatum*.

DIGITS [in *Arithmetick*] are any whole number under ten, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits, L.

DIGLADIATION, a sword-playing, or fighting with swords, L.

DIGLYPH [*Architectura*] a kind of imperfect triglyph, console or the like, with only 2 channels or engravings.

To **DIGNIFY** [of *dignus* worthy, and *fio*, L.] to be made] to advance to a dignity, especially to some ecclesiastical one.

DIGNIFIEDNESS [of *dignus* worthy, and *fio*, L. to make] dignity.

DIGNITARY [*dignitarius*, Lat. Barb.] an ecclesiastical officer, who hath not the care of souls, as a *Dean*, *Prebend*, &c.

DIGNITY [*dignitas*, L.] advancement, honour, reputation, some considerable preferment, office or employment in church or state.

Ecclesiastical DIGNITY [by the *Canonists*] is defined to be administration joined with some power and jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [in *Astrology*] are the advantages a planet has upon the account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or such a station with other planets.

DIPO'LIA [*Διπολία* of *Διὶ* *Jupiter*, and *πολιῶν*, protector of the city, Gr.] an *Athenian* festival, on which it was customary to place sacrifice-cakes on a brazen table, and to drive a number of oxen round them, of which if any eat of the cakes he was slaughtered; and thence sometimes the feast was called *Βουπόλια*, i. e. ox-slaughter. The original of this custom was, that on one of *Jupiter's* festivals, a hungry ox happened to eat one of the consecrated cakes, whereupon the priest killed the prophetic beast. On the days of this festival, it was accounted a capital crime to kill an ox; and therefore the priest that killed the ox, was forced to save himself by a timely flight, and the *Athenians* in his stead, took the bloody axe and arraigned it, and (as *Pausanias* relates) brought it in not guilty; but *Ælian* says, that both priest and people who were present at the solemnity, were accused as being accessory to the fact; but were acquitted, and the axe condemned.

To **DIGRESS** [*digressum*, sup. of *digredere*, L.] to go from, &c.

DIGRESSION, a straying or wandering out of the way; a going from the matter in hand; also that part of a treatise or discourse which does not relate to its main design.

DIHELIOS [with *Astron.*] is that *ordinate* in an *Ellipsis* which passes through that focus, in which the sun is supposed to be placed.

DIJAMBUS [of *δῖς* and *ἰαμβός*, Gr.] a foot in verse that consists of four syllables; the first and third short, the second and last long, as *amānitas*.

DIKE GRAVE [*q. dike*, i. e. *ditch-grave*] an officer whose business is to take care of ditches and banks.

To DIJUDICATE [*dijudicatum*, L.] to judge between two parties; also to discern or distinguish.

DIJUDICATION, a judging between or deciding a difference between two parties.

DIKE [*vice*, Sax.] a ditch or furrow.

DIKE REEVE [in *Lincolnshire*] an officer who takes care of the dikes and ditches.

DILACERATION, a tearing and rending asunder, L.

DILANIA'TION, a butchering, a cutting or tearing in pieces, L.

To DILA'PIDATE [*dilapidare*, L.] to rid or clear a place of stones; also to pull or throw down a building.

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] a wasteful destroying, a letting a building run to decay or ruin for want of repairs, L.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened.

DILA'TABLENESS, capableness of being widened.

DILATA'TION, a making wide, an enlarging in breadth, F. of L.

DILATA'TION [in *Anatomy*] is when any passages or vessels of the body are distended or stretched out too much; as veins which swell with melancholy corrupt blood in the temples, legs, &c.

DILATA'TION [with *Philosophers*] a motion of the parts of a body, whereby it expands or opens itself to a greater space.

DILATATORIUM [with *Surgeons*] an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament, L.

To DILA'TE [*dilatare*, L.] to widen or grow wide, to stretch; also to rarify or grow thin as the air does; also to enlarge upon a subject.

DILATORIES *alarum nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muscles common to the *ale nasi* and upper lip, which pull up the *ale* and dilate the nostrils.

DILA'TER ? [with *Surgeons*] an instrument hollow

DILA'TORY ? on the inside to extract a barbed iron, &c. of a wound; and for other uses.

DILATORY [*dilatorius*, L.] making delays, full of shifts and put-offs, tedious.

DILATORINESS, a delaying or a faculty of being long or tedious in doing any thing.

DILDO [a contraction of *diletto*, Ital. *q. d.* a woman's delight; or of the *English Dally*, *q. d.* a thing to play with.] *Penis succedaneus*, called by the *Italians Passatempo*.

DILECTION, affection, love, L.

DILEMMA [*διλέμμα*, Gr.] an argument in Logick consisting of two or four propositions, so disposed that deny which you will of them you will be pre's'd, and grant which you will of them the conclusion will involve you in difficulties not easily to be got over.

DILIGENCE ? [*diligentia*, L.] great care, care-

DILIGENTNESS ? fulness.

DILIGENT [*diligens*, L.] careful, watchful, laborious, pains-taking.

DILL, an herb like fennel.

DILLIGROUT, a sort of pottage, anciently made for the king's table on a coronation-day.

DILLING [as tho' of *Dallying*] a child born when the parents are old.

DIALOGY [*διαλογος*, Gr.] a figure used by Rhetoricians, wherein a doubtful word signifies two things.

DILUCID [*dilucidus*, L.] clear, light, manifest, evident.

To DILUCIDATE [*dilucidatum*, L.] to make manifest, clear or plain.

DILUCIDATHNESS, clearness, plainness.

DILUCIDATION, a making clear, plain or manifest.

DILVING [with *Tinners*] is the shaking the tin ore in a canvas sieve in a tub of water, so that the filth goes over the rim of the sieve, leaving the tin behind.

DILUENTS [*diluentia*, L.] medicines proper for thinning the blood.

DILUENTIA [with *Physicians*] medicines, &c. good to dilute and thin the blood, L.

To DILUTE [*dilutum*, Sup. of *dilucere*, L.] to make a fluid thin, by the addition of a thinner to it; also to allay, temper or mingle with water; as to *dilute wine* is to mingle it with water.

To DILUTE [with *Chymists*] is to dissolve the parts of a dry body in a moist or liquid one.

DILUTE [in *Botanick Writers*] faintly, *dilutus*, more faintly, L.

DILUTED [*dilutus*, L.] tempered with water, made thin, &c.

DILUTION, tempering, dissolving, L.

DILUVIAN [*diluvianus*, L.] pertaining to the flood.

DIM [*dim*, Sax.] obscure, darkish.

To make DIM [*abimian*, Sax.] to render darkish or obscure.

DIME'NSION, the just measure or compass of a thing, L.
DIME'NSION [by *Algebraists*] is applied to the powers of any root in an equation, which are called the dimensions of that root, as in a biquadratick equation, the highest power has 4 dimensions, or its index is 4.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either *length* and *breadth*, as of a plane superficies; or *length*, *breadth* and *thickness*, as in a solid; thus a line has one dimension, *i. e.* *length*; a surface two, *viz.* *length* and *breadth*; a solid has 3, *length*, *breadth* and *thickness*.

DIME'NSIONLESS, having no bounds or measures, unmeasurableness.

DIME'TÆ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of *Cærmarchenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardiganshire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, L.] the same as diameter.

DIMICATION, a fighting or skirmishing, L.

DIMIDI'ETAS [*Old Lat. Rec.*] the moiety or one half of a thing.

To DIMI'NISH [*diminuere*, L.] to lessen, to impair, to abate; to grow less; also to decrease; to fall or sink in value.

DIMI'NISHED Interval [in *Musick*] a deficient interval, or one which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone.

DIMINU'TION, a diminishing, a lessening; an abatement, a decrease, L.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] a defaming or blemishing some particular point of the escutcheon, by the laying on of some stain or colour.

DIMINUTION [with *Architects*] a contraction of the upper part of a column, whereby its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.

DIMINU'TIONS [with *Heralds*] a *Latin* term for what we commonly call differences and the *French brisures*.

DIMINUTION [with *Musicians*] is when there are a number of words which are to make tones, and several quick motions in the space of a cadence; several quavers and semiquavers corresponding to a crotchet or minim.

DIMINUTION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the augmenting and exaggerating what they are about to say, by an expression that seems to weaken and diminish it.

DIMI'NUTIVE [*diminutivus*, L.] diminishing; little, small.

A DIMINUTIVE [with *Grammarians*] a word formed from some other to soften or diminish the force or effect of it; or to signify a thing that is little in its kind, as of *liber* a book, *libellus* a little book.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, littleness.

DIMI'SSORY [*dimissorius*, L.] sent, as *dimissory letters*, are letters sent from one bishop to another in favour of some person who stands candidate for holy orders in another diocese.

DIM'NESS [of *dimneye*, Sax.] a defect in the sight, &c.

DIM'ITTY, a fine sort of fustian cloth.

DIMPLE [probably of *dint* or *dent*, whence a *dentle*] a little dent in the bottom of the chin or middle of the cheeks.

A DIN [probably of *dyn*, Sax. a noise, and that of *tin-nitus*, L.] a loud noise.

To make a DIN [probably of *dynan*, Sax. to sound, and that of *tinno*, L. to tingle] to make a loud noise.

DINARCHY [*δυναρχία*, of *δύς* and *ἀρχή*, Gr. dominion] a government by two persons.

To DINER [*dîner*, F.] to eat at noon-time.

DINER, a narrow valley between two hills.

DINICKS [*δινικά*, Gr.] medicines good against dizziness, vertiges, or swimings in the head.

DINNER [*dîner*, F.] a meal at noon.

DINT [*dint*, Sax. a stroke or blow] an impression or mark; also force.

DINUS [with *Physicians*] a giddiness or swimming in the head, L.

DINUMERATION, an accounting or numbering.

DIOCESAN [*diocesain*, F.] a bishop, to whom the care of a diocese is committed; also a person who inhabits within the bounds of a diocese.

DIOCESAN Synod, an assembly of the clergy of a diocese.

DIOCESS [*diocesa*, F.] the circuit, extent or bounds of a bishop's spiritual jurisdiction, of these we have in *England* 22, and in *Wales* 4, and in *Scotland*

DIONYSIA [*Διονυσία*, Gr. of *Διόνυσος*, *Bacchus*] festivals in honour of *Bacchus*, in some of which it was customary

mary for the worshippers in garments and actions to imitate the poetical fictions concerning *Bacchus*. They dress'd themselves in fawn's skins, fine linen, and mitres; carried thyrsi, pipes, flutes, drums and rattles; and crowned them with garlands of trees sacred to *Bacchus*, as ivy, vine, &c. Some imitated *Silenus*, *Pan*, and the satyrs, exposing themselves in comical dresses, and used antic motions; some rode upon asses, others drove goats to the slaughter. And thus both sexes ran about hills, deserts, and other places, wagging their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, filling the air with hideous noises and yelling, personating distracted persons, and calling out upon *Bacchus*.

On one of these solemnities, some carried sacred vessels; after which a number of honourable virgins followed, carrying golden baskets filled with all manner of fruit; which was the mysterious part of the solemnity.

DIONYSIAS [*Διονυσίας*, Gr.] a precious stone having red spots, accounted efficacious for preventing drunkenness.

DIONYSIONY'MPHAS [of *Διονύσια* and *νύμφη*, Gr.] a certain herb suppos'd to resist drunkenness.

DIOPTRA [*Διοπτρῆς*, Gr.] the index or ruler of an Astrolabe, or such kind of instrument, or a quadrant to take the distance and height of a place, by looking through little holes in it.

DIOPTRA [of *διόπτρομα*, Gr.] a surgeon's instrument, with which the inside of a womb may be enlarged, for the taking out of a dead child, or the viewing any ulcers that are in it; called also *speculum matricis* and *dilatatorium*.

DIOPTRICAL [*Διοπτρικός*, Gr.] pertaining to dioptricks.

DIOPTRICKS [*Διοπτρικὴ* of *διόπτρομα*, Gr.] the

DIOPTICKS doctrine of refracted vision, or that part of opticks which treats of refracted rays, and their union with one another, according as they are received by glasses, of this or that figure.

DIO'RTHOSIS [*διόρθωσις*, Gr.] a correcting or amending, L.

DIORTHOSIS [in *Surgery*] an operation whereby crooked and distorted members are made even or strait, and restored to their due shape.

DIO'SPYROS, the herb Stone-crop, L. of Gr.

DIO'TA [*Chymistry*] a circulating or double vessel.

To **DIP** [*ὑππαν*, Sax. *dypper*, Dan.] to put into water; also to look at adventure and casually into a book.

DIPHTALOUS Flower [with *Botanists*] is that which has two flower leaves, as *Inchanters Night-shade*.

DIPHTHONG [*diphthongus*, L. of *δίφθογγος*, Gr.] two vowels sounded together, as *e*, *ai*, *œ*, *oi*.

DIAPLASIA'SMUS [*διπλασιασμός*, Gr.] a doubling. *Physical Writers* understand it of a doubling of diseases.

DIPLASIASMUS [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muscles in the arm which serve to turn it about, L.

DIPLE, a mark in the margin of a book, shewing where a fault or double is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [*διπλόν*, Gr.] the lower thin plate or shell of the scull; also a cluster of small vessels that nourish the scull bones.

DIPLO'MA [*δίπλωμα*, of *διπλόω* to double, Gr.] a royal charter or princes letters patents; also an instrument given by some colleges and societies on commencement of any degrees; also a licence for a clergyman to exercise the ministerial function, or also to a physician, &c. to practise his art.

DIPPING Needle, a device or contrivance, shewing a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPSACUS [with *Physicians*] the same as *Diabetes*.

DIPSAS, a serpent so named [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to signify an insatiable desire and greediness after any thing; because 'tis related, that its bite causeth such a thirst, that nothing is able to allay it.

DIPTERON [*δίπτερον*, of *δύς* and *πτερόν* a wing, Gr.] a building which has a double wing or isle.

DIPLOTES [of *διπλωτός*, Gr.] words which in grammar have two cases.

DIPHRYGES [in *Pharmacy*] the scoria, sediment, or cask of melted copper, gathered in the furnace when the metal is run out.

DIPTYCHS [*δίπτυχα*, certain tables in which the *Greek* church enrolled the names of persons, both dead and alive; the dead on one side, and the living on the other; a register out of which the names of famous men were rehearsed at the altar.

DIPYRE'NOS [with *Botanists*] which has two seeds or kernels, as *ligustrum*, privet.

DIPYRE'NON, of *δύς* double, and *πυρήν* a kernel, Gr.] a double headed probe, with a knob at each end, resembling the kernel of a nut.

DI'RÆ [according to the *Poets*] the furies of hell, having fiery eyes, a fierce countenance, their head dress'd with snakes, holding in their hands iron chains, scourges, and burning torches, to punish the guilty.

DIRADIA'TION, a spreading forth beams of light, L.
DIRADIATION [in *Medicine*] an invigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits.

DIRE [*dirus*, L.] cursed, damnable, fierce, cruel.
DI'REFUL el, hideous, deadly.

DI'REFULNESS [of *dirus*, L. and *yulneſſe*, Sax.] dreadfulness.

DI'RENESS [of *dirus*, and *neſſe*, Sax.] dreadfulness.

DIRE'CT [*directus*, L.] straight, right, F.

DIRECT [with *Astronomers*, &c.] a planet is said to be direct, when by its proper motion it goes forwards in the zodiack, according to the succession of the signs, as from ten degrees of *Taurus* to twenty, and thence into *Gemini*.

DIRECT Ray [in *Opticks*] is that ray which is carried from a point of the visible object directly to the eye, thro' one and the same medium.

DIRECT Sphere, is the same as *Right Sphere*.

To **DIRECT** [*directum*, Sup. of *dirigere*, L.] to rule, guide, govern, or manage; also to level or aim at, to bend, to turn, to steer; also to shew or give instructions.

DIRE'CTION, a directing or overseeing; also management, instruction or order, F. of L.

DIRECTION [with *Astrologers*] is a real motion performed by that of the sphere, which is called the *primum mobile*, whereby the sun, moon, or any star, or part of heaven, which was a man's significator at his birth, or is said to effect any thing concerning him, is carried to another part of heaven, signifying also something referring thereto, and as it were expecting the same to compleat an effect.

Angle of DIRECTION [*Mechanicks*] is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring powers.

DIRECTION Line [in *Mechanicks*] a line passing from the centre of the earth thro' the centre of gravity of a body, and the support or *fulcrum* that bears or supports the body.

Number of DIRECTION [with *Chronologers*] is the number 35, which contains the term of years between the highest and lowest falling of any moveable feasts.

DIRECTION [of the *Loadstone*] is that property whereby the magnet always presents one of its sides towards one of the poles of the world, and the opposite side to the other pole.

DIRECTION Word [with *Printers*] the word which begins the next page, which is set at the bottom of every preceding page.

Magnetical DIRECTION, the tendency or turning of the earth, and all magnetical bodies, to certain points.

DIRE'CTOR, a guider, overseer or manager, L.

DIRE'CTNESS [of *directus*, L.] straitness of way.

DIRECTOR [with *Surgeons*] a hollow instrument used to guide the incision knife.

DIRE'CTORY, serving to direct or guide.

DIRECTORY, a form of publick prayer, &c. set forth by an assembly of divines, and used by order of the long parliament instead of the *Common-Prayer* book of the church of *England*; this, after a continuance of only two years, was voted down *Anno* 1644.

DIRIPTION, a robbing, spoiling or ransacking of places or persons for riches, L.

DIRGE [*prob.* of *Dirige nos*, *Domine*, the Latin-be-

DIRIGE § ginning of a psalm, as Dr. *Hensham* thinks; but of *δύρημα*, Gr. a lamentation, according to *Casaubon*] certain prayers, or a service for the dead, used by *Roman Catholics*.

DIRGE [*prob.* of *Dyrken*, *Teut.* to command or praise] a song of lamentation sung at funerals.

DIRIGENT [with *Geometricians*] a term expressing the line of motion, along which the *describent* line or surface is carried in the *genesis* of any plane or solid figure.

DIRITY [*diritas*, L.] direness, terribleness.

DIRUPTION, a bursting asunder, L.

DIS [*dis*, Gr.] an inseparable proposition in composition of *English* words, and for the most part denotes a negation or privation of the noun or verb simply taken; as *Disability*, to *disable*.

To **DISA'BLE** [of *dis* negat. and *able*, of *habilis*, L.] to render unable.

DISA'ILITY [of *dis* and *habilitas*, L.] a being unable, incapable or unfit.

DISABILITY [in Law] is where a man is disabled, i. e. rendered incapable to inherit, or take the benefit which otherwise he might do, and this may happen four ways, viz. by the act of the *Ancestor*, by the act of the *Party*, by the act of *Law*, and by the act of *God*.

DISABILITY by the act of the *Ancestor*, is if a man be attainted of treason or felony, by this attainder his blood is corrupted, and thereby himself and his children are disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by the act of the *party himself*, as if one man make a feoffment to another, who then is sole, upon condition that he shall infeoff a third before M, and when such feoffment is made, the feoffee takes a wife, he has by that disabled himself to perform the condition, and therefore the feoffee may enter and out him.

DISABILITY by act of *Law*, is properly when a man by the sole act of law is disabled; thus is an alien born; and therefore if a man born out of the king's ligeance will sue an action, the tenant or defendant may say he was born in such a country out of the king's ligeance, and demand judgment, if he be answer'd; for the law is our birth-right, to which an alien is a stranger, and therefore disabled from taking any benefit thereby.

DISABILITY by the act of *God*, as when the party is *non compos mentis*, or *non sana memoria*, which disables him that in all cases where he gives or passes any estate out of him, after his death it may be disannulled and voided.

To **DISABUSE** [*desabuser*, F. prob. of *dis* and *abusum*, L.] to undeceive.

To **DISACCORD** [*desaccorder*, F.] to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE [of *des* and *avantage*, F.] prejudice, loss, damage, hinderance.

DISADVANTAGEOUS [*des-avantageux*, F.] which turns to disadvantage, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, prejudicialness, &c.

DISAFFECTED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good will to; dissatisfied with.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, disaffection.

To **DISAGREE** [*desagreer*, F.] not to agree, to fall out, to be at variance or strife.

DISAGREEABLE [*desagreeable*, F.] that does not please or is offensive; unsuitable, unpleasant.

DISAGREEABLENESS, disagreeable quality.

DISAGREEMENT [*desagrement*, F.] a difference, a not agreeing with.

To **DISALLOW** [of *des* and *allow*, F.] not to allow of, to discountenance or dislike.

DISALLOWABLENESS, the not being allowable.

To **DISALIT** [Old Law Term] to disable.

To **DISANNUAL** [of *des* and *annuller*, F.] to annul absolutely; to repeal; to abolish or make void.

To **DISAPPEAR** [of *dis* and *apparere*, L.] to appear no longer, to vanish away, to go out of sight.

To **DISAPPOINT** [of *des* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail or break one's word, to overthrow or spoil a design.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a disappointing or failing; a being disappointed; a cross accident, trouble or mischance.

To **DISAPPROVE** [*des-approuver*, F.] not to approve, to disallow of, to dislike; also to condemn, to blame or find fault with.

DISARD [*diswac aerd*, C. Br. an ideot, or of *disard*, F. a prater] an ideot or silly fellow.

To **DISARM** [*desarmer*, F.] to take away arms from one.

To **DISARM** [with *Horsemen*] as to disarm the lips of a horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the bars, when they are so large as to cover the bars, and prevent the pressure or *Appui* of the mouth, by bearing up the bit, and so hindering the horse from feeling the effects of it upon the bars.

DISARMED [with *Hunters*] spoken of a deer when the horns are fallen.

DISARRAYED [of *des* and *arraye*, F.] put into confusion or disorder.

DISASTER [*desastre*, F. of *astrum*, L. a star, q. d. a malignant star] ill luck, great misfortune, especially such as proceeds from the malignant influence of the stars.

DISASTROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial, fatal.

DISASTROUSNESS [of *desastre*, F.] unluckiness, unfortunate.

To **DISAVOW** [*desavouer*, F.] to disown, to deny.

To **DISBAN** [*disbander*, F.] to put out of the band or company, to turn out of service.

To **DISBELIEVE** [of *dis* and *believe*, Sax.] not to

believe or give credit to, to distrust or doubt of.

DISBELIEF [of *dis* and *believe*, Sax.] mistrust, doubt.

DISBOSCATION [Old Law] a turning wood land to plough'd ground or pasture.

To **DISBRANCH** [of *des* and *brancher*, F.] to cut off branches.

DISBUDDING of *Trees* [with *Gardeners*] is the taking away the branches or sprigs that are newly put forth, that are ill-placed, &c.

To **DISBURTHEN** [of *dis* and *býrthen*, Sax.] to take off the burden, to unload or ease.

DISBURTHENING *Fruit-Trees*, is the taking off the too great number of leaves and fruit, that those which remain may grow the larger.

To **DISBURSE** [*desbourser*, F. q. d. to unpurse] to spend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, a disbursing or laying out.

DISCALCEATED [*discalceatus*, L.] unshod, wearing no shoes.

DISCALENDRED [of *dis* and *calendarium*, L.] put out of the calendar.

DISCARCATION [Old Law] the unloading of a ship.

To **DISCARD** [*descartar*, Span.] to lay out cards at play; also to turn or discharge from service.

DISCENT. See *Descent*.

DISCEPTATION, a disputing, debating or arguing, L.

To **DISCERN** [*discernere*, L.] to put a difference between; to distinguish, to perceive.

DISCERNIBLE, that may be discerned or perceived.

DISCERNIBLENESS, visibleness.

DISCERNING, an act of the mind, whereby it distinguishes between ideas.

DISCERNMENT [*discernement*, F.] the discerning faculty, discretion, judgment.

DISCERPIBLE [of *discerpere*, L.] that may be torn in pieces or separated.

DISCERPIBLENES, capableness or aptness to be pulled in pieces.

DISCRIPTION, a rending or tearing in pieces, L.

DISCESSION, a departing or going away, L.

To **DISCHARGE** [*decharger*, F.] to ease, free or release; to dismiss from service; to clear or acquit; also to pay or make payment of money; also to disburthen or empty itself as a river does into the sea.

A **DISCHARGE**, a release, an acquittance for money paid; a dismissing or sending away; also a driving out or purging of humours; also a volley of shot.

To **DISCIND** [*discindere*, L.] to cut off, or into pieces.

DISCIPLE [*discipulus*, L.] a learner or scholar, F.

DISCIPLINABLE [*disciplinabilis*, L.] capableness of discipline or instruction, teachable.

DISCIPLINANTS, a religious order or sect who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, a sort of sectaries who pretend to a stricter discipline than that of the establish'd church.

To **DISCIPLINE** [*disciplinari*, L.] to bring under a discipline, to instruct, to rule or order; also to correct, scourge or whip.

DISCIPLINE [*disciplina*, L.] instruction, learning, education, strict order, management; also correction or scourging, especially such as is used in monasteries, F.

To **DISCLAIM** [of *dis* and *clamer*, F. prob. of *clamare*, L.] to quit claim to; to refuse utterly, to renounce or disown the having any concern or interest in a thing.

DISCLAIMER [in Law] a plea containing an express denial, renouncing or disclaiming a thing alledg'd; to a tenant denying that he holds of such a lord, is said to disclaim; also if a man in his plea denies himself to be of the kinred of another, he is said to *disclaim his blood*.

To **DISCLOSE** [*disccludere*, L. or of *dis* and *clorre*, F.] to discover, reveal or open; also to put forth as a hen does her chickens.

To **DISCLOSE** [with *Gardeners*] to bud, blow, or put out leaves.

DISCLOSED [with *Falconers*] a term commonly apply'd to hawks that are newly hatch'd, and as it were put forth from the shells.

DISCORDS [of *dis* and *concord*, a quoit, and *dis* shape, Gr.] an epithet given to the chrystalline humour of the eye.

DISCORDS [with *Botanists*] a term used when the middle part of the flower is compounded of small hollow flowers, and the whole formed into a sort of flutish knob, a little rising in the middle, like a discus or quoit of the ancients. Of these some have downy seed, as *Star-wort*, *Groundsel*, *Helychrysum*, &c.

To Dis

To DISCOLOUR [*discolorare*, L.] to alter or spoil the colour of a thing; to tarnish.

To DISCOMFIT [of *disconfire*, Fr.] to defeat intirely, to rout or overthrow in battle.

DISCOMFITURE [*disconfiture*, F.] rout, intire defeat, overthrow, slaughter..

To DISCOMFORT [of *dis* and *comfortari*, L.] to afford no comfort, to afflict or cast down, to dishearten.

To DISCOMME'ND [of *dis* and *commendare*, L.] to dispraise, to blame.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS [of *dis*, neg. and *commendabilis*, L.] undeservingness.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, blame, dispraise, disgrace, shame.

To DISCOMMO'DE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] an inconvenience.

To DISCOMPO'SE [of *dis* and *compositum*, L.] to disorder, to disquiet, to trouble, to put out of humour.

DISCOMPO'SEDNESS [of *decomposé*, F. of *dis* neg. and *compositus*, L.] disquiet of mind.

DISCOMPO'SURE [of *dis* and *compositura*, L.] confusion, disorder, trouble of mind.

To DISCONCE'RT [*deconcerter*, F.] to disturb, to disorder, to put out of countenance, to break the measures.

DISCONSOLATE [of *dis* and *consolatus*, L.] deprived of consolation, comfortless, melancholy.

DISCONSOLATENESS [of *dis* and *consolatio*, L.] being without consolation.

DISCONTENT [of *dis* and *contentus*, L.] not being content, sorrow, trouble of mind.

DISCONTENTEDNESS [of *dis* and *contentatio*, L.] discontentedness of mind, unsatisfiedness.

DISCONTENTMENT [of *dis* and *contentement*, F.] discontentedness.

DISCONTI'NUANCE [of *dis* and *continuatio*, L.] an interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINUANCE [of a *Plex* or *Procefs* in *Law*] is when the opportunity of prosecution is lost and not recoverable, but by beginning the suit afresh.

DISCONTINUA'TION [of *Possession*] is when a man may not enter upon his own land and tenement alienated, whatsoever is his right, but must bring this writ, and seek to recover possession by law.

To DISCONTI'NUE [*discontinuer*, F.] to leave or break off for a time.

To be DISCONTI'NUED [*Law Term*] is to be finally dismiss'd the court.

DISCONTI'NUEDNESS [of *dis* and *continuatio*, L.] an interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINU'ITY, a discontinuance.

DISCONTI'NUOUS [of *dis* and *continuus*, L.] not continued, parted or left off in the middle or elsewhere.

To DISCO'RD [*discordare*, L.] to disagree.

DISCO'RD [*discordia*, L.] disagreement, variance, strife.

DISCO'RDANT [*discordans*, L.] disagreeing.

DISCO'RDANCY } disagreeableness, jarring.

DISCO'RDANTNESS }

DISCO'RDs [in *Musick*] are certain intervals of sounds, which being heard at the same time offend the ear; yet when orderly intermix'd with concords, make the best of musick.

To DISCO'VER [*deconvir*, F.] to reveal, to make manifest or known, to lay open, to find out, to espy.

DISCO'VERABLE [of *deconvir*, F.] that may be discovered.

DISCO'VERY [*deconverte*, F.] discovering, finding out, laying open, &c.

To DISCOU'NT [of *dis* and *computare*, L. or *conter*, F.] to deduct, abate or set off from an account or reckoning.

DISCOUNT [of *dis* and *conte*, F.] abatement.

DISCOUNT [in *Traffick*] is the setting off or abatement of what the interest comes to at the time when the money becomes due on consideration of present payment.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of countenance, to give a check or put a stop to.

To DISCOU'RAGE [*decourager*, F.] to bring down one's courage, to dishearten, to put out of conceit.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT [*decouragement*, F.] a discouraging or putting out of heart.

A DISCOU'RSE [*discursus*, L. *discours*, F.] speech, talk, conversation, reasoning.

DISCOURSE [with *Logicians*] that rational action of the mind, by which we form any new judgment from others before made, or whereby we can infer or conclude one thing from another.

To DISCOURSE [*discourir*, F.] to talk with, to reason or argue.

DISCOU'RTEOUS [*discourtois*, F.] unkind, uncivil.

DISCOURSIVE, discursive, *Milton*.

DISCOU'RTEOUSY } uncivility, unkindness.

DISCOU'RTEOUSNESS }

DISCOIDAL [of *discus*, L.] in the form of a disk. ?

DISCOUS Flower [with *Florists*] is a compound flower, having a disk of florets.

A naked DISCOUS Flower [with *Florists*] is that which has a disk without any rays, as in *Tansy*, &c.

A Radiate DISCOUS Flower [with *Florists*] is that which has its disk encompassed with a ray, as is in the Sun-flower.

To DISCRE'DIT [*decrediter*, F.] to make one lose his credit, to disgrace.

DISCREDIT [of *dis* and *credit*, F.] disgrace, reproach, disrepute.

DISCRE'E'T [prob. of *discretus*, L. Barb. *discret*, F.] wife, sober, considerate, wary.

DISCRE'E'TNESS [*discretio*, L.] discretion.

DI'SCREPANCE [*discrepantia*, L.] disagreement.

DI'SCREPANT [*discrepans*, L.] disagreeing, varying, or different in form.

DISCRE'TE [*discretus*, L.] parted, severed.

DISCRETE Proportions [in *Arithmetick*] is when the ratio or reason between two pairs of numbers is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the four numbers; thus if the numbers 6, 8, :: 3, 4, be considered, the ratio between the first pair 6 and 8, is the same as that between 3 and 4, and therefore these numbers are proportional; but it is only discretely or disjointly, for 6 is not to 8 as 8 is to 3, i. e. the proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along, as in these following which are continued proportionals, viz. 3, 6, 12, 24.

DISCRETE Quantity, is such as is not continued and joined together as *Number*, whose parts being distinct cannot be united into one *continuum*; for in a *continuum* there are no actual determinate parts before division, but they are potentially infinite.

DISCRE'TION, judgment, discreet management, wisdom, wariness; also pleasure or will.

To live at DISCRE'TION [*Military Phrase*] is to have free quarters, to take what they find without paying for it.

To surrender at DISCRE'TION [*Milit. Terms*] is to yield or surrender to an enemy without terms or conditions.

DISCRE'TIVE [of *discretus*, L.] serving to separate, as a *Discretive Conjunction*.

DISCRE'TIVE Propositions [with *Logicians*] are those where various judgments are made and denoted by the particles, *But*, *Notwithstanding*, or words of the like nature, either express'd or understood; thus *fortune may deprive me of my wealth, but not of my virtue*, &c.

DISCRE'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing with care, moderately, and with judgment and discretion.

DISCRETO'RUM [*Anat.*] the diaphragm.

DISCRI'MEN, diversity, difference; danger or hazard, debate or doubt.

To DISCRI'MINATE [*discriminatum*, L.] to put a difference between, to distinguish.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, distinguishingness, distinctness.

DISCRIMINA'TION, the act of distinguishing, L.

DISCRIMINA'TION [in *Rhetoricians*] the same as *Paradiastole*.

DISCRI'MINOUS [*discriminosus*, L.] full of jeopardy or hazard.

DISCU'RSION, a running to and fro, L.

DISCU'RSlVE } *discursivus*, L.] given to ramble up

DISCU'RSlORY } and down.

DI'SCUS, a platter, L. also a quoit to play with.

DISCUS [with the *Ancients*] a round shield consecrated to the memory of some famous hero, and suspended in the temple of some deity, as a trophy of some great action.

DISCUS [in *Botany*] the middle, plain and flat part of some flowers, such as the marigold, chamomil, &c.

DISCUS } [with *Astronomers*] the round face of the

DISK } sun or moon, which being really spherical

or in the shape of a ball; nevertheless by reason of its great distance from the earth, appears to us plain or like a disk.

DISCUS } [Old Records] a desk or reading shelf in a

DISCUS } church.

P p p To Dis-

To DISCUSS [*discussum*, sup. of *discutere*, L.] to examine, to scan, to sift; also to strike off those difficulties wherewith a matter is perplexed.

DISCUSSION [*q. d.* a shaking off the difficulties with which it was embarrassed] a strict examination or enquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular problem or point; a clearing of it up.

DISCUSSION [with *Surgeons*] a dispersion of the matter in any tumour or swelling, *i. e.* a discharge of some thin matter gathered together in any part by insensible evaporation.

DISCUSSIVE [of *discussus*, L.] that can discuss or disperse humours.

DISCUSSIVENESS, dissolving or dispersing quality.

DISCU'TIENT *Medicines*, such as dissolve impacted humours.

To DISDAI'N [of *dis* and *daigner*, F.] to despise, scorn, or set light by.

DISDAI'N [*dedain*, F.] scorn proceeding from aversion or pride.

DISDAI'NFUL [of *dedain* and *yull*, Sax.] scornful, &c.

DISDAI'NFULNESS, scornfulness.

DISDIAPA'SON [*Mus.*] a double eighth or fifteenth.

DISDIAPASON *Diapente*, a concord in a sextuple ratio of 1 to 6.

DISDIAPASON *Diateffaron*, a compound concord in the proportion of 16 to 3.

DISDIAPASON *Ditone*, a compound consonance in the proportion of 10 to 2.

DISDIAPASON *Semi-ditone*, a compound concord in the proportion of 24 to 5.

A DISEA'SE [*desaïse*, F.] distemper, sickness; that state of a living body, wherein it is prevented of the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural or animal.

DISEA'SEDNESS [of *des-aïse*, F. and *neÿse*, Sax.] the having a disease.

To DISEMBA'RK [*desembarquer*, F.] to go off from on board of ship; also to land goods out of the ship.

To DISEMBO'GUE [*se desemoucher*, O. F. of *des* and *bouche*, F. a mouth] to roll or discharge itself into the sea, as a large river does; also a ship is said to *disembogue*, when it passeth out of the straight mouth of some gulph into the sea.

To DISENGA'GE [of *dis* and *engager*, F.] to set free from an engagement; to fetch, get or take off.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, a freedom from engagements or obligations; also a free and easy temper of mind.

To DISENFRANCHISE [*desfrancher*, F.] the contrary of enfranchise, to exclude out of the number of free denizens or citizens.

DISESPOU'SED [of *dis* and *espousé*, F.] discharged from espousals, divorced.

To DISESTEE'M [of *dis* and *estimer*, L.] to have no esteem or regard for, to slight.

DISFA'VOUR [of *dis* neg. and *favor*, L.] a being out of favour, discourtesy, an ill turn, disfigurement.

To DISFI'GURE [*desfigurer*, F.] to spoil the figure or shape of, to make ugly or deformed.

To DISFI'GURE a Peacock [*Carving Term*] *i. e.* to cut it up.

A DISFI'GUREMENT, a having the form or shape marred, a blemish.

To DISFO'REST [of *dis* and *forêt*, F.] to displant or cut down the trees of a forest.

To DISFU'RNISH [of *dis* and *fournir*, F.] to unfurnish.

To DISGA'RNISH [of *dis* and *garnir*, F.] to take away the garniture.

To DISGARNISH a fortification [*Military Phrase*] is to take away great part of its garrison and ammunition.

To DISGO'RGE [*desgorger*, F.] to throw up by vomiting; also to empty itself into the sea, as a river does.

To DISGO'RGE [with *Farriers*] is to discuss or disperse an inflammation or swelling.

To DISGRA'CE [*disgracier*, F.] to turn out of favour, to put to shame.

DISGRA'CE, disfavour, dishonour, reproach, F.

DISGRA'CEFUL, bringing disgrace, scandalous, reproachful.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS [of *disgrace*, F. and *pulneye*, Sax.] reproach, dishonourableness.

DISGRA'DING [in *Law*] the deposing a clergyman from holy orders; also a lord, knight, &c. from his titles of honour.

A DISGUI'SE [of *dis* and *guise*, F.] a counterfeit habit, a pretence, colour or cloak.

To DISGUISE [*deguiser*, F.] to put into another guise, dress or fashion; also to dissemble or cloak.

To DISGUST [*disgustare*, Ital.] to distaste or dislike; to displease or be averie to.

DISGUST [of *dis* and *gustus*, L. taste] a distaste or dislike.

DISGU'STFUL [of *dégout*, F. and *full*] unrelishable, causing displeasure.

DISHABI'LE } [*deshabillé*, F.] an undress or home-

DISHABI'LLY } dress.

DISH-MEAT, spoon-meat.

DISH [*disc* or *dyxay*, Sax. of *discus*, L.] a kitchen utensil.

To DISHEA'RTEN [of *dis* and *heohten*, Sax.] to put out of heart, to discourage.

DISHERI'SON [O. *Law* term] a disinheriting.

DISHE'RITOR, one who puts another out of his inheritance.

DISHEVE'LLED [*disbevellé*, F.] as with dishevelled hair, *i. e.* having the hair hanging loose or dangling about the shoulders.

DISHO'NEST [*desbonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* neg. and *honestus*, L.] void of honesty, knavish; also unchaste, lewd.

DISHO'NESTY [*desbonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* neg. and *honestas*, L.] unfair dealing, knavery; also debauchery, lewdness.

To DISHO'NOUR [*desbonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to disparage, to disgrace.

DISHO'NOUR [*deshonneur*, F.] disgrace, infamy.

DISHO'NOURABLE [*desbonorable*, Fr.] disparaging, disgraceful.

DISHO'NOURABLENESS, dishonourable quality.

To DISINCHA'NT [of *dis* and *enchanter*, F. or *incantare*, L.] to set free from enchantment.

DISINCO'RPORATE [of *dis* and *incorporare*, L.] to disunite or separate from being one body or corporation.

To DISENGA'GE [of *des* and *engager*, F.] to revoke an engagement.

DISINGENU'ITY } [of *dis* and *ingenuitas*, L.]

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS } want of ingenuity, dissimulation, unsincerity.

DISINGE'NUOUS [of *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] unsincere, false-hearted, unfair.

DISINHA'BITED [of *dis* and *inhabitare*, L.] void or empty of inhabitants, desolate.

To DISINHE'RI'T [of *des* and *inheriter*, F.] to deprive of, or put one out of inheritance.

To DISINTA'NGLE, to disengage or free from an intanglement.

DISINTERE'SSED } [*desintereffé*, F.] void or free from

DISINTERE'STED } self-interest, impartial, unbiassed.

DISINTERE'SSEDNESS, a being free from self-interest.

To DISINTE'RR [of *dis* and *enterrer*, F.] to take a dead body out of the grave.

To DISINTHRO'NE [of *dis* and *enthronizer*, F.] to put out of or depose from the throne.

To DISINVI'TE [of *dis* and *invitare*, L.] to recall an invitation, to forbid a person to come who was before invited.

To DISJOI'N [*dejoindre*, F. *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part asunder or loosen.

To DISJOI'NT [of *des* and *joint*, F.] to put out of joint; to divide or separate joints.

DISJU'NCTION, the act of disjoining, séparation or division, L.

DISJU'NCTIVE [*disjunctivus*, L.] separating.

DISJU'NCTIVE Propositions [with *Logicians*] are those wherein the particle *or* is found; as *men are guided either by interest or fear*.

DISK [with *Florists*] is a body of florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain surface.

DISLI'KE [of *dis* and *like*] distaste, displeasure, &c.

DISLOCA'TION, the putting out of place or joint, as a bone out of its right place.

To DI'SLOCATE [of *dis* and *locare*, L.] to put out of place or joint.

To DISLO'DGE, [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of lodging, house, post, &c.

To DISLODGE [with *Hunters*] is to raise or rouse beasts of the game from their lodging or harbour.

DISLOY'AL [*desloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a sovereign prince or to an husband; treacherous, traitorous.

DISLOY'ALNESS } [*desloyauté*, F.] an act committed a-

DISLOY'ALTY } gainst fidelity and law; unfaithfulness, perfidiousness; commonly used with respect to one's sovereign prince; false dealing, villany.

DISMAL [prob. *q.* of *dis malus*, L. an unlucky day or prob. of *bum*; *sax.* dark, spoken in reference to hell, which is called utter darkness] terrible, dreadful, hideous, lamentable.

DISMALITY } hideousness, terribleness, &c.

DISMALNESS }

DISMANTLED [*demantelé*, F.] having the walls pulled down.

To **DISMANTLE** [*demanteler*, F. to take off a mantle, &c.] to beat or pull down the walls or fortification of a city, town, &c.

To **DISMAY** [*S'esmay*, F. or of *desmayar*, Span.] to astonish, terrify, or put into a fright.

DISMAY, terror, amazement, astonishment, fright.

To **DISMEMBER** [of *dis* and *membrum*, L. *démembrer*, F.] to cut off the members or limbs; to disjoint, to divide or cante out.

To **DISMEMBER a Hern** [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

DISORIENTATED [of *dis*, neg. and *Oriens* the East] turned from the East.

DISMEMBRING Knife, a surgeon's instrument for cutting off limbs.

DISMES [*decimæ*, L. *Tenths*] tithes or the tenth part of fruits, cattle, &c. allotted to ministers; also the tenths of spiritual livings, yearly given to the prince; also a tribute levied of the temporality.

To **DISMISS** [*dimissum*, Sup. of *dimittere*, L.] to send or put away, to discharge.

To **DISMISS a Cause** [in the Court of Chancery] is to put it quite out of the court, without any further hearing.

DISMISSION, a sending away, L.

To **DISMOUNT** [*desmonter*, Fr.] to unhorse; as to *dismount the Cavalry*; also to alight from on horse back; to take away or remove.

To **DISMOUNT a piece of Ordinance** [in *Gunnery*] is to take or throw it down from the carriage; also to break or render it unfit for service.

DISOBEDIENCE [*dis*, and *obedientia*, L. *desobéissance*, F.] undutifulness, frowardness.

DISOBEDIENT [*disobediens*, L.] undutiful, froward, stubborn.

To **DISOBEY** [of *dis*, and *obedire*, L. *desobeir*, F.] to withdraw one's obedience to act contrary to order.

To **DISOBLIGE** [*desobliger*, F.] to do an ill office to, to displease or affront.

DISOBLIGATION [*disobligatio*, L.] a disobliging, displeasure, offence.

DISOBLIGINGNESS [*Action desobligeante*, F.] displeasing behaviour, &c.

To **DISORDER** [of *desordre*, F.] to put out of order, to confound; to vex, to discompose.

DISORDER [*desordre*, Fr.] confusion, trouble or discomposure of mind; also riot, lewdness, excess.

DISORDERLY [*avec desordre*, Fr.] without order.

To **DISOWN** [of *dis* and *own*] not to acknowledge for or not to own, to deny.

To **DISPAND** [*dispandere*, L.] to spread abroad, to stretch out.

DISPANSION, a spreading abroad, &c. L.

To **DISPARAGE** [*disparager*, F.] to decry or speak ill of; to set at nought or slight.

DISPARAGEMENT, an undervaluing, a speaking ill of, &c.

DISPARAGEMENT [in *Law*] the matching or disposing of an heir or heiress in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency.

DISPARATES [*disparata*, L.] with *Logicians* a sort of opposites, that are together unlike one another, as a man and a stone, &c.

DISPARITY } [*disparilitas, disparitas*, L.] inequality,

DISPARITY } unlikeness, difference.

To **DISPARK** [of *dis* neg. and *Park*] to take away the pales or inclosure of a park.

DISPARPLED } [*Heraldry*] loosely scattered, or shoot-

DISPARPLED } ing it self into several parts.

DISPART [with *Gunnery*] is the thickness of the metal at the mouth and breech of a piece of ordinance.

To **DISPART a Canon** [*Gunnery*] is to set a mark at or near the muzzle-ring of it, to be of an equal height or level with the top of the base ring, that a sight line taken upon the top of the base ring against the touch-hole, will be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder, or hollow length of the piece, for the gunner to take aim by it, at the mark he is to shoot.

DISPARTED [*dispartitus*, L.] divided into 2 or more parts.

DISPATCH [*depeché*, F.] the quick doing of a thing; riddance.

To **DISPATCH** [*despêcher*, F.] to hasten, to spend or rid off; also to send away in haste; also to kill with speed or quickly.

DISPATCHES, letters sent abroad concerning publick affairs.

DISPASSIONATE [of *dis* and *passionné*, L.] free from passion, *Milton*.

DISPATCHFUL, quick, making dispatch.

DISPAUPERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of a capacity of suing in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees.

To **DISPEL** [*dispellere*, L.] to drive away.

To **DISPEND** [*dispendere*, L.] to spend or lay out money.

DISPENDIOUS [*dispendiosus*, L.] sumptuous, costly.

DISPENSABLE [of *dispensare*, L.] capable of, or that may be dispensed with.

DISPENSARY [*dispensaire*, Fr. *dispensarium*, L.] a treatise of medicines, also a place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSATION, the charge of laying out money for another, distribution, management, L.

DISPENSATION in Law a suffering or permitting a man to do a thing contrary to law; also a licence or permission; also an indulgence from the pope.

DISPENSATION by non obstante. If any statute tends to restrain some *Prerogative* incident to the person of the king, as to the right of pardoning, &c. which are inseparable from the king; by a clause of *non obstante*, he may dispense with it, was disannulled by Stat. 1 W. & M.

DISPENSATION [in *Pharmacy*] is when the simples of a composition are set or placed in order, lest any of the ingredients should be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [of a *Law*] is that which suspends the obligation of a law it self, and is distinct from the equity of it, and from the inequitable construction of it; for equity is only the correction of a law, that is too general or universal.

DISPENSATION [with *Divines*] is the giving the *Ze-ritical* Law to the *Jews*, the Gospel to the *Gentiles*, and God's sending his Son for the redemption of mankind, &c.

DISPENSARY } [*dispensatorium*, L.] a book which

DISPENSATORY } gives direction to apothecaries in the ordering every ingredient as to the quantity and manner of making up their compositions.

To **DISPENSE** [*dispensare*, L.] to distribute or dispose of, to administer, to bestow, to manage.

To **DISPENSE with**, to exempt or exercise from; to free from the obligation of a law.

To **DISPEOPLE** [*depopulari*, L. *depeupler*, F.] to un-people or destroy the people of a country.

DISPERMOS [with *Botanists*] is a term used of plants, which bear two seeds after each flower, as *Rubia*, *Madder*, *Pastina*, a *Parship*, &c.

To **DISPERSE** [*dispersum*, L. *disperfer*, F.] to spread abroad, to scatter.

DISPERSEDNESS [*dispersio*, L.] dispersion, being in a dispersed state.

DISPERSION, a scattering into several parts, F. of L.

DISPERSION [in *Dioptricks*] the point of dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge, when their refraction renders them divergent.

DISPHENDONOMENA } [of *διασπενδονομεναι*] a pu-
DIASPHENDONOMENA } nishment anciently in use among the *Persians*, in which they drew down the tops of 2 trees together, and bound the offender to each of them by the legs, the trees being unbound, by their force violently tore the offender in pieces.

DESPICIENCE [*despicientia*, L.] good consideration.

To **DISPIRIT** [of *dis* privative and *spirit*] to bring down one's spirit, to cow down, to discourage.

DISPITOUS [of *dis* and *spite*] full of spite, angry.

To **DISPLACE** [*displacer*, Fr.] to put out of place, to remove.

To **DISPLANT** [*deplantare*, L. *deplanter*, F.] to pluck or dig up that which was planted.

DISPLANTING Scoop, an instrument to take up plants with earth about them.

To **DISPLAY** [*deployer*, F.] to spread wide, to unfold, to set forth to advantage; to make a shew of, to declare or explain at large.

A **DISPLAY**, [*deploye*, F.] an unfolding, an opening wide; also a particular explication.



DISPLAY'ED [in *Blazonry*] is a term used of birds, and respects the position of their bodies, as an eagle display'd, is an eagle dispend or spread out as in the figure.

DISPLEA'SANT [*deplaisant*, F.] unpleasant, displeasing.

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, Fr. of *dis* and *placere*, L.] not to please, to offend, trouble or vex; to be unacceptable or disagreeable to.

DISPLEA'SEDNESS } [*Deplaisir*, Fr.] affront, discour-

DISPLEA'SURE } tely, shrewd turn; discontent, dissatisfaction, anger.

To DISPLO'DE [*displodere*, L.] to discharge with a loud noise, as a gun.

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting asunder with a great noise or sound; also the letting off a gun.

To DISPOIL [*dispoliare*, L.] to rob, rifle or spoil.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling or dispoiling, L.

DISPONDÆ'US [in *Grammar*] the foot of a *Latin* verse consisting of 4 syllables, and those all long, as *concludentes*; it being a composition of 2 spondees.

To DISPORT one's self [prob. of *disportare*, Ital.] to divert one's self with mirth or play.

DISPORT [*disporto*, Ital.] divertisement, pastime.

DISPORTING, sporting, diverting, playing, *Milton*.

DISPOSAL } the power of disposing, command,

DISPOS'E } management.

To DISPOS'E [*disponere*, L. *disposer*, Fr.] to order or set in order, to prepare, to fit or make ready.

DISPOS'EDNESS [*disposition*, F. of L.] disposition.

DISPOS'I'TION, the act of disposing, order, situation, state; inclination or aptness; habit or temper of mind or body, F. of L.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect habit, where the person operates; but with some difficulty, as in learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the just placing of all the several parts of an edifice, according to their proper order.

DISPOSITION [in *Rhetorick*] is the distribution of things or arguments invented or found out in their proper order.

DISPO'SITOR, a disposer or setter in order, L.

DISPOSITOR [with *Astrologers*] that planet, which is lord of the sign where another planet happens to be; which it is therefore said to dispose of.

To DISPOSSE'SS [of *dis* privative and *possessum*, L.] to turn out, put out or deprive of possession.

DISPOSSE'SSION [of *deposseder*, Fr. *dis* and *possidere*, L.] a being put out of possession.

DISPOS'URE, a disposing, a disposal.

DISPRAI'SE [prob. of *dis*, neg. and *praise*] blame, censure, reproach.

To DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *priser*, Fr.] to disparage, to find fault with, to blame.

DISPROFIT [of *dis*, neg. and *profit*, F.] damage, loss, prejudice.

To DISPROFIT, [of *dis* and *profiter*, F.] to prejudice, endamage, &c.

DISPROFITABLE [of *dis* and *profitable*, F.] unprofitable.

DISPROOF, a disproving.

DISPROPO'RTION [of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] a not answering or holding proportion with; inequality.

To DISPROPO'RTION [*disproportionner*, Fr.] to render or make unequal.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE } [of *dis*, and *proportionatus*, L. and *proportional*, Fr.]

DISPROPORTIONAL } bearing no proportion to, unequal.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS } [of *disproportionné*, F. and *ness*, Eng.] the

DISPROPORTIONALNESS } being not proportionable.

To DISPROVE [of *dis*, and *prouver*, F.] to prove the contrary.

DISPU'TABLE [*disputabilis*, L. *disputable*, F.] that which may be disputed, liable to dispute.

DISPU'TABLENESS, liableness to be disputed.

DISPUTANT [*disputans*, L.] a disputer, one who holds a disputation.

DISPUTA'TION, disputing, arguing or reasoning, L.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, prone to dispute.

DISPU'TATIVE, apt to dispute.

To DISPU'TE [*disputare*, L.] to hold a disputation; to debate, discourse or treat of, to reason; sometimes to quarrel or wrangle.

To DISPUTE a matter with another, is to strive or

contend for it, to quarrel about it; to fight for it.

A DISPU'TE [*disputatio*, L.] debate, discourse, contest, quarrel or wrangling.

DISQUAMMATION, a taking off the scales of fishes, L.

To DISQUI'ET [of *dis*, and *quietare*, L.] to disturb one's quiet or rest, to render uneasy, to trouble, to perplex.

DISQUIET [of *des* or *dis*, and *quiet*, Fr.] inquietness, trouble, perplexity.

DISQUI'ETNESS, inquietness.

DISQUIS'I'TION, a diligent search or inquiry into a thing, or the examination of a matter; a particular enquiry into the nature, kind and circumstances of any problem, question or topic.

DISRA'NKED [of *dis* and *rang*, Fr.] put out of the ranks, disordered.

DIRATIONA'RE } Old Law] to justify or stand by

DIRATIONA'RE } the denial of a fact; to clear one's self of a crime; to traverse an indictment.

To DISREGA'RD [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no regard to or for, to slight, not to mind.

DISREGARD [of *des* and *regard*, F.] a slighting, neglecting, a taking no notice of.

DISREGA'RDFUL, negligent, heedless, careless.

To DISRE'LISH [of *des* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to relish well, to disapprove or dislike.

DISRE'PUTABLE [of *dis* and *reputatio*, L.] not reputable.

DISREPUTA'TION } [of *dis* and *reputatio*, L.] ill

DISREPU'TE } name or fame, discredit.

To DISRESPE'CT [of *dis*, neg. and *respectare*, L.] to shew no respect, to be unkind or uncivil to.

DISRESPE'CT [*dis* and *respectus*, L. respect] want of respect or kindness, slight.

DISRESPE'CTFUL [of *dis*, *respect* and *full*] not shewing respect.

DISRESPE'CTFULNESS, propensity, &c. to shew disrespect.

To DISRO'BE [*de-rober*, F. or of *dis* and *robe* F.] to pull off a robe, to strip one of his garments.

DISSATISFA'CTION [of *dis* and *satisfactio*, L.] discontent, disgust, displeasure.

DISSATISFA'CTORY [*dis* and *satisfactoire*, Fr.] that gives no satisfaction, offensive, displeasing.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, unsatisfyingness, &c.

To DISSA'TISFY [of *dis* and *satisfacere*, L. or *satisfaire*, F.] to displease, to discontent.

To DISSE'CT [*difsectum*, L. *difsequer*, F.] to cut open a dead body, to anatomize.

DISSE'CTION, a cutting asunder or in pieces, F of L.

DISSECTION [with *Anatomists*] the cutting up or anatomizing the bodies of animals.

DISSE'CTUS, a, um [with *Botanists*] jagged.

To DISSEI'SE [of *dis* and *faisir*, F.] in Law signifies to dispossess, to turn out of possession.

DISSEI'SEE, he who is put out of possession of his lands or tenements.

DISSEI'SIN [in Law] an unlawful dispossessing a person of his lands and tenements or other immovable or incorporeal right.

DISSEI'SIN upon disseisin [Law Term] is where a disseisor is put out of his possession by another.

DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of possession.

DISSEI'SORESS, a woman who puts another person out of possession.

DISSE'MBLABLE, unlike, bearing no resemblance to.

To DISSE'MBLE [*dissimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign; to conceal or cloak; to disguise or counterfeit.

To DISSE'MINATE [*difseminatum*, L.] to sow, to scatter or spread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading abroad, L.

DISSE'NSION, disagreement, strife, quarrelling, L.

DISSE'NT [*difensus*, L.] contrariety of opinion.

To DISSENT [*difsentire*, L.] to disagree or differ in opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*difsentaneus*, L.] disagreeing, contrary.

DISSENTANEOUS [with *Logicians*] those things are said so to be which are equally manifest among themselves, yet appear more clearly when taken separately.

DISSENTA'NEOUSNESS, disagreeableness.

DISSE'NTER [of *difsentians*, L. disagreeing] one of an opinion different or contrary to another; commonly apply'd to those *Nonconformists* who dissent from the church of England.

DISSE'PIMENT [with *Botanists*] a middle partition, whereby

whereby the cavity of the fruit is divided into sorts of cells or boxes.

DISSEPTUM [with *Anatom.*] the diaphragm; *L.*

DISSERTATION, a discourse, debate or treatise upon any subject.

TO DISSE'VE [disse'vire, *F.* of *dis* and *servire*, *L.*] to do one a prejudice.

DISSE'VICE [of *dis* neg. and *service*, *F.* of *servitium*, *L.*] an ill office or turn, prejudice, injury.

DISSE'RVICABLENESS, unserviceableness, prejudice, injuriousness, &c.

DISSE'VERED [of *dis* and *separatus*, *L.* or of *severer*, *F.* to wean] separated, divided, parted in twain.

DISSHE'VELLED [dechevalé, *F.*] having the hair hanging loose about the shoulders.

DISSIDENCE [dissidentia, *L.*] a disagreeing or falling out; disagreement, discord.

DISSIGNIFICATIVE [of *dis*, neg. and *significativus*, *L.*] serving to signify something different from.

DISSILIENCE [dissilientia, *L.*] a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another; a leaping asunder.

DISSILIENT [dissiliens, *L.*] leaping asunder.

DISSIMILAR [dissimilans, *L.*] unlike, that is of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILAR Parts [with *Anatomists*] are such as may be divided into various parts of different structure, or parts differing from one another as to their nature; as the hand is divisible into veins, muscles, bones, &c. whose divisions are neither of the same nature nor denomination.

DISSIMILAR Leaves [in *Botany*] are the two first leaves of any plant at its first shooting out of the ground, so named because they are usually in form different from the common leaves of the plant when grown.

DISSIMILITUDE [dissimilitudo, *L.*] unlikeliness.

DISSIMULABLE [dissimulabilis, *L.*] that may be dissembled.

DISSIMULATION, a dissembling, disguising or counterfeiting; a concealing what a man has in his heart, by making a shew of one thing, and being another.

DISSIMULATION [Hieroglyphically] was painted like a lady, wearing a vizard of two faces, in a long robe of a changeable colour, and in her right hand a magpye.

DISSIMULANCE [dissimulans, *L.*] dissembling.

DISSIPABLE [dissipabilis, *L.*] that may be dissipated, scattered or dispersed.

TO DISSIPATE [dissipare, *L.*] to disperse or scatter, to drive away, to remove, to dissolve; also to consume, waste or spend.

DISSIPATION, a consuming, scattering, &c. *F.* of *L.*

DISSIPATION [with *Physicians*] an insensible loss or consumption of the minute parts of a body.

DISSOCIA'TION, a separating of company, *L.*

DISSOLUBLE [dissolubilis, *L.*] that is capable or may be dissolved.

TO DISSO'LVE [dissolvere, *L.*] to loosen, to unbind; also to melt, to pierce thro' a solid body and divide its parts.

TO DISSOLVE [Chymically] is to reduce some hard substance into a liquid form, by some liquor for that purpose.

A DISSO'LVENT [dissolvens, *L.*] a medicine to dissolve humours.

A DISSOLVENT [with *Chymists*] any liquor that is proper for dissolving a mix'd body, commonly termed a *Menstruum*.

DISSOLUTE [dissolutus, *L.*] loose, wanton, given to pleasure, debauched.

DISSOLUTENESS, looseness of manners, debauchery, lewdness, &c.

DISSOLU'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] the same as the figure *Dialyton*, *L.*

DISSOLU'TION, a dissolving or separation of parts; also an abolishing or breaking off, *L.*

DISSOLUTION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling and dissolving of electuaries or powders in a decoction, or in simple water.

DISSOLUTION [in *Physicks*] a discontinuation or analysis of the structure of a mix'd body; whereby what was one and contiguous is divided into little parts, either homogeneous or heterogeneous.

DISSOLUTION [in *Chymistry*] the reduction of a compact, hard or solid body into a fluid state, by the action of some fluid *Menstruum* or *Dissolvent*.

DISSONANCE [dissonantia, *L.*] disagreement, discord or difference in opinion.

DISSONANCE [in *Musick*] a disagreeable interval between two sounds, which being continued together offend the ear; a discord in tunes or voices.

DISSONANT [dissonans, *L.*] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONA'NTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies all disagreeable intervals.

TO DISSUA'DE } [dissuadere, *L.*] to advise to the
TO DISSWA'DE } contrary, to divert or put one off
from a design, &c.

DISSUA'SION, a persuading one to the contrary of a resolution taken, *L.*

A DISSWA'SIVE, an argument or discourse tending to dissuade.

DISSUASIVE [dissuasif, *F.* of *L.*] apt or proper to dissuade.

DISSUA'SIVENESS [of dissuasif, *F.*] dissuasive quality, efficacy, &c.

DI'STAFF [distaff, *Sax.*] an instrument or tool used in spinning.

TO DISTAIN [distaindre, *F.*] to stain, to defile or pollute.

DI'STANCE [distantia, *L.*] the space between one thing and another, either in point of time, place or quality.

DISTANCE [in *Navigation*] is the number of degrees, leagues, &c. that a ship has sailed from any proposed point; or the space in degrees, leagues, &c. between any two places.

DISTANCE [of *Bastions*] is the side of the exterior or outward polygon of a fortified place.

DISTANCE of Polygons [in *Fortification*] is the line made from the flank and its prolongation to the exterior polygon.

POINT of DISTANCE [in *Prospective*] is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point.

CURVATE DISTANCE [Astronomy] is the distance of the planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

DISTANCE of the Eye [in *Prospective*] is a line drawn from the foot of the line of altitude of the eye, to the point where a line drawn at right angles to it will intersect the object.

DISTANCED, set at convenient distance; left behind in a race, &c. out-strip.

DI'STANT [distant, *L.*] being far asunder, differing.

DI'STANTNESS, distance, a being distant from.

TO DISTA'STE [of *dis* and *taste*] to displease, to cause dislike.

DISTA'STEFUL [of *dis*, *taste* and *full*] disagreeable to the taste, &c.

DISTA'STEFULNESS, disagreeableness to the taste.

DISTE'MPER [of *dis* and *temperies*, *L.*] indisposition of body, sickness, disease.

TO DISTE'MPER [distemperare, *L.*] to render diseased; also to put out of temper or humour.

DISTE'MPER [with *Painters*] a picture is said to be done in distemper, when the colours are not mix'd either with oil or water; but with size, whites of eggs, or such like glutinous matter.

DISTE'MPER, a redness, *Milton*.

DISTE'MPEREDNESS [of *dis*, *temperies*, *L.* and *nest*] a being diseased.

DISTE'MPERATU'RE [distemperamen, *L.*] a being out of order or temper.

TO DISTE'ND [distendere, *L.*] to stretch or stuff out.

DISTENTION, a stretching or stuffing out, *L.*

DISTENTION [with *Physicians*] is when any parts of the body are puffed up, loosened or widened.

TO DISTE'RNATE [disterminare, *L.*] to bound one place from another; to divide, separate or part.

TO DISTHRO'NE [dethroner, *F.*] to dethrone.

DI'STICH [distichon, *L.* of *distichos*, of *dis* twice, and *stichos*, a verse, *Gr.*] a couple of verses in poetry, making a compleat sense.

DISTICHI'A } [distichia, *Gr.*] a double row of hairs
DISTICHIASIS } upon the eye-lids.

TO DISTI'L [distillare, *L.*] to drop or fall down drop by drop.

TO DISTIL [with *Chymists*] is to draw off some of the principles of a mixt body, as the water, oil, spirit, salt or earth, into proper vessels, by the means of fire.

TO DISTIL *per ascensum*, is when the matter to be distilled is placed above the fire, or the fire is under the vessel that contains the matter.

TO DISTIL *per descensum*, is when matter to be distilled is below the fire, or when the fire is placed over the vessel that contains the matter, so that the moist parts being made thin, and the vapour which rises from them not being

able

able to fly away upwards; it sinks down, and distils at the bottom of the vessel.

DISTILLABLE, that may be distilled.

DISTILLATION, a distilling or dropping down; also a falling down or flowing of humours from the brain, &c.

DISTILLATION [*Chymistry*] a drawing out of the humid or moist spirituous, oleaginous or saline mixt bodies by virtue of heat, which parts are first resolved into a vapour, and then condensed again by cold.

DISTILLATIONS [in *Natural Philosophy*] those waterish vapours drawn up by the sun into the air, which fall down to the earth again, when the sun is set.

DISTINCT [*distinctus*, L.] different, separate from another; also clear, plain.

DISTINCT Base [in *Opticks*] is that precise distance from the pole of a convex-glass, which objects, beheld through it, appear *distinct*, and well defined; and is the same as *focus*.

DISTINCT Notion or Idea [according to Mr. *Leibnitz*] is when a person can enumerate marks and characters enough, whereby to recollect a thing.

DISTINCTNESS [of *distinctus*, L. and *ness*] the being distinct.

DISTINCTION, a noting the difference of things, as assigning or putting a difference between one thing and another; a separation, a distinguishing or marking by points, also the difference it self, F. of L.

DISTINCTIVE, serving to distinguish.

To **DISTINGUISH** [*distinguere*, L.] to discern, to note or mark; to put a difference between, to divide or part.

To **DISTINGUISH one's self**, to raise himself above the common level by valour, prudence, wit, &c. to make one's self eminent.

DISTINGUISHABLE, capable of being distinguished.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, capableness of being distinguished.

To **DISTORT** [*distortum*, Sup. of *distorquere*, L.] to wrest aside, to pull awry.

DISTORSION } a pulling awry, a wresting or wringing
DISTORTION } ing several ways, L.

DISTORTION [with *Surgeons*] is when the parts of an animal Body are ill plac'd, or ill figured.

To **DISTRACT** [*distractum* L.] properly to pull or draw asunder; also to perplex, interrupt or trouble; also to make a person distracted or mad.

DISTRACTIBLE [in *Surgery*] capable of distraction.

DISTRACTEDNESS [*distractio*, F. of L.] distraction.

DISTRACTION [in *Surgery*] the act of pulling a fibre, membrane, &c. beyond its natural extent, and what is so pulled or extended is said to be distracted.

DISTRACTION, frenzy, madness, perplexity, L.

To **DISTRAIN** [*destrindre*, F.] to seize upon a person's goods for rent, parish duties, &c.

DISTRAINT, such a seizure.

DISTRESS [*Distresse*, F.] the act of distraining goods.

DISTRESS [in *Law*] a compulsion in certain real actions, &c. and to pay rent or parish duties.

DISTRESS [prob. of *districtus*, of *distringere*, L.] a great straight, adversity or pressing calamity.

Real DISTRESS, is made on immoveable goods.

Personal DISTRESS, is upon moveable goods.

Finite DISTRESS, is that limited by law.

Infinite DISTRESS, is without limitation.

Grand DISTRESS, is that made on all the goods and chattels of a man within the country.

DISTRESSEDNESS [probably of *dis* twice, and *stringere*, L. to bind close, &c.] being in Distress.

To **DISTRIBUTE** [*distributum*, L. *distribuer*, Fr.] to divide, part or share, to bestow or deal among persons; also to dispose or set in order.

To **DISTRIBUTE** [in *Printing*] is to take a form asunder, to separate the letters and to dispose them in the cases again, each in its proper cell.

DISTRIBUTIO [with *Logicians*] a resolving the whole into parts, L.

DISTRIBUTIO [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when its peculiar property is applied to every thing; as robbery to the hands; wantonness to the eyes, &c. L.

DISTRIBUTION a dividing or sharing amongst many.

DISTRIBUTION of the Chyle in an animal Body, is when that juice after a due working in the stomach and guts, soaks into and thro' the glandulous coat of the intestines, passes thro' the lacteal veins and its proper channel, and at last falls into the subclavian vein, that it may circulate with the blood and receive its colour.

DISTRIBUTION [with *Architects*] is dividing and disposing the several parts and pieces, which compose the plan of the building.

Manual DISTRIBUTIONS } certain small sums of money appointed by the donors, &c. to be distributed to such of the canons of a chapter as are actually present and assisting at certain obits and offices.

DISTRIBUTIVE [*distributive*, Fr.] serving to distribute.

DISTRIBUTIVE Nouns [with *Grammarians*] are such as betoken reducing into several orders and distinctions, as *singuli, bini, terni*, &c.

DISTRIBUTIVE Justice, is that whereby we give to every person what belongs to him; also that justice administered by a judge, &c. who in executing his office may be said to give every man his due.

DISTRIBUTIVELY [of *distributive*, L.] by way of distribution.

DISTRICHIASIS [*disptichiasis*, Gr.] a double row of hair on the eye-lids.

DISTRICT [*districtus* L.] a particular territory or extent of jurisdiction.

DISTRICT [in *Law*] that circuit in which a man may be forced to make his appearance.

DISTRICTIO'NES [Old Writers] distraints or distresses, i. e. goods seiz'd and stop't till payment and full satisfaction be made.

DISTRINGAS, a writ directed to the sheriff or any other officer commanding him to distrain one for a debt to the king, or for his appearance at a day.

To **DISTRUST** [of *dis*, neg. and *trust*, of *trust*, Sax. to suggest] to suspect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUST [of *dis* neg. and *trust*, of *trust*, Sax. true, faithful] suspicion, jealousy, misgiving.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, aptness to be distrustful.

To **DISTURB** [*disturbare* L.] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to cross, trouble or vex, to disorder or put into confusion.

DISTURBANCE [*disturbatio*, L.] trouble, vexation; disorder, tumult, uproar.

To **DISVE'LOP** [*developer*, F.] to open, unwrap or unfold.

DISVE'LOPED [in *Blazonry*] is a term used to signify display'd; and so with heralds, those colours that in an army are called flying colours or display'd, are said to be developed.

To **DISUNITE** [with *Horsemen*] a horse is said to disunite, that drags his haunches, that gallops false.

To **DISUNITE** [of *dis* and *unire*, L.] to divide or set at variance, to separate or disjoin.

DISUNION [of *dis* and *unio*, L.] division, disagreement, odds.

DISU'SAGE } [of *dis* and *usage*, F. and *usus*, L.] a dis-
DISU'SE } using, a being out of use.

To **DISU'SE** [of *dis* neg. and *user*, F.] to forbear the use of, to leave off, to break one's self of a use or custom.

A **DISSYLLABLE** [*dissyllabus* L. of *Greek*] a word consisting of two syllables, as *goodness*.

A **DITCH** [vice, Sax. *Diik*, Du.] a trench about a field, &c.

To **DITCH** [ician, Sax.] to dig a ditch or trench, &c. also to cleanse it.

DITHYRAMBICK pertaining to such compositions.

DITHYRAMBUS [*διθυραμβος*, Gr.] a sort of hymn anciently sung in honour of *Bacchus*, the god of wine; a jovial song full of transport and poetical fury.

DI'TION, dominion, government, L.

DITO'NE [*διτονής*, Gr.] a double tone in musick or the greater third.

DITRIGLYPH [*Architect.*] the space between two triglyphs.

DI'TTANDER } the herb pepper-wort.

DI'TTANY }

DI'TTO the aforesaid or the same, Ital.

DITTO'LOGY [*διττολογία*, Gr.] a double reading, as in several scriptural texts.

DI'TTY [probably of *dictum*, L. said] a song, the words of which are set to musick.

DI'VAL [in *Heraldry*] a term used by those who blazon by herbs and flowers (instead of colours and metals) for Nightshade.

DIVA'LIA, a feast held by the *Romans* in honour of the goddess *Angerona*. On this festival the pontifices performed sacrifices in the temple of *Volupia* or the goddess of joy and pleasure, the same as *Angerona*, and which was supposed to drive away all sorrows and chagrins of life.

DI'VAN, a great council or court of justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*; also a hall in the private houses of the Orientals.

DIVAPORA'TION, an evaporating or exhaling, *L.*

DIVAPORATION [with *Chymists*] a driving out of vapours by fire.

DIVARICA'TION, a spreading or striding wide, *L.*

To **DIVE** [probably of *Scippan*, *Sax.*] to duck or go under water; also to enquire or pry narrowly into a matter.

DI'VER, one who dives under water; also a water-fowl called a didapper.

DIVERBERA'TION, a striking or beating through, *L.*

DIVERGENT [*divergens*, *L.*] going farther and farther asunder; thus any two lines forming an angle, if they be continued will be divergent, *i. e.* will go farther and farther asunder.

DIVERGENT Rays [in *Opticks*] are such as arising from a radiant point, or in their passage having undergone a refraction or reflection do continually recede farther from each other.

DI'VERS [*diversus*, *L.*] sundry, several, many.

DIVERS { [*diversi*, *L.*] unlike in circumstances, va-

DIVERSE { rious, different, contrary.

To **DIVE'RSIFY** [*diversifier*, *F.*] to make diverse, to vary, to alter.

DIVERSI'LOQUENT [*diversiloquens*, *L.*] speaking diversely or differently.

DIVE'RSION, a turning aside; also a recreation or pastime.

DIVERSION [with *Physicians*] the turning of the course or flux of humours from one part to another by such applications as are proper.

DIVERSION [in the *Art of War*] is when an enemy is attacked in any one place where he is weak and unprovided, with design to make him call his forces from another place where he was going to make an irruption.

DIVE'RSITY [*diversitas*, *L.*] variety, a being diverse or different, unlikeness.

To **DIVE'RT** [*divertere*, *L.* to turn aside] to take off from a thing; also to delight or make chearful; also to misapply or imbezzle.

DIVE'RTING, pleasant, delightful, agreeable.

DIVE'RTINGNESS [*qualité divertissante*, *F.*] diverting quality.

To **DIVE'RTISE**, to afford diversion, to recreate.

DIVE'RTISEMENT [*divertissement*, *F.*] diversion, pastime, sport, pleasure.

DIVE'ST [of *di* priv. and *vestire*, *L.* to clothe] to strip off, to unclothe a person, to deprive or take away dignity, office, &c.

DIVI'DABLE, divisible, capable of being divided.

To **DIVI'DE** [*dividere*, *L.*] to sever, part or put asunder; to disunite, to set at variance or at odds; to distribute, to share.

DI'VIDEND [*dividendum*, *L.*] a number in Arithmetick given to be divided by another.

DIVIDEND [in the *University*] a share of the yearly salary, equally and justly divided among the fellows of a college.

DIVIDEND [of a *Company*] an equal share of the joint stock.

DIVIDEND [in *Law Proceedings*] a dividing of fees and perquisites between officers, arising by writs, &c.

DIVIDE'NDA [*Old Law Rec.*] an indenture, and thence *Dividend* in the *Exchequer* seems to be one part of an indenture.

DIVI'DERS, a pair of fine mathematical compasses, confined by a skrew to be more steady in small operations.

DIVI'DUALS [in *Arithmetick*] numbers in the rule called Division, containing part of the dividend, distinguish'd by points, of which the question must be asked how often the divisor is contained in them.

DIVIDU'ITY [*dividuitas*, *L.*] a division or dividend.

DIVINA'TION, a divining, a presaging or foretelling things to come, *F. of L.*

DIVINE [*divinus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to God, &c. heavenly, *F.*

A **DIVINE**, a clergyman or minister of the gospel.

To **DIVINE** [*divinare*, *L.*] to foretel, to soothsay, to guess.

A **DIVINER** [*divinator*, *L.*] a conjurer, a soothsayer.

DIVINELY [*divinement*, *F.* *divinitus*, *L.*] after a divine manner.

DIVI'NENESS [of *divinitas*, *L.* *divinité*, *F.*] divine quality.

DIVINI'POTENT [*divinipotens*, *L.*] powerful in divine things.

DIVI'NITY [*divinitas*, *L.*] the divine nature, the Godhead; also that science, the object of which is God and the revelation he has made to man.

DIVI'SA [*ancient Deeds*] a devise or bequeathment of goods by last will and testament; also a device, sentence or decree.

DIVISI [in *Mus. Books*] signifies divided into two parts, *Ital.*

DIVISÆ, the bounds, borders, limits of division between countries, parishes, &c.

DIVISIBI'LITY { [*divisibilité*, *F. of L.*] a being divi-

DIVISIBLENESS { sible or capable of being divided into several parts, either actually or mentally; a passive power or property in quantity whereby it becomes separable.

DIVI'SIBLE [*divisibilis*, *L.*] that may be divided.

DIVISION, a severing of any thing into its parts; separation; also variance, discord, disagreement, a going into parties, *L.*

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is that rule by which we discover how often one number is contained in another; or it shews how to divide a number proposed into as many equal parts as you please.

DIVISION [in *Geom.*] changes the *species* or kind of a quantity, as a surface divided by a line gives a line, a solid by a line produces a surface.

DIVISION [in *Mus.*] is the dividing a tune into many small notes, as *quavers*, *semiquavers*, &c.

To **run a DIVISION** [in *Mus.*] is to play on an instrument, or sing after the manner before mentioned.

DIVISION [in *Algebra* or *Species*] is the reducing the dividend or the divisor into the form of a fraction, which fraction is the quotient; thus if *a* were to be divided by *b*, it must be placed thus $\frac{a}{b}$, and that fraction is the quotient.

Physical DIVISION, is a separation of the parts of quantity; so that what was before one continued body, is severed into many parts.

DIVISION [with *Printers*] is a short line set between two words, as a *horse-mill*, &c.

DIVISION [in the *Art of War*] a certain body of men in a company of horse or foot, led by a particular officer.

DIVISION [in *Marit. Affairs*] the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the squadrons thereof under a general officer.

DIVI'SOR [in *Arithmetick*] is the number that divides, and shews into how many equal parts the dividend must be divided.

Common DIVISOR. See *Common*.

Just DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] such number or quantity as will divide a given number or quantity; so as to leave no remainder; so if the number 6 be given, 1, 2, and 3 will be the just divisors of it.

DIVISIO'SITY [*divitiositas*, *L.*] a being very rich.

DIVI'SURE [*divisura*, *L.*] a division, or dividing.

DIVORCE [*divortium*, of *divertere*, *L.* a turning away] is a separation of two persons, who have been actually married together, one from the other, not only with respect to bed and board, but also all other conditions pertaining to the band of wedlock.

A **Bill of DIVORCE**, a writing, which, according to the *Levitical* law, a woman that was divorced was to receive of her husband upon that occasion.

DIVORCEMENT, the act of divorcing.

DIVO'TO [in *Mus. Books*] denotes a grave, serious way or manner of playing or singing, proper to inspire devotion, *Ital.*

DIU'RESIS [of *δια* and *ῥεσις*, of *ῥεον*, *Gr.* urine] a separation of the urine by the reins, or a voiding of it thro' the bladder, &c.

DIURE'TICALNESS, diuretick quality.

DIURE'TICAL { [*diureticus*, *L.* of *διουρητικός*, *Gr.*] per-

DIURE'TICK { taining to, or that provokes urine.

DIURE'TICKS [*διουρητικά*, *Gr.*] medicines which by parting, dissolving and fusing the blood, do precipitate or carry down the *Serum* by the reins into the bladder.

DIU'RNA [*diurnus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the day, daily.

DIU'RNALNESS [of *diurnalis*, *L.*] the happening daily.

DIU'RNAL Arch [*Astron.*] is the arch or number of de-

degrees described either by the sun, moon or stars, between their rising and setting.

DIURNAL Circle, is an immoveable circle, in which any star or point in the surface of the mundane sphere moves by a diurnal motion.

DIURNAL [with *Astral*,] those planets or signs are said to be diurnal, which contain more active qualities than they do passive ones; and on the contrary, those are called *Nocturnal* ones, that abound with passive qualities.

DIURNAL Motion of a Planet [*Astron.*] is so many degrees and minutes, &c. as any planet moves by its motion in 24 hours.

DIURNAL Motion of the Earth [*Astron.*] is the motion of the earth, whereby it turns round about its own axis, which causes the interchangeable succession of day and night.

A **DIURNAL** [*diurnum*, L.] a book for writing down the things done every day; a journal, a day-book, F.

DIURNA'LIS [in *Law*] as much land as can be plough'd in a day with one ox.

DIUTURNITY [*diuturnitas*, L.] lastingness or long continuance.

To **DIVU'LGE** [*divulgare*, L.] to publish, to set or spread abroad.

DIVU'SION, a pulling away or asunder, L.

DI'VUS ? names attributed by the *Romans* to men and

DI'VA ? women, who had been deified or placed in the number of the gods.

A **DI'ZZARD** [prob. of *izi*, *Sax.* a fool] a silly, stupid fellow.

DI'ZZINESS, a giddiness or swimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, giddy.

D-LA SOL-RE [in the *Scale of Musick*] the fifth note in each of the three septenaries or combinations of seven in the Gamut, only *re* is wanting in the uppermost, and *la* in the lowermost.

D. L. S. [with *Confectioners*] an abbreviation of the words, Double-refin'd Loaf Sugar.

DO'BELER or **DOU'BLER**, a great dish or platter, O.

DO'CED ? a musical instrument commonly called a **DOU'CED** ? Dulcimer.

DO'CHMIUS ? [*δοχμιος*, Gr.] a foot in verse or prose,

DOCMI'US ? Greek or Latin, which consists of five syllables, one short and two long, or a short and a long, as *amīcōs*, *tēnēs*.

DO'CIBLE ? [*docibilis*, L. *docile*, F.] teachable, apt to

DO'CILE ? learn,

DO'CIBLENESS ? [*docibilitas*, L. *docilité*, F.] teachable-

DOCIB'LITY ? ness.

DOCK ? [in *Law*] a means or expedient for cutting

DO'CKING ? off an estate tail, in lands or tenements; that the owner may be able to sell, give, or bequeath them.

DOCK [*hocca*, *Sax.*] a plant; also the tail of an horse.

DOCK [*Hunting Term*] the fleshy part of the chine of a boar, between the middle and the buttock.

DOCK [of *δοκῆν* of *δοκῶμαι*, Gr. to receive] as some imagine, a place for the taking in of shipping to be repaired or to lay them up.

Dry Dock, is a pit, a great pond or creek, by the side of an harbour, made convenient to work in with flood-gates, to keep it dry while a ship is built or repaired, but are opened to let in the water to float and launch her.

Wet Dock, a place in the *Ouse*, out of the way of the tide, into which a ship may be haled in, and so dock herself, or sink herself a place to lie in.

Dock Oxylapathum [with *Botanists*] the Sharp-pointed dock.

To **Dock a Horse**, is to cut off his tail.

To **Dock herself** [spoken of a *Ship*] is to make or sink herself a place, to lie down in an *owzy* ground.

Dock-Cresses, an herb.

DO'CKED, as *strong-docked* [spoken of a *Horse*] that has strong reins and sinews.

DO'CKET [with *Tradesmen*] a bill ty'd to goods, with direction to the person and place they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [in *Law*] a small piece of parchment or paper, containing the head of a large writing; also a subscription at the foot of letters patent by the clerk of the docket.

DOCTI'LOQUOUS [*doctiloquus*, L.] speaking learnedly.

DO'CTOR, a teacher; also one who has taken the highest degree at a university, in any art or science, L.

DO'CTORAL, of or pertaining to a doctor.

DO'CTORATE [*doctoratus*, L. Barb.] a doctorship.

DO'CTORSHIP [of *doctor*, L. and *ship*, of *ycip*, *Sax.*] the office or dignity of a doctor.

DO'CTORS Commons, is so called, because the doctors of the *Civil Law* live there in the manner of a college, commoning together.

DO'CTRICESS [*doctrice*, L.] a woman doctor or practitioner in physick.

DO'CTRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a point of doctrine, instructive.

DO'CTRINE [*doctrina*, L.] learning, knowledge, maxims, tenets.

DO'CUMENT [in *Law*] a proof given of any fact asserted; but chiefly with regard to ancient matters.

DO'CUMENT [*documentum*, L.] an instruction or lesson; also an admonition or warning; also an example or instance.

DO'CUMENTAL, of or pertaining to instruction, &c.

To **DO'CUMENTIZE** [*documentare*, L.] to instruct or teach; also to admonish.

DO'CUS [*δοξος*, Gr.] a kind of fiery meteor resembling a beam.

DO'DDER, a weed which winds itself about other herbs.

DODECADA'CTYLUM [of *δωδεκατον* and *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] the first of the small guts.

DODECAGON [of *δωδεκα* and *γωνία*, Gr. a corner] in *Geometry*, a figure with twelve sides and as many angles, as in the figure.



DODECAGON [in *Fortif.*] a place fortified with twelve bastions.

DODECAHEDRON [*δωδεκαεδρον*, Gr.] a geometrical solid, bounded by twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons*. It is one of the five *Platonick* regular bodies.

DODECAPHA'RMACUM [of *δωδεκα* twelve, and *φαρμακον* an ingredient, Gr.] a medicinal composition consisting of twelve ingredients.

DODECATEMORY [of *δωδεκα* and *μοιρα*, Gr. a division] the twelfth part of a circle, the twelve signs of the zodiack, so called, because every one of them is a twelfth part of the zodiack.

To **DODGE** [prob. of *DOG*, because he runs this way and that in hunting, unless you will have it of *DODDICK*, *Du.* wavering] to run from side to side or place to place, to avoid one; also to prevaricate, to play shifting tricks.

DO'DKIN [*duittin*, *Du.*] a small coin in value about a farthing.

DO'DO, the monk-swan of *St. Maurice's* island; a bird having a great head, covered with a skin resembling a monk's cowl.

DOE [*da*, *Sax.*] a female deer, rabbit, &c.

To **DOFF**, to put off, as to *doff* and *don* one's cloaths, *W. Country*

A **DOG** [*dock*, *Teut.* *toc*, *Sax.* *dogge*, *Du.*] an animal well known; also an andiron.

DOG DAYS, certain days called in *Latin*, *Dies Caniculares*, because the dog-star, called *Canis*, then rises and sets with the sun. They are certain days in the months of *July* and *August*, commonly from the twenty fourth of the first to the twenty eighth of the latter, which are usually very hot, the forementioned star increasing the heat.

A **DOG with a Diadem on his Head** [*Hieroglyphically*] represented a law-giver and a diligent prince; because the nature of a dog teacheth us watchfulness, diligence and care in our employments, obedience and love to our superiors, and faithfulness to our trust. A man with a dog's head, is the representation of an impudent fellow.

A **DOG** [*Hieroglyphically*] with the *Egyptians*, having his tail lifted up, signify'd victory and courage; and on the contrary, holding the tail between his legs, signify'd flight and fear.

A **DOG held in a Slip**, is the emblem of a soldier; the slip denoting the oath and obligation soldiers are under to obey.

Dogs, are the most tame, familiar, loving and grateful to their masters of all irrational creatures, and have all the good qualities that belong to a servant, as fidelity, affection, and obedience; and therefore the ancient *Romans* represented their *Lares* or household-gods by dogs.

To **DOG one**, is to follow him close at his heels (as a dog does his master) in order to know where he is going.

DOG DRAW [in *Forest-Law*] a term used when a man is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound, which he leads in his hand, it is one of the 4 circumstances for which a man may be arrested as an offender against vert or venison.

DO'GGED [of *Dog*] sullen, furly, crabbed.

DO'GGEDNESS, churlishness, crabbed temper.

DO'GGISH, crabbed, currish, furly, &c.

DOGE,

DOG E, the chief magistrate of the republics of *Venice* or *Genoa*.

DOGGER, a ship in burthen about eighty tons, having a well in the middle to bring fish alive to the shore.

DOGGER-Fish, fish brought in such vessels.

DOGGER-Men, fishermen who belong to dogger-ships.

DO'GGREL Rhyme, pitiful poetry, song, pautry verses.

DO'GMA [*δῶμα*, Gr.] a decree, a received opinion, a maxim or tenet.

DOGMA'TICAL ? [*δογματικός*, Gr.] originally signified **DOGMA'TICK** } instructive, scientifick, or something relating to an opinion or science; now commonly used for positive, wedded to, or imposing his own opinions.

DOGMA'TICA Medicina, the rational method of practising physick, such as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* used. And thence all those physicians who upon the principles of school-philosophy reject all medicinal virtues, which they think not reducible to manifest qualities, are called *dogmatical physicians*, L.

DOGMA'TICALNESS [of *δογματίζαν*, Gr.] peremptoriness, positiveness.

DOGMA'TICALLY, positively, affirmatively.

DOGMA'TICI, those physicians that confirm their experience by reason.

DOGMA'TICK [*Philosophy*] is a philosophy which being grounded upon solid principles, assures a thing positively, and is opposed to sceptick philosophy.

A **DO'GMATIST** [*δογματιστής*, Gr.] a person who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own opinions; also an author of any new sect or opinion.

To **DO'GMATIZE** [*dogmatizare*, L. *δογματίζαν*, Gr.] to speak peremptorily or positively; also to give instructions or precepts; also to teach new opinions.

DO'GMES [of *δῶμα*, Gr.] opinions.

DOG's Bane, *Stones*, *Grass*, *Mercury*, *Tooth* and *Violet*, several sorts of herbs.

Knights of the DOG and COCK, a French order of knight-hood founded by K. Philip I, upon the occasion of the duke of *Montmorency's* coming to court with a collar full of stags heads, and having the image of a dog, as the emblem of *Fidelity*, hanging at it.

DOI [in *Musick Books*] two, *Ital*.

DOIT } [of *Duit* and *bin*, *Du*] a small *Dutch*

DOIT'KIN } coin, in value less than our farthing.

DO'LCIE [in *Mus. Books*] soft and sweet, *Ital*.

Cor. **DOLCE Maniera** [in *Mus. Books*] signifies to play or sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable manner, *Ital*.

DOLCEME'NTO, the same as *Dolce*.

DOLE [*dol*, *cola*, *Sax*] a part or pittance, a distribution, a gift of a nobleman to the people.

To **DOLE** [*dælan*, *Sax*] to deal out, to distribute to several persons.

DOLES } balks or slips of pasture left between the fur-

DOOLS } rows of plough'd lands.

DOL E-fish, a fish which the fishermen in the north seas usually receive for their allowance.

DOL E-meadow, one in which divers persons have a share.

DO'LEFULNESS } [of *dolorosus*, L.] sorrowfulness,

DO'LOUSNESS } mournfulness, grief.

DOL E-BOTE [*dolg-bote*, *Sax*] a recompence for a wound or scar.

DO'LIMAN, a long setanne worn by the *Turks*, hanging down to the feet, with narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist.

DO'LLAR, a *Dutch* coin in value about 4 s. 6 d. the *Zeland* dollar 3 s. the specie dollar 5 s.

DOLICHU'RUS Versus, a long-tailed verse, that has a foot or syllable too much, L.

DO'LOUR [*dolor*, L.] pain, grief, sorrow, affliction, torment, anguish.

DO'LOUS [*dolorosus*, L.] grievous, painful, sad.

DOLO'SITY [*dolositas*, L.] hidden malice.

DO'LPHIN [*delphinus*, L. of *δελφίνος*, Gr. *dauphin*, F.] a sea-fish with a round arch'd back, whose flesh is like that of an ox.

The **DOLPHIN** [*Hieroglyphically*] has been used to signify a king or emperor of the sea, because they say this fish is kind to men, swift in swimming, and grateful to benefactors.

The **DOLPHIN** [in *Astronomy*] is said to be placed among the stars for this cause; *Neptune* had a mind to have *Amphitrite* for his wife; she for modesty fled to *Atlas*, being desirous to preserve her virginity, and, as others had done, hid herself. *Neptune* sent a great many to her thither to court her for him, and among others, *Delphinus*; and he loitering about the *Atlantick* islands, happened to meet with her, and by his persuasions brought her to

Neptune, who having received her, granted the greatest honours in the sea to *Delphinus* [the *Dolphin*] and devoted him to himself, and placed his effigies among the stars; and they that have a mind to oblige *Neptune*, represent him in effigy holding a dolphin in his hand, as a testimony of his gratitude and benevolence.

DO'LPHIN ? [*delphinus*, L. *δελφίνος*, Gr.] a title given **DAU'PHIN** } to the king of France's eldest son, whose coat of arms is set out with *Dolphins* and *Flowers de Lis*.

DO'LPHINS [with *Gunners*] handles made in the form of dolphins to pieces of ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] small black insects that infest beans, &c.

A **DOLT** [prob. of *delt*, *Tent.* imprudent] a blockhead, a stupid fellow.

DO'LTISH, dull, heavy, stupid.

DO'LTISHNESS, sottishness, stupidity.

DO'MABLE [*domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.

DO'MABLENESS, tameableness.

DOMA'IN, the inheritance, estate, habitation or possession of any one.

DOMA'TION, a taming, L.

DO'MBOC [*bomboc*, *Sax*] a statute of the *English Saxons*, containing the laws of the preceding kings.

DO ME [of *domus*, L. an house] a vaulted roof or tower of a church, a cupola.

DO ME [with *Chymists*] an arched cover for a reverberatory furnace.

DO ME's Man } a judge appointed to hear and deter-

DOOM's Man } mine law-suits; also a priest or confessor who hears confessions.

DOMESTI'CITY [*domesticité*, F.] the being a servant, servile condition.

DOMESTICK [*domesticus*, L.] of or pertaining to a household, or to one's own country, in opposition to what is foreign.

DOMESTICK Navigation, is coasting or sailing along the shore, in which the lead and compass are the chief instruments.

DOMESTICKNESS [of *domesticus*, L. *domestique*, F.] domestick quality, or pertaining to the house or home.

DO'MICIL [*domicilium*, L.] a dwelling-house, habitation or abode.

DOMIFICA'TION } [with *Astrologers*] the dividing or

DO'MIFYING } distributing the heavens into 12 houses, in order to erect an horoscope.

DOMIGE'RUM, damage, danger.

DO'MINA, a title given to honourable women who anciently held a barony in their own right; *Ant. Writ.* *Domina*, a lady, a mistress, L.

DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine orders of angels.

DOMI'NATIVE, of or pertaining to rule or government.

To **DOMINEE'R** [*dominari*, L. *dominer*, F.] to govern, to bear rule or sway, to be lord and master, to lord it over, to insult, to vapour.

DOMINEE'RING, lordly behaviour or speech.

DO'MINI [i. e. of the lord] as *Anno Domini*, in the year of our lord.

DOMI'NICA in *Ramis Palmarum*, Palm-sunday, so called from the palm-branches and green boughs formerly distributed on that day in commemoration of our lord's riding to *Jerusalem*.

DOMI'NICAL [i. e. *dies*] the lord's day or sunday.

DOMI'NICAL Letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet with which the sundays throughout the whole year are marked in the almanack, and after the term of twenty years the same letters come in use again.

DOMI'NICANS, an order of friers founded by one *Dominick* a *Spaniard*.

DOMI'NICUM, the sacrament of the lord's supper, L.

DOMINICUM, or *Terræ Dominicalis* [in *Law*] *demein* or *demesne*, are lands not rented to tenants, but held in demesne, or in the lord's use and occupation.

DOMINICUM Antiquum Regis [in *Law*] the king's ancient demesne; or royal manours not disposed of to barons or knights, to be held by any feudatory or military service, but reserved to the crown.

DOMI'NION [*dominium*, L.] government, authority, rule, jurisdiction; the extent of a kingdom or state.

DO'MINO, a sort of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church.

DO'MINUS, this word prefix'd to a man's name, in old time, usually denoted him a clergyman, and sometimes a gentleman or lord of a manour, L.

DOMITELLUS, a title anciently given to the natural sons of the king of *France*.

DO'MITURE [*domitura*, L.] a taming.

DO'MO *Reparanda*, a writ lying for one against his neighbour, who fears some damage may come to his own house by the fall of his neighbour's, which is going to decay.

DOMUS *Conversorum*, the ancient name of the house where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-lane*, L.

DON, a lord or master, *Spanish*.

DON } in the ancient *Brit.* signified a river.

DON, DEN } in ancient *British* also signified a castle.

DIN, DON } in ancient *British* also signified a castle.

DO'NABLE [*donabilis*, L.] that may be given.

A DO'NARY [*donarium*, L.] a thing which is given to sacred use.

DONA'TION, a grant, a bestowment, a deed of gift, F. of L.

DO'NATISTS [so called of *Donatus*, a bishop of *Carthage*, A. C. 258] a sect of hereticks of two sorts, *Circumcellians* and *Rogatists*; they held that the true church was in *Africa*, that the *Son* in the *Trinity* was less than the *Father*, and the *Holy Ghost* less than the *Son*.

A DO'NATIVE [*donativum*, L.] a benevolence or largess bestow'd upon the soldiers by the *Roman* emperors; it is now used for a dole, gift or present made by a prince or nobleman.

A DONATIVE [in *Law*] is a benefice given to a clerk by the patron, without presentation by the bishop, or institution or induction by his order.

DO'NATIVE [*donativus*, L.] of or pertaining to a donation or gift.

DO'NDON, a fat old woman.

DONEE' [*Law Term*] the person to whom lands or tenements are given.

DO'NGEON } a tower or platform in the middle of

DO'NJON } a castle; also a turret or closet raised on the top and middle of a house.

DO'NJON [in *Fortification*] a large tower or redoubt of a fortress, into which the garrison may retreat in case of necessity, in order to capitulate upon the better terms.

DON'FEROUS [*donifer*, L.] bringing gifts.

DO'NOR, a giver or bestower, L.

DONOR [in *Law*] one who gives lands, &c. to another.

DOOM } [come, *Sax.*] judgment, sentence.

DOOMS-Day, the day of general judgment in a future state.

DOOMS-DAY-BOOK [*dom-boc*, *Sax.* i. e. the judgment or sentence book] an ancient record or book of the survey of *England* made in the time of *William* the conqueror, which is still preserv'd in the exchequer, and is fair and legible; it was made upon a survey or inquisition of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. It consists of two volumes, a greater or less. The larger contains all the counties of *England*, except *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Durham*, and part of *Lancashire*, which were never surveyed, and also what are contained in the lesser, which are the counties of *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*.

It is a register design'd for giving sentence as to the tenure of estates, and to decide the question, Whether lands be ancient demesne, or not?

There were several other books of the same name, which our ancestors had, as that register of the districts of lands, &c. made by order of king *Alfred*, when he divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds and tithings, which was repositd in the church of *Winchester*, and is called the *Winchester Book*, upon the model of which *William* the conqueror formed his.

DOO'R [*doja* or *duje*, *Sax.* *dor*, *Dan.*] the entrance into an house.

DOR, the drone-bee.

DOR [in *Westminster-School*] leave to sleep a while.

DORÉE, a sea-fish, called also *St. Peter's fish*.

DO'RES, a kind of insects called black-clocks.

DO'RICK *dialect*, one of the 5 dialects of the *Greek* tongue used by the *Dorians*.

DO'RICK Mood [in *Musick*] a kind of grave and solid musick, consisting of slow, spondaick time.

DORIA's *Wound's wort*, an herb so named from one captain *Doria*, who used it in curing his wounded soldiers, or as others say, of *Dorus*, king of *Achaia*, who first built a temple of this order, and dedicated to *Juno*. This order, after its invention, was reduced to the proportion and beauty of a man; and hence as the length of the foot of a man, may be judged to be a 6th part of his height, they made the *Dorick* column including the capital, 6 diameters high, and afterwards augmented it to 7, and at

length to 8. Its frieze is enriched with triglyphs, drops and metopes, its capital has no volutes, but admits of cymatium. The moderns use this order in strong buildings, as in the gates of cities and citadels, the outsidcs of churches and other massy works, where delicacy of ornament would not be suitable.

DO'RMANT [*dormiens*, L.] sleeping.

DORMANT Tree [with *Carpenters*] a beam that lies across an house, and is by some called a *Summer*.

DORMANT Writing, a deed having a blank to put in the name of any person.

DO'RMANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies sleeping; thus a lion, or any other beast lying along in a sleeping posture, with the head resting on the fore-paws, is said to be dormant, and is distinguished from *Couchant*, which though the beast lies along, yet holds up his head. See the figure.



To lie DORMANT, not to be in use.

DO'RMANT Window [*Architecture*] a window made in the roof of an house.

DO'RMITORY [*dormitorium*, L.] a *dorter*; a sleeping-place or bed-chamber, especially in a monastery.

DO'RMOUSE [q. *dormiens mus*, i. e. a sleeping or sleepy mouse] a field mouse, or a kind of wild rat, that is nourished in a tree, and sleeps all the winter.

DO'RNICK } [of *Deornick* or *Tournay* in *Flanders*,

DO'RNIX } where first made] a sort of stuff used for curtains, hangings and carpets.

DORR, a kind of beetle that lives on trees.

DO'RSER } [*dossier*, Fr. of *dorsum*, L. the back] a

DO'SSER } pannier or great basket to carry things on horseback.

DORSA'LE [with *Physicians*] a term used of those diseases, the seat of which is supposed to be in the back.

DORSI *Longissimus* [with *Anatomists*] a muscle arising from the spine of the *Os Ilium*, and the upper part of the *Sacrum*, as also from all the spines of the *Vertebrae* of the loins, and in its ascent is inserted to the transverse processes of the same *Vertebrae*.

DORSI'PAROUS } of *dorsum*, and *pario* and *fero*, L. to

DORSI'FEROUS } bring forth on the back, also to bear on the back] are such plants as are of the capillary kind without stalks, which bear their seeds on the backside of their leaves; called by some *Epiphyllispermae* and *Hypophyllospermae*.

DO'RTER } [of *dormitorium*, L.] the commonroom,

DORTOIR } where all the friers of a convent sleep

DO'RTURE } at nights.

DOSE [*δosis* Gr.] the set quantity of a potion or other medicine given or prescribed by a physician to be taken at one time by the patient.

DO'SEL } a sort of woollen cloth made in *Devonshire*.

DO'SO'LOGY [of *δosis* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a discourse or treatise concerning the dose or quantity of herbs or drugs which ought to be taken at one time.

DO'SIL, a sort of tent for wounds.

DO'SSA'LE } [with *ancient Writers*] hangings or ta-

DO'RSAL } pstry.

DO'SSER [*dorsarius*, L.] see *Dorser*.

DO'TAGE [of *doting* and *age*] a dotting, a being dull or stupid, the time when persons dote, by reason of age.

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a dowry.

DO'TARD [of *doten*, *Du.* and *acrd* nature] a person who dotes.

DOTA'TION, an endowing, L.

To DOTE [prob. of *doten*, *Du.*] to grow dull, stupid or senseless.

To DOTE upon, to be very fond of.

DOUBLER, See *dobler*.

NOTE *assignando*, a writ directed to the escheator, and lying for the widow of the king's tenant in chief, who makes oath in *Chancery* that she will not marry without the king's leave, L.

NOTE *unde nihil habet*, a writ of dower lying for a widow against a tenant, who bought land of her husband in his life-time, of which he was possessed only in fee-simple or fee-tail, and of which she is dowable, or in such sort as the issue of them both might have.

DO'THIEN [with *Surgeons*] a felon, whitlow or boil, an hard substance as big as a pigeon's egg, attended with a grievous pain, and proceeding from thick blood.

DO'TING Tree [with *Husbandmen*] an old tree almost worn out with age.

DO'TINGNESS [of *Doten*, *Du.*] folly, childishness by reason of age.

DO'TKIN ? [duithin, Dutch] a small Dutch coin, the 8th part of a stiver.
DO'DKIN S 8th part of a stiver.
DO'TTEREL [in Lincolnshire] a silly bird, who imitates the fowler till he is caught.

DOU'BLE [double, F. of duplex, L.] twofold, twice as much, or twice the value; also deceitful, dissembling.

A DOUBLE [with Printers] a mistake or oversight of the compositor, in setting the same words twice over.

DOUBLE [in Law] the duplicates of letters patents.

DOUBLE Pellitory, a sort of herb.

DOUBLE Founted, having two springs.

DOUBLE Plea, a plea in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters against the plaintiff, in bar of the action, either of which is sufficient for that purpose.

-DOUBLE Quarrel [in Law] is so termed because it is most commonly made both against the judge, and the party, at whose petition justice is delay'd, is a complaint made to the archbishop of the province against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some ecclesiastical cause, as to give sentence; to institute a clerk presented, &c.

DOUBLE Vessel [with Chymists] is when the neck of one Matrafs, is put and well luted into the neck of another.

To DOUBLE [doubler, F. of duplicare, L.] to make or render double; also to fold up.

To DOUBLE [Hunting Term] is said of a hare when she winds about to deceive hounds.

To DOUBLE the Reins [with Horsemen] a horse is said so to do, when he leaps several times together to throw his rider.

DOUBLES, the same as letters patents.

DOU'BLINGS [in Heraldry] signifies the doublings or linings of robes or mantles of state, or of the mantlings of achievements.



DO'UBLE Fitchée [in Heraldry] as a cross double fitchée, is when the extremities are pointed at each angle, i. e. each extremity having two points, in distinction from the Cross Fitchée, which is sharpened away only at one point. See the Figure.

DOUBLE Horizontal Dial, a dial having a double stile, one to shew the hour on the outward circle, and the other to shew the same in the stereographick projection, drawn on the same plate.

DOU'BLER. See Doubeler.

DOU'BLET [doubletto, Ital.] an old fashion'd garment for men; much the same as a waistcoat, F.

DOUBLET [with Lapidaries] a false jewel or stone, being two pieces joined together.

DOU'BLETS [at Dice] are throws of the same sort, as 2 Aces, 2 Deuces, 2 Trays, &c.

DOUBLET [with Antiquaries] two medals of the same sort; also 2 books, &c. of the same sort.

DOU'BLING [in Military Affairs] is the putting 2 files of soldiers into one.

DOU'BLINGS [with Hunters] the windings and turnings of a hare to avoid the dogs.

To DOUBT [douter, F. of dubitare, L.] to be at an uncertainty, not to know on which side to determine any matter.

DOU'BTING, is the art of with-holding a full assent from any proposition, on suspicion that we are not fully apprized of the merits thereof; or from our not being able peremptorily to decide between the reasons for and against it.

DOU'BTFUL [douteux, F.] dubious.

DOU'BTFULNESS [of doute, F. full and ness] dubiousness.

DOU'BTLESS [sans doute, F.] without doubt.

DOU'CET, a sort of custard.

DOU'CETS ? [with Hunters] the testicles or stones of a deer or stag.

DOUCINE [in Architecture] an ornament of the highest part of a cornice or a moulding cut in form of a wave, half concave, and half convex, F.

DOVE, is an emblem of simplicity, innocence, purity, goodness, peace, and divine love.

DOVE [baya, Sax.] a female pigeon.

DOVE's foot, an herb.

DOVE's Tail Joint [in Joinery] a certain joint made by dove-tailing.

DOVE Tailing [in Joinery] a method of fastening boards or timber together, by letting one piece into another indentedly, with a joint in the form of a dove-tail.

DOUGH [bah, of beagan, to knead, Sax.] bread unbaked.

DOU'GHTY [of boh'tig, valiant, or bugu't, Sax. valour] valiant, stout, undaunted.

To DOUK, to duck or immerge under water.

DOU'ILLET, soft, tender, nice, whence [in Cookery] to dress a pig, au pere douillet, F.

DOUSET, a sort of apple.

To DOW [Law Term] to endow.

DO'WABLE [in Law] having a right to be, or capable of being endow'd.

DO'WAGER [dowaiere, of douaire, F. a dowry] a widow endow'd, or who enjoys her dower; a title chiefly applied to the widows of kings, princes and noblemen.

A DOW'DY, a swarthy gross woman.

DOW'ER ? [douaire, F. in Common Law] signifies two

DOW'RY S things, viz. 1. that portion which a wife brings to her husband; 2. that which she has of her husband after marriage is ended, if she out-lives him.

DOWRY Bill [among the Jews] the bridegroom at the time of marriage gave his wife a dowry bill.

DOW'LAS, a sort of linnen cloth for shirts, &c.

DOWN [tune, Sax.] downwards.

DOWN [dun, Dan.] the finest, softest part of the feathers of a goose, &c.

DOWN, a soft woolly substance growing on the tops of thistles, &c.

DOWNs [of duno, Sax. an hill] hilly plains, or hills consisting of sands, an elevation of stone or sand, which the sea gathers and forms along its banks.

DO'WNWARD [tune-pearb, Sax.] towards the lower part.

DOWNY [of dun] full of, or of the nature of down.

To DOWSE [douten, Du.] to give one a slap on the face.

To DOXO'LOGIZE [of δόξος Glory, and λέγειν, to say, Gr.] to say the hymn called Gloria Patri, &c.

DOXO'LOGY [doxologia, L. doxologie, Fr. of δόξα Glory, and λέγειν, to say, Gr.] a verse or short hymn of praise appointed anciently in the church to be said after the prayers and psalms in divine service, as the Gloria Patri, &c. Also the conclusion of the Lord's-Prayer, viz. For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and Glory, &c. The Gloria Patri is said to have been composed by the first council of Nice, in acknowledgment of the Trinity, in opposition to the heresies of those times, and that St. Jerome added, As it was in the Beginning, &c.

DO'XY [prob. of docken, Du.] to yield, willing, a she-beggar, a trull.

To DOZE [prob. of doze, Sax. a block-head, or duyselen, Du. to be vertiginous] to sleep unsoundly, to be sleepy, or inclining to sleep.

DO'ZEL ? [of douzil or dozil, Fr. a saucer] a tent; without a head, to be put into a wound.

A DO'ZEN [douzaine, F.] twelve.

DRAB [of drabbe, Sax. coarse, or drap, F.] a sort of thick strong cloth.

DRAB [drabbe, Sax. common, or the refuse of any thing] a dirty slut, a whore.

DRAB [with Mariners] a small top-sail.

DRA'BA [δράβη, Gr.] the herb Yellow-creft.

A DRA'BLER [in a Ship] a small sail set on the bonnet, as the bonnet is on the course, and only used when the course and bonnet are not deep enough to clothe the mast.

DRACHM [δραχμή, Gr. with Physicians] the 8th part of an ounce, containing 3 scruples, or 60 grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμή, Gr.] a coin among the Grecians, in value about 7d. 3 gr. our money; also a weight containing 2d. weight, 6 or 9 24ths gr.

DRA'CHMON ? [דראכמן, Heb.] an hebrew coin, in value about 15 s. English.

DRA'CO, a dragon, L.

DRA'CO regius, a standard, having the picture of a dragon upon it, anciently borne by our kings, L.

DRACO's Laws, certain severe laws made by Draco, a governour of the Athenians; whence a severe punishment for a slight offence is termed Draco's law.

DRACO Volans [in Metereology] a meteor appearing in the form of a flying dragon, L.

DRAONITES [δρακονίτης, Gr.] a precious stone, said to be taken out of the brain of a dragon.

DRAONITAS [δρακονίτης, Gr.] the dragon's stone.

DRAO'NTIA ? [dracontia, Sax.] dragon-wort.

DRAO'NTIUM S [dracontia, Sax.] dragon-wort.

DRACO'NTICK Month [with Astronomers] the space of time in which the moon going from her ascending node called caput draconis, i. e. the dragon's-head, returns to the same.

DRA-

DRACU'NCULUS *Hortensis* [with *Botanists*] the herb Dragon-wort or Tarragon, *L.*

DRACUNCULUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of ulcer which eats even through a nerve itself, *L.*

DRAFF [Draf, *Du. Lees*, Djabbe, *Sax.*] wash for hogs.

DRAG [with *Hunters*] the tail of a fox.

A DRAG [Dpağ, *Sax.*] a sort of hook.

To DRAG [Dpağan, *Sax.*] to draw, hale or trail along on the ground, &c.

DRAG-Net [Dpağ-net, *Sax.*] a draw or sweep fishing-net.

DRA'GANT-Gum [corrupted of *Tragacantha*] Gum-dragon vulgarly.

DRAGOMAN [דרגמן, *Chaldee*] an interpreter in the eastern countries, whose office is to facilitate commerce between the *Orientalis* and *Occidentals*.

DRAGS, wood or timber so joined together, that as they swim they can bear a burden or load of some sorts of ware down a river.

DRAGGS [*Sea Term*] whatsoever hangs over a ship, or hinders her sailing.

To DRA'GGLE [of Dpağan, *Sax.*] to drag, draw, or trail in the dirt.

DRA'GIUM [*Old Rec.*] drag, a coarser sort of bread-corn.

DRA'GMA [δραγμα, *Gr.*] a handful, a gripe.

DRA'GMIS [δραγμῖς, *Gr.*] as much as can be taken up with two fingers.

DRA'GON [Dpaca, *Sax.*] a kind of serpent that with age grows to a monstrous bigness.

DRAGON-Wort, the herb Serpentary or Viper's Bugloss.

DRAGONNE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies the lower part of the beast to be a dragon, as a *Lion Dragonné* signifies the upper half of a lion, and the other half going off like the hinder part of a dragon.

DRAGON's Beams [with *Architects*] two strong braces which stand under a breast sumner, and meet in an angle on the shoulder of the king's piece.

DRAGON's Blood [Dpacan-blob, *Sax.*] the gum or rosin of the tree called *Draco arbor*.

DRAGON's Head [with *Astronomers*] a node or point in which the orbit of the moon intersects the orbit of the sun and the ecliptick, as she is ascending from the south to the north.

DRAGON's Tail [with *Astronomers*] a point in the ecliptick opposite to the dragon's head, which intersects the moon in descending from north to south.

DRAGON's Stone, a precious stone.

DRA'GON's Head [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny colour in the escutcheons of sovereign princes.

DRAGON's Tail [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey colour in the escutcheons of sovereign princes.

Knights of the Order of the DRAGON, an order of knight-hood founded by *Sigismund* emperor of *Germany*, an. 1417. upon the condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*.

DRAGOO'N [probably of *dragon*, because at first they were as destructive to the enemy as dragons] a soldier who fights sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot.

DRAIN [*q. train of trainer*, *F.* to draw] a water-course, gutter or sink.

To DRAIN [of *trainer*, *F.*] to draw off waters by furrows, ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, that may be drained.

DRAKE [of *draco*, *L.*] a sort of gun; also a male-duck.

DRAM } [δραχμή, *Gr.*] an apothecary's weight,

DRACHM } the 8th part of an ounce, in *Avoirdupoise* weight one 16th.

DRA'MA [δραμα, *Gr.*] a play, either comedy or tragedy.

DRAMA'TICK [δραματικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to acts, especially to those of a stage play.

DRAMA'TICALLY, after the manner of stage-plays.

DRAMA'TICK Poem, a poem or composition design'd to be acted on the stage.

Active DRAMA'TICK Poetry, is when the persons are every where adorned and brought upon the theatre to speak and act their own part.

DRA'NA [*Old Deeds*] a drain or water-course.

DRAP } [drap, *F.*] cloth, woollen cloth.

DRAB }

DRAP DE BERRY, a sort of frize or thick cloth first made in the country of *Berry* in *France*.

DRA'PER [drapier, *F.*] a seller of cloth, as a *Woollen-Drapeer*, a *Linnen-Drapeer*.

DRA'PERY [draperie, *F.*] the cloth trade.

DRAPERY [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] a work in which the clothing of any human figure is represented.

DRA'STICK [of δραστικός, *Gr.* active, brisk] a purge that operates quickly and briskly.

DRAUGHT [Dpohr, *Sax.*] the resemblance of a thing drawn with a pencil, pen, &c. the copy of a writing.

DRAUGHT [of Dpağan, *Sax.*] pertaining to drawing, as draught-horses.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] the quantity of water which a ship draws when she is afloat, or the number of feet and inches under the water, when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Milit. Affairs*] a detachment of soldiers.

DRAUGHT [Dpohr, *Sax.*] a house of office, bog-house, necessary house.

DRAUGHT, a potion, or what a person drinks at once.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] an allowance in weighing commodities.

DRAUGHTS, a game called *Tables*; also harness for drawing-horses.

DRAUGHT-Hooks [with *Gunners*] large iron hooks fixed on the cheeks of a cannon-carriage on each side.

To DRAUL } to speak slowly or dreamingly.

To DRAWL }

To DRAW [*Sea Term*] a ship is said to draw much water, according to the number of feet she sinks into it, as he draws 12 or 15 foot of water.

DRAW-BRIDGE, a bridge made to be drawn up or let down, usually before the gate of a town or castle.

DRAW-BACK [in *Traffick*] a rebate or discount allowed the merchant on exportation of goods which paid duty inwards.

DRAW Gear, an harness or furniture for draught-horses for cart, waggon, &c.

DRAW Latches [*Old Stat.*] night-thieves, Robert's men.

DRAW Net, a net for catching the larger sort of fowl.

DRAW'ING [with *Painters*] the representation or shape of any body, substance, drawn with a pencil.

DRAWING [*Hunting Term*] is the beating the bushes, &c. after a fox.

DRAWING amiss [with *Hunters*] is when hounds hit the scent of their chace contrary, *i. e.* up the wind instead of down.

DRAWING on the spot [*Hunting Term*] is when the hounds touch the scent and draw on till they hit on the same scent.

DRAWING Table, an instrument with a frame to hold a sheet of royal paper for drawing draughts of fortifications, &c.

To DRAWL out one's words, to speak leisurely and lazily.

DREAD [Dpæb, *Sax.*] great fear.

DREA'DFUL [Dpæbful, *Sax.*] causing dread.

DREA'DFULNESS, a quality, &c. to be dreaded.

DREAM [traum, *Teut.* dream, *Du.* but *Casaubon* derives it of δρεωω, *Gr.* or of Dream, *Sax.* melody or joy] the acting of the imagination in sleep.

To DREAM [drommer, *Dan.* droomen, *Du.*] an action better known than described.

DREA'MER [of drommer, *Dan.*] one who dreams.

DREA'MINGNESS, slothfulness, acting as if in a dream.

To DREDGE Meat, to scatter flower on it while it is roasting.

DRE'DGERS, fishermen who dredge or fish for oysters.

DREAR [Dpypig, *Sax.*] dreary.

DREE'RINESS [Dpypigneyye, *Sax.*] dismalness.

DREE'RY [of Dpypmian, *Sax.* to make sorrowful] solitary, dismal.

DREGS [Dpæten, *Sax.* or Dreck, *Du.*] dross, filth, lees.

DRE'GGY [of Dpæten, *Sax.*] full of dregs.

DRE'GGINESS [Dpætenneyye, *Sax.*] full of dregs.

DREIT DROIT [*E. Law Term*] a double right, *i. e.* of possession and dominion.

DRE'NAGE, the tenure by which the *Drenches* held their lands.

To DRENCH [Dpæcan, *Sax.* to drink] to give a physical potion to a horse.

A DRENCH, such a physical potion.

DRE'NCHEs } [prob. of Dpæn, *Sax.* a drone] a sort

DRE'NGES } of ancient tenants in chief, such as having been dispossest of their estates at the conquest, had them restor'd again, because they did not oppose *William* the Conqueror, either by their persons or counsels; the free tenants of a manour.

DRENGA'GE [in *Law*] the tenure by which *Drenges* held their lands.

To DRESS [prob. of τρέω, *C. Br.* to adorn or deck, or of dresser, *F.* to direct or shape, or of betrescher, *F.* to adorn] to cloath; also to cook meat, &c.

To DRI'SBLE

To **DRI'BBLE**, to flabber or let one's spittle fall out of the mouth.

DRI'BBLETS, small portions; small sums of money of a large debt paid at times.

DRIFT [prob. of *drift*, *Du.* the impulse of the mind] aim, scope, purpose.

DRIFT [in *Sea Language*] any thing that floats upon the water, as drifts of ice, weeds, &c.

To go a **DRIFT**, a boat is said to do, when it is carried by the stream, and has no body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT-Sail, a sail which is only used under water, and veered or let out right a head by sheet-ropes, to keep the head of the ship right upon the sea in a storm, or when the drives too fast in a current.

DRIFT Way [of a *Ship*] is the same as *Lee way*.

DRIFT [of the *Forest*] is an exact view or examination of what cattle are in the forest, to know whether it be overcharged or not, and whose the beasts are.

To **DRILL** [*Dylian*, *Sax.*] to bore holes with a drill.

A **DRILL** [*Dyiel*, *Sax.*] a tool for drilling or boring; also an overgrown ape.

To **DRILL one on**, to draw on or entice; also to protract the time.

DRINK [*Drinc*, *Sax.*] any thing potable.

To **DRINK** [*Drincan*, or *Drincan*, *Sax.*] to sup liquor.

DRINKHAM [*Drinclean*, *Sax.*] a certain quantity of

DRINKLEAN drink provided by tenants for the lord and his steward, called *Scot Ale*.

DRIP [with *Architects*] the most advanc'd part of a cornice, the eaves.

To **DRIP** [*Dripper*, *Dan.* *Drjopan* or *Drjpan*, *Sax.*] to drop slowly.

DRIPPING, a slow dropping; also the fat which drops from meat while it is roasting.

DRIPPING ? [with *Falconers*] is when a hawk mutes di-

DROPPING rectly downwards in several drops.

DRI'PS [with *Builders*] a sort of steps on flat roofs to walk upon, the roof is not quite flat, but a little raised in the middle, and those steps or drips lie each a little inclining to the horizon, a way of building much used in *Italy*.

To **DRIVE** [*Drjpan*, *Sax.*] to put on, impel, or force.

To **DRIVE** [*Sea Term*] a ship is said to drive when an anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To **DRIV'EL** [prob. of *drifelen*, *Teut.*] to let the spittle fall or run down the chin.

DRIVER [of *Drjpan*, *Sax.*] one that drives.

To **DRIZZLE** [prob. of *drifelen*, *Teut.*] to fall in small drops like the rain.

DRIZZLY, raining in very small drops.

DRO'FDENNE [*Drjoxdenne*, *Sax.*] a thicket of wood in a valley, a grove or woody place where cattle were kept.

DRO'FLAND ? [of *Drjpan*, *Sax.* to drive, and *land*,

DRY'FLAND *q. d.* droveland, *Sax.*] a quit-rent or yearly payment anciently made to the king or to their landlords, by some tenants for driving their cattle thorough the manour to the fairs and markets.

A **DROLL**, a drudge or slave.

DROIT, right, justice, equity, *F.*

A **DROLL** [*drole*, *F.*] a good merry fellow; a boon companion; a buffoon; also a farce or mock play.

To **DROLL** [of *drole*, *F.*] to play the droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DRO'LLERY [*drolerie*, *F.*] a merry and facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish wit.

DRO'MEDARY [*dromedarius*, *L.*] a sort of camel having two bunches on the back, said to be very swift, and able to travel more than 100 miles a day, and to go three days without drink.

DRO'MO [*δρμων*, *Gr.*] a caravel or swift bark that scowrs the seas.

DROMONES ? [Old Writers] high or tall ships; also

DROMO'S men of war.

DRONE [*Dræn* and *Dran*, *Sax.*] a sort of slothful bee or wasp without a sting; also a slothful person.

DRONE, a musical instrument, called also a bassoon.

To **DROOP** [prob. of *droebigh*, *Du.* sorrowful] to hang down the head, to languish.

A **DROP** [*Drjop*, *Sax.*] the smallest common quantity of any liquid.

To **DROP** [*Drjoppan*, *Sax.*] to fall by drops.

DROP [with *Architects*] is an ornament in the *Dorick* entablature, representing drops or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs.

DROP-WORT, an herb.

DRO'PACISM [*dropacismus*, *L.* of *δρπαζ*, *Gr.*] a medicine for the colick, &c.

DRO'PSICAL [*δρπονδς*, *Gr.*] subject to, or troubled with the dropsy.

DRO'PSICALNESS [of *hydropicus*, *L.* *hydropique*, *F.* of *δρπονδς*, *Gr.*] having a dropsy.

DRO'PSY [*δρποντος*, *Gr.*] the settlement of a watry humour, either throughout the whole body or in some part of it, as the stomach, legs, &c.

DROSO'MELI [*δρσομενι*, *Gr.*] Honey-dew or Manna.

DROSS [*Drjag*, *Sax.*] the scum of metals.

DRO'SSINESS [of *Drjag*, *Sax.*] fulness of dross.

DRO'SSY [*Drjogis*, *Sax.*] full of, or pertaining to dross.

DRO'VA [*Old Rec.*] a common way or road for driving of cattle.

A **DROVE** [*Drjag*, *Sax.*] a herd of cattle.

DRO'VER, one who drives cattle for hire or sale.

DROUGHT [*Drjugo's*, *Sax.*] excessive thirst or driness of the earth, air, &c. or the thirst of animal bodies.

DROUGHTINESS [of *Drjugovig* and *neyre*] thirstiness.

DROUGHTY [of *Drjugo's*, *Sax.*] thirsty.

To **DROUSE**, to be drousy or sleepy.

DROUTH [*Drjugo's*, *Sax.*] thirst, *Milan.*

DRO'WSY [prob. of *droofen*, *Du.* to slumber always] sleepy, sluggish.

DRO'WSINESS, sleepiness, &c.

To **DROWN** [prob. of *drunden*, *Teut.* below or under, according to *Skinner*] to plunge or overwhelm.

A **DRO'WNING**, plunging or sinking over head and ears in water.

DRU [in *Doomsday Book*] a thicket of wood.

To **DRUB** [*q. d.* to *Dub*, *i. e.* to beat upon a drum, or *druben*, *Teut.*] to cudgel or bang soundly.

DRU'ABING [in *Barbary*, &c.] a beating with a bull's pizzle or cane on the bum, belly, or soles of the feet.

A **DRUDGE**, one who does all mean services; that labours very hard.

To **DRUDGE** [prob. of *Drjeccan*, *Sax.* to vex or oppress, or of *tragan*, *Teut.* draghen, *Du.* but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *τρυντος*, *Gr.* a vintage, *q. d.* to labour hard as those in a vineyard] to toil or toil; also to fish for oysters.

A **DRU'DGER**, one who fishes for oysters.

DRU'DGERY, dirty laborious work, slavery.

DRU'GGERMAN ? [*Drjogman*, *Gr.* prob. of *דרומן*,

DRA'GOMAN *Chald.*] an interpreter made use of in the eastern countries.

DRU'GGET, a sort of woollen stuff.

DRU'GGIST ? [*drooghut*, *Du.*] one who deals in, and

DRU'GSTER sells drugs.

DRUGS [*drogues*, *F.*] all kinds of simples for the use of physick, painting, &c. also pitiful, sorry commodities that stick a hand with the tradesman; old shop-keepers.

DRU'IDS [*Drhuiden*, *Brit.* *i. e.* very wise men, or of *Δρυιδες*, of *δρως*, *Gr.* an oak] certain *Magi*, or priests in *France*, that built in the city of *Orleans* a college in the year 1140. These were of old one of the two estates of *France*, to whom was committed the care of providing sacrifices, of prescribing laws for their worship, of the deciding the controversies amongst the people, concerning the bounds of their grounds, and such like.

They had also the tutoring of young children, who commonly remained under their tuition for 20 years. They taught them many verses which they caused them to learn by heart, without the assistance of any writing; and those who had not been instructed by these *Druids*, were not esteem'd sufficiently qualify'd to manage the affairs of state. At the end of the year, their custom was to go with great reverence, and gather branches and leaves of oak and mistletoe, to make a present to *Jupiter*, inviting all people to this ceremony by these words, which they caused to be proclaimed, *Come to the oak branches the new year.*

They had oaks in great estimation, and all that grew on them, especially Mistletoe, which they worshipped as a thing sent unto them from heaven. The manner of their sacrifices is related as follows. They caused meat to be prepared under an oak where Mistletoe grew, and two white bulls to be brought out, having their horns bound, *i. e.* first set to the plough; then the priest arrayed in white, climbed up a tree, and having a bill of gold in his hand, threshed off the Mistletoe, then offered the sacrifice, praying that the gift might be prosperous to the receivers; supposing the beast that was barren, if it drank of the Mistletoe, would be very fruitful, and that it was a remedy against all poison.

In their general assemblies they are said to have practised that which *Pliny* relates of the *Storks*, which usually tear in pieces the last that comes to their meeting, to oblige the rest to be more diligent. They are reported to have

have been very cruel, and ordinarily murdered men upon the altars of their gods; and also in their schools, for it is related of one of their doctors named *Herophilus*, that he taught anatomy over the bodies of living men at times, to the number of 700.

It is supposed the *French* borrowed this superstition from *Britain*; and *Tacitus* says, that they were first in *Britain*.

Suetonius says, their worship was prohibited by *Augustus*, and the profession quite abolished under *Claudius Caesar*.

To **DRUM** [*trommelen*, *Dut.*] to beat upon a drum.

A **DRUM** [*tromme*, *Dan.*] a warlike musical instrument.

DRUM of the Ear [*Anas*] a membrane of the cavity of the ear.

DRUM-Major, the chief drummer of a regiment.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Damask Rose-Water.

DRUNK [*onuncen*, *Sax.*] fuddled, intoxicated with drink.

DRUNKENNESS [of *onuncennýſſe*, *Sax.*] excessive drinking.

DRUNKARD [*onincorje*, of *onincan* and *nerd*, nature, or of *onuncen-georn*, *Sax.*] a drinker to excess.

To **DRUNKEN** [*onunchian*, *Sax.*] to drink to excess.

DRUNKENNESS, considered physically, is a preternatural compression of the brain, and a discomposure of its fibres, occasioned by the fumes or spirituous parts of liquors.

DRY [*onýſſe*, *Sax.*] having no juice or moisture; also empty, flat.

DRY [spoken of *Wine*] a wine that by reason of age is pretty well dephlegmated, or has lost much of its waterish quality.

DRY Exchange, usury, a name given it to mollify it, when something is pretended to be exchanged on both sides, but nothing really passes but on one side.

DRY [*onýſſe*, *Sax.*] reserved; also stingy.

DRY Bodies [with *Philosophers*] are such whose pores contained between their confirmed parts, are not filled with any visible liquor.

To **DRY** [*aspiſan*, *Sax.*] to make dry.

DRY Rent [in *Law*] a rent reserved without clause of distress.

To **DRY Shave**, to cheat, to gull, to chouse notoriously.

DRY Stitch [with *Surgeons*] is when the lips of a wound are drawn together, by means of a piece of linen cloth with strong glew stuck on each side.

DRY ADES [*Δρυάδες*, of *δρῦς* an oak or any tree, *Gr.*] were nymphs of the woods, which the ancients imagined to inhabit the woods and groves, and to hide themselves under the bark of the oak; they were usually painted of a brown or tawny complexion, hair thick like moss, and their garments of a dark green.

DRYNESS [of *onýſſeneſſe*, *Sax.* or of *droogh*, *Du.*] want of moisture.

DRYOPTERIS [*δρυopteris*, *Gr.*] the herb Osmund-royal, Oak-fern or Petty-fern.

DUAL [*dualis*, *L.*] of or belonging to two, as the dual number.

DUAL [with *Gram.*] when the number signifies two persons or things, and no more.

DUALITY [of *dualitas*, *L.*] a being two.

DUALIUM [in *Ancient Deeds*] the jointure of a wife

DUALIUM settled on her at marriage, to be enjoy'd by her after her husband's decease.

DUALITY [*δωαρχία*, of *δύο* and *ἀρχή*, *Gr.*] a form of government where two govern conjointly.

To **DUB a Knight** [prob. of *dubban*, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

DUBBING of Cocks [with *Cock-Fighters*] the cutting off their combs and wattles.

DUBITABLE [*dubitabilis*, *L.*] doubtful.

DUBIOSE } [*dubius*, *L.*] doubtful, uncertain.

DUBIOUS }

DUBIOUSNESS [of *dubius*, *L.*] doubtfulness.

DUCAL [*ducalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a duke.

DUCAL Coronet, has only flowers raised above the circle, which none of an inferior rank can have, nor may they mix flowers with the crosses, which only belongs to the prince. See the Fig.

DUCAPE, a sort of silk used for womens garments.

DUCAT [prob. so called because coined in the terri-

DUCAT } tories of a duke] a foreign coin both of gold and silver, different in value, according to the places where they are current, ordinarily 4 s. 6 d. when silver, and 9 s. 8 d. when gold.

DUCATOON } a foreign coin, much the same as the

DUCATOON } ducat, of different values, as that

of *Holland* worth 6 s. and 8 d. 3 fths sterling, and that of *Lucca* in *Italy*, 4 s. 6 d.

A **DUCE** [*un deuk*, *F.* of *duo*, *L.*] the number 2 of cards or dice.

DUCE take you [as some think from *Suey*, *Sax.* a spectre] the devil or an evil spirit take you.

DUCES Tecum, a writ commanding one to appear in chancery, and to bring some evidence with him, or some other matter which that court would view.

A **DUCK** [of *ducken*, *Du.* to dive] a water-fowl.

To **DUCK** [of *ducken*, *Teut.* &c. or of *getutan*, *Sax.*] to dive or put under water; also to stoop, to bow.

DUCHESS [*duchesse*, *F.*] a duke's wife.

DUCHY [*duché*, *F.*] a dukedom.

DUCKER [with *Cock-fighters*] a cock that in fighting runs about the pit almost at every stroke he strikes.

DUCKING at the Main Yard [with *Sailors*] is when at sea a malefactor having a rope fastened under his arms, about his waste, and under his breech, is hoisted up to the end of the yard, and let fall from thence violently two or three times into the sea.

Dry DUCKING, is a punishment by hanging the offender by a cord a few yards above the surface of the water, and publishing the punishment by the discharge of a canon.

DUCK's Meat, a sort of herb that grows on ponds and standing waters.

DUCK UP [*Sea Phrase*] is a word which the steersman or he at the helm uses when his sight is hindered by any sail, so that he cannot see to sail by a land-mark, &c. then he cries, Duck up the clew lines of such a sail.

DUCT [*ductus*, *L.*] a canal, a tube, &c.

DUCTABILITY [*ductabilitas*, *L.*] easiness of belief.

DUCTILNESS [of *ductilis*, *L.*] ductility, easiness to be drawn out in length.

DUCTILE [*ductilis*, *L.*] that may easily be drawn out into wires, or hammered out into thin plates.

DUCTILITY [in *Physicks*] a property of certain bodies which renders them capable of being beaten, drawn or stretch'd out without breaking, as in wire of metals.

DUCTUS, a guiding, leading or drawing; also a conduit-pipe for conveying water, *L.*

DUCTUS Adiposus [with *Anat.*] are little vascules in the *Omentum*, which either receive the fat separated from the *Adiposus loculi*, or cells, or else bring it to them, *L.*

DUCTUS Alimentalis [*Anat.*] the gullet, stomach and bowels, all which make up but one continued canal or duct, *L.*

DUCTUS Aquosa [*Anat.*] the channels of the veins that carry the humour called *Lympha*, *L.*

DUCTUS Biliaris [*Anatomy*] a canal, which with the *Ductus Cysticus*, makes the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*, which passes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*, *L.*

DUCTUS Chyliferus, the same as *Ductus Thoracicus*.

DUCTUS Communis Choledochus [*Anat.*] a large canal formed by the union of the *Ductus Cysticus* and *Hepaticus*, *L.*

DUCTUS Cysticus [*Anat.*] a canal about the bigness of a goose-quill, that goes from the neck of the gall-bladder, to that part where the *Porus Biliaris* joins it, *L.*

DUCTUS Lachrymales [*Anat.*] the excretory vessels of the *Glandula Lachrymales*, serving for the effusion of tears, *L.*

DUCTUS Pancreaticus [*Anat.*] a little canal arising from the *Pancreas*, running along the middle of it, and is inserted to the gut *Duodenum*, serving to discharge the *Pancreatic* juice into the intestines, *L.*

DUCTUS Roriferus, the same as *Ductus Thoracicus*, *L.*

DUCTUS Salivares [*Anat.*] the excretory tubes of the salivary glands, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glandules*, and passing as far as the jaws and sides of the tongue, serving to discharge the secreted saliva into the mouth, *L.*

DUCTUS Thoracicus [*Anat.*] a vessel arising about the kidney on the left side, and ascending along the chest near the great artery, ends at the subclavian vein on the left side, serving to convey the juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower parts to the heart, *L.*

DUCTUS Umbilicalis [*Anat.*] the naval passage pertaining to a child in the womb, *L.*

DUCTUS Urinarius [*Anat.*] the urinary passage, *L.*

DUCTUS Wirsungianus, the *ductus pancreaticus*, so called because first found out by *Wirsungius*.

DUDGEON, stomachfulness, grudge, disdain.

To **take in DUDGEON** [some suppose it to be taken from *Dudgeon*, a dagger, thence to resent a thing, so ill as to draw the dagger or others from *volz*, *Sax.* a would] to take in ill part, to be displeased at.

DUDMAN, a malin, a scare crow, a hobgoblin, spright.

D U

DUEL [*duellum*, L.] a single combat between 2 persons at a certain place and hour appointed, according to a challenge.

DUEL [in *Law*] a fight between 2 men for the trial of the truth, the truth of which was commonly adjudged to be on the side of the conqueror.

DUE [deu of *devoir*, F.] to be owing or unpaid.

DUELLER & [*duelliste*, Fr.] a person who fights a

DUELLIST & duell.

DUELLA, the third part of an ounce, containing 8 scruples or 2 drams and 2 scruples.

DUELLISTS [according to Mr. Boyle] the 2 principles of those chymical philosophers, who pretend to explicate all the phenomena in nature, from the doctrine of *alkali* and *acid*.

DUENESS [of due] a being due.

DUETTI & [in *Musick Books*] little songs or airs in 2

DUETTOS & parts.

A **DUG** [prob. of *ḏḏ*, Heb. a pap or teat; but others derive it of *ḏḏḡht*, Du. a faucet, because the milk is suck'd out of it as liquor out of a faucet] the teat of a cow or other beast.

DUG Tree, a kind of shrub.

DUKES [*duces*, L. of *ducendo*, leading] are so called of being leaders of armies, and generals to kings and emperors, and anciently enjoyed the title no longer than they had the command: But in process of time great estates were annexed to the titles, and so the dignity became hereditary. But this was earlier in other nations than in *England*. And the first duke created in *England* was *Edward*, called the *Black Prince*, who was eldest son to king *Edw. III.* and was created duke of *Cornwall*, which gives the title of prince of *Wales*.

DUKE-DUKE, a grandee of the house of *Sylva*, who has that title on account of his having several dukedoms.

DU'KEDOM [*ducatus*, L.] the dominion and territories of a duke.

DULCAMA'RA [of *dulcis* sweet, and *amarus*, L. bitter] the herb windy night-shade.

DULCARNON, a certain proposition found out by *Pythagoras*, upon which account he offered an ox in sacrifice to the Gods, and called it *Dulcarnon*. Whence the word has been taken by *Chaucer* and others for any hard, knotty question or point.

To be at **DULCARNON**, to be non-plussed, to be at one's wits end.

DULCET *sweet*, Milton.

DULCIFICATION, a making sweet, L.

DULCIFLUOUS [*dulcifluus*, L.] flowing sweetly.

To **DULCIFY** [with *Chymists*] is to wash the salt off from any mixt body, which was calcined with it.

DULCULOQUY [of *dulcis* sweet, and *loquium*, L. discourse] a soft and sweet manner of speaking.

DULCIMER [*dolcimella*, Ital.] a musical instrument.

DULCINISTS [so called from one *Dulcin* their ring-leader] a sect of *Hereticks*, who held that the father having reigned from the beginning of the world till the coming of Christ, then the reign of the son began and lasted till the year 1300, and then began the reign of the Holy Ghost.

DULCINO, a small bassoon, Ital.

DULCIS, e, [in *Botanick Writers*] sweet to the taste.

DULCITY [*dulcitas*, L.] sweetness.

DULCITUDE [*dulcitus*, L.] sweetness.

DULCORATION, a making sweet, L.

DU'LEDGE, a wooden peg, which joins the ends of the 6 fellows, which form the round of a wheel of a gun-carriage.

DULL [*ḏḏl*, C. Br. a block-head, sole, Sax. *dull*, Du. heavy, sluggish, stupid.

DU'LNES [of *ḏḏl*, Brit. a block-head, sole, Sax.] heaviness, sluggishness.

DULO CRAGY [*δολοκρατία* of *δῆλος* a servant and *κρατία* power, Gr.] a government in which servants and slaves have so much liberty and privilege, that they domineer.

DUMAL [*dumalis*, L.] pertaining to briars, &c.

DUM *suit intra atatem*, a writ of one, who before he came to his full age, made an infeoffment or donation of his lands in fee, or for term of life or entail, to recover them again, from him to whom he conveyed them.

DUM *non suit compos mentis*, a writ lying against the alienee or lessee, for one who not being of sound mind, did alien or make over any lands or tenements in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life or years, L.

D U

DUMB [dumb; Sax.] not having the use of speech, also silent.

DUMBNES [dumbnyffe, Sax.] a want of the use of speech.

DUMETORUM [with *Botanick Writers*] of the thickets, or which grow among bushes, L.

DUMOSE [*dumosus*, L.] full of briars, &c.

DUMOSITY [*dumositas*, L.] fulness of briars, &c.

DUMP [prob. *q. d.* dumb] a sudden astonishment; a melancholy fit.

DUMPS, a melancholy fit.

DUN & [duna, Sax.] a mountain or high open place; so

DON & that the names of those towns which end in *dun* or *don*, were either built on hills or open places, as *Asdon*, &c.

DUN [dun, Sax.] a colour something resembling a brown.

To **DUN** [prob. of *ḏḏnan*, Sax. to make a great noise] to demand a debt clamorously and pressing; to importune frequently.

A **DUNCE** [some derive it of *dumb*, Eng. others of *atonitus*, L. astonished] a stupid dull person to apprehend any thing.

DUNMOW, there was an ancient custom in the priory, that if any person from any part of *England* would come thither, and humbly kneel at the church-door before the convent, and solemnly take the ensuing oath, he might demand a fitch or gammon of bacon, which should be freely given him.

You shall swear by the custom of our confession

That you never made any nuptial transgression,

Since you were married man and wife,

By household brawls or a contentious strife;

Or otherwise, in bed or at board,

Offended each other in deed or in word;

Or since the parish clerk said amen,

Wished your selves unmarried again;

Or in a twelvemonth and a day

Repented not in thought any way;

But continued true and in desire,

As when you joined hands in holy quire.

If to these conditions, without all fear,

Of your own accord you will freely swear;

A gammon of bacon you shall receive,

And hear it hence with love and good leave;

For this is our custom at *Dunmow* well known,

Though the sport be ours, the bacon's your own.

DUN'SICAL, block-headed, dull, stupid.

DUN Neck, a certain bird.

DUNA [dune, Sax.] a bank of earth, cast up on the side of a ditch, *Ant. Deeds*.

DUNG [dung, Teut. *ḏḏng*, Sax.] ordure, soil, filth.

To **DUNG** [dungen, Teut. *ḏḏngan*, Sax.] to manure or enrich land with dung.

DUNG meers, pits in which dung, soil, weeds, &c. are thrown together, to lie and rot for a time, for manuring land.

DUNGEON [some derive it of *Dung*, Engl. because of its nastiness, *Dongeon*, Fr. a dark strong fenced place] the most close, dark and loathsome place of a prison; a condemned hold, where malefactors are put from the time of their receiving sentence, to that of execution.

DUNIO [Old *Writers*] a double, a sort of base coin, less than a farthing.

DUNNY, deafish, somewhat hard of hearing.

DUNNINESS, hardness of hearing.

DUNUM & [in *Doomsday-Book*] a down or hilly

DUNA & place.

DUNSETs [Old *Rec.*] those who dwell on hills or mountains.

DU'O [in *Musick Books*] a song or composition to be performed in 2 parts only; the one sung, and the other plaid on an instrument; or by 2 voices alone.

DUODECENNIAL [of *duodecennus*, L.] of twelve-years space or time.

DUODECIMO [*i. e.* in the 12th of *Daodacimus*, L.] as a book in *duodecimo*, is one in which a sheet makes 12 leaves.

DUODENA [Old *Rec.*] a jury of 12 men.

DUODENA Arteria & Vena [Anat.] a branch of an artery which the *Duodenum* receives from the *caeliac*, to which answers a vein of the same name returning the blood to the *Aorta*, L.

DUODENUM [with *Anatomists*] the first of the *intestina tenuia*, or thin guts, in length about 12 fingers breadth, which is continued to the *Pylorus* and ends at the first of the windings under the *Colon*.

A **DUP**;

A DOPPE, a cully, a fool, a ninny, *F.*
To DUPE one [of *duper*, *F.*] to bubble, to cheat, to gull, to impose upon, to put upon, &c.

DUPPLICATE [*duplicatum*, *L.*] any copy or transcript of a writing; also a second letter patent granted by a lord chancellor of the same contents with the former.

Duplicate Proportion ? [in *Arithmetick*] ought to be

Duplicate Ratio \S well distinguished from double. In a series of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third, is said to be in a duplicate ratio of the first to the second; or as its square is to the square of the second: thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is duplicate of that; 2 to 4; or as the square of 2 to the square of 4: wherefore *duplicate ratio* is the proportion of squares, as *triplicate* is of cubes; and the ratio of 2 to 8 is said to be compounded of that 2 to 4, and of 4 to 8.

Duplicatio [in the *Civil Law*] a term answering to rejoinder in the common, *L.*

Duplicatio [in *Arithmetick*] the multiplying by 2.

Duplication, a doubling, the folding of any thing back on it self.

Duplication [in *Law*] an allegation brought in to weaken the pleader's reply.

Duplication [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Anadiplosis*.

Duplication of the cube, is when the side of a cube is found, which shall be double to a cube given.

Duplicature [*duplicatura*, *L.*] a doubling.

Duplicature [with *Anatomists*] a doubling or folding of the membranes or other like parts.

Duplicity [*duplicité*, *F.*] doubleness.

Durable [in *Law*] an allegation brought in to weaken the pleader's reply.

Durable [in *Law*] an allegation brought in to weaken the pleader's reply.

Dura Mater, *q. d.* the hard mother, *L.*

Dura Mater [in *Anatomy*] a strong thick membrane which lies or covers all the inner cavity of the *Cranium*, and includes the whole brain, being it self lined on its inner or concave side, with the *Pia Mater* or *Meninx Tenuis*.

Durance [of *durus*, *L.* hard, or *durare*, *L.*] imprisonment, confinement.

Duration, an idea that we get by attending to the fleeting, and perpetually perishing parts of succession, *L.*

Duration [in *Philosophy*] is twofold, imaginary or real.

Imaginary Duration, is that which is only framed by the working of fancy, when there is not any such thing in nature, as when the *Romanists* imagine that the continuance of some in purgatory is long, and that of others short.

Real Duration, is also distinguished into extrinsecal permanent, &c.

Extrinsecal Duration, is the making a comparison between duration and something else, making that thing to be the measure of it. So time is divided into years, months and days, this is called duration, though improperly.

Permanent Duration [in *Metaphysics*] is such, the parts of whose essence are not in flux, as eternity.

Successive Duration, is a duration, the parts of whose essence are in a continual flux, as time.

Duration of an Eclipse [*Astronomy*] is the time the sun or moon remains eclipsed or darkened in any part.

Durden [*Ant. Deeds*] a copse or thicket of a wood, in a valley.

Dure'ss [prob. of *durities*, hardness or hardship, *L.*] hardship, confinement, imprisonment, severity.

Dure'ss ? [in *Law*] a plea made by way of exception,

Duresse \S for one who being cast into prison at the suit of the plaintiff, or who is otherwise hardly used by either threats, beating, &c. is forced to seal a bond to him during his restraint; the law holding all such especially to be avoided, and *duresse* being pleaded, shall defeat the action.

Durgen [prob. of *dyceop*, *Sax.*] a dwarf, a thick and short person.

Durior, *us* [in *Botanick Writers*] harder. *Duriori*, with a harder. *Durioribus*, with harder, *L.*

Durissimus, *a, um*, hardest. *Durissimo*, *a, um*, with hardest. *Durissimis*, with hardest.

Durus, *a, um* [with *Botanick Writers*] hard.

Durst [*dyrty*, of *dypan*, *Sax.*] did dare.

Dursley [*Old Records*] blows without wounding or bloodshed, dry blows.

Dusk, darkish.

Duskish ? [probably of *dyrtyne*, *Sax.*] somewhat

Dusky \S dark, obscure, inclining to darkness, as time between day and night.

Dust [*dyt*, *Sax.*] earth by driness reduced to a powder.

Du'stiness [*dytineysse*, *Sax.*] the condition of a thing covered or soiled with or consisting of dust.

Du'sty [*dytis*, *Sax.*] covered or fowled with dust, &c.

Dusty Foot [*Old Law Term*] a foreign trader or pedlar, who has no settled habitation.

Dutch, the *Dutch* are thus satyized.

1. They rob God of his honour.

2. The king of his due.

3. The fish of their quarters.

4. And burn up the earth before the day of judgment.

The ground of these are,

1. Because they tolerate all religions.

2. Because they revolted from the king of Spain, when he was about to set up an inquisition among them.

3. Because they have taken in part of the sea in making their towns, by strong banks, piles, &c.

4. Because they burn much turf, peat, &c.

Du'tchess [*duchesse*, *F.*] the wife of a duke.

Du'tchy [*ducatus*, *L.* *duché*, *F.*] the territory of a duke: In *England* it signifies a feignory or lordship established by the king under that title, with honours, privileges, &c.

Du'tchy Court [of the county palatine of *Lancaster*] a court wherein all matters relating to the dutchy are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court.

Dutious, duriful, *Milton*.

Du'ty [*deu*, *F.* of *devoir*, *F.* or of *debitum officium* of *debere*, *L.*] any thing that one ought or is obliged to do.

Du'ty [in *Traffick*] money paid to the king for the custom of goods imported or exported, as tunnage, poundage, &c. also a publick tax.

Duty [in *Military Affairs*] the exercise of those functions that belong to a soldier, especially when they are not going to engage an enemy.

Duumvirate [*duumviratus*, *L.*] the office of the *Duumviri* or two men in equal authority; *Roman* magistrates, *L.*

Duumviri Sacrorum [among the *Romans*] two magistrates instituted by *Tarquinius Superbus*. They were a sort of priests appointed to take care of and consult some books he found, that he thought were written by the sibyl of *Cuma*, *L.*

Duumviri Municipales [among the *Romans*] were the same magistrates in free towns, that the consuls were in *Rome*; who were sworn to serve the city faithfully, and were allowed to wear the robe called *Prætexta*, *L.*

Duumviri Navales [among the *Romans*] were the magistrates appointed to take care of their fleet; to fit out ships and pay the sailors, *L.*

Duumviri Capitales [among the *Romans*] were the judges in criminal causes; but it was lawful to appeal from them to the people, *L.*

Dwale, the herb Sleeping or Deadly Nightshade.

Dwarf [*dyceop*, or *dyceop*, *Sax.*] a person of a very low stature.

Dwarf Trees [with *Gardeners*] certain trees so called by reason of the lowness of their stature, which produce good table fruit.

To DWELL [probably of *dyelian*, *Sax.* *duelger*, *Dan.*] to abide] to abide in, to inhabit.

Dwined [of *dypan*, *Sax.*] consumed. *O.*

To DWINDLE [of *dypan*, *Sax.*] to decrease, to decay, to waste.

Dye [in *Architecture*] is the middle of the pedestal, or that part which lies between the base and the cornice, frequently made in the form of a cube or dye; also a cube of stone placed under the feet of a statue, and under its pedestal to raise it and shew it the more.

To DYE [*teaſan*, *Sax.* to tinge] to give things a colour by tincture.

To DYE [*dyban*; *Dr. T. H.* derives it of *de vie*, *F. q.* out of life; *Minbew* from *deidw*, *Gr.* to terrify, whence death is called the king of terrors; but *Mer. Cas.* of *dyw* or *dyw*, *Gr.* to inter] to depart this life, to give up the ghost.

DYERS WEED, an herb us'd in dying yellow.

DYNASTY [*dynasteia*, *Gr.*] a supreme government or authority; also a catalogue or list of the names of several kings who have reigned successively in a particular kingdom.

DYNASTIES, superiors, the ancient *Romans* made two orders of Gods. The first were *Dii majorum gentium*, which they called the Gods of the first order. The second were the *Dii minorum gentium*, or Demi-gods. The

Dii majorem gentium were 12 in number, and to them application was made only on extraordinary occasions: and the *Dii minorum gentium* were invoked in the affairs of smaller moment.

DYNASTIES [with *ancient Egyptians*] were a race of demi-gods, heroes or kings, who governed successively in Egypt from Menes the first, that had the name of Pharaoh, which name was continued to his successors and ended in the 30th dynasty under Nectanebo, who was vanquished by Artaxerxes Ochus king of Persia, A. M. 3704. and driven into Ethiopia.

DYRGE } [as some say, of *Dyrken*, Teut. to praise] a
DI'RGE } mournful ditty or song over the dead, a
laudatory song.

DYSÆSTHESIA [δυσαισθησία, of δὺς difficult and αἴσθησις, Gr. sense] a defect or difficulty in sensation, or the faculty of perceiving things by the senses.

DYSCINESIA [δυσκίνησις, of δὺς and κίνησις, Gr. motion] an inability or difficulty in moving.

DYSCRASY [δυσκρασία, of δὺς and κρᾶσις, Fr. constitution] an unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, or an intemperance when some humour or quality abounds in the body.

DYSECOYA [δυσήκοια, of δὺς and ἀκοή, Gr. hearing] hardness or dulness of hearing.

DYSENTERY [δυσεντερία, of δὺς and ἔντερον a bowel and ῥέω, Gr. to flow] the blood-flux, a looseness with gripings in the belly, voiding bloody, corrupt matter; and even skinny pieces of the bowels, often accompanied with a continual fever and drought.

DYSEPULOGICA [δυσεπούλογα, of δὺς and ἐπούλογος, Gr. cicatrizing] great incurable ulcers.

DY'SIS [δύσις of δύναι, Gr. to set] the seventh house in an Astrological scheme of the heavens.

DY'SNOMY [δυσνομία, of δὺς and νόμος, Gr. a law] an ill ordering or constituting of laws.

DY'SODES [δυσόδια, of δὺς and ὁσμή, Gr. odour] sending forth an ill or unfavourable smell; stinking.

DYSOREXIA [δυσορεξία, of δὺς and ὄρεξις, Gr. the appetite] a decay or want of appetite, proceeding from an ill disposition or diminished action of the stomach.

DYSPATHIA [δυσπαθία, of δὺς and πάθος, Gr. passion, temper] an impatient temper; also a languishing under some trouble of mind or grievous disease.

DYSPESI'A [δυσπεψία, of δὺς and πέψις of πέπω to concoct, Gr.] a difficulty of digestion or fermentation in the stomach or guts.

DY'SPHONY [δυσφωνία, of δὺς and φωνή, Gr. a voice] a difficulty in speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs.

DYSPHORIA [δυσφορία, of δὺς and φέρω, Gr. to bear] an impatience in bearing or suffering afflictions.

DYSPNOEA [δυσπνοία, of δὺς and πνοή of πνέω, Gr. to breathe] difficulty of breathing, hardness or straitness of breath; purfiness.

DYSTHERAPEUTA [δυσθεραπευτα, of δὺς and θεραπεύω, Gr. to heal] diseases hard to be cured.

DYSTHYMIA [δυσθυμία, of δὺς and θυμός, Gr. the mind] an indisposition in the mind.

DYSTOCHIA [δυστοχία, of δὺς and τοχέω, Gr.] a difficulty of bringing forth or a preternatural birth.

DYSTRICHIASIS [of δὺς and τριχίασις, Gr.] a continual defluxion of tears from the pricking of hairs in the eye lids which grow under the natural hairs.

DYSURIA [δυσουρία, of δὺς and ὕδρον the urine and ῥέω to flow] a difficulty of making water attended with a scalding heat.

DYPTYCHA } [δίπτυχα, Gr.] a sort of publick register
DIPTYCHA } among the ancients of the names of

magistrates among the *heathens*, and of bishops and defunct, &c. among the *Christians*.

E

E e Roman; **E** e Italick; **E** e English; **E** e Saxon; **E** e Greek, are the fifth letters in order of their respective alphabets.

E called e final, serves to lengthen the foregoing vowel, and distinguish several English words, as *fire, fir, fire, fir*; &c. but in foreign words it makes a syllable, as *epitome*, &c.

E is frequently set for *est*, L. as *i. e.* for *id est*, that is.

E numerically signifies 250.

EA } at the end of names, either of persons or places,
EAE } is either from the *Saxon* *ig* an island, as

Ramsay, &c. or from *Ea*, *Sax.* water, or from *lea*, *Sax.* a field.

EACH [elc, *Sax.*] every one.

EAD [a contradiction of *Eadi*, *Sax.* happy] at the beginning of many names, is now contracted to *Ed*, as *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin*, &c.

EAD'ELMAN } [*Etelman*, *Sax.*] a nobleman.
ADE'LMAN }

EA'DEM, the same, of the feminine gender, as *semper eadem*, always the same, L.

EA'GER [ear, C.Br. eāgon, *Sax.* acer, L. *aigre*, F.] sharp, sour, tart; also earnest, vehement, sharp set.

The **EA'GER**, the current, tide, or swift course of a river.

EA'GERNESS [eāgonneſſe, *Sax.*] tartness, sharpness in taste; also earnestness, vehemence, being sharp set, &c.

EA'GLE [aigle, F. of *aquila*, L.] is said to be the most swift, most strong, most laborious, most generous, most bold, and more able to endure the most sharp cold than any other bird; and for these reasons, both the ancients and moderns have made it the emblem of *Majesty*.

And being accounted one of the most noble bearings in armory, is not to be given by kings of arms to any, but those who far exceed others in bravery, generosity, and other good qualities.

An **EAGLE** display'd [in *Heraldry*] signifies an eagle with two heads, and the Imperial Eagle has been so represented ever since the *Roman* empire was divided into the eastern and western.

An **EAGLE** Expanded [in *Heraldry*] i. e. with its wings and tail spread abroad, commonly called a spread eagle, is so represented, because that is the natural posture of the bird, when it faces the sun to recover its vigour.

An **EAGLE** display'd, denotes her industrious exercise, and [Hieroglyphically] signifies a man of action, who is always employ'd in some important affair.

The **EAGLE** is a noble bird, and [Hieroglyphically] represented a brave disposition that contemned the difficulties of the world, and the disgraces of fortune, and also an understanding employ'd in the search of sublime mysteries.

An **EAGLE** [Hieroglyphically] also represented prosperity, majesty, and liberality. *Munster* says, that the eagle freely gives of its prey to the birds that come round about it, when it has caught any thing, L.

EAGLE'S Stone, a stone said to be found in an eagle's nest.

EAGLET [aiglette, F.] a young or small eagle.

EAK } [*Eak*, *Sax.*] eternity, for ever.
EKE }

EA'LDERMAN [calderman, *Sax.*] the same among the Saxons as earl was with the Danes.

EALHO'RDA [alhoſda, *Sax.*] the privilege of affixing and selling beer.

To **EAN** [eacnian, *Sax.*] to bring forth young, spoken of an ewe or female sheep.

EAR [ear, *Sax.* ore, *Dan.*] the instrument or organ of an animal body, also the handle of several sorts of vessels for liquors, &c. also an ear or blade of corn.

To **EAR**, to shoot out ears, spoken of corn.

EAR Brisk [spoken of a Horse] is when he carries his ears pointed forward.

To **EAR** } [of eapian, *Sax.* probably of *arare*, L.] to
To **ARE** } till, plough, or fallow the ground.

EA'RABLE } [*arabilis*, L.] fit to be ploughed,
A'RABLE } &c.

EA'RING [in a ship] is that part of the bolt-rope which is left open in the form of a ring at the four corners of the sail.

EARING Time, the time of harvest.

EARING [of Eapian, *Sax.*] a gathering of ears of corn.

EARL [Eopl, eorla, *Dan.* of *Eor* honour, and *E*del noble, *Sax.*] a title of nobility between a marquis and a viscount, and is a title more ancient with us than those either of dukes or marquesses, and the first earl created in England, was *Hugh de Pufaz*, earl of *Northumberland*, by *K. Richard I.*

EARL'S Coronet, has no flowers raised above the circle like that of a duke or marquis, but only points rising, and a pearl on each of them; see the figure.

EA'RLDOM [Eorlhom, *Sax.*] the dignity and jurisdiction of an earl.



EA'RLY [of æp, Sax. before] soon, betimes.

EA'RLINESS [of æp, Sax. before now] soonness in time.

To EA'RN [Eapnian, Sax.] to get or obtain by labour, as hire.

EA'RNEST, money advanc'd to compleat or assure a verbal bargain, and bind the parties to the performance thereof.

EARN'EST [Eopneyt, Sax.] eager, vehement, industrious, diligent; also important, weighty.

EA'RNESTNESS [Eopneytneſſe, Sax.] vehement or strong desire or endeavour.

EA'RNING, rennet to turn milk into cheese-curd.

EA'RST, formerly, Milton.

EARTH [Eopð, Sax. Terre, Fr. Terra, Lat. Γῆ, Gr. γῆ, Heb.] the opinion of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth, was very different from what is now believed; some held it to be a large hollow vessel; others that it was an immense plain, supported with pillars like a table. And these opinions were so stiffly maintain'd by some of the fathers (particularly *Lactantius* and *Augustin*) and so firmly believed, even for more than 600 years after Christ, that pope *Gregory* excommunicated and deposed *Vigilius*, bishop of *Strasburg*, for asserting the *Antipodes*. And many of the philosophers believ'd it to be a cone or high mountain, by which they accounted for the disappearance of the sun at night. But the moderns have discovered the body of the earth and water to be a globe, which may be prov'd by these plain and undeniable arguments.

1. It plainly appears that the earth is globular from the eclipses of the moon; for the shadow of the earth being always round; the earth that is the body that intercepts the beams of the sun, and is the undisputed cause of such eclipse, must of necessity be of a round form.

2. The nearer any person approaches to either of the poles, the stars nearest to the pole are the more elevated from the horizon towards the zenith; and on the contrary, the farther a person moves from the poles, the same stars seem to withdraw from him till they quite disappear. Again, they rise and set sooner to one that travels to the *East*, than they do to one that travels to the *West*; insomuch that if a person should spend a whole year in going round the earth to the *East*, he would gain a day; whereas on the contrary in journeying the same westward, he would lose a day. And this is actually seen between the *Portuguese* in *Macao* an island of the south of *China*, and the *Spaniards* in the *Philippine* islands; the Sunday of the *Portuguese* being the Saturday of the *Spaniards*; occasioned by the one's sailing thither eastward, and the other westward; for the *Portuguese* sailing from *Europe* to the *East-Indies*, and thence to *Macao*; and the *Spaniards* passing westward from *Europe* to *America*, and thence to the *Philippine* islands, between them both, they have travelled round the earth.

3. That the world is round, is demonstrated by the voyages that have been made quite round it; for if a ship setting out from *England* and sailing continually westward, shall at last come to the *East-Indies*, and so home to *England* again, it is a plain demonstration it is a globe and not a flat, a cube, a cone, or any other form. And these navigations have of late years been frequently made, which puts the matter out of all doubt.

EARTH [with *Chymists*] is the last of the five chymical principles, or that part of bodies that most answers to what they call *Caput mort* or *mortuum* that remains behind in the furnace, and is neither capable of being raised by distillation, nor dissolved by solution.

New EARTH [with *Gardeners*] that which never served to the nourishment of any plant lying three foot deep, or as far as there is any real earth; or else earth which has been of a long time built upon, tho' it had borne before; or earth of a sandy, loamy nature, where cattle have been fed for a long time.

Fallow EARTH [of eopð and Kealð, Sax. a field] earth left unplough'd to recover and gain heart.

To EARTH [Eopðisan, Sax.] to go into a hole as a badger or fox doth.

EARTH-Nut [eopð-hnuð, Sax.] a certain root both in shape and taste like a nut.

EA'RTHEN [of Eopðen, Sax.] made of earth.

EA'RTHLINESS [of Eopðgelicneſſe, Sax.] earthly quality.

EA'RTHLY minded [of Eopð and ġeminde, Sax.] the mind, minding earthly things.

EA'RTHING [with *Gardeners*] is the covering the roots of trees, plants, &c. with earth.

EA'RTHING [with *Hunters*] is the lodging of a badger.

EA'RTHQUAKE [of Eopð earth, and cƿacian, Sax. to quake] a violent shock or concussion of the earth, or some parts of it, caused by fire or hot vapours pent up in the bowels or hollow parts of it, which force a passage, and frequently produce dreadful effects, as the destruction of whole cities, the swallowing up, or overturning mountains, &c.

Naturalists, some of them, ascribe *Earthquakes* to water, others to fire, and all of them with some reason. Nay,

1. The earth itself may be the cause of its own shaking, when the roots or basis of some large mass being dissolved or worn away by a fluid underneath, it sinks into the same, and by its weight causes a tremour, produces a noise, and frequently an inundation of water.

2. The subterraneous waters may occasion earthquakes by their cutting out new courses, &c. or the water being heated or rarify'd by the subterraneous fires, may emit fumes, blasts, &c. and may cause great concussions.

3. The air may be the cause of earthquakes; for the air being a collection of fumes and vapours raised from the earth and water, if it be pent up in too narrow viscera of the earth, either the subterraneous heat, or its own native one rarifying and expanding it, the force wherewith it endeavours to escape, may cause a shaking of the earth.

4. Fire is a principal cause of earthquakes; both as it produces the subterraneous air or vapours before-mentioned; and as this *aura*, air or spirit, from the different matter and composition of which, sulphur, bitumen, and other inflammable matters do arise, takes fire, by either some other fire it meets withal, or from its collision against hard bodies, or by its being intermixed with other fluids; by which means bursting out into a larger compass, the space becomes too narrow for it, and so pressing against it on all sides, it causes a shaking of the contiguous parts, till having made itself a passage, it spreads itself in a volcano.

There being much sulphur and bitumen, and such like combustible matter in many places of the bowels of the earth, it is no hard matter to imagine how it should kindle, which tho' it may be done several ways, I shall instance but in one. Since the earth contains such different matters in it, it may be easily imagined that there are caverns in some places, which are filled with no other matter but gross airs, and sulphureous or bituminous vapours, and it may so happen that a flint shall drop from the arch of the cavern to another flint below, and strike fire out of it, which shall either enflame the vapour, or the sulphureous and bituminous matter thereabouts, which when they have once taken fire, keep it in very long, and communicate it to other bodies of a like nature, and when these get vent, they burst out in very violent eruptions, as has been seen in *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*, and other places.

But when it so happens that in vast caverns the vapours and thicker matter take fire all at once, the air in such a motion cannot rarify and disperse, but it must give a sudden concussion to the upper part of the caverns, and make all the ground above it to tremble, and cause an earthquake; and the deeper the mine lies, and the larger the quantity of matter is, which takes fire at one time, the more violent and extensive is the earthquake.

But if the cavern happens to be near the surface of the earth, there are many times eruptions of fire that consume the bowels of it, so that the ground sinks in; and where the opening is wide enough, trees and houses are swallow'd up in it, as it happened in *Jamaica* in the year 1692.

And this is not bare conjecture, but is confirmed by experience, for the great eruptions of the famous burning mountains are always attended with an earthquake in the neighbourhood, as they in *Naples* and the places thereabouts, have experienced.

EA'RTHY [eapðig, Sax.] consisting or made of earth, of the nature of earth.

EARTHY Triplicity [with *Astrol.*] the signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.

EA'RTHLY [eapðlic, Sax.] of or pertaining to the earth.

EA'RWIG [eapƿigga, Sax.] an insect.

EASE [aise, Eas easy, Sax. of otium, L. Menag.] rest, freedom from pain, &c. labour of body or trouble of mind.

To EASE [of aise, F.] to give or cause ease or rest; also to slacken or let loose.

To EASE the Helm [Sea Phrase] is to let the ship bear to fall to the leeward.

To EASE a Ship, is to slacken the shrouds when they are too stiff.

EASE

EASE *the Bow-line* } [*Sea Terms*] signify let them be
EASE *the Sheet* } more slack.

EASEL [*with Painters*] a wooden frame on which they place their cloth to be painted.

EASEL PIECES [*with Painters*] are such small pieces either portraits or landscapes, as are painted on the painter's easel (which is a frame on which the strained canvass is placed) so called in distinction from those larger pictures that are drawn on the walls or ceilings of rooms, &c.

EASEMENT [*of aise, F.*] an easing; also a refreshment.

EASEMENT [*in Law*] a service which one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit, as a sink, a passage thro' his ground or the like.

EASEMENT [*aisement, F.*] a privy or house of office.

EASINESS [*of aise, F. ease, and the term nefs*] facility; also soft or mild quality or temper.

EAST [*east, Sax.*] that quarter of the earth where the sun rises.

EASTER [*Easter, of Easter or Oyster, Sax.*] a god worshipped by the Saxons, and in honour of whom sacrifices were offered about that time of the year among christians it is a solemn festival appointed to be observed in commemoration of the death and sufferings of our Lord and Saviour Christ.

EASTER Offerings, money paid to the parish-priest at Easter.

EASTERLINGS, people who liv'd easterly of England, especially merchants of the Hans towns of Germany, whence *Easterling* money, that which we commonly call *Sterling* or current money, from a certain coin K. Richard I. caused to be stamped in those parts, and which was in great esteem for its purity.

EASY [*of aise, F.*] at ease, contented; also ready, mild, &c.

To **EAT** [*of eatan, ætan, Sax.*] to feed.

An **EAT-BEE**, a small insect that feeds on bees.

EATABLE [*of eatan, Sax. to eat, and able*] that may be eaten.

EAVES [*eaux, F. or of ea, Sax. water*] the edges of the tiling of an house.

EAVES [*with Architects*] a flat, square member of a cornice.

EAVES Dropper, one who clandestinely listens under the eaves, at the windows, doors, &c. of a house, to hear the private affairs of a family, in order to cause animosities among neighbours; a tale-bearer, a pick-thank.

EAVES Catch [*in Architecture*] a thick, feather-edg'd board, nailed round the edge of a house, for the lowermost tiles, slates, &c. to rest upon.

EBB [*ebba, Sax. ebbe, Dan.*] the going out of the tide, which is distinguished into several degrees, as *quarter Ebb, half Ebb, three quarters Ebb, and low or dead water.*

EBB [*in a figurative Sense*] is used to signify the lowest pitch of fortune or condition in the world.

To **EBB** [*ebber, Dan.*] to flow back as the sea does.

EBDOMARIUS [*of ebdomas, Gr.*] a week's man, an officer in cathedral churches, appointed to oversee the performance of divine service for his week.

EBEN-TREE, an Indian tree that has neither leaves nor fruit.

EBENUS [*עבני, Heb.*] the eben-tree, an Indian and Ethiopian tree that bears neither leaves nor fruit; the wood of which (call'd Ebony) is as black as jet, and very hard, and so heavy, that the least slip of it will sink in water.

EBEREMO'TH } [*ebere-moth, Sax.*] downright
EBEREMU'RDOR } murder.

EBIONITES [so called of one *Ebion* their ring-leader] hereticks who deny'd the divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the gospels, but that of St. Mark.

EBISCUS, the herb Marsh-mallows.

EBONIST [*ebenista, F.*] a worker in Ebony wood.

EBONY [*Ebene, F. of Hebenum, L. of עבני, Heb.*] a sort of black wood of the Ebony-tree.

EBRIETY [*ebrietas, L.*] drunkenness.

EBRIOSITY [*ebriositas, L.*] drunkenness.

To **EBULLIATE** [*ebulliare, L.*] to bubble out.

EBULLIENCY, an ebullition, a boiling or bubbling up.

EBULLITION, any inward violent motion of the parts of a fluid, caused by the struggling of particles of different qualities, F. of L.

EBULLITION [*with Chymists*] the great struggling or effervescence, which arises from the mixture of an acid and alkalizant liquor.

EBULUM } [*with Botanists*] the herb Wall-wort, Dane-
EBULUS } wort or Dwarf-elder, L.

EBUR, ivory, L.

EBURNEAN [*eburneus, L.*] of ivory.

EBRI'LLADE [*in Horsemanship*] is a check of a bridle, which is given to the horse by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn, F.

ECARTELE' [*in Heraldry*] signifies quarterly, F.

ECAVSSA'DE [*with Horsemen*] signifies a jerk of the cavesson, F.

ECBASIS [*ἐκβάσις, Gr.*] a going out, an event.

ECBASIS [*with Rhetoricians*] is a figure, called *Digression*.

ECBOLIA

ECBOLINA } [*of ἐκβάλλω to cast out, Gr.*] medicines
ECBOLADES } that facilitate delivery to women in
 } hard labour; also those that cause
 } abortion, L.

ECCATHARTICKS [*ἐκκαθάρτικα, of ἐκκαθαίρω to purge out, Gr.*] purging medicines.

ECCACHI'SMA, a bath of hot water, in which the patient sits.

ECCENTRICK } [*ἐκκεντρικός, Gr.*] that has not the
ECCENTRICAL } same centre.

ECCENTRICK Circles [*with Astronomers*] are such circles that have not the same centre, of which kind several orbits were invented by the ancients to solve the appearances of the heavenly bodies.

ECCENTRICK Equation [*in the Old Astronomy*] is the same with the *Prosthaphæresis*, and is equal to the difference of the sun's or planet's real or apparent places, counted on an arch of the ecliptick.

ECCENTRICITY [*of ἐκ and κέντρον, Gr.*] the distance of the centres of eccentric circles from one another.

ECCENTRICITY [*in the Ptolemaick Astronomy*] is that part of the *Linea apsidum*, which lies between the centre of the earth, and the eccentric, i. e. that circle which the sun is supposed to move in about our earth, and which hath not the earth exactly for its centre.

ECCENTRICITY Simple or Single [*in the New Elliptical Astronomy*] is the distance between the centre of the *Ellipsis* and the *Focus*, or between the sun and the centre of the eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY Double, is the distance between the *Foci* or naval points in the *Ellipsis*, and is equal to twice the single eccentricity.

ECCENTRICK Equation [*in the Old Astronomy*] is an angle made by a line drawn from the centre of the earth, and another drawn from the centre of the *Eccentric*, to the body or place of any planet.

ECCENTRICK Place of a Planet [*Astron.*] is that very point of the orbit where the circle of inclination coming from the place of a planet in his orbit, falls with right angles.

ECCHO, see *Echo*.

ECCHY'MOMA [*ἐκχύμωμα, Gr.*] a chymical extract.

ECCHY'MOMA } [*ἐκχύμωσις, of ἐκ and χυμοί juices,*
ECCHY'MOSIS } *Gr.*] an appearance of marks or spots
 } in the skin, proceeding from extravasated blood.

ECCLESIA [*ἐκκλησία, Gr.*] a church or assembly of people met together to worship God; also the place set apart for that use.

ECCLESIAE sculptura [*in some Old Records*] signified a sculpture or image of a church made of metal, and kept as sacred as a relique, L.

ECCLESIA'ARCH [*Ecclesiarcha, L. Ἐκκλησιαρχία, Gr.*] the ruler or head of a church.

ECCLESIA'STICAL [*Ἐκκλησιαστικός, Gr. i. e. the preacher*] the title of one of the books in holy scripture, written by Solomon.

ECCLESIA'STICAL [*Ecclesiastichus, L. ἐκκλησιαστικός, Gr.*] of or pertaining to the church.

ECCLESIA'STICALLY [*Ecclesiastiquement, F.*] according to the manner of the church.

An **ECCLESIA'STICK**, a church-man, or clergy-man.

ECCLESIA'STICUS, an apocryphal scripture, written by Jesus the son of Sirach.

ECCHO [*in Musick Books*] the repetition of some part of a song or tune in a very low or soft manner, in imitation of a real or natural echo.

ECCOPH' [*ἐκκοπή of ἐκκόπτω, to cut off, Gr.*] a cutting off.

ECCOPH [*with Surgeons*] a cutting off any member or part of the body.

ECCOPROTICKS [*eccoprotica, L. ἐκκοπτικά, Gr.*] medicines of a lenitive or allwaging quality.

ECCRIMOERI'TICKS [*Eccrimocritica, L.*] figs for making

making a judgment of distempers, from particular excretions or discharges of humours.

E'CRISIS [*Ἐκρίσις*, Gr.] a secretion of the excrements in an animal body.

E'CDICUS [*Ἐκδικός*, Gr.] an attorney or proctor of a corporation; a recorder, *Civil Law*.

ECHAPÉ [with *Horsemen*] a horse gotten between a stallion and a mare of a different breed, and different countries, *F*.

ECHARPE [in *Gunnery*] as to *batter en echarpe*, signifies to batter obliquely or sideways, *F*.

ECHIDNION [with *Botanists*] the herb vipers-grass, *L*. To **E'CHE**, to encrease, add or help out.

ECHINATE Seeds [with *Botanists*] are such seeds of plants as are prickly and rough.

ECHINATUS [with *Botanists*] prickly, as when the seed vessel is set round with prickles, like a hedge-hog, as the seeds of a sort of medica are, which are therefore by seeds-men called hedge-hogs.

ECHINATUM [with *Botanists*] prickly trefoil, that is, the trefoil with prickly seed, *L*.

ECHINOMELOCA'CIAS [with *Botanists*] the Indian plant called *Melocarducus*, *L*.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA [of *Ἐχίνος* a sea hedge-hog, and *ὀφθαλμία* a disease in the eyes] an imperfection of the eyes, when the eye-lids are set with hairs, as the *Echinus* is with prickles.

ECHINUS, an hedge-hog or urchin, *L*.

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly head or cover of the seed, on the top of any plant, so called of its likeness to a hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] a member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of its carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut first placed on the top of the *Ionick* capital; but now used in cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders, consisting of anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs, carved. The same that the *English* call quarter round, the *French* ove, and the *Italians* ovolo.

E'CHION ? [with *Botanists*] the plant called viper's

ECHIUM \S bugloss, viper's-herb or wild borage, *L*.

ECHIQUETTE [in *Heraldry*] checky, which see, *L*.

E'CHITES [of *ἔχινος*, a viper, *Gr.*] a precious stone, of a darkish green colour, somewhat resembling a viper; also an herb, a kind of clivers.

ECHO [*ἠχώ*, *Gr.* i. e. the resounding of the voice.]

ECHO [with *Architects*] is applied to certain kinds of vaults and arches most commonly of elliptical or parabolical figures, used to redouble sounds, and produce *artificial echoes*.

Single ECHO, is that which returns the voice but once.

Tonical ECHO, an echo which will not return the voice, but when modulated into some peculiar musical note.

Poly syllabical ECHO, an echo that returns many syllables, words and sentences.

ECHO, a nymph (according to the poets) who was never seen by any eye, whom *Pan* the god of shepherds fell in love with, and who (as *Ovid* feigns) pined away with grief, by reason that *Narcissus*, with whom she was deeply in love, contemned her; and was afterwards turned into a flower, retaining nothing, except only her voice.

Manifold ECHO \S an *Echo* which returns syllables

Tautological ECHO \S and words, the same oftentimes repeated.

E'CHO [in *Poetry*] a kind of composition wherein the last words or syllables of each verse contain some meaning, which being repeated apart, answers to some question or other matter contained in the verse, as in *Legende Cicerone* — *one ὀν, Afs.*

ECHO'ICUS Versus, a verse which returns the last syllable like an echo, as *grata malis lis*, *L*.

ECHO'METRE [of *ἠχώ* sound, and *μέτρον*, measure] a scale or rule divided on it, which serves to measure the duration or length of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios.

ECHUS [in *Musick Books*] the same as *echo*.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, a making clear, an explanation or unfolding, *F*.

ECLÉ'GMA \S [*ἐκλείγμα* of *ἐκ* and *λείγω*, *Gr.* to lick]

ECLÍ'GMA \S a tincture or lohock, a kind of medicine to be licked or sucked in; being a liquid composition, thicker than a syrup, but thinner than an electuary, *L*.

ECLIPSE [*Ἐκλείψις*, *L.* *ἐκλείψος* of *ἐκλείπειν*, *Gr.* to fail] a failing of light in the sun or moon, *F*.

Central ECLIPSE of the Moon [with *Astronomers*] is when not only the intire body of the moon is covered by

the shadow; but also the center of the moon passes through the centre of that circle, which is made by a plane cutting the cone of the earth's shadow at right angles, with the axis, or with that line, which joins the centres of the sun and the earth.

A Partial ECLIPSE, is when either of those noble lights, the sun or moon, are darkened only in part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are eclipsed or darkened wholly; although the eclipse of the sun is not properly universal, but is varied so as to be either greater or lesser, according to the diversity of the climate.

Lunar ECLIPSE, is the taking of the sun's light from the moon, occasioned by the interposition of the body of the earth between the moon and the sun.

Solar ECLIPSE, is when it happens, that we are deprived of light by the interposition or coming in of the moon's body between it and our sight.

To **ECLIPSE** [*eclipticare*, *L.* *eclipser*, *Fr.*] to darken, to obscure.

ECLIP'SIS [with *Physicians*] a failing of the spirits, a fainting or swooning away, a qualm, *L*.

ECLIPSIS [*ἐκλείψις*, *Gr.*] a figure in grammar when a word is wanting in a sentence.

ECLIP'TICK [*Eclipticus*, *L.* *Ἐκλειπτικός*, of *ἐκλείπω*, *Gr.* to leave] a great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the *Zodiack*, and so called because the eclipses of the sun and moon always happen under it. For the sun in his yearly course never departs from this line, as all the other planers do more or less.

The ECLIPTICK [in the *New Astronomy*] is that path or way amidst the fixt stars, that the earth appears to describe to an eye, supposed to be placed in the sun, as in its yearly motion it runs round the sun from *West* to *East*, and if this circle be divided into 12 equal parts, they will be the 12 signs, each of which is distinguished by some constellation or cluster of stars.

ECLOGA'RIVS, a learned man, who has made abundance of extracts from authors.

E'CLOGUE [*Ecloga*, *L.* *ἐκλογία*, *Gr.* i. e. a choice piece] a kind of pastoral composition, wherein shepherds are introduced conversing together.

E'CLYSIS [*ἐκλύσις*, *Gr.*] a loosing, releasing, dissolving.

ECLYSIS [with *Physicians*] is when the strength of the patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a want of sufficient warmth and spirits in bodies.

ECOUTÉ [with *Horsemen*] listening, a pace or motion. A horse is said to be *ecoute*, when he rides well upon the hand and heels, compactly put upon his haunches, and hears and listens to the heels or spurs, and continues duly balanced, between the heels without throwing to either side, *F*.

ECPHA'SIS [*Ἐκφάσις*, *Gr.*] a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

ECPHO'NEMA [*Ἐκφώνημα*, *Gr.*] a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with some interjectional particle.

ECPHO'NESIS [*Ἐκφώνησις*, *Gr.*] an exclamation.

ECPHONESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure by which the orator expresses the vehement transport of his own mind, and excites the affections of those to whom he speaks.

ECPHO'RA [with *Architects*] the line or distance between the extremity of a member or moulding, and the naked of a column or other part it projects from.

ECPHRA'CTICKS [*Ἐκφρακτικά* of *ἐκφράσσω*, *Gr.* to open] medicines proper for opening obstructions and stoppages.

E'CPHRAXIS [*Ἐκφραξίς*, *Gr.*] a removing or taking away of obstructions.

ECPHY'SESIS [*Ἐκφύσησις*, *Gr.*] a breathing thick, or fetching the breath thick.

ECPHYSE'SIS [with *Surgeons*] any process or knob that is joined with, or adheres to a bone.

ECPHY'SIS [*Ἐκφύσις* of *ἐκφύω*, to grow out, *Gr.*] a rising or springing up; a budding or sprouting forth.

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] that part where the guts take rise from the lower orifice of the stomach or pylorus.

ECPI'ESMA [*Ἐκπίεσμα*, *Gr.*] a juice pressed out, or the remaining dregs of any thing that is squeezed.

ECPIESMA [in *Surgery*] a fracture of the skull, wherein the broken parts press upon the meninges or skin of the brain.

ECPI'ESMUS [*ἐκπίεσμος*, *Gr.*] a straining, wringing or squeezing out, *L*.

ECPIESMUS [with *Oculists*] a very great protuberance or bumping out of the eyes.

E'CPLEXIS [*Ἐκπληξίς*, *Gr.*] astonishment, consternation

tion, great fright; a distraction of mind proceeding from some outward disturbance.

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἑκπνεύματος, Gr.] the faculty of breathing out.

ECPNOE [ἑκπνοή], of ἑκ and πνέω, Gr. to breathe] a difficulty of breathing.

E'CEPTOMA [ἑκπύωμα, Gr.] a being out of joint as the bones.

E'CEPTOSIS [ἑκπτώσις, of ἑκ and πίπτω to fall, Gr.] a falling or slipping down.

ECPY'CTICA [ἑκπυκτικά, Gr.] medicines of a thickening quality.

ECPY'ESMA [ἑκπύεσμα, Gr.] the same as *Empy-esma*.

ECRI'THMUS [of εἰ and ἀριθμός, Gr. number] a pulse that observes no method or order.

ECSA'RCOMA [ἑκσάρκωμα, of ἑκ from, and σὰρξ, flesh, Gr.] the growing of flesh in any part.

E'CTACY { [ἑκστασις, Gr.] properly signifies the removal of a thing from the state in which it was to another; a swoon or transport of mind, L.

ECSTA'TICAL { [ἑκστατικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to **ECSTA'TICK** } extasy.

ECTA'SIS [ἑκτασις, Gr.] an extension or stretching out.

ECTASIS [with *Grammarians*] a figure whereby a short syllable is extended or made long.

ECTHLI'MMA [ἑκθλίμμα, Gr.] an ulceration that proceeds from a violent pressure on the surface of the skin.

EC'THLIPSIS [ἑκθλίψις, Gr.] a pressing, squeezing or dashing out.

ECTHLY'PSII [with *Grammarians*] the cutting off a vowel or consonant, especially the letter (*m*) in *Latin* or *Greek* verse, at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or (*h*) as *div incido* for *divum incido*, βέλομαι ἐγὼ for βέλομαι ἐγώ.

ECTHY'MATA [ἑκθύματα, Gr.] certain pimples or breakings out in the skin; as the small pox, measles, &c.

ECTHY'MOSIS [ἑκθύμωσις, Gr.] a disturbance and swelling of the blood; also sprightliness or cheerfulness of mind.

ECTILLO'TICA [ἑκτιλλότικα, Gr.] medicines which consume callous parts and proud flesh, pull out hairs, &c.

ECTOME [ἑκτομή, Gr.] the cutting off any thing, limb or part of the body.

ECTRAPELOGA'STROS [ἑκτραπελογάστρους of ἑκτραπέλα monstrous and γαστήρ, Gr. the belly] one who has a monstrous prominent belly.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἑκτρέπιον of ἑκτρέπω, Gr. to turn down] a disease of the eyes consisting in a sort of inversion of the lower eye-lid, that hinders it from covering that part of the eye.

E'CTROSIS [ἑκτρωσις of ἑκτιτρώσκω, Gr. to render abortive] an abortion.

E'CTYPE [ἑκτυπον, Gr.] an image or picture made according to the pattern; a copy taken from the original.

ECZE'MATA [ἑκζέματα, Gr.] fiery, red and burning pimples, which are painful, but do not run with matter, L.

ECU'RIE, a covert place for the lodging or housing of horses, F.

ECU'SSON [in *Heraldry*] a little or an inescutcheon, L.

EDA'CIOUSNESS, great eating.

EDA'CIOUS [edax, L.] given to eat much, ravenous.

EDA'CITY [edacitas, L.] much or greedy eating.

E'DDISH [ἑδιγς, Sax.] the latter pasture or grafs which comes after mowing or reaping.

E'DDY [of ed again, and ea, Sax. water] is the running back of the water at any place, contrary to the tide or stream, and so falling back into the tide or current again; occasioned by some head land, or point jutting out.

EDDY Tide, the same as eddy; a turning round in a stream.

EDDY Water [Sea Term] is that water that falls back as it were on the rudder of a ship under sail; the dead water.

EDDY Wind [Sea Term] is a wind check'd by the sail, by a mountain, reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

E'DEN [עֵדֶן, Heb. the garden of Eden, i. e. the garden of pleasure] this terrestrial paradise ministers perpetual business to all interpreters of *Genesis*. *Elias Tisbite* was so bold as to say the garden of pleasure was still in being, and that doubtless many went thither, and the passage lay open, but that being charmed with the beauties and contentments of the place, they never returned. *Psalms* says the *Chaldean* paradise was nothing else but a choir

of virtues, the four rivers signifying the four cardinal virtues. Some place it in the air under the circle of the moon; and tell us the four rivers fall down from thence, and running all under the ocean, rise up in those places, where they are now found. Some place it in *Mesopotamia*, and others elsewhere, and conceive the four rivers to be *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Nilus* and *Ganges*, but neither geographers nor travellers could ever yet find it out.

EDE'NTATED [edentatus, L.] made or become toothless.

E'DER [ἑδερ, Sax.] an hedge.

EDER-BRECHE [ἑδερ-βρεचे, Sax.] the trespass of hedge-breaking.

EDGE [ἑδ, Sax. acies, L.] the sharp cutting part of any weapon.

To **EDGE**, to make an edge or border to any thing.

To **EDGE in with a Ship** [Sea Term] is said of a chase that is making up to it.

E'DGLESS [ἑδγλῆς, Sax.] without an edge.

E'DIBLENESS [of *edibilis* and *ness*] capableness of being eaten.

E'DIBLE [edibilis, L.] eatable; that may be eaten, good to eat.

E'DICT [edictum, L.] a proclamation, a publick ordinance or decree; also a letter of command from a prince or state.

EDIFICA'TION, an edifying, building up or improving in faith; also instruction.

E'DIFICE [edificium, L.] a building or house.

To **E'DIFY** [edifier, F. of *edificare*, L.] to build up in faith, to instruct, to improve in godliness, good manners, &c.

E'DILE [among the *Romans*] an officer appointed to oversee the buidings publick and private.

EDI'TION, a setting forth or publishing; also the printing, publication or putting forth a book.

E'DITOR, the publisher of a book, &c. L.

To **E'DUCATE** [educare, L.] to bring or train up, to instruct.

EDUCA'TION, instruction, nurture, the bringing up and breeding of children and youth.

EDULCORA'TION, the washing of things that are calcined or burnt to powder from their salts to make them sweet, L.

EDULCORATION [with *Apothecaries*] the sweetening medicinal compositions with sugar, honey and syrups, L.

EEL [ἑλ, Sax.] a fish well known.

EEL back'd [spoken of *Horses*] such as have black lists along their backs.

EEL-FARES { [Old Stat.] a fry or brood of eels.

EEL-VARES }

EEL-POUT, a young eel.

E'FFABLE [effabilis, L.] that may be expressed or uttered.

E'FFABLENESS [effabilis, L. and *ness*] capableness of being spoken.

To **E'FFACE** [effacer, F.] to deface, to raze out, to destroy.

E'FFARE { [in *Heraldry*] a beast reared on its hinder-legs, as tho' it were frightened or irritated, F.

To **E'FFECT** [effectum, L. *effector*, F.] to perform, to bring to pass, to put in execution.

E'FFECT [effectum, L.] any thing made, procured or brought to pass; also intent, design, performance, success; also the consequence, end, issue; also the chief point of a matter.

E'FFECT [Hieroglyphically] to represent an evil effect out of a good cause well designed, the *Egyptians* used to put a bird called *Ibis*, and a basilisk together; because they were of opinion, that a basilisk often proceeded from the egg of an *Ibis*. And therefore they were wont to break all those eggs, wherever they found them, lest they should encrease the number of those venomous serpents.

E'FFECTS, the goods of a merchant, tradesman, &c.

E'FFECTS of the Hand [in *Horsefanship*] are the aids or motions of the hand, which serve to conduct the horse; which are 4, i. e. four ways of using the bridle, viz. to push a horse forwards, or give him head, or hold him in, and to turn the hand either to the right or left.

E'FFECTIONS [with *Geometricians*] sometimes signifies constructions or the forming of propositions; and sometimes the problems or practices; which when they may be deduced from or founded on some geometrical propositions are called the *Geometrical Effections* thereto pertaining.

E'FFECTIVE [effectivus, L.] bringing to effect, real, F.

EFFECTIVENESS [of *effectivus*, L. and *ness*] effective quality.

EFFECTLESS, of no effect.

EFFECTOR, the author, contriver or performer of a thing, L.

EFFECTRIX, she that effects or does a thing, L.

EFFECTUAL [*effectualis*, L.] which necessarily produces its effect; forcible, powerful.

EFFECTUALNESS [of *effectualis*, L. and *ness*] efficiency, the being thoroughly accomplished.

To **EFFECTUATE**, to accomplish, to do a thing thoroughly.

EFFECTMINACY } [*effeminatio* of *fœmina*, L. a

EFFECTMINATENESS } woman] a womanish softness, tenderness, niceness, &c.

EFFECTMINATE [*effeminatus*, L.] womanlike, tender, delicate, nice.

To **EFFECTMINATE** [*effeminatum*, L.] to make or render womanish or wanton; to soften by voluptuousness.

EFFECTRATION, a making wild, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*effervescencia*, L.] a boiling over,

EFFECTRIVENESS } a growing very hot; also a sudden transport of anger or rage.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [with *Physicians*] an inward mo-

EFFECTRIVENESS } tion of particles of different natures and qualities tending to sudden destruction.

EFFECTRIVENESS [with *Chymists*] a greater degree of motion and struggling of the small parts of a liquor, than is meant by fermentation, so that it implies a violent fermentation or bubbling up with some degree of heat, and is usually the term for the effect, of pouring an acid liquor upon an alkalizate one.

EFFECTRIVENESS [in *Physicks*] is not applied to any ebullitions or motions produced by fire; but only to those that result from the mixture of bodies of different natures, or at least an agitation of parts resembling an ebullition or boiling produced by fire.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effervescens*, L.] growing very hot, boiling over, &c.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*efficax*, L.] that can do or prevail much.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*efficacia*, L.] ability, opera-

EFFECTRIVENESS } tion, force, virtue, strength.

EFFECTRIVENESS

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*efficientia*, L.] the power or fa-

EFFECTRIVENESS } culty to do a thing.

EFFECTRIVENESS

EFFECTRIVENESS [*efficiens*, L.] producing its effect, accomplishing, causing, bringing to pass.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause [in *Logick*] is the cause that immediately produces the effect.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause, as the sun producing a frog, &c.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause as the adviser is the cause of a war, a murder, &c.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause, is that which, not only acts without precept in opposition to artificial; but also from within and according to its own inclination, in opposition to violent, as fire acts when it warms.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause, as a horse which produces a horse.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause, as a dog eating.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause, which in various circumstances produces various effects, as God and the sun.

EFFECTRIVENESS Cause, which produces an effect like itself, as a horse begets a horse.

EFFECTRIVENESS [in *Arithmetick*] the numbers given for an operation of *multiplication* i. e. *multiplicand* and the *multipplier*.

EFFECTRIVENESS, an expressing or representing, a fashioning, L.

To **EFFECTRIVENESS** [*effigiare*, L.] to draw one's picture.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a fashioning, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a portrait, figure or representation of a person to the life, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS, the stamp or impression of a coin representing the prince's head who caused it to be struck.

EFFECTRIVENESS, an earnest desiring, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a belching or breaking wind, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*efflorescere*, L.] a blowing

EFFECTRIVENESS } out as a flower; a springing greatly; with *Physicians*, the increase of a disease.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*effluentia*, L.] an efflux, a blow-

EFFECTRIVENESS } ing or running out.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effluvia*, L.] are such small particles as are continually flowing out of almost all mixed bo-

dies; the number of which is vastly great, these are called *Corpuscular Effluvia*, and in many bodies in the extreme subtilty and fineness of them are transcendently remarkable; as being able for a long time together to produce sensible effects; without any apparent or the least considerable diminution of the bulk or weight of the body which sends them forth.

EFFECTRIVENESS [with *Physicians*] are in an especial manner taken for vapours which pass through the pores or invisible holes of the skin, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effluxus*, L.] the same as effluence.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a flowing out, the same as *effluxus*, and is most commonly applied to women when they bring forth an imperfect birth.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a strong endeavour, a great straining, a forcible attempt.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*Common Law*] a burglar, a house-breaker, who breaks open doors or walls to steal L.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effronterie*, F. of *effrons*, L.] impudence, brazen-facedness, sauciness, boldness.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effulgentia*, L.] a shining out.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effulgens*, L.] shining out.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effulgidus*, L.] bright shining, clear.

To **EFFECTRIVENESS** [*effundere*, L.] to pour out.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effusus*, L.] poured out.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a pouring out, spilling or shedding, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS [with *Chymists*] the pouring out a liquor by inclination or sloping the vessel on one side, when the matter or settlings by its weight is fallen to the bottom of it.

EFFECTRIVENESS SA'NGUINIS [i. e. shedding of blood, a fine or penalty imposed by the ancient *English* laws for bloodshed and murder, which the king granted to many lords of manours, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*effutitius*, L.] that which hath no signification, but only serves to fill up room.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*everet*, Sax.] a little venomous creature resembling a lizard in shape.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*eterna*, Sax.] ever and anon, often, pretently.

E. G. abbreviations of the *Latin* words *exempli gratia*, i. e. for example.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a budding or springing forth, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS [with *Florists*] spring-tulips, or those which blow first.

To **EFFECTRIVENESS** [*egestum*, L.] to discharge, thrust or throw out.

EFFECTRIVENESS, an evacuation of the excrements or going to stool; also the discharging of meat digested through the *Pylorus* into the rest of the entrails, L.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*egestuosus*, L.] very poor and nec-

EFFECTRIVENESS } dy.

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*egestuositas*, L.] extreme poverty.

An **EFFECTRIVENESS** [*æg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan.] the *fœtus* or production of fowls, insects, &c.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a kind of *Bexoar*, frequently found in the stomach of a cow.

To **EFFECTRIVENESS** [*egger*, Dan.] to provoke, stir up, set on or spur forwards.

EFFECTRIVENESS [in *Law*] cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed at so much per week or month.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*aiglantier*, F. a wild rose] sweet briar, a shrub.

EFFECTRIVENESS [of *ego*, L. I] the being or essence of I or my self.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*egregius*, L. i. e. chosen out of the flock] choice, excellent, rare, singular; also notorious or manifest.

EFFECTRIVENESS, choiceness, rareness, remarkable-

EFFECTRIVENESS } [*egressus* and *egressio*, L.] a going forth,

EFFECTRIVENESS } as to have *egress* and *regress*

EFFECTRIVENESS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when the same sound or words is twice repeated in several or in the same sentence, in an inverted order; as,

Nec sine sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua sol.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a fowl with red legs of the heron kind.

EFFECTRIVENESS [*agritudo*, L.] sickness.

EFFECTRIVENESS [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Eguisee*, is a cross that is like two angles at the ends cut off, so as to terminate in points, yet not like the *Cross Fitchée*; see *Aguisee*.

EFFECTRIVENESS, a native or inhabitant of *Egypt*; also a gypsy.

EFFECTRIVENESS *Thorn*, a shrub the same as *Assaia*.

EFFECTRIVENESS [in *our Statutes*] a counterfeit kind of rogues, and their doxies or whores, being *English* or *Welsh* people, who disguise themselves in odd and uncouth habits

imearing

measuring their faces and bodies, and framing to themselves an unknown canting language, wander up and down the country; and under the pretence of telling fortunes and curing diseases, &c. abuse the ignorant common people, tricking them of their money, and live by that together, with filching, pilfering, stealing, &c.

EL'IA [ela, Sax.] an island, cit or air.

EJACULA'TION [a casting forth or darting afar off] a short prayer poured forth from the bottom of the heart, with fervent devotion, L.

EJACULA'TION [in *Physick*] the act of emitting the semen.

EJA'CLATORY [ejaculatorius, L.] ejaculative or pertaining to ejaculation.

EJACULATORY Vessels [Anatomy] certain vessels which serve to discharge the semen in the act of copulation.

To EJE'CT [ejectum, sup. of ejicere, L.] to cast or throw out.

EJE'CTA [Old Records] a woman ravished or deflowered; or cast forth from the virtuous.

EJECTA'TION, a casting or throwing out, L.

EJE'CTION, a casting or throwing out, L.

EJECTION [in a Medicinal Sense] the same as egestion or the discharging digested meat into the entrails.

EJECTIONE custodiae [in Law] a writ lying properly against one that casts a guardian out from any lands, whilst the heir is under age, L.

EJECTIONE firmae [in Law] a writ which lies for the lessee for a term of years, who is cast out before his term is expired, either by the lessor or a stranger, L.

EJECTITIOUS [ejectitius, L.] cast out.

EJECTUM [Old Rec.] jetion or wreck of goods thrown out of a ship.

EIGHT [eiht, Sax.] a little island in a river.

EIGHT [eahhta, Sax. huit, F. oïto, L. of οκτω, Gr.] VIII. 8.

EIGHTEEN [eahhtatýne, Sax.] XVIII. 18.

EIGHTH [eahtoð, Sax.] VIIIth, 8th.

EIGHTY [eahatið, Sax.] LXXX. 80.

EIGHTFOIL [in Heraldry] grays bearing 8 leaves.

EIGNE [Fr. Law] the eldest or first born.

EINE'CLA, [Fr. Law] eldership.

EL'RENARCHY [Ἐιρηναρχία of εἰρήνη peace, and ἀρχή dominion] a peaceable government.

EL'PNOE [Ἐισπνοή of εἰσπνέω, Gr. to breathe in] respiration the opposite to *expnoe*.

ELAMI [in Music] the sixth ascending note of each septenary in the scale.

EL'THER [æððer, Sax.] or, also, any one.

EJULA'TION, a yelling, a howling, a wailing, L.

EJULA'TOR, a certain wild beast called a crier, which makes a noise like the crying of a young child.

EJURA'TION, a renouncing or resignation, L.

EKE [eac, Sax. ok, Dan.] also, likewise, besides.

To EKE [prob. of *æcan*, which *Junius* derives of *αὐξάνω*, Gr.] to make larger, by adding another piece.

ELA [prob. of *Eleva*, L. lift up] the highest note in the scale of music.

To ELA'BORATE [elaboratum, L.] to take pains, to work exquisitely.

ELABORATE [elaboratus, L.] done with pains and exactness; wrought and composed perfectly and curiously.

ELABORATION, the working or performing any thing with pains and exactness, L.

ELABORATORY [elaboratorium, L.] a laboratory, a chymist's work-house.

ELÆ'A [ἐλαία, Gr.] the olive, the fruit, L.

ELÆO'MELI [ἐλαϊόμελι, Gr.] a kind of fat gum that drops from olive-trees, L.

ELÆOPHYLLON [ἐλαϊόφυλλον, Gr.] the herb mercury.

ELÆOSA'CCHARUM [of ἐλαϊον, oil, and Σάκχαρον, Gr. sugar] an oil, whose parts are separated by sugar embodied with some drops of distilled oil, to render it more easy to be swallowed, L.

ELA'NGUID [elanguidus, L.] faint, weak.

ELAPHABO'LIMUM [with Botanists] wild or mountain parsley.

ELAPHBO'LIIUM [ἐλαφβολιῶν, Gr. so called from the sacrifices then offered to the goddess *Diana*, filed ἐλαφβολός, i. e. stag-shooter] a month of the *Grecians* answering to our *February*, L.

ELAPHOBO'SCON [ἐλαφβόσκον, Gr.] the plant wild parsnip or carrot, L.

ELAPHBO'LIA [of ἐλαφβόλος, Gr. i. e. the hunter] feasts consecrated to *Diana*, in the month *Elaphelion* or *February*, wherein a cake made in form of a deer was of-

fered to her. The institution of the festival was upon this occasion. The *Thessalians* having reduc'd the inhabitants of *Phocis* to the last extremity, and the disdaining to submit to them, *Daiphantus* proposed that a vast pile of combustible matter should be erected, upon which they should place their wives, children, and all their riches; and in case they were defeated, set all on fire together, that nothing might come into the hands of their enemies. The women being summoned to a publick assembly, this was propos'd to them, at which being met in a full body, they immediately gave their unanimous consent, applauding *Daiphantus*, and decreeing him a crown for his noble contrivance. They afterwards engaged their enemy with great fury and resolution, and intirely defeated them.

ELA'PIDATED [elapidatus, L.] cleared of stones.

To ELA'PSE [elapsus, L.] to slide away easily.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing a place from stones, L.

ELARGI'TION, a free bestowing, L.

ELA'PSION, a sliding out or away, L.

To ELA'QUEATE [elaqueatum, L.] to disentangle, to set free from a snare.

ELAQUEA'TION, a disentangling, disentanglement.

ELASTI'CITY } [of ἐλαστικός of ἐλασέω, Gr.] the elasti-

city, the springiness of bodies, a power to return to its first place or condition, as a stick that is forcibly bent. This quality is very remarkable in the air, when it is compressed, it endeavours with a very great force to recover or restore it self to its former state.

ELA'STICK } [elasticus, L. ἐλαστικός, Gr.] that per-

ELA'STICAL } rains to elasticity, or that recoils with a kind of spring or force.

ELA'STICK Body, is one, which being pressed, yields for a while to the force, yet can afterwards recover its former state by its own natural power.

Perfectly ELA'STICAL, a body is said to be so, when with the same force as that which press'd upon it (though for a while it yielded to the stroke) it afterwards recovers its former place. And in this sense, an elastick body is distinguished from a soft body; i. e. one that being press'd yields to the stroke, loses its former figure, and cannot recover it again.

ELASTICK Force [with Philosophers] is the force of a spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend it self again.

ELA'STICK Force [with Physicians] is understood to be the endeavour of elastick or springing particles, when compress'd or crowded into a little room, to spread and roll themselves out again. And thence they frequently use the term to signify such an explosion of the animal spirits, as is frequent in cramps or convulsions.

ELA'TE [ἐλάτη, Gr.] a kind of fir-tree; also a date-tree, L.

ELA'TE } [elatus, L.] puffed up, transported, loft-

ELA'TED } ty, proud, haughty.

To ELA'TE [elatum of *efferve*, L.] to lift up, to exalt.

ELA'TERISTS, a name which Mr. Boyle gives to those persons, who hold the doctrine of *Elasterium*.

ELATE'RIMUM [ἐλατήριον, Gr.] the elasticity or springy faculty of the air.

ELATERIUM [in Medicine] the juice of wild cucumbers made up into a thick consistence; also any medicine that purges and loosens the belly.

ELA'TION, a lifting up, haughtiness, pride, L.

ELATINE [ἐλατίνη, Gr.] female flueelin, running buckwheat, an herb, L.

ELATITES [ἐλατίτης, Gr.] a kind of blood-stone, L.

ELATRA'TION, a barking out, L.

ELAXA'TION, an unloosing, L.

EL'BOICK [of *Elbow* *Elboğa*, Sax.] a sentence or verse of a rude or rustling quality, as it were hunching or pushing with the elbow.

E'LBOW [elboða, Sax.] a part or joint in the middle of the arm.

ELCESA'CITE, a sect of *Hereticks* in the third century, who rejected all the epistles of St. Paul, and held that Christ had appeared from time to time under divers bodies, that there were 2 Christs, the one in heaven, and the other on the earth, and that the holy spirit was his sister.

ELADAR } [ellapn, Sax.] the elder-tree;

E'LDER }

ELDESHIP [ælcop, Sax.] more aged, or farther in years.

ELDER Battalion, that battalion which was first raised

and has the post of honour according to its standing.

ELDER Officers, those whose commissions bear the earliest date.

ELDERSHIP [of ældeþ, Sax. and Ycip] the dignity of an elder

ELECAMPANE, [*enula campana*, L.] the herb otherwise called horse-heal, good for the lungs.

ELECT [*electus*, L.] chosen, appointed.

ELECT [with *Calvinistical Divines*] the elected saints, the faithful, such as are chosen and appointed by God to inherit everlasting glory.

To **ELECT** [*electum*, sup. of *eligere*, L.] to choose.

ELECTION, a choice made of any thing or person, whereby it is preferred to some other, L.

ELECTION [in *Law*] is when a person is left to his own free-will, to take or do either one thing or another which he pleases.

ELECTION [in *Theology*] the choice which God of his good pleasure makes of angels or men for the designs of mercy and grace.

ELECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is that part of it, that teaches how to chuse simple medicaments, drugs, &c. and to distinguish the good from the bad.

ELECTIONS [in *Astrology*] are certain times or opportunities pitch'd upon, according to astrological observations, as the most fit for the undertaking any particular business or enterprize.

ELECTION de Clerk, a writ granted out of *Chancery*, for the choice of a clerk, appointed to take and draw up statutes merchant.

ELECTIVE [*electivus*, L.] that is done by or depends upon election or choice.

ELECTOR, a chuser, L.

ELECTORS [of the *Empire of Germany*] certain princes who have a right to chuse the emperor, according to the ordinance or decree made for that purpose by the emperor *Charles IV.*

ELECTORAL, of or pertaining to electors.

ELECTORAL Crown [in *Heraldry*] the electors of the *Empire of Germany* wear a scarlet cap turn'd up with ermine, clos'd with a demicircle of gold, all covered with pearls; on the top is a globe with a cross all of gold.

ELECTORATE [*electoratus*] the dignity or territories of an elector in the *Empire of Germany*.

ELECTRESS [*Electrice*, F.] an elector's wife.

ELECTRICA [with *Physicians*] drawing medicines, L.

ELECTRICK, pertaining to electricity.

ELECTRICALNESS [of ἤλεκτρον, Gr. amber] attractive quality.

ELECTRICITY [of ἤλεκτρον, Gr. amber] electric force, is that power or property, whereby amber, jet, sealing wax, agate and most kinds of precious stones, attract straws, paper and other light bodies to themselves.

ELECTRIFEROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing or producing amber.

ELECTUARIUM *Theriacum*, a sort of cordial for weak and consumptive horses, L.

ELECTUARY [*Electuarius*, L.] a medicinal composition made of several ingredients, with syrup or honey, to the consistence of a conserve.

ELECTUARY of Kermes, a composition made of the grains of kermes, juniper-berries, bay-berries, and other ingredients.

ELEEMOSYNÆ [Old Rec.] possessions belonging to churches.

ELEEMOSYNARY [of *eleemosynarius*, L. of ἑλεμωσύνη, Gr. alms] of or pertaining to alms; also freely given by way of alms.

ELEEMOSYNARY [*eleemosynaria*, L.] the place in a monastery where the alms were laid up; also the office of the almoner.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the almoner or officer, who received the eleemosynary gifts and rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious uses, L.

ELEGANTNESS [*elegantia*, L.] elegancy.

ELEGANCE [with *Rhetoricians*] is the choice of rich

ELEGANCY and happy expressions, which also shew an easiness, which easiness consists in making use of natural expressions, and avoiding such as seem affected, and discover the pains the orator was at to find them.

ELEGANT [*elegans*, L.] eloquent, handsome, neat, fine, spruce, gay, curious, delicate.

ELEGIAK [*elegiacus*, L. of ἑλεγιακός, Gr.] of or pertaining to an elegy.

ELEGIAK Verse, a sort of verse in *Latin* or *Greek* called pentameter.

ELEGIAK Verse, a kind of verse used in *Horace's* poems, called Epodes.

ELEGIOGRAPHER [*elegiographus*, L. ἑλεγιωγράφος, of ἑλεγια and γράφω, Gr. to write] a writer of elegies.

ELEGIT, a writ lying for him, who hath recovered debts or damages in the king's court, against one who is not able to satisfy, L.

ELEGY [*elegie*, Fr. *elegia*, L. ἑλεγεία, Gr. of ἑλεος commiseration, and λέγειν to say] a kind of poem invented to complain of misfortunes of any kind whatsoever; but especially to mourn the death of friends, or the cruelty of a mistress. In an elegy the passions of grief, despair, &c. ought to predominate; the measure ought to be heroic verse, as the most solemn. The numbers and sentiments should be soft and sweet. Point should be intirely discarded, as being contrary to passion.

ELELISPHA'COS { [*ἐλελισφακόν*, Gr.] the herb sage, L.

ELELISPHA'CUM {

ELEMENTARY [*elementarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the elements.

ELEMENTARIES [as some *Writers* pretend] a kind of perfect beings which inhabit the elements, and are only known by what they call the philosophers and sages, and according to these people's notion, the element of fire must be inhabited by *Salamanders*, water by *Nymphs* and *Oridians*, earth by *Gnomes* and *Gnomonides*, and the air by *Sylphs* and *Sylphides*.

ELEMENTARINESS [of *elementarius*, L. *elementaire*, F.] elementary quality.

ELEMENTARY Principles [with *Naturalists*] are the simple particles of a natural or mix'd body, or those very small parts out of which such a body is made up, and into which it may be resolved.

ELEMENTS [*elementa*, L.] are various, as follows.

ELEMENTS, are the first principles of things, and are reckoned four; Fire, Air, Earth and Water, the simplest bodies that can be, neither made of one another, or of any thing else, but of which all things are made, and into which they are at last resolv'd.

ELEMENTS of Language [with *Grammarians*] the letters of the alphabet.

ELEMENTS [in *Divinity*] the bread and wine prepared for the sacrament of the Lord's supper

ELEMENTS, the agreement of the the elements in generation of creatures [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the *Egyptians* by an otter or an ostrich, because they subsist in and by two elements.

The four **ELEMENTS** suspended in the air, were represented [*Hieroglyphically*] by *Juno* hang'd up by *Jupiter* in the sky with weights at her feet.

ELEMENTS, the first principles or grounds of any art or science, as *Euclid's* elements, which contain the principles of geometry.

ELEMENTS [in *Geometry*] a point, line, surface, and a solid, are termed the first elements.

E'LEMI, a pellucid resin of a whitish colour, intermixed with some yellowish, called *Gum Elemi*, brought from *Ethiopia*, *Arabia Felix*, &c.

ELE'NCHUS [ἐλεγχος, Gr.] a sophistical argument; also a confutation; also an index in a book.

ELE'NTICAL [*elencticus*, L. of ἑλεγκτικός, of ἑλέγω, Gr. to refute] convictive, that serves to convince or confute.

ELEGIB'ILITY ? as a *Bull of Eligibility*, a bull granted by the pope to certain persons to qualify them to be chosen or invested with an office or dignity.

E'LEOT [in *Cyder Countries*] an apple much in esteem for its excellent use.

ELIOSA'CHARUM [of ἑλαιον oil, and *saccharum*, L. sugar] a mixture of oil and sugar, which is used with the distilled oils, to make them mix with aqueous fluids for present use.

E'LEPHANT [*elephas*, L. ἑλέφας, Gr.] the largest, strongest, and said to be the most intelligent of all four-footed beasts.

An **ELEPHANT** was [by the *Ancients*] made an emblem of a king, because they were of opinion that he could not bow his knee, and also because his long teeth, being accounted his horns, betokened sovereignty and dominion.

An **ELEPHANT** [*Hieroglyphically*] by the *Egyptians*, was also used to denote a wealthy man, who can live of himself without being beholden to his neighbours.

Knights of the ELEPHANT, an order of knighthood in Denmark.

Knights DE L'ÉPI, *i. e.* of the *Eav of Corn*, or of the *Ermine*, an order of knighthood in *Armorica* or *Bretagne* in *France*, establish'd by *K. Francis I.*

Knights DE L'ÉTOILE, or of the *Star*, an order of French knighthood; the companions of this order have this motto, *Monstrant regibus astra viam*, *i. e.* the stars shew the way to kings.

ELPHA'NTIA } [*ἑλεφαντίασις*, Gr.] a leprosy
ELPHE'NTI'ASIS } which renders the skin rough like that of an elephant, with red spots gradually changed into black, and dry parched scales and scurf.

ELPHE'NTI'ASIS Arabum [with *Physicians*] a swelling in the legs and feet, a-kin to the *Varix*, proceeding from phlegmatick and melancholy blood, so that the feet resemble those of an elephant in shape and thickness.

ELPHE'NTINE [*elephantinus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or like an elephant.

ELPHE'NTINI Libri [with the *Romans*] the actions of the princes, and the proceedings, acts, &c. of the senate, *L.*

To **ELEVATE** [*elevatum*, L.] to lift up; to make cheerful or merry, *L.*

ELEVATED [with *Astrologers*] a planet is said to be elevated above another planet, when being stronger it weakens the influence of the other.

ELEVA'TEDNESS [of *elevatio*, L.] exaltedness, a being lift up, &c.

ELEVATION [in *Architecture*] a draught or description of the face or principal side of a building, called also the *Upright* or

ELEVATION, a lifting up, an exalting, *F. of L.*

ELEVATION [in *Gunnery*] is the angle which the chace of the piece or axis of the cylinder makes with the plain of the horizon.

ELEVATION [with *Chymists*] is the causing any matter to rise in fume or vapours, by means of heat.

ELEVATION [in the *Romish Church*] is apply'd to that part of the mass where the priest hoists or raises the host above his head for the people to adore it.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in *Astronomy*] is the height or number of degrees, that the pole is raised in any latitude, or appears above the horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in *Dialling*] is the angle which the upper end of the cock or style, that casts the shadow on the dial plane, makes with the substilar line.

ELEVA'TOR, a lifter or raiser up, *L.*

ELEVA'TORY [in *Anatomy*] those muscles that serve to draw the parts of the body upwards.

ELEVATOR Labii Inferioris [*Anatomy*] a muscle arising from the second bone of the under-jaw, and with its partner descending directly to their implantations in the lower part of the skin of the chin; they draw the lip upwards, *L.*

ELEVATOR Labii Superioris [*Anat.*] a muscle that arises from the second bone of the upper jaw, or, as some, from the fore-part of the fourth bone, immediately above the *elevator labiorum*, and descending obliquely under the skin of the upper lip, with its partner joins in a middle line from the *septum narium* to its end, in the *sphincter labiorum*.

ELEVATOR Ale Nasi [*Anat.*] a muscle or pair of muscles of the nose, of a pyramidal figure, very narrow, tho' fleshy at its origination on the fourth bone of the upper jaw; its action is to pull the *Ale* upwards, and turn it outwards.

ELEVATOR Labiorum [*Anat.*] a muscle which lies between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator labii superioris proprius*, and takes rise from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, *L.*

ELEVATOR Oculi [*Anat.*] a muscle of the eye arising near the place where the optick nerve enters the orbit, and is inserted to the *Tunica Sclerotis* on the upper and fore-part of the bulb of the eye under the *Adnata*.

This muscle is named *superbus musculus*, or proud, because it raises the eye; it being one of the common marks of a haughty disposition to look high; its opposite muscle is termed *humilis* or humble, *L.*

ELEVA'TOR [*elevatorium*, L.] an instrument used by surgeons for raising the bone of the skull when it is sunk.

An **ELEVE'** [of *elever*, *F.* to raise] a pupil or scholar educated under any one.

EL'EVEN [*ἑνολία*, of *ἑνε one*, end *λύκαν*, *Sax.* to leave, *i. e.* one remaining after the computation of 10] *XI, 11.*

ELEVEN, the number 11 has this property, that being multiplied by 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, it will always end and begin with like numbers, as 11 multiplied by 2, makes 22, by 4, 44, by 5, 55, by 6, 66, by 7, 77, by 8, 88.

ELÆUSI'NIA [*ἑλευσινία*, Gr.] the mysteries of the goddess *Ceres*, or the religious ceremonies performed in honour of her; so named from *Eleusis* a maritime town of the *Athenians*, in which was a temple of that goddess; no men were admitted to these mysteries, but only women, who among themselves took all immodest liberties.

ELÆUTHE'RIA [*ἑλευθέρια*, Gr.] certain festivals solemnized every fifth year in honour of *Jupiter Eleutherius* (*i. e.* the protector of liberty) these festivals were instituted by the *Greeks* after the signal defeat of 300000 *Persians*, under *Mardonius*, *Xerxes's* general.

ELF [*Ælf*, or *Elfenne*, *Sax.*] a fairy, an hobgoblin, a dwarf.

ELF Arrows, flint-stones sharpened and jagged like arrow heads, which the ancient *Britains* used in war; many of which being found both in *Scotland* and *England*, the people give them the name of elf-arrows, fancying that they dropt from the clouds.

ELICITA'TION, a drawing out or alluring, *L.*

ELI'CITI [in *Ethicks*] signify acts immediately produced by the will, and terminated by the same power.

To **ELI'DE** [*elidere*, L.] to strike or dash out.

ELI'GIBLE [of *eligibilis*, L.] fit or deserving to be chosen.

ELIGIBI'LITY } [of *eligibilis*, L.] liableness to be

ELI'GIBLENESS } chosen, preferrableness.

ELIGURI'TION, an hasty eating or devouring, *L.*

To **E'LIMATE** [*elimatum*, L.] to file, to polish, to smooth.

ELIMINA'TION, a turning out of house and home, *L.*

ELINGUA'TION, a cutting out the tongue, *L.*

ELIPTOI'DES [*Mathemat.*] an infinite ellipsis.

ELI'QUAMENT [*eliquamen*, L.] a fat juice squeezed out of flesh or fish.

ELI'SION, a striking or dashing out, *L.*

ELISION [with *Gram.*] a cutting off a vowel after the end of a word in verse.

ELIXA'TION, a seething or boiling, *L.*

ELIXATION [in *Pharmacy*] the boiling or seething gently any medicament for a considerable time in a proper liquor.

ELI'XIR [*i. e.* Strength] a name given by *Chymists* to many infusions or tinctures of mixed bodies, prepared in spirituous *Menstruums*; by which they mean a very precious liquor, or a quintessence, as *Elixir Salutis*, &c.

ELIXIR [with *Alchymists*] the powder of projection or philosopher's stone.

Grand ELIXIR, an universal medicine that will cure all diseases.

ELC [*elc*, *Sax.* *alce*, L. of *ἄλκη*, Gr. Strength] a strong, swift beast, as tall as a horse, and in shape like an hart, bearing two very large horns bending towards the back, and, as the elephant, having no joints in his fore-legs, with which he fights, and not with his horns, they sleep leaning against trees; these are found in the forests of *Prussia*, and elsewhere.

ELK [*Old Records*] a kind of yew to make boughs of.

ELL [*eln*, *Sax.* *aulne*, *F.* *ulna*, L.] a measure containing the *Englisch ell*, 3 foot 9 inches; the *Flemish*, 2 foot 5 inches.

ELLEBORI'NE, the herb Neesewort, Sanicle, *L. Plin.*

ELLEBORI'TIS, Centaury the less, *L.*

ELLI'PSIS [*ἑλλειψις*, Gr.] an omission, leaving out or passing by, *L.*

ELLIPSIS [with *Grammarians*] a figure where some part of a discourse is left out.

ELLIPSIS [in *Geometry*] is a plain figure commonly called an oval, or a crooked line including a space longer on one side than the other, and drawn from two center points, each called the *Focus* or Navel, and is one of the sections of a cone.

ELLIPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure used by a person who is in so violent a passion that he cannot speak all that he would say, his tongue being too slow to keep pace with his passion.

ELLIPTOI'DES [in *Geometry*] an infinite ellipsis, *i. e.* an ellipsis defined by the equation $ay^m + n = bx^m$ ($a-x$) wherein $m > 1$ and $n > 1$.

ELLIPTICAL Compasses, a pair of brass compasses for making any ellipsis or oval figure, by drawing the index once round.

ELLIPTICAL Dial, a dial of metal with a folding joint, and the gnomon or cocks to fall flat; fitted so as to be carried in the pocket.

ELLIPTICAL Space, is the area contain'd within the circumference or curve.

ELLIPTICAL Conoid, is the same with the *Spheroid*.
ELMINTHES [ελμινθες, Gr.] little worms breeding in the guts, especially that call'd *Rectum*, or lowermost or strait gut.

ELM [elm, Sax. *elme*, Dan.] a kind of tree, or the wood of it.

ELOCUTION, the chusing and adapting words and sentences to the things or sentiments to be expressed, *Cicero*.

ELOCUTION [with *Rhetoricians*] consists in apt expressions, and a beautiful order of placing of words, to which may be added an harmonious ear to form a musical cadence, which has no small effect upon the operations of the mind.

ELO'DES [ελώδης, Gr.] a sort of fever, attended with a violent and perpetual sweating.

E'LOGE [elogium, L. of εὐλογεῖν, Gr.] a testimonial to one's praise or commendation.

To **ELOI'N** [eloigner, F.] to remove, put or send a great way off; as *to be eloined*, is to be at a great distance from.

ELONGA'TA [in Law] a return of the sheriff, that cattle are not to be found or are removed so far that he cannot make deliverance, &c.

ELONGA'TION, a prolonging or lengthening, L.

ELONGATION [with *Surgeons*] a kind of imperfect dis-jointing, when the ligament of a joint is stretched and extended, but not so that the bone goes quite out of its place.

ELONGATION [with *Astronomers*, &c.] the removal of a planer to the farthest distance it can be from the sun, as it appears to an eye placed in the earth.

To **ELO'PE** [prob. of *elabor*, L. to slip away from] a term used of a woman's leaving her husband, and going to and dwelling with an adulterer.

ELO'PEMENT, the act of eloping, the penalty of which is, the woman shall lose her dower or marriage portion, unless she shall be voluntarily reconciled to her husband; nor shall the husband be obliged to allow her alimony or maintenance.

E'LOQUENCE [eloquentia, L.] the art of speaking well; a rhetorical utterance which delivers things proper to persuade.

E'LOQUENT [eloquens, L.] that has a gift or good grace in speaking: well spoken, F.

An **ELOQUENT Man** [Hieroglyphically] was represented by a parrot, because no other bird can better express itself.

E'LOQUENTNESS [eloquentia, L.] eloquence.

ELSE [elsey, Sax.] otherwise.

To **ELU'CIDATE** [elucidare, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear or plain, L.

ELUCUBRA'TION, a writing or studying by candle-light.

To **ELU'DE** [eludere, L.] to shift off, to wave, to get clear of.

E'LVERS, a kind of grigs or small eels that at certain times of the year swim on the top of the water about *Bristol*, and are skimmed up in small nets, and are bak'd in cakes, fry'd and served up at table.

ELVES [elyenne, Sax.] scare-crows or bug-bears to frighten children with.

E'LVISH, froward, morose; also wicked.

ELU'MBATED [elumbatus, L.] made lame in his loins.

ELUSCA'TION, blear-eyedness or purblindness, L.

ELU'SION, a mocking or scoffing, L.

ELU'SORINESS [of *elusorius*, L.] aptness to elude, shuffling quality.

ELU'SORY [elusorius, L.] that serves to wave, elude or shift off; cheating, deceitful.

ELU'TRIATED [elutriatus, L.] poured out of one vessel into another.

ELU'NATED [eluxatus, L.] wrenched, sprained, put out of joint.

ELY'SIAN, belonging to the *Elysian* fields.

ELY'SIAN Fields [of τῆς λύσεως, Gr. i. e. solution, i. e. the putting off the chains of the body] a certain paradise of delightful groves and smiling meadows, into which, the heathens held, that the souls of good men passed after death; but at the end of a certain number of years did return into the world again to live in other bodies, and that the souls might not retain any remembrance of these *Elysian* fields, they drank of the river *Lethe* (i. e. oblivion)

that had the virtue to cause them to forget all things past.
ELY'SIUM [Ελύσιον, Gr. or of ἑλῦ, Heb. to rejoice] the paradise above-mentioned.

ELYTHROI'DES [of ἐλυτρεῖδης, of ἐλυτρεῖν a sheath, and ἄδω, Gr. form] the second proper coat, which immediately wraps up or covers the testicles, and is called *vaginalis*, or the vaginal tunicle.

To **EMA'CERATE** [emacervatum, L.] to waste or make lean.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean, &c. also a soaking or fowling, L.

EMA'CIATED [emaciatus, L.] made lean, worn away.

EMACIA'TION, a making or becoming lean, L.

EMA'NANT [emanans, L.] issuing or flowing from.

EMANA'TION, a flowing or issuing from, L.

EMANATION [in *Theology*] the proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and Son.

To **EMA'NCIPATE** [emancipare, L.] to set at liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, a setting at liberty, F. of L.

EMANCIPA'TION [in the *Roman Law*] the setting of a son free from the subjection of his father, which was so difficult a matter, that (they tell us) before a son could be set free from such subjection, he should be sold (imaginary) three times by his natural father to another man, which man the lawyers call *Pater fiduciarius*, i. e. a father in trust, and after this he was to be bought again by the natural father, and on his manumitting of him he became free; and this imaginary sale was called *Mancipatio*.

To **EMA'RGINATE** [emarginatum, L.] to take away the borders and margin.

EMARGINA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a taking away the scurf that lies about the edges of wounds, sores, &c.

EMA'RGINATED [with *Botanists*] cut in or indented after a manner in the form of a heart, or having the margin hollowed inwards.

To **EMA'SCULATE** [emasculare, L.] to geld; also to make effeminate; also to weaken or enfeeble.

EMASCUA'TION, a taking away the form of manhood, a gelding, L.

EMAUX de l'Escu [in *Heraldry*] the metal and colour of a shield or escutcheon, F.

To **EMBALE**, to make up into bales or packs.

To **EMBA'LM** [embaumen, F.] to dress a dead body with balm, spices, gums and other things, in order to be preserved a considerable time from putrefaction.

EMBARCADE'RE [on the coasts of *America*] a place that serves some inland city for a port or place of shipping.

To **EMBA'RK** [imbarcare, Ital. embarquer, F.] to go on ship-board; also to enter upon a design.

EMBARKA'TION, a going or putting on board a ship.

EMBA'RG, a stop or arrest of ships, a restraint or prohibition imposed by a sovereign on merchant-ships, to prevent their going out of port for a time limited, and sometimes their coming in.

EMBA'RRASMENT [embarras, F.] crowd, confusion, disorder, incumbrance, perplexity.

To **EMBA'RRASS** [embarrasser, F.] to pester or trouble, to encumber, to clog.

To **EMBA'SE**. See *To Imbasse*.

E'MBASIS [of ἐμβάσις, Gr.] a going in, an entrance.

EMBASIS [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a sort of bath.

EMBA'SSADOR [ambassadeur, F.] one appointed to act for, and represent the person of a prince or state in a foreign country.

EMBA'SSADRESS, the wife of an ambassador.

EMBA'SSAGE [ambassage, F.] the commission given

EMBA'SSY by a prince or state to some person of eminent accomplishment, to treat with another prince or state, about matters of importance.

EMBA'TER, the hole or look-through to take aim with a cross-bow.

EMBATEU'TICON Jus [Civil Law] a kind of law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own possession.

EMBA'TTELLED [of *em* and *bataille*, F.] put or set in battle array.

EMBATTELED [in *Heraldry*] is when the out-line of any ordinary resembles the battlements of a wall, as in this figure.

To **EMBE'LLISH** [embellir, F.] to beautify, adorn or grace, to set off or set out.

EMBE'LLISHMENT [embellissement, F.] an adornment, a set off or beautifying.

EMBER

EMBER [of *emner*, *Dán.* a spark] a coal of fire, or cinder.

EMBER Days [so named from an ancient custom of putting ashes on their heads in token of humiliation on those days] are the *Wednesdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays* in the *Ember-weeks*.

EMBER Weeks, are four seasons in the year, set apart more particularly for prayer and fasting, viz. the first week in *Lent*, the next after *Whitsunday*, the 14th of *September*, and 12th of *December*.

EMBRING Days, the same as *Ember-days*.

TO EMBEZZLE [probably of *imbecillus*, *L.* weak, *q. d.* to weaken] to spoil or waste; also to pilfer or purloin.

EMBEZZLEMENT, a spoiling or wasting.

EMBLEM [*ἔμβλημα* of *ἐμβάλλω*, *Gr.* to cast in] a painted enigma or representation of some moral notion by way of device or picture; as an *ant* is an emblem of industry, an *ass* of sluggishness, a *ball* of inconstancy, a *lion* of generosity, &c.

EMBLEMATICALNESS [of *ἔμβλημα*, *Gr.*] emblematical quality, enigmatical representation.

EMBLEMATICAL / **EMBLEMATICK** } [*emblematique*, *F.*] pertaining to or partaking of the nature of emblems.

EMBLEMATIST, a contriver or maker of emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [of *emblavence de bled*, *F.*] *i. e.* corn sprung or put out above ground, signifies properly the profits of lands sown; also the products that arise naturally from the ground, as grass, fruit, &c.

EMBOLISM [*ἐμβολισμός*, *Gr.*] the putting in or adding a day to leap year.

EMBOLISMIC, intercalary.

EMBOLISMICAL / **EMBOLISMATICAL** } [with *Astronom.*] is when the lunations that happen every successive year 11 days sooner than in the foregoing amount to 30 days, and make a new additional month, to render the common lunar year equal to the solar.

EMBOLUS [with *Natural Philosophers*] the sucker of the pump or a syringe, which when the sucker of the pipe of the syringe is close stopt cannot be drawn up without the greatest difficulty, and having been forced up by main strength and being let go, will return again with great violence.

TO EMBOSS [*imbofcare*, *Ital.*] to adorn with embossed work.

TO EMBOSS a Deer, [of *imbofcare*, *Ital.* or *embosquer*, *F.* of *bois*, *F.* a wood] to chase her into a thicket.

EMBOSSSED [with *Architects*] raised with bunches or knobs.

EMBOSSING [in *Architecture*] a kind of sculpture or engraving, wherein the figure sticks out from the plain wherein it is engraven, and according as it is more or less protuberant, is called by the *Italians* *Basso mezzo*, or *Basso rilievo*, and by the *English* *Bass relief*.

EMBOSSING, the art of forming or fashioning works in *relievo*, whether they be cast or moulded or cut with the chisel.

EMBOST [with *Hunters*] a foaming at the mouth, spoken of a deer that has been so hard chased that he foams at the mouth.

TO EMBOWEL [of *boyau*, *F.*] to take out the bowels.

TO EMBRACE [*imbracciare*, *Ital.* *embrasser*, *F.*] to encompass, hug or take in one's arms.

TO EMBRACE a volt [in *Horsemanship*] a horse is said so to do, when in working upon volts he makes a good way every time with his fore-legs.

EMBRACEOUR } [in *Law*] he who when a matter is in trial between party and party, comes to the bar with one of the parties (having received some reward so to do) and speaks in the case or privately labours the jury, or stands there to overlook, awe or put them in fear, the penalty of which is 20*l.* and imprisonment at the justice's discretion.

EMBRASURE [in *Architecture*] the enlargement made of the gap or inside of a door, wicket, casement, &c. or in the opening of a wall to give more light, &c.

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] are the holes or apertures, or loop-holes left open in a parapet, casemate, &c. through which the cannons are pointed, in order to fire into the moat or field.

EMBROCA'TION [of *ἐμβροχή* of *ἐμβρέχω*, *Gr.* to soak in] a soaking or steeping.

EMBROCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of fomentation in which the warm liquor is let distil drop by drop or very slowly upon the part of the body to be fomented; also an applying of cloaths dipt in oil or any other asswaging liquor to the part affected.

EMBROCHE [*ἐμβροχή*, *Gr.*] a kind of decoction or lotion, wherewith the part affected having been first bathed is afterwards bound up within linen clothes dipt in it, &c.

TO EMBROIDER [of *em* and *broder*, *F.*] to work embroidery.

EMBROIDERER [of *em* and *brodeur*, *F.*] such a worker.

EMBROIDERY [*broderie*, *F.*] the working flowers, &c. with a needle on cloth, &c.

TO EMBROI'L [*embrouiller*, *F.*] to disturb, confound or set together by the ears.

AN EMBROIL [*embrouillement*, *F.*] an embarrassment, perplexity, trouble.

EMBRYO [*ἔμβρυον* of *ἐμβρύω*, *Gr.* to sprout out] the *fœtus* or child in the womb, after its members come to be formed; but before it has its perfect shape.

EMBRYO [with *Botanists*] the most tender *fœtus* or bud of a plant, whose parts are forcibly dispos'd to display.

EMBRYO [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients represented by a frog.

EMBRYOTES } [of *ἔμβρυον* and *ρίπτω*, *Gr.* to break]

EMBRYOTHLA'STES } [of *ἔμβρυοθλάσης* of *ἔμβρυον* and *θλάω*, *Gr.* to break] a surgeon's instrument, with which they break the bones of a dead child, that it may the more easily be extracted out of the womb.

EMBRYO'TOMY [*ἐμβρυοτομία*, of *ἔμβρυον* and *τομή*, *Gr.* a cutting] an anatomical description of an embryo or young child that is newly formed.

EMBRYU'LCUS [of *ἔμβρυον* and *ἔλκω*, *Gr.* to draw] a surgeon's instrument to extract a child out of the womb.

TO EMBURSE [*embourser*, *F.*] to restore or refund money owing.

EMBUSCATUM Marmor [*i. e.* bosage or bushy marble] a sort of marble digged out of mount *Sinai* in *Jerusalem*; of colour white, inclining to yellow, which has this surprising property, that which way soever it be cut, it represents shrubs and bushes curiously wrought by nature and of a blackish colour, which, if the stone be set over the fire, soon disappears.

TO EMEDULLATE [*emedullare*, *L.*] to take out the marrow or pith.

TO EMEMBRATE [*emembrare*, *L.*] to geld.

EME'NDABLE [*emendabilis*, *L.*] that may be mended;

EME'NDALS [in the inner temple] remainders, *i. e.* so much in bank of the stock of the house for the supply of extraordinary occasions.

EMENDA'RE [*Old Law Term*] to make amends for any crime or trespass; and thence a capital crime, which was not to be atoned for by a pecuniary mulct, was said to be inemendable.

EMENDA'TIO [in *Old Records*] signified the power of correcting abuses, according to set rules or measures, as *emendatio panni*, *emendatio panis* & *cervisie*, &c. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO Panni [*Law Term*] the power of looking to the affize of cloth, that it be of the just ell or due measure, *L.*

EMENDA'TIO panis & cervisie [in *Law*] the affizing of bread and beer, &c. *L.*

EMENDA'TION, a correcting or amending; also amendment, *L.*

EMENDA'TOR, a corrector or amender, *L.*

EMERALD [*esmeralda*, *Span.* *σμάραγδος*, *Gr.*] a precious stone of a fine green colour.

EMERALD [in *Heraldry*] an emerald, a precious stone of a beautiful green, and therefore substituted instead of *Vert*, by those that blazon the arms of dukes, earls, &c.

TO EMERGE [*emergere*, *L.*] to rise up out of the water, &c. to come out, to appear.

TO EMERGE [in *Physics*] is when a natural body in specie lighter than water being violently thrust down into it, rises again.

EME'RGENTNESS [of *emergens*, *L.*] emergency, casualness.

EME'RGENCY [of *emergere*, *L.*] a thing that happens suddenly; an unexpected circumstance of affairs.

EME'RGENT [*emergens*, *L.*] rising up above water; also that appears or comes out as as an *emergent*, *i. e.* a business of consequence happening on a sudden.

EMERGENT [with *Astronomers*] is said of a star when it is getting out of the sun-beams, and is ready to become visible.

EMERIL } a sort of metallick stone, found in most
EMERY } or all mines of metals, but chiefly those of iron, copper and gold, used in burnishing vessels and utensils of metals; also a glaziers diamond.

EMERS'D [*emersus*, *L.*] risen up or out of.

EMER'SION

EMERSION, properly an issuing or coming out from under water.

EMERSION [in *Astronomy*] said of a star which has lain hid for some time under the sun-beams, when it begins to appear again; also the coming of the sun or moon out of an eclipse.

EMERSION [with *Philosophers*] the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid specifically lighter than it self, into which it had been violently immersed or thrust.

EMETICAL $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[emeticus, L. ἐμετικός, Gr.] that provokes} \\ \text{EMETICK } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or causes to vomit.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

EMETICK Tartar, cream of *Tartar* powdered, and mixt with *crocus metallorum*, according to art.

EMETICKS [ἐμετικά of ἐμέω, Gr. to vomit] vomiting medicines.

EMICA'TION, a shining forth, a springing or rising up, *L*.

EMI'GRANT [emigrans, *L.*] departing from a place.

To **EMI'GRATE** [emigratum, *L.*] to go out or depart from a place.

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one place, to live in another, *L*.

E'MINENCE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[eminentia, L.] passing or standing} \\ \text{E'MINENCY } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{above others; also excellency, high} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

degree or quality; also a title usually given to cardinals.

An **EMINENCE**, a little hill or rising ground, an ascent above the champaign.

An **EMINENCE** [in *Fortification*] an height that overlooks and commands the place about it.

E'MINENT [eminens, *L.*] high, over-topping, great, renowned.

EMINE'NTIAL Equation [in *Algebra*] a term used in investigation of the areas of curvilinear figures, so called because it is an artificial equation, which contains another equation eminently.

EMINE'NTER [Academical Term] is used in the same sense with *virtualiter*, in contradistinction to *formaliter*, i. e. when a thing possesses any thing in a higher manner than a formal possession.

E'MINENTLY [eminenter, *L.*] excellently, above all.

E'MINENTNESS [eminentia, *L.*] eminency.

E'MIR of *IND*, to say or command] a title of dignity or quality among the *Saracens* and *Turks*.

EMISSION, a sending out, a casting out, a hurling or shooting forth, *F.* of *L*.

To **EMI'T** [emittere, *L.*] to send forth, to cast out.

EMME'NAGOGUES [ἐμμεναγωγὰ of ἐν, μήνη a month, and ἀγεῖν, Gr. to lead] medicines which excite the courses in women.

EMMENALOGIA [of ἐμμενία and λόγος, Gr.] a treatise of the *emmenicia*.

EMME'NIA [ἐμμενία, Gr.] womens monthly courses.

EMISSA'RY of a *Gland* [Anatomy] is the common conduit, canal or *Pelvis*, in which all the little secretory canals of a gland do terminate.

E'MISSARY [emissarius, *L.* emissaire, *Fr.*] a scout, spy, &c.

EMISSARY, a trusty, able, dextrous person, sent underhand to sound the sentiments and designs of another; to make some proposals to him, or to watch actions and motions, to spread reports, to favour a contrary party in order to make advantages of all.

EMISSION, the act of throwing or driving a thing out, or sending forth, particularly a fluid from within outwards.

EMISSLILE [emissilis, *L.*] that may be cast or sent out.

EMISSITIOUS [emissitius, *L.*] cast out.

E'MMET [æmet, *Sax.*] an ant or pismire.

E'MMET, an ant or pismire, by reason of its great pains, it takes to lay up its winter-stores of provision in the summer-time, makes it generally taken for the emblem of industry.

E'MMOTON [ἐμμότον, Gr.] a liquid medicine to be squirted into ulcers.

EMMUSEILE [in *Heraldry*] muzzled.

EMODULATION, a singing in measure and proportion, *L*.

EMO'LLID [emollidus, *L.*] soft, tender.

EMO'LLIENT [emolliens, *L.*] assuaging, making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOLLIENTS [emollientia *L.*] softening medicines, i. e. such as by a moderate heat and moisture, dissolve or loosen those parts which before stuck together, &c.

EMO'LLIMENT [emollementum, *L.*] an assuaging or softening.

EMOLLI'TION, the same as emollement, *L*.

EMO'LUMENT [emolument, *L.*] properly gain arising from the grist of a corn-mill; also profit gotten by labour and cost.

EMO'TION, a stirring or moving forth; also disturbance, disorder of the mind, *L*.

EMPA'LEMENT [with *Florists*] or flower-cup, is those green leaves, which cover the petals or the utmost part of the flower of a plant, which encompasses the foliage of the attire: being designed to be a guard and band to the flower, where it is weak and tender; and for that reason those plants, which have flowers, with a firm and strong basis, as tulips, &c. have no empalement.

To **EMPA'NNEL** [of *em* and *pannel*] to set down the names of the jury-men, in a schedule of parchment or roll of paper by the sheriff, after he has summoned them to appear for the performance of the service required of them.

EMPA'RLANCE of [parler, *F.* to speak] a petition or motion made in court for a pause or day of respite, to consider what is best to be done; or for the defendant to put in his answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

EMPASMS [ἐμπασμα, Gr.] medicines composed of sweet powders, to take away sweat and allay inflammations.

EMPA'STING [in *Painting*] the laying on of colour thick and bold.

EMPA'TTÈMENT [in *Fortification*] the same as *Talus*.

To **EMPEA'CH** [empescher, *F.*] to hinder.

E'MPEROR [imperator, *L.* empereur, *Fr.*] an absolute sovereign prince, who bears rule over several large countries.

E'MPERESS, the royal consort or wife of an emperor.

E'MPETRON [ἐμπετρον, Gr.] the herb samphire or saxifrage, *L*.

E'MPHASIS [ἐμφασις, Gr.] a force, stress or energy, in expression, action, gesture a strong or vigorous pronunciation of a word; earnestness or an express signification of one's intention.

E'MPHASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when a tacit signification is given to words, or when more is signified than expressed.

EMPHA'TICAL $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[emphaticus, L. of ἐμφατικός, Gr.]} \\ \text{EMPHA'TICK } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{significant, forcible, uttered with a} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

grace.

EMPHA'TICAL Colours, such colours as appear in the rainbow, &c. which, because they are not permanent, naturalists do not allow to be true colours.

EMPHA'TICALNESS [of ἐμφατικός, Gr.] emphatical quality.

EMPHRA'CTICKS [of ἐμφρακτις, Gr.] medicines that by their clamminess stop the pores of the skin.

EMPHRA'GMA [of ἐμπεραγμα, Gr.] a wringing or grinding pain in the guts, as that of the wind-colick, *L*.

EMPHRA'XIS [ἐμπεραξις, Gr.] an obstruction in any part.

EMPHY'SEMA [ἐμφύσεμα, Gr.] a blowing into, or that which is brought in by blowing, a windy swelling or bloating of the whole habit, *L*.

EMPHY'SODES Febris [with *Physicians*] a vehement heat in fevers, which causes pustules and inflammation in the mouth, *L*.

EMPHY'STEMA [with *Surgeons*] a kind of swelling, wherein wind is contained, with a little skinny phlegm.

EMPHY'TEUSIS [ἐμφύτευσις, Gr.] a planting, grafting or implanting, *L*.

EMPHY'TEUSIS [Roman Law] a renting of land on condition to plant it, *L.* see *emphyteusis*.

EMPHY'TENTA $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a tenant that rents land on condi-} \\ \text{EMPHY'TENTESS } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tion to plant it.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

EMPHY'TETA, the tenant that holds such lands, &c. before mentioned, so called because of his being under an obligation to plant and improve the land.

EMPHYTEUSIS [in the *Civil Law*] a contract made by consent, but created by the *Roman Law*, and not the law of nations; by which houses or lands are given to be possessed for ever, upon condition that the lands shall be improved, and that a small yearly rent shall be paid to the proprietor.

EMPHYTEUTICK [of ἐμφύτευσις, Gr.] set out to farm.

EMPHY'TON Thermon [with *Naturalists*] the *calor innatus* or innate heat, which they suppose to be produced in a *Fœtus* in the womb from the *semen* of the parents, which afterwards decays and ceases by degrees, when respiration is begun, and the *Fœtus* subsists of it self. This heat is by some naturalists stiled an *innate and natural spirit*, which they suppose to consist of 3 parts, viz. of a *primogenial moisture*, an innate spirit and heat, *L*.

E'MPIRE [imperium, *L.*] the dominion or jurisdiction of an emperor; also power or authority.

EMPI'RICA Medicina, quacking or pretending to the cure of diseases by guess, without considering the nature of the disease, or of the medicines made use of for its cure.

cure; but depending intirely on the authority of experienc'd medicines.

EMPIRICAL, pertaining to an empirick.

EMPIRICALNESS, quackishness.

EMPIRICK [*empiricus*, L. *ἐμπειρικός* of *ἐμπειρία* to try practices] a physician by bare practice, who applies general medicines at all adventures, a mountebank, a quack-salver, a post-doctor.

EMPIRICE [*Ἐμπειρία*, Gr.] the profession or practice of a quack or empirick.

EMPIRICISM, quackery, the profession or practice of an empirick.

EMPLAGIA [*ἐμπλαγία*, Gr.] a palsey, L.

EMPLASTICK [*emplasticus*, L. of *ἐμπλαστικός*, Gr.] clammy, sticking, closing, healing.

EMPLASTICKS [*ἐμπλαστικά*, Gr.] medicines which constipate and shut up the pores of the body, that the sulphureous vapours cannot pass out.

EMPLASTRUM [*ἐμπλάστρον*, Gr.] a plaster or salve, a medicine of a stiff glutinous consistence, composed of divers simple ingredients spread on leather, linnen, &c. and applied externally.

EMPLATTOMENA. See *Emplasticks*.

TO EMPLAD [*implaider*, F.] to plead at the bar, or one against another as counsellors do.

EMPLECTON *opus* [in *Architecture*] a work knit and couched together; properly when the stones of a building are so laid, that their front and back-part are smooth, but their inside rough or unhewn, that they may take the better hold one of another, L. of Gr.

TO EMPLOY [*employer*, F.] to set one at work, or upon some business; also to use or make use of; also to bestow time or pains.

EMPLOY' } [*employ*, Fr.] business, occupation, &c.

EMPLOYMENT }

EMPNEUMATOSIS [*ἐμπνευμάωσις*, Gr.] an alternate widening of the chest; whereby the external air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the blood by the wind-pipe and lungs, L.

EMPONEMA [of *ἐμπονέω*, Gr. to labour] the bettering and enriching a ground by labour, L.

EMPORETICAL } [*emporeticus*, L. of *ἐμπορετικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to markets, fairs or merchandize.

EMPORIUM [with *Anat.*] the common sensory of the brain, L.

EMPORY [*ἐμπορίον*, Gr.] a market-town, also a place where a general market or fair is kept.

EMPRIMED [with *Hunters*] a term used when a deer has left the herd.

TO EMPRI'SON [*emprisonner*, F.] to cast into prison.

EMPRESS, the wife of an emperor.

EMPRISE, an enterprize, *Milton*.

EMPROSTHOTONOS [*ἐμπροσθότονος*, Gr.] a stiffness of the back-bone, when it is bent forwards, as *opisthotonos*, when it is bent backwards.

EMPTIO *venditio* [in *Civil Law*] that contract by consent only, which we call buying and selling, whereby the seller is bound to deliver the goods, and the buyer to pay the price for them according to the bargain.

EMPTION, a buying, L.

EMPROSTHOTONIA [*ἐμπροσθότονια* of *ἐμπροσθεν* before, and *τείνω* to stretch, Gr.] a convulsion of the neck, which draws the head forwards.

EMPTINESS [*æmptineſſe*, *Sax*] vacuity, being void.

EMPTIONAL [*emptionalis*, L.] belonging to buying.

EMPTIOUS [*emptivus*, L.] that which may be bought, saleable.

EMPTIVE [*emptivus*, L.] bought or hired.

EMPTY [*æmpti*, *Sax*] void, &c.

TO EMPTY [*æmptian*, *Sax*. to make void.

EMPYEMA [*Ἐμπύημα* of *ἐν* within, and *πύον*, Gr. matter] a collecting or gathering together of corrupt matter about the breast and lungs or *thorax*; also an operation to discharge all sorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded by making a perforation in the breast.

EMPYREAL } [*ἐμπυραίον*, Gr.] of or pertaining to

EMPYREAN } the highest heavens.

EMPYREAL Substance [in *Philosophy*] the fiery element above the ethereal.

EMPYREUM *Cælum* [of *ἐμπυραίον*, Gr. fiery, so called from its fiery brightness] the highest heaven, or the 11th sphere above the *primum mobile*, wherein is the throne of God, residence of angels, &c.

EMPYREUMA [with *Chymists*] that taste and smell of the fire, which after distillations, happens to some oils,

spirits and waters from their being drawn off by too great a degree of heat, L. of Gr.

EMPYREUMATA [*ἐμπυρεύματα*, Gr.] reliques of a fever after the critical time of the disease; also a settlement in distillations.

EMPYREUMATICAL, of or pertaining to an empyreuma.

EMEROD, a glazier's diamond for cutting glass, called also emery.

EMRODS, the same as *Hæmorrhoids*, which see.

EMROSE, a flower.

TO EMULATE [*emulatum*, L.] to vie with one, and strive to match or master him; also to envy the excellency and worth of another.

EMULATION, imitating with a desire to excell; a noble jealousy, between persons of virtue or learning, contending for a superiority therein; also contention; also envy, L.

EMULATOR, one that strives to equal or excel another; also one that envies another's excellence.

TO EMULCE [*emulcere*, L.] to stroke gently.

TO EMULGE [*emulgere*, L.] to milk or press forth by stroking.

EMULGENT Arteries [with *Anatomists*] two large arteries, which arise from the descending trunk of the *Aorta*, and are inserted to the kidneys, and carry the blood with the humour called *serum* to them.

EMULGENT Veins [with *Anatomists*] two veins arising from the *vena cava*, and inserted to the kidneys, which bring back the blood, &c. after the *serum* is separated from it by the kidneys.

EMULSION, a sort of physick-drink made of seeds, fruits, &c. of the colour and form of milk, an asswaging medicine.

EMULOUS [*emulus*, L.] striving to excel; also envious.

EMULOUSNESS [*emulatio*, L.] emulation.

EMUNDATION, a cleansing, L.

EMUNCTORIES [*emuntoria* of *emungere*, L. to wipe off] certain kernelly places in an animal body, by which the principal parts discharge their excrements or superfluities as the glandules, which lie under the ears for the brain, under the arm-pits for the heart, and under the groin for the liver, &c.

EMUSCATION, a clearing a tree from moss, L.

TO ENABLE [of *en* and *habilitar*, F.] to make or render able or capable.

ENACH [in the practice of *Scotland*] satisfaction for any crime or fault.

TO ENACT [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, sup. L. to do or perform] to establish an act; to ordain or decree.

ENÆMON [*ἐναίμων*, Gr.] a medicine for stopping blood.

ENÆOREMA [with *Physicians*] a little hanging cloud (as it were) in the middle of urine; especially when the disease is breaking away.

ENALLAGE [*ἐναλλαγή* of *ἐναλλάττειν*, Gr. to change] a changing.

ENALLAGE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure whereby we change and invert the order of the terms in a discourse against the common rules of language.

ENALLAGE [with *Grammarians*] a change either of a pronoun or a verb, as when a possessive is put for a relative, *suus* for *eius*, or when one mood or tense is put for another.

ENALU'RON [in *Heraldry*] a bordure charged with martlets, or any other kind of birds.

ENAM'EL, a composition used by goldsmiths, &c. to inlay flowers, &c.

TO ENAM'EL [*emailler*, F.] to vary with little spots; to paint with mineral colours, or enamel.

TO ENAMOUR [of *en* and *amor*, L.] to engage the love and affections of a person.

ENAMoured, engaged in love.

ENATA'TION, a swimming out, L.

ENAVIGATION, a sailing by or over, L.

ENCAUSTES [*ἐγκαυστής*, Gr.] an enameller, that engraves with fire, L.

TO ENCA'MP [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to form a camp.

ENANTI'OSIS } [*ἐναντίωσις*, Gr. contrariety, of

A'NTENANTI'OSIS } *ἀντί* or *ἐναντί*] a rhetorical figure, when that is spoken by a contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were by affirmation, as there was rage against resolution, pride against nobleness, &c.

ENARGIA [*ἐναργεία*, Gr.] evidence or clearness of expression.

ENARRA'TION, a plain declaration; also a recital or rehearsal, L.

ENA'RTHROSIS [ἐναρθρωσις of ἐν and ἀρθρῶν, Gr. to joint] a kind of jointing when the cavity or hollow, which receives it is deep, and the head of the bone that is let in, is somewhat long; as in the jointing of the thigh-bone with the *Ischion* or huckle-bone.

ENCÆ'NIA [ἐγκαίνια, Gr.] certain annual festivals, anciently held on the days that cities were built; also the consecration or week days of our churches.

ENCA'NTHIS [ἐγκανθίς, Gr.] the *Caruncula lacrymalis*, L. **ENCA'NTHUS** [in *Surgery*] a tumour of the *Caruncula lacrymalis*, in the great canthus or angle of the eye.

ENCARDI'A [ἐνκαρδία, Gr.] a precious stone, bearing the figure of an heart.

ENCA'RPA [ἐνκαρπα, Gr.] flowers or fruit-work, cut out on the chapiters of pillars.

ENCA'THISMA [ἐνκαθίσμα, Gr.] a kind of bath for the belly, the same as *inseffus*.

E'NCAUMA [ἐνκαυμα, Gr.] a brand or mark made by burning; also a wheal or push caused by a burn.

ENCAUMA [with *Surgeons*] an ulcer in the eye with a filthy scab, which frequently follows a fever.

ENCAU'STIC [ἐνκαυστική, Gr.] the art of enameling or painting with fire.

ENCA'USTUM [ἐνκαυστον, Gr.] enamel.

ENCE'INTE [in *Fortification*] the whole compass of a place, either lined and composed of bastions, courtins, &c. or otherwise.

ENCELA'DUS [ἐγκελάδος, Gr. i. e. tumultuous] a huge giant, who (as the poets feign) was the largest of those that conspired against *Jupiter*, who struck him down with thunder, and threw mount *Ætna* upon him, where he breathes out flames, and (as they say) by his turning himself or shifting sides causes earthquakes.

ENCE'PHALI [of ἐν in, and κεφαλή, Gr. the head] worms generated in the head.

ENCE'PPE [in *Heraldry*] signifies fettered, chained or girt about the middle, as is usual with monkeys, F.

ENCE'PHALOS [ἐνκέφαλος, Gr.] whatsoever is contained within the compass of the skull.

To **ENCHANT**. See *Inchant*.

ENCHARAXIS [ἐνχαράξις of χαράσσω, Gr.] an engraving or cutting into.

ENCHARAXIS [with *Surgeons*] a scarifying or lancing the flesh.

To **ENCHA'SE** [enchasser, F.] to set any precious stone, &c. in gold, silver or any other metal.

ENCHE'SON [F. *Law* Term] occasion, cause or reason, why any thing is done.

ENCHIRE'SIS [ἐνχειρήσις Gr.] the act of undertaking, a setting about any thing, L.

ENCHIRE'SIS anatomica, a readiness or dexterity at dissections, L.

ENCHIRI'DION [ἐνχειρίδιον of ἐν and χεῖρ, Gr. the hand] a manual or small volume that may be carried about in one's hand; a pocket-book.

ENCHRISTA [ἐνχρίστα, Gr.] thin ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [ἐνχυμομα, Gr.] a sudden and quick motion of the blood, as in anger, joy, sorrow, &c. also a flowing of the blood, whereby the outward parts become black and blue; as in the scurvy, blood-shot eyes, &c. L.

E'NCIENTE [in *Fortification*] a wall or rampart, surrounding a place sometimes composed of bastions and curtains either faced or lined with brick or stone, or only made of earth.

E'NCHYTA [ἐνχυτον, Gr.] an instrument with which liquors are dropt into the eyes, nostrils, ears, &c.

To **ENCIR'CLE**; see to incircle.

ENCLAVE' [with *Heralds*] where one thing is let into another; especially where the juncture is square.

ENCLI'TICKS [with *Grammarians*] conjunctions, so called because they incline or cast back the accent to the syllable before going, as *que, ne, ve, in* Latin, which are joined to the end of other words, as *indoctusque pila, discive, trochive, quiescit*, Hor.

To **ENCLO'SE** [includere, L. enclore, F.] to include.

ENCLO'SURE [clotûre, F.] a place enclosed or encompassed with a ditch, hedge, &c.

ENCLY'SMA [ἐνκλύσμι, Gr.] a clyster or glister.

ENCOLA'PTICE [ἐνκολαπτική, Gr.] the art of making brats-plates, and cutting in the figures or letters for inscriptions, laws, &c.

ENCOLI'A [of ἐν and κοιλία, Gr. the belly] the intestines and whatsoever is contained in the *Abdomen*.

ENCO'MIUMS [ἐγκώμια, Gr.] speeches or poems in commendation of a person.

ENCO'MIAST [ἐγκωμιαστής, Gr.] a maker of encomiums.

ENCOMIA'STICK } [of or pertaining to encomiums]
ENCOMIA'STICAL }
An **ENCOMIA'STICK**, a copy of verses in praise of a person.

To **ENCO'MPASS** [of *en* and *compasser*, F.] to surround or stand about.

ENCOPE' [ἐγκοπή, Gr.] an incision, cut or gash.

To **ENCO'UNTER** [encontrer, F.] to meet to engage in fighting.

An **ENCO'UNTER** [encontrer, Fr.] a meeting, a fight; also carnal copulation.

To **ENCOU'RAGE** [encourager, F.] to animate, incite or stir up.

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, an incitement, a gift, recompence or reward.

ENCRAIN [with *Horsemen*] a horse wither wrung, or spoiled in the withers, O. F.

ENCRANIUM [ἐγκρανιον, Gr.] the hinder part of the brain, the same as *cerebellum*, L.

ENCRATITE [of ἐγκρατεία, Gr. continence] a sect so called from their making a profession of continence, and absolutely rejecting marriage.

To **ENCREA'SE**. See *Increase*.

To **ENCRO'ACH** [encrocher, Fr.] to intrench upon or usurp; also to invade; also to abuse.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, an encroaching, &c.

ENCROACHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the rights and possessions of another.

To **ENCU'MBER** [encombrer, F.] to embarrass, to perplex, to trouble.

ENCUMBRANCE, embarrassment, &c.

ENCY'CLICAL [ἐγκυκλικός, Gr.] circular.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA [encyclopadia, L. of ἐγκυκλοπαδεία of ἐν in, κύκλος a circle, and παιδεία, Gr. learning] a circle or chain of all sciences and arts.

END [enð, Sax.] the last part of a thing, the conclusion.

To **END** [enðian, Sax.] to conclude, to desist or leave off, to finish.

END for end [Sea Phrase] when a rope runs all out of the pully, or off the block, or what it is wound upon.

E'NDABLE [of enð, Sax. and able] that may be ended.

To **ENDA'MMAGE** [endommager, Fr.] to do damage, to hurt.

To **ENDEA'R** [en and prob. ðýpan, Sax. to account dear to himself] to engage a person's affections to one.

To **ENDEA'VOUR** [prob. of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to attempt to do a thing according to one's ability.

An **ENDEA'RMENT**, a gaining the affections of.

ENDE'CAGON [ἐνδεκάγωνος of ἐνδεκα and γωνία, Gr. a corner] a plain figure, having eleven sides and angles.

E'NDEXIS [ἐνδείξις, Gr.] a shewing or declaring.

ENDEIXIS [with *Physicians*] an indication of diseases, shewing what is to be done.

ENDE'MICAL } *Distempers* [of ἐν and δῆμος, Gr. the

ENDE'MIAL } body] are such as affect a great many in the same country, the cause being peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To **ENDEW'** [in *Falconry*] is said of a hawk, when she so digests her meat, that she not only discharges her gorge of it; but also cleanses her pannel.

To **ENDI'TE** [enditer, F.] to compose, pen or deliver the matter of a letter or any other writing.

ENDI'TEMENT, is much the same in common law, as *accusatio* is in the civil. See *Indictment*.

ENDORSE' [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary, containing an eighth part of a pale; some say that it shews, that the same coat has been sometimes 400 coats, and afterwards joined together in one escutcheon, for some mystery of arms, as in the escutcheon he bears *azure en endorse argent*.

To **ENDO'RSE** [endoffer, Fr. of *en* and *dorsum*, L.

the back] to write on the backside of a bill, &c.

E'NDIVE [indivia, L.] an herb.

E'NDLESS [of enleýye, Sax.] without end.

ENDOCTRINATED [endoctriné, F.] instructed.

E'NDMOST, with the end foremost.

ENDO'RSED [in *Heraldry*] is when 2 lions are born in an escutcheon rampant, and turning their backs to each other.

ENDO'RSEMENT [endossement, F.] a writing on the backside of a bill.

To **ENDOW'** [endowaver, F.] to bestow a dower or marriage-portion; also to settle rents or revenues for the maintenance of a college, alms-houses, &c.



ENDOWMENT, a natural gift or quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or taking a dower to a woman; also the setting forth or severing of a sufficient portion for a vicar, when the benefice is appropriated.

ENDOWMENT, *de la plus belle parte*, a law phrase used when a man dying possessed of some lands held in knight's service, and others in soccage, the widow has her dower out of the soccage lands, as being *la plus belle parte*, i. e. the best.

To **ENDUE** [*endouaiver*, F.] to qualify, supply or furnish with.

To **ENDURE** [*endurer*, F. of *durare*, L.] to suffer or undergo.

ENDYMION, a certain shepherd, whom (as the poets feign *Diana* or the *Moon* being enamoured with) she cast into a deep sleep in mount *Latmus* in *Anatolia*, that she might kiss him. The moral of this fable seems to be, that *Endymion* very much studied the motions of the moon, and for that end was wont to pass the nights in retired places in mount *Latmus*, that he might behold her with less interruption. To him is attributed the finding out of the course of the moon.

ENE'MA [*ἐνεμα* of *ἐνίμι*, Gr. to send in] a clyster.

ENEMY [*ennemi*, F. of *inimicus*, L.] an adversary, or one who is against one.

ENETHIUS { a certain deity of the *Phœnicians*.

ENETHSEIR }

ENEO'REMA [*ἐνεόρεμα* of *ἀναίρω*, Gr. to lift up] those contents of the urine which float about in the middle, resembling a cloud.

ENERGETICAL [*energeticus*, L. *ἐνεργητικός*, Gr.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGETICAL Particles [with *Philosophers*] i. e. such particles or bodies which are eminently active, and produce manifest operations of different natures, according to the various circumstances or motions of those bodies or particles.

ENERGETICALNESS [of *ἐνεργητικός*, Gr.] energy.

ENERGU'MENI *Dæmoniaci*, men possessed with unclean spirits, Gr. of L.

ENERGUMENUS [with *Divines*] a term used to signify a person possessed with the devil or an evil spirit.

ENERGY [*ἐνεργία*, Gr.] effectual working, efficacy, force.

ENRGY [with *Physicians*] a stirring about, or operation of the animal spirits.

ENERGY [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein great force of expression is used.

To **ENERVATE** [*enervatum*, L.] to spoil the force of the nerves and sinews; to make feeble, to take away vigour of body or mind.

ENERVATEDNESS [of *enervatus*, L.] enfeebleness.

ENERVATION, a weakening or enfeebling, L.

ENERVATION [with *Surgeons*] a weakness about the nerves and tendons.

ENEYA [in the practick of *Scotland*] the principal part of an inheritance, which descends to the eldest son.

ENFANS *Perdus* [q. d. *lost children*] the soldiers who march at the head of a body of forces, appointed to sustain them, in order to make an attack, begin an assault, &c.

To **ENFEEBLE** [of *en* and *feeble*, F.] to make weak.

ENFILADE, a ribble-row of rooms, doors, &c. also a train of discourse.

ENFILADE [*Military Art*] the situation of a post that can discover and scour all the length of a strait line; which by that means is rendered almost defenceless.

ENFILE [in *Fortif.*] the curtain or rampart that is to sweep the whole length of it with the cannon.

To **ENFORCE** [*enforcer*, F.] to constrain or force to do a thing.

To **ENFRA'NCHISE** [of *affranchir*, F.] to make a person a free-man or a free denison; to incorporate him into a society or body politick.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, such a making free or incorporating.

To **ENGAGE** [*engager*, Fr.] to persuade or draw in; to oblige or bind, to mortgage or pawn; to take upon one's self or pass one's word, also to encounter or fight.

ENGAGEMENT, a promise, obligation or tie; also a fight or combat.

ENGASTRIMY'THOS [of *ἐν* in, *γαστήρ* the belly, and *αἶθερ* a word, Gr.] one who emits sounds like the voice of one speaking out of the stomach or belly, without using the organs of speech; such as authors relate was the manner of the *Pythian* prophets.

To **ENGENDER** [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed;

it is most commonly applied to animals, not to human nature; which yet are produced by the ordinary methods of generation.

ENGINE, any mechanick instrument to produce any considerable effect which cannot be so easily and expeditiously performed by the bare use of mens hands, as raising heavy weights, water, quenching fires, &c.

ENGINE [in a *Figurative* sense] an artifice, contrivance or device, &c.

ENGINEER, a person well skilled in the contrivance, building and repairing of forts, &c. also in the method of attacking and defending all sorts of fortified places.

ENGINEERY, the art of an engineer.

ENGISOMA [*ἐγγίσωμα* of *ἐγγίζω* to approach, Gr.] a fracture of the scull, whereby the bone links to the inner membrane or skin of the brain, and presses upon it; also the name of an instrument used by surgeons in operations in such cases.

ENGLAND [*Engelon* or *Engelenlon*, Sax.] before called *Britain*, took its name of the *Angels*, *Angli* or *Angeli* (as they were called by *Tacitus*) who were a part of the *Suevi*, a branch of the *Cimbri*; and so of the same original with the *Saxons*. *Goropius Becanus* derives their name from *Angelen* or *Anglen*, fish-hooks, because they inhabited near the sea-shore; but this seems both forced and trifling. Others, as *Camden*, *Verflegan*, &c. derive it from *Angulus* an angle, corner or narrow neck of land, their ancient country near *Sleswick*. Mr. *Sammes* deduces it from *ANG* or *ENG*, which in the *Teut.* signifies a narrow or freight place, and hereupon concludes that the *Angeli* or *Angli* were so called, because they inhabited the freight passages in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and to confirm it, alledges that *Angleven* in *Pomerania* was so named from the angles that are situated in such narrow passes. Others derive the name from *Ingo* or *Engo*, a son of *Woden*, the great progenitor of the *English* *Saxon* kings. The posterity of which *Ingo* were called *Inglingar* or *Inglingis*, who seems to have been made by his father king of that part of the *Suevi*, which afterwards from their first king called themselves *Inglish* or *Inglingis*; and it is certain, that the *Byzantine* historians, *Nicetas* and *Codinus*, call the *Angli* *Ἰγγλινοί*, i. e. *Inglini* or *Inglini*.

ENGLAND, is by some thus characterized, viz. a paradise to women, a purgatory for men, but a hell for horses.

ENGLANTE' [in *Heraldry*] bearing acorns, F.

ENGLECE'RIE { [Old Law Term] the being an En-

ENGLICHE'RIE { *glifman*, and anciently used in

ENGLECY'RE { opposition to *Francigena*, which was used to signify any foreigner.

ENGLISH, of or pertaining to *England*.

ENGO'NASI { [*ἐγγοναίς*, Gr. a bowing of the knee]

ENGO'NASIS { a northern constellation, consisting of about 48 stars, so called from the figure (represented on the celestial globe) of *Hercules* bearing upon his right knee; and endeavouring to bruise a dragon's head with his left foot.

ENGO'RGED, sticking in the throat.

ENGO'NIOS [with *Anatomists*] the bending of the arm or leg.

To **ENGRA'FF** { [*en* and *greffer*, F.] to put grafts into

To **ENGRAFT** { trees, to inoculate.

ENGRA'LD { [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *gresle*, F.

ENGRESLE' { hail, and signifies that the hail has fallen upon and broken off the edges, leaving them ragged, or with half rounds struck out of them, and differs from indented, which are straight lines, whereas in these the breaches are circular. See the escutcheon.

To **ENGRA'VE** [*engraver*, F.] to cut any figure either in metal or wood.

To **ENGRO'SS** [of *en* and *grossoyer*, F.] to write the rude draught of a thing fair over.

To **ENGROSS** [in *Traffick*] is to buy up all, or a great quantity of a commodity, to enhance or raise the price of it.

ENGUICHE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies the great mouth of an hunting horn, having a rim of a different colour from the horn itself, F.

ENGYSCOPE [*engyscopium*, L. of *ἐγγύς* near, and *σκοπεῖν* to behold, Gr.] an instrument for the viewing of small bodies the more distinct; so called, because it brings the eye much nearer to them, so as to cause them to appear, as having larger parts and dimensions; the same as a microscope.

To **ENHA'NCE** { [*enhausser*, F.] to advance or raise

To **ENHA'UNCE** { the price.

ENHANCEMENT, an advancing or raising the price of.
ENHARMONICAL } of or pertaining to enharmonick
ENHARMONICK } musick.

ENHARMONIC Musick, a particular manner of tuning the voice, and disposing the intervals with such art, that the melody becomes more moving. The last of the three kinds of musick used by the ancients, and abounding in *Dieses* or *Sharps*. See *Cromatick* and *Diatonick*.

ENHARMONICAL Diesis [in *Musick*] is the difference between the greater and lesser semi-tone.

ENIGMA [*Ἔνigma*, Gr.] an obscure allegory, in which the natural sense cannot be immediately perceived; a riddle, L.

ENIGMATICAL } [*enigmaticus*, L. of *ἔνigmatικός*,
ENIGMATICK } Gr.] of or pertaining to *Enigma's*.
ENIGMATICALLY [of *ἔνigmatικός*, Gr.] by way of riddle.

ENIGMATIST [*ἔνigmatιστής*, Gr.] a maker or proposer of *Enigma's* or riddles.

To **ENJOIN** [*enjoindre*, F. *inungere*, L.] to bid, order, charge or command.

To **ENJOY** [of *en* and *jouir*, F.] to have the use, benefit or profit of, to take pleasure in.

ENJOYMENT [*jouissance*, F.] enjoying, possessing, possession; also joy, pleasure.

ENIXUM Sal [with *Chymists*] that which partakes both of the nature of an *acid* and an *alkali*, as common salt, nitre, allum, &c. which also they otherwise call a neutral salt.

To **ENLARGE a Horse** [with *Horsemen*] is to make him go large; that is, to embrace more ground than he covered. This is done when a horse works upon a round, or upon volts, and approaches too near the centre.

ENLARGEMENT, a making larger, amplification, &c. also a being set free from imprisonment.

To **ENLIGHTEN** [of *en* and *lihcan*, Sax.] to put light into, to give light to, to make clear or evident.

To **ENLIVEN** [of *en* and *libban*, Sax.] to put life into, to make lively or brisk.



ENMANCHE [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *manche*, F. a sleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, signifying as if it had sleeves on it.

ENMITY [*inimicitie*, F. *inimicitia*, L.] hatred, grudge, variance, strife, falling out.

ENNEAD [*ἑνναδες*, Gr.] the number Nine.

ENNEADECATE'RIDES [of *ἑννα* and *δεκατέσσαρες*, Gr.] a revolution of nineteen years, otherwise called the Lunar Cycle or Golden Number, *Astron.*

ENNEAGON [of *ἑννα* nine, and *γωνία*, Gr. an angle] a regular geometrical figure, of equal sides and nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL } [of *ἑννεάκις*, Gr.] of or pertaining
ENNEA'TICK } to the number nine, as *Enneatical Days*, every ninth day of sickness.

ENNEA'TICAL Year, every ninth year of a man's life.

ENNEE'MERIS [*ἑννεμερίς*, Gr.] a grammatical figure in *Latin* and *Greek* verse, which is a *Cæsura* after the fourth foot in the ninth syllable of the verse, which odd syllable ending the word, helps to make the next foot with the following word, as in this verse,

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

In which all the four branches of the *Cæsura* are found, as *Triememeris*, *Penthememeris*, *Hepthememeris* and *Eneememeris*.

ENNEA'LOGY [*ennealogia*, L. of *ἑννεαλογία*, Gr.] a speaking or treating of nine points; also an oration or treatise divided into nine parts or chapters.

ENNEAPHY'LLON [*ἑννεαφύλλον*, Gr.] the plant Dog's-tooth violet, L.

To **ENNOBLE** [*ennobliv*, F.] to make noble, to render more renowned.

ENNO'BLEMENT, a making noble; also a being ennobled or made noble.

E'NOCH's Pillars, two pillars said to have been erected by *Enoch* the son of *Seth*, the one of brick, and the other of stone, upon which the whole art of astronomy is said to be engraven.

ENODATION, an untying a knot; a making any difficulty plain.

ENODATION [in *Husbandry*] the cutting away the knots of trees, L.

ENO'RMIOUS [*enormis*, L.] out of rule or square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENO'RMIOUSNESS [*enormitas*, L.] heinousness.
ENO'RMITY [*enormitas*, L.] heinousness, a high misdemeanor.

ENO'RTHROSIS [of *ἑνόςθρωσις*, or rather *ἐνόςθρωσις*, Gr.] a kind of loose jointing of the bones.

E'NOVATED [*enovatus*, L.] become or made new.

ENO'UGH [*genoh*, Sax.] sufficient.

EN PA'SSANT, by the by, sufficiently.

To **ENBLEET** [*Old Law Term*] to implead.

To **ENQUIRE** [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to ask, to seek after or search diligently.

To **ENRAGE** [*enrager*, F.] to put into a rage, to provoke or make mad.

ENRA'GEDNESS, great rage.

ENRI'CHMENT [of *enrichir*, F.] the being made rich.

ENRO'LEMENT [of *s'enroller*, F.] an inrolling, &c.

ENS [in a *Philosophical Sense*] a being, whatever has any kind of existence.

ENS [in *Metaphysics*] is apply'd in its most general sense to every thing that the mind any way apprehends; and whereof it affirms or denies, proves or disproves any thing.

ENS Rationis [with *Schoolmen*] an imaginary thing or creature of the brain, which exists no where but in the understanding or imagination, L.

ENS Primum [the first or chief essence according to the *Paracelsians*] the most efficacious part of any natural mixt body, either *animal*, *mineral* or *vegetable*, which they pretend to be able to separate from them, and by them to perform wonderful things for the renewing and restoring of youth, L.

ENS Veneris [the being or essence of *Venus*, i. e. copper] a sublimation of equal parts of *Cyprus Vitriol*, calcined to a dark colour, and *Sal Armoniack* into a yellow flower, L.

ENS [in *Physics*] in a less general sense, signifies something that exists some way farther than in being conceiv'd or being capable of being perceived in the mind, which is called *Ens Positivum*, or *Reale*.

ENS [in *Pharmacy*, &c.] a term used of some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredient they are drawn from in a little room.

ENS, in its proper or restrained sense, is that to which there are real attributes belonging, or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but in itself.

To **ENSAI'N** } [with *Falconers*] to purge a hawk or

To **ENSEA'M** } falcon from her glut and grease.

ENSA'MPLE, an example or pattern.

ENSEE'LED [with *Falconers*] is said of a hawk when a thread is drawn thro' his upper eye-lids, and fastened under the beak to take away the sight.

ENSE'MBLE, together, or with one another, F.

Tout ENSEMBLE [in *Architecture*] of a building, the whole work and composition considered together, and not in parts.

ENSHRI'NED [of *en* and *scrin*, Sax. *escriu*, F. *scrinium*, L. a desk or coffer] preserved in a shrine or coffer, as a holy or sacred thing.

ENSIFO'RM [*ensiformis*, L.] in the shape of a sword.

ENSIFO'RMIS Cartilago [with *Anatomists*] the lowest part of the *Sternum*, called also *Macronata*, L.

ENSI'FEROUS [*ensifer*, L.] bearing a sword.

E'NSIGN [*enseigne*, F.] an officer in a company of foot-soldiers who carries the flag or colours.

ENSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an escutcheon on which are painted the trophies of honour of a particular family.

ENSI'GNE [*French Law Term*] bleeding or blood-letting; also let-blood.

To **ENSTA'L** [of *en* and *stýllan*, or *ytal*, Sax.] to enter into the number, or create a knight of the garter.

ENSTA'LMENT, such a creation, or the ceremony of it.

To **ENSU'E** [*ensuiver*, F. *insequere*, L.] to follow, to come after.

ENTA'BLAMENT } [in *Architecture*] *Vitruvius* and *Vi-*

ENTA'BLATURE } *gnola* call it *Ornament*; it signifies the *Architrave*, *Freeze* and *Cornice* together. Others call it *Trabeation*, and it is different in different orders. The words are borrowed from *Tabulatum* in *Latin*, i. e. a cieling, because the freeze is supposed to be formed by the ends of the *Joists*, which bear upon the *Architrave*.

E'NTABLER [in *Horseman'ship*] a word used in the academies, &c. apply'd to a horse whose croup goes before his shoulders in working upon vaults; for in regular manage one half of the shoulders ought to go before the croup.

To **ENTAI'L** [*entailler*, F.] to make over an estate by way of *Entail*.

ENTAIL

ENTAIL [*entaille*, F.] a fee-tail or fee entailed, scantied or shortened, by which means the heir is limited or tied up to certain conditions.

To **ENTA'NGLE** [some derive it of *en* and *tangle*, *Sax.* a twig; because birds are entangled with twigs dawbed with bird-lime; others of *en* and *tendicula*, L. a snare] to catch in a snare.

ENTE' [in *Heraldry*] grafted or ingrafted, this is, says a certain author, the fourth grand quarter of his majesty K. George's royal ensign, which he thus blazons, *Brunswick and Lunenburg*; impaled with ancient *Saxony enté en point*, F.

ENTE en Rond [in *Heraldry*] signifies indented round, with this difference, that indented is formed of strait lines in and out, but this is made of rounds in and out after the same manner.

ENTLECHI'A [*ἐντελεχία*, of *ἐντελής* and *ἔχω*, Gr. to have] the human mind or soul so called by *Aristotle*, as being the perfection of nature, and principle of motion. The ancient commentators on *Aristotle* interpreted *ἐντελεχία* by *actus*, L. meaning by that a kind of substantial form, by which *action* is produced in the body. But the moderns understand by *ἐντελεχία* a sort of continued and perpetual motion and fit modification of matter, which qualifies the whole to be able to perform such acts as are proper to it.

ENTE'NDEMENT [*entendement*, F.] the true sense and meaning of a word or sentence; thus a thing that is in doubt shall sometimes be made by intendment.

To **ENTER** [*intrare*, L. *enter*, F.] to go into; also to set down in writing; to note down in a book of accounts, &c.

To **ENTER** [in *Carpentry*] is to let the tenon of a piece of timber into the mortise of another.

To **ENTER** of a Hawk [*Falconry*] a term used when the bird begins to kill.

To **ENTER** a Ship [*Sea Term*] to board her.

ENTERA [*ἐντέρα*, Gr.] the bowels or entrails, L.

To **ENTERCH'ANGE** [*enterchanger*, F.] to change mutually or reciprocally.

ENTERCOURSE [*entrecours*, F.] commerce or freedom of discourse of one person to or with another.

ENTERFERE. See *Interfere*.

ENTERFERING [spoken of *Horses*] an imperfection which causes them to go narrow behind with the hinder feet, so that they fret one foot against another, whence a hard, mattery scab arises which makes them go lame.

To **ENTERLACE** [*entrelasser*, F.] to lace between.

ENTER-MEW'ER [with *Falconers*] a hawk who changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

ENTEROC'EL [*ἐντεροχέλη*, of *ἐντέρον* a gut, and *κέλη* Gr. a rupture] a falling of the entrails, especially of the gut called *Ileum*, through the widened processes of the *Peritonæum*, into the groin or *Scrotum*.

ENTEROC'ELICK [*enterocelicus*, L.] troubled with the rupture called *Enterocèle*.

To **ENTER-LINE** [*entreligner*, F.] to write between the lines.

ENTERO'LOGY [*ἐντερολογία*, of *ἐντέρον* and *λόγος*, Gr. to say] a discourse or treatise of the entrails.

ENTERO'MPHALOS [*ἐντερόμφαλος*, of *ἐντέρον* and *ὄμφαλος*, Gr. the navel] a rupture, when the entrails burst out at the navel.

ENTEROEPIPLOC'EL [*ἐντεροεπιπλοκήλη*, of *ἐντέρον*, *ἐπίπλοον* the caul, and *κέλη*, Gr.] a kind of rupture, when the caul and guts fall down together into the *Scrotum* or cod.

ENTERO EPIPLO'MPHALOS [of *ἐντέρον* and *ὄμφαλος*, Gr. the navel] a kind of *Exomphalos*, the same as *Eteromphalos*.

ENTERO Hydromphalos [of *ἐντέρον*, *ὕδωρ*, and *ὄμφαλος*, Gr.] a kind of *Exomphalos*, wherein, besides a displacing and bunching out of the intestine, there is a deal of watery humours collected along with it.

To **ENTERPEN** [with *Falconers*] a term used of a hawk, who is said to enterpen, *i. e.* to have his feathers sharked or entangled.

To **ENTERPLEA'D** [*enterplaid*, F.] to discuss a point at *Common Law*, which falls out incidentally, before the principal cause can have an end.

ENTERPLEA'DER [in *Civil Law*] is called *Cognitio prejudicialis*.

To **ENTERPRIZE** [of *entreprendre*, F. of *inter* and *prebendere*, L.] to undertake, to take in hand, to attempt.

An **ENTERPRIZE** [*enterprise*, F.] an undertaking, attempt or design; and especially in military affairs.

To **ENTERR** [*enterrer*, F.] to interr, to bury.

To **ENTERTAI'N** [*entretenir*, F.] to lodge, to keep, to maintain; also to accept of or receive; also to treat of.

ENTERTAINING, diverting, pleasing.

ENTERTAINMENT [*entretenement*, F.] an entertaining, receiving, lodging, harbouring; &c. also treatment, hearty welcome.

E'NTERVIEW [with *Falconers*] the second year of a hawk's age.

To **ENTHA'LAMIZE** [*enthamizare*, L.] to bring a bridegroom and bride to their bed-chamber.

ENTHE'ATED [*entheatus*, L. *ἐνθεός*, Gr.] inspired by God.

E'NTHEMA [*ἐνθεμα*, Gr.] a medicine to stop bleeding.

ENTHE'MATA, grass stuck into the clefts of trees.

To **ENTHRA'L**. See to *Intbral*.

To **ENTHRO'NE** [*enthroner*, F.] to place on the throne. See to *Inthrone*.

ENTHU'SIASM [*enthusiasmus*, L. of *ἐνθουσιασμός*, of *ἐνθουσιάζω*, Gr. to inspire] a prophetick or poetick rage or fury, which transports the mind, raises and enflames the imagination, and makes it think and express things extraordinary and surprising.

ENTHU'SIAST [*ἐνθουσιαστής*, Gr.] one who pretends to be inspired by the divine Spirit, and to have a true sight and knowledge of things; one who is transported with imaginary revelations.

ENTHUSIA'STICAL } [*enthusiasticus*, L. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*,
ENTHUSIA'STICK } Gr.] of or pertaining to enthusiasm.

ENTHUSIA'STICALLY [of *ἐνθουσιαστικός*, Gr.] in an enthusiastical manner.

E'NTHYMEM [*enthymema*, L. *ἐνθυμήμα*, of *ἐνθυμέομαι*, Gr. to conceive in the mind] a conception or idea of the mind.

ENTHYMEM [with *Rhetoricians*] is when the concluding sentence consists of contraries.

ENTHYMEM [in *Logick*] an argument consisting of only two propositions, an Antecedent and a Consequent, deduced from it.

To **ENTI'CE** [prob. of *en* and *tihtan*, *Sax.* to overpersuade, or *attirer*, F.] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTI'CING, alluring, drawing in.

ENTI'CEMENT, an enticing, an allurement, &c.

E'NTIER [with *Horsemen*] a sort of resty horse that refuses to turn, and is so far from following or observing the hand, that he resists it, F.

E'NTIERTY [*entierité*, F.] (*Law Word*) intireness or the whole, as distinguished from moiety or half, F.

ENTI'RE Pertingents [*Heraldry*] are lines which run the longest way of the partition of the shield, without touching the centre.

ENTIRE Pertransient [*Heraldry*] a line which crosses the middle of the shield or escutcheon, and runs diametrically the longest way of its position.

ENTIRE Tenancy [in *Com. Law*] is contra-distinguished to several tenancy; and signifies a sole possession in one man, whereas the other denotes a joint or common one in several.

E'NTITATIVE [*entitativus*, L.] when a thing is taken according to its essence, form or being.

ENTITATIVE, implies an abstraction or retrenchment of all the circumstances from a thing under consideration.

E'NTITY [in the *School Philosophy*] a physical *Ens* or being, considered according to what it is in its physical capacity.

ENTOYER } [in *Heraldry*] is used by some to signify
E'NTOIRE } a bordure charged intirely with things without life, F.

ENTORSES, wrenches of the pasterns in horses, F.

E'NTRAILS [*entrailles*, F.] the inward bowels or guts, generally understood to include the contents of the three cavities, the head, breast and belly.

E'NTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] entry or going in, admittance; also a door, passage, &c.

To **ENTRA'P** [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a trap, to in-snare.

E'NTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] entry or going in, admittance; also a door, passage, &c.

E'NTRANS'D, being in a trance.

ENTRA'V'ES, two entravons joined by an iron chain, 7 or 8 inches long, F.

E'NTRAVONS, locks for horses pasterns, being pieces of leather two fingers broad, turned up and stuff'd on the inside, to prevent hurting the pastern, F.

ENTRE *ad communem legem*, a writ that lies where a tenant for term of his own, or another's life, or a tenant by

by courtesy, or in dower, aliens or makes over lands, and dies, then the party in reversion shall have this writ against whomsoever is in possession.

ENTRÉE [in *Musick Books*] a particular sort of **ENTRÉE** air.

To ENTRÉAT [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *trattare*, L.] to beg earnestly or beseech; to court with fair words; also to treat of, or handle a matter.

ENTRÉCHYTA [of *ἐντρον* a bowel, and *ἐρχώ*, Gr. to pour in] a clyster-pipe, called also *Siphon* and *Syringa*.

ENTRÉATY, request, supplication, &c.

ENTRÉPAS [with *Horsemen*] a broken pace or going of a horse, and properly a broken amble, that is neither walk nor trot, but has something of an amble, F.

ENTRÉSOLÉ [in *Architecture*] a kind of little story, contrived occasionally at the top of the first story, for the conveniency of a wardrobe, &c. It is also called *Mezanxine*.

ENTRING a Ship [in a *Fight*] is the boarding or getting into her.

ENTRING Ladder [of a *Ship*] a ladder to go in and out of a ship.

ENTRING Rope [in a *Ship*] a rope tied by the side of it to hold by, as a person goes up the entering ladder or walls.

ENTRUSION, a forcible, or violent and unlawful entering into lands or tenements, void of a possessor by one who has no right to them.

ENTRUSION de Garde, a writ lying where an infant within age enters into lands, and holds his lord out.

To ENTRUST. See *Intrust*.

ENTRY [*entrée*, F.] entering or coming in, a passage.

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking possession of lands.

ENTRY [with *Merchants*] the setting down the particulars of trade in the books of accounts.

To make an ENTRY of Goods [at the *Custom-House*] is the passing the bills through the hands of the proper officers.

ENTRY ad communem legem. See *Entre*, &c.

ENTRY, a solemn reception or ceremony performed by kings, princes or ambassadors, upon their first entering a city, or upon their return from some successful expedition, by way of triumph.

ENTRY ad terminum qui praterit, a writ which lies for a lessor, in case land being to a man for the life of another, and he for whose life the lands are leased dies, and the lessee or tenant holds over his term.

ENTRY Causa Matrimonii pralocuti, or entry for marriage promised, a writ lying where lands or tenements are given to a man, upon condition that he take the donor to wife within a certain time, and he either does not marry her within the time appointed, or espouses another, or otherwise disables himself from performing the condition.

ENTRY in casu proviso, a writ lying for one in reversion, when a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or for the life of another.

ENTRY in casu confirmili, a writ which he in reversion shall have against a tenant for life or in courtesy, who aliens in fee.

ENTRY sine ascensu capituli, is a writ lying when an abbat, prior, or such as has a convent or common seal, aliens lands or tenements which are the church's right, without the assent of the convent or chapter, and dies, &c.

ENTRY per le cui & post, a writ which lies for a man disseized or turned out of his freehold, when the disseizor aliens and dies in possession, and his heir enters.

ENTRIES [with *Hunters*] places or thickets through which deer are discovered lately to have passed.

ENTYPOSIS [of *ἐντυπώω*, Gr. to make an impression] the *Acetabulum* or socket.

To ENTWINE [of *en* and *τρίνω*, *Sax.*] to twist or wind round about.

ENTYPOSIS [*ἐντύπωσις*, Gr.] the jointing of the shoulder with the arm.

To ENUBILATE [*enubilatum*, L.] to make clear.

ENUBILOUS [*enubilus*, L.] fair, without clouds.

To ENUCLEATE [*enucleatum*, L.] to take out the kernel.

ENUCLEATION, a taking out the kernel; &c.

ENUDA'TION, a making naked or plain, laying open, &c. L.

ENVE'LOP [in *Fortification*] a work of earth sometimes in form of a parapet or breast-work, and sometimes like a rampart with a breast-work to it, called also a *Conserve*, a *Counterward*, a *Lunette*, a *Sillon*, &c.

To ENVELOP [*envelopes*, F.] to cover, wrap or fold up in any thing; also to surround them in, to beset; also to muffle up.

To ENVE'NOM [*envenomer*, F.] to infect with poison, to corrupt, &c.

To ENVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to encompass, surround or stand about.

ENVI'RONNE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a figure, a lion or any other thing, encompassed about with other things, F.

An ENVI'RONMENT, an encompassing round.

ENVIOUSNESS [of *invidiosus*, or *invidia*, L.] envy, envious nature.

ENULA, the herb Elecampane, L.

ENULON [*ἐνυλον*, of *ἐν* in, and *ἔλον* a gum] the interior part of the gum.

ENU'MERABLE [*enumerabilis*, L.] numerable.

To ENU'MERATE [*enumeratum*, L.] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a numbering, reckoning, or summing up.

ENUN'CIATE [*enunciatum*, L.] to utter or pronounce.

ENUN'CIATIVE [*enunciativus*, L.] that may be shewed, uttered or pronounced.

ENUNCIATI'VELY [*enunciative*, L.] declaratively.

ENVOY [*envoy*, F.] an accomplish'd person, in degree lower than an ambassador, sent from one sovereign prince or state to another, upon some publick affairs.

To ENURE [of *en* and *uri*, L. to use] to accustom one's self to.

To ENURE [in *Law*] to take place or effect, to be available or of force.

ENURNY [in *Heraldry*] signifies a bordure charged with beasts, &c.

To EN'VY [*invidere*, L.] to grudge or be uneasy at the good fortune of others.

ENVY [*invidia*, L. *envie*, F.] an uneasiness or grief, arising from beholding the good qualities or prosperity of others.

ENVY [*Hieroglyphically*] an envious person was represented by the water-serpent *Hydra*, because of its proceeding from corruption and mud; intimating, that persons that entertain this ungrateful passion in their breasts, are of such a sordid disposition, that they seem to be made up of mud and baseness.

Envy was painted by the ancients in a garment of a discoloured green colour, full of eyes.

To ENWO'RTHY [of *en* and *ryrðe*, *Sax.*] to render one's self worthy of, illustrious or noble.

To ENWRA'P [of *en* and *hweorðian*, *Sax.*] to wrap up in.

ENY'STRON [of *ἐνύω*, Gr. to perfect] the last or 4th ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which compleats the digestion.

EODE'RBRICE [of *ἐοδον* a hedge, and *brice*, *Sax.* a breaking] a hedge-breaking.

EO'LIAN, of or belonging to *Æolus*.

EOLIPYLE [of *αἰώλη*, of *Æolus* and *πύλαι*, Gr. gates] an instrument in hydraulicks, being a round ball of iron or copper, with a tail to it, and a hole to it, which being filled with water, and thus exposed to the fire, produces a vehement blast of wind.

EPACMA'STICA [of *ἐπακμαστικός*, Gr.] a fever which grows continually stronger.

EPACT [*ἐπάκτα*, Gr. *i. e.* additional supply] is a number whereby is noted the excess of the *Solar* year above the *Lunar*, whereby the age of the moon every year may be found out; for the *Solar* year consisting of 365 days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the *Solar* year; but thereby in 19 years the moon finishes twenty times twelve lunations, gets up one whole *Solar* year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years; for the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days, which is called the *Epact* of that year; the third year 33 days; but 30 being an intire lunation, cast that away, and three shall be the *Epact* of that year, and so on.

EPACT of the Year, [with *Astronomers*] is the age of the moon at the beginning of every year; *i. e.* the time between the first minute of the first day of *January* and the last new moon of the foregoing year.

EPAGO'GE [*ἐπαγωγή* of *ἐπαγω*, Gr. to introduce] an importing or bringing in; also an examining of or discouraging with one by cross questions or interrogatories, L.

EPAGO'GIUM, the foreskin of the *Penis*, L.

EPAINÉ'TICK Poem [of *ἐπαινος*, Gr. praise] comprehends the *Hymn*, the *Epithalamium*, the *Genethliac*, or what else tends to the praise or congratulation of the Divine persons and persons eminent upon earth.

EPANA-

EPANADIPLOSIS [*ἐπαναδιπλωσις* of *ἐπαναδιπλῶν*, Gr.] a redoubling, L.

EPANADIPLOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when they begin and end a sentence with the same words, as *Kind to his friends, and to his enemies kind*. In *Latin* this figure is called *Inclusio*.

EPANADIPLOSIS [with *Physicians*] the frequent redoublings or returns of fevers.

EPANALEPSIS [*ἐπαναληψις* of *ἐπαναλαμβάνω*, Gr. to repeat] a repetition.

EPANALEPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, in which the same word is repeated for enforcement-sake, especially after a long parenthesis; as, *it is manifest they have erred, it is manifest*.

EPANAPHORA [*ἐπαναφορα* of *ἐπαναφέρω*, Gr. I refer] i. e. a reference.

EPANAPHORA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when the same word begins several sentences or clauses; as, *hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, hic nemus*.

EPANODOS [*ἐπανοδος*, of *ἐπι* and *ἀνοδος*, Gr. ascent] a return.

EPANODOS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when the same sound or word is twice repeated in several sentences, or in the same sentence, as

*Neither the Light without its Sun,
Nor yet the Sun without its Light.*

EPANORTHOSIS [*ἐπανόρθωσις* of *ἐπανορθόω*, Gr. to correct] correction or amendment, a restoring to the former state.

EPANORTHOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is when a person in a passion seems never to be satisfied with what he has said. The warmth of his passion pushing him on still to go farther. Thinking the words he has made use of already will not be strong enough, he finds fault with his former expressions as too faint and weak, and corrects his discourse by adding others that are more strong, as

O clementia, seu patientia mira!

EPAPHÆRESIS [*ἐπαφαίρεσις*, of *ἐπι* over and above, and *ἀφαίρω*, Gr. to take away] a cutting or clipping over again, L.

EPAPHÆRESIS [with *Physicians*] a repeated blood-letting, or any repeated evacuation.

EPAPHA'LESIS [with *Surgeons*] an irritated or repeated phlebotomy.

EPARCH [*ἐπαρχος*, G.] the president of a province.

EPARMATA [*ἐπάρματα* of *ἐπαίρω*, Gr. to lift up] swellings of the glandules, or kernels behind the ears called *Parotides*.

EPARER [in *Horsemanship*] a word used in the manage to signify the flinging of a horse, or his jerking and striking out with his hind-legs, F.

EPAULE, a shoulder, F.

EPAULE [in *Fort.*] is the shoulder or bastion of an angle of the *epaule*.

EPAULEMENT, a shouldering-piece, F.

EPAULEMENT [in *Fortif.*] is a demi-bastion or square *Orillon*, a mass of earth, of near a square figure, faced with a wall to cover the cannon of a casemate.

EPAULMENT, is also a side-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags or baskets full of earth, or with faggots loaded with earth.

EPAULMENTS [of *Places of Arms*] for the cavalry, at the entering of the trenches, are made of fascines mixed with earth.

EPAUXESIS [*ἐπαύξησις*, Gr.] an increase, a rhetorical figure.

EPENTHESIS [in *Grammar*] the putting of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *Religio* for *Religio*, *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

EPENEGESIS [*ἐπενήγησις*, Gr.] a plainer interpretation of that, which was mentioned before.

EPHA [*עֶפָא*, Heb.] a measure among the *Hebrews* containing dry, 3 pecks, 3 pints, 12 solid inches, and 4 decimal parts; and in liquid things, 4 gallons, 4 pints and 15 solid inches, wine measure.

EPHEBEUM } [with *Anatomists*] the space from the
EPHEBIUM } hypogastrium or lower part of the belly to the privy parts, L.

EPHEBI'À } [*ἐφήβια*, Gr.] the age of a stripling at the
EPHEBITY } entrance of the 15th year.

EPHE'DRA [*ἐφ᾽ ἑδρα*, Gr.] the herb horse-tail, L.

EPHE'LOIS [*ἐφελκίς*, Gr.] a bloody substance brought up in spitting of blood; also a shell or crust that is brought over ulcers.

EPHELÆUM [with *Anatomists*] the place from the hypogastrium or part of the abdomen to the secrets.

EPHELIS [*ἐφελίς*, Gr.] a spot or freckle which proceeds from sun-burnt.

EPHE'MERA [of *ἐπι* and *ἡμέρα*, Gr. a day] a continual fever that lasts but one day.

EPHE'MERES, birds or creatures that live but one day, and therefore hieroglyphically represented the shortness of man's life.

EPHEMERIDES [*ἐφημερίδες*, Gr.] certain registers or Astronomical tables calculated to shew the daily motions of the planets, with their aspects, places and other circumstances throughout the year. Astrologers generally use those journals in drawing horoscopes and schemes of the heavens.

EPHEMERIDIAN, of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

EPHE'MERINE } [*ephemerinus*, L. *ἐφημερίνης*, Gr.]

EPHEMERIAN } belonging to a journal, register or day-book.

EPHE'MERIS [*ἐφήμερις*, Gr.] a register or day-book, a journal.

EPHEMERIS [with *Astrologers*, &c.] a journal containing observations relating to the heavenly bodies, especially shewing their places at noon.

EPHE'MERON } [*ἐφήμερον*, of *ἐπι* and *ἡμέρα*, Gr.] a

EPHEMERIUM } kind of plant that dies the same day it springs, a may-lily, meadow-saffron, a lircon-fancy, L.

EPHE'MERIST [*ἐφημερίστης*, Gr.] a maker of ephemerides.

EPHESTI'À [*Ἐφεστεια*, Gr.] festivals held in the city of *Thebes* in honour of *Tiresias*, who is said to have had a successive mixture of man and woman; and therefore at that time they attired one first in a masculine, and then in a feminine habit.

EPHE'TÆ, certain judges at *Athens*, who try'd causes of manslaughter, who were 50 in number, and were to be as many years old.

EPHIALTES [*Ἐπιάλτης*, Gr.] a disease called the night-mare, chiefly affecting persons asleep, and lying on their backs, who fancy their wind-pipe and breast is oppress'd by some weight, and imagine that some spectre or demon stops their breath.

EPHIDROSIS [*ἐφιδρωσις*, Gr.] a sweating or discharging of humours through the pores of the skin.

EPHIPPIUM [of *ἐπιπῖα*, Gr.] a saddle or other harness for a horse.

EPHIPPIUM [with *Anatomists*] part of the *os sphenoides* or wedge like bone in which the pituitary glandule is placed.

EPHOD [*עֶפֹד*, Heb.] a garment worn by the priests of the Jews, which were of two sorts; the first was made of gold and twisted silk of purple scarlet, and fine linen with broider'd work, &c. this only was worn by the high priest, when he officiated; it covered the back and the breast, and on the shoulders were set two onyx-stones, in which were engraven the names of the 12 sons of *Jacob*, the 6 eldest on the right, and the 6 youngest on the left, that when he went into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* he might be put in remembrance to pray for the 12 tribes. There were others of linen for the inferior priests, &c.

EPHIAL'À } [*ἐπιάλα*, Gr.] a continued fever pro-

EPHIAL'US } ceeding from cold phlegm, wherein heat and cold is felt at the same time in every part of the body.

EPIBATE'RION [*ἐπιβατήριον* of *ἐπιβαίνω* I return] a speech or a copy of verses, returning thanks to the gods for a safe return from a long journey or voyage, made by some person of figure at an entertainment made for his friends.

EPIBOLE [*ἐπιβολή*, Gr.] a casting or putting in.

EPIBOLE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences has respect to the matter; whereas in the figure *Epanalepsis* it has regard chiefly to the stile.

EPICARPIUM [*ἐπικάρπιον*, Gr. of *ἐπι* upon and *καρπός*, Gr. the wrist] a medicine outwardly applied to the wrist like a plaster or pultice, to drive away intermitting fevers.

EPICAUMA [*ἐπικαύμα*, Gr.] a foul sore or crusty ulcer, that sometimes happens to the black of the eye.

EPICE'DIUM [*ἐπικηιδιον*, Gr.] a funeral song or copy of verses in praise of the dead.

EPICENE [*ἐπικόινος*, Gr.] common to both sexes.

EPICENE Gender [in *Grammar*] a gender which contains both sexes under one termination, whether masculine or feminine.

EPICERA'STICKS [*ἐπιχέραιστα*, of *ἐπὶ* and *χέραιστα*, Gr.] medicines which by their emplastick virtue, &c. take away the force of, and moderate the acrimonious humours, and assuage the painful sensation of the parts affected.

EPICHI'REMA [*ἐπιχέρημα*, Gr.] an attempt or endeavour.

EPICHI'REMA [with *Logicians*] an argument for proving or clearing of any matter, especially such an one as consists of many propositions, depending one upon another; whereby at last some particular point is made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [*ἐπιχέρησις*, Gr.] an attempting, setting about, &c. L.

EPICHIRESIS [with *Surgeons*] a dexterity or readiness in dissecting animal bodies.

EPICHO'RDIS [of *ἐπὶ* and *χόρδῃ*, Gr. a string or intestine] the mesentery.

EPICK [*ἐπικός* of *ἔπος*, Gr.] a verse pertaining to or consisting of hexameter or heroick verse.

EPICK Poem, is a discourse invented with art, to form the manners of men by instruction, designed under the allegories of some important action, which is related in verse, after a probable, diverting and wonderful manner. *Bosca* thus defines it; and it agrees very well with our idea of an Epick poem. Tho' *Aristotle* says Epick poetry makes use of discourses in verse and prose, and *M. Dacier* agrees with him; but we in *England* have all our poetry in verse at least, if not in Rhime. And we rank discourses in prose, altho' there may be the texture of a fiction in them, among what we call fables, and allow nothing to be Epick poetry, but what is in verse. See *Heroick Poem*.

Epick poesy is not confined to observe unities of time and place. *Aristotle* says it has no settled time, and in that it differs from the Dramatick. And as to unity of place, that need not be observed, because the poem is read as an history, which may be left off by the reader at pleasure.

EPICK Poet, one who writes such verses.

EPICKS, Epick poetry.

EPICO'LICK Regions [of *ἐπὶ* and *κοίλῃ* hollow, whence the word *colon* is derived] that space on both sides over the gut *colon*.

EPICLI'NTÆ [*ἐπικλίντα* of *ἐπικλίνω*, Gr. to incline] earthquakes that move sidelong.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of *ἐπὶ* and *κωφότης*, Gr.] deafness.

EPI'CRASIS [*ἐπιμεισμός*, Gr.] a mingling together or tempering, L.

EPI'CRASIS [in *Physick*] the making a judgment of a disease.

EPI'CRISIS [*ἐπίκρισις*, Gr.] approbation, estimation, judgment, L.

EPICTE'NION [of *ἐπὶ* and *κτεῖς*, Gr. the pubes] the part upon the pubes.

An **E'PICURE**, one given to excess of gluttony and voluptuousness.

EPICURE'AN [of *Epicurus*] a follower of the sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICUREAN Philosophy, in this atoms, space and gravity are laid down as the principles of all things. *Epicurus* held that the universe consisted of atoms or corpuscles of various forms, magnitudes and weights, which having been dispersed at random through the immense inane or space, fortuitously concurred into innumerable systems or worlds which were thus formed, and afterwards from time to time increased, and dissolved again without any certain cause or design; without the intervention of any deity, or the interdependence of any providence.

EPICURE'ANISM { the doctrine or philosophy of *Epicurus*
EPI'CURISM { *curius*; also the practice of an epicure or voluptuous person; gluttony.

To **EPICU'RIZE**, to live voluptuously.

E'PICYCLE [*ἐπίκυκλος*, Gr.] a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or it is a small orb which being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its proper motion, and nevertheless carries the body of the planet fastened to it, round about its proper centre by its own peculiar motion.

EPICY'CLOID [in *Geometry*] a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPICY'EMA [*ἐπικύημα*, Gr.] the same as *Superfetation*, or the conceiving again before the first young is brought forth.

EPIDEMI'A [*ἐπιδμία*, Gr.] a catching or contagious disease communicable from one to another, as the plague, pox, &c.

EPIDEMICAL { [*epidemicus*, L. *ἐπιδημικός*, Gr.] common among all the people, universal.
EPIDEMICK }

EPIDEMICAL Disease, a general or spreading disorder, as a plague proceeding from some corruption or malignity in the air, which seizes great numbers of people in a little time.

EPIDEMIUM [of *ἐπὶ* upon and *δῆμος* the people] the same as *Endemius*, but is frequently used in a more extended signification, to express an infection which spreads itself over several countries or a large space in a little time.

EPIDEMICALNESS [*ἐπιδημικός*, Gr.] universality of infection, &c.

EPIDERMIS [*ἐπιδέρμις*, Gr.] the scarf-skin of a man's body, L.

EPI'DESIS [*ἐπίδεσις*, Gr.] the binding of a wound to stop blood.

EPIDERMUS [with *Surgeons*] a ligature, bandage or swathe for a wound or sore, L.

EPIDI'DYMIS { [*ἐπιδίδημις*, Gr.] a body of vessels, the figure of which resembles crooked veins, swollen with ill blood; the greater globe or bunch of which is fastened to the back of the testicles, and the lesser to the vessel that carries the *semen*, L.
EPILIDYMI'DÆ }

EPIGÆ'UM [*ἐπίγειον*, of *ἐπὶ* and *γῆ*, Gr. the earth] the lower part of a circle in which a planet moves, next to the earth.

EPIGA'STRICK Artery [with *Anatomists*] a branch of the *Iliack Artery* distributing itself among the muscles of the *epigastrium*.

EPIGA'STRICK Veins, the flank veins.

EPIGA'STRION [*ἐπιγαστρειον*, Gr.] the fore-part of the abdomen or lower belly. The upper part of which is called the *hypochondrium*, the middle *umbilicalis*, and the lower *hypogastrium*, L.

EPIGE'NEMA [*ἐπιγένημα*, Gr.] that which is added to any thing over and above.

EPIGENEMA [in a *Physical* sense] that which happens to a disease like a symptom.

EPIGLU'TIS [of *ἐπὶ* above and *γλατός*, Gr. the buttock] the upper part of the buttocks.

EPIGLO'TTIS [*ἐπιγλωττίς*, of *ἐπὶ* and *γλῶττα*, Gr. the aperture of the *Larynx*] the fifth cartilage or gistle of the *Larynx*, the cover of the flap of the windpipe; a thin moveable cartilage in form of a leaf of ivy or little tongue.

EPIGO'NATIS [*ἐπιγόνατις*, of *ἐπὶ* and *γόνυ* the knee, Gr.] the patte-pan, or whirlbone of the knee.

E'PIGRAM [*ἐπίγραμμα*, L. of *ἐπιγράμμα* of *ἐπὶ* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] a short poem or composition in verse, treating of one only thing, and ending in some point or lively, ingenious thought.

EPIGRA'MMATIST [*ἐπιγραμματιστής*, Gr.] a maker of epigrams.

EPIGRA'MME [in *French Cookery*] a particular way of dressing meat.

EPIGRA'PHE [*ἐπιγραφὴ*, Gr.] an inscription or title on a statue, &c.

E'PILEPSY [*ἐπιληψία* of *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to invade or seize upon, Gr.] this disease is a convulsion of the whole body, which hinders or puts a stop to all animal actions, and proceeds from a disorder in the brain.

EPILEPSI'A Intestinalis [with *Physicians*] a convulsion which arises from things that fret the bowels, a disease that frequently happens to children, L.

EPILEPSI'A Puerorum [with *Physicians*] convulsions with which infants are frequently seized, L.

EPILE'PTICAL { [*Epilepticus*, of *ἐπιληπτικός*, Gr.] affected or troubled with an epilepsy.
EPILE'PTICK }

EPILE'PTICKS [*ἐπιληπτικά*, Gr.] medicines good against epilepsies.

EPILOI'MICA [*ἐπιλοιμικά*, Gr.] medicines good against the plague or pestilence, L.

EPILO'GISMA [of *epilogismus*, L. of *ἐπιλόγισμος*, Gr.] a computation or reckoning; also the opinion of *Physicians*, when consulted concerning the cure of a disease.

E'PILOGUE [*epilogus*, L. of *ἐπίλογος* of *ἐπὶ* and *λόγος*, Gr.] in *Dramatick Poetry*, a speech addressed to the audience when the play is ended; usually containing some reflections on some incidents in the play, and particularly those of the part in the play acted by the actor who speaks it.

EPI'LOGUE [in *Rhetorick*] is the conclusion of an oration or recapitulation, wherein the orator sums up or recapitulates

pitulates the substance of his discourse, that it may be kept fresh in the minds of the auditors, who are frequently confused in their thoughts by the number and variety of the things they hear.

To **EPILOGIZE** [*ἐπιλογίζομαι*, Gr.] to recite an epilogue, &c.

EPILOMICA [*ἐπιλοιμικά*, of *ἐπὶ* and *λοιμός*, Gr. a pestilence] medicines good against a pestilence or plague.

EPIMELES [*ἐπίμηλις*, Gr.] the medlar, a fruit, L.

EPIMENIA [*Ἐπειμνία*] expences or gifts.

EPIMENIDIUM, a kind of bolus, L.

EPIMONE [*ἐπιμονή*, Gr.] continuance, stay, perseverance.

EPIMONE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure by which the same cause is continued and persisted in, much in one form of speech; also a reputation of the same word to move affection, as *thus, thus it pleased him*, &c.

EPIMYTHIUM [*ἐπιμύθιον*, Gr.] the moral of a fable.

EPINICION [*ἐπινίκιον*, Gr.] a triumphal song, or song for victory, also a feast or rejoicing on that account.

EPINYCTIDES [*ἐπινύκτιδες*, Gr.] pimples that are painful in the night, and send forth matter; also a sore in the eye, that renders the sight dim, and makes the corners of the eye water.

EPIPAROXYSMUS [of *ἐπὶ* and *παροξισμός*, Gr. a fit] a term which physicians use when a patient is seized with more fits in a fever than are usual.

EPIPEDOMETRY [of *ἐπὶ*, *pedis*, L. of a foot, and *μέτρον*, Gr. *Measure*] the mensuration of figures that stand upon the same base.

EPIPHENOMENA [of *ἐπὶ* and *φαίνόμενα*, Gr.] signs in diseases, which appear afterwards.

EPIPHANY [*ἐπιφάνεια*, of *ἐπὶ* and *φαίνω*, Gr. to appear] an appearing of a light, a manifestation.

EPIPHANY, a church festival celebrated on the 12th day after *Christmas*, or the nativity of our Saviour, in commemoration of his being manifested to the *Gentiles*, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the *Magi* to the place where he was.

EPIPHONEMA [*ἐπιφώνημα* of *ἐπιφώνω*, Gr. to call upon] is an exclamation containing some sentence of more than ordinary sense, which is placed at the end of a discourse. It is like the last bow, where 2 persons have been fighting, and gives the auditory a close and lively reflexion on the subject that has been treated on. *Virgil* gives us an example of an *Epiphonema*.

—Tantane animis cœlestibus ira!
What so great Wrath in heavenly Minds!

EPIPHORA [*ἐπιφορά*, Gr.] an attack and onset.

EPIPHORA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which a word is repeated at the end of several sentences; but it differs from *Epistrophe*, in that it has respect chiefly to the matter.

EPIPHORA [with *Logicians*] a conclusion or consequence drawn from the assumption in a syllogism.

EPIPHORA [with *Physicians*] a violent flowing of humours into any part, especially the watering or dropping of the eyes; occasioned by a thin rheum, which is commonly called *involuntary weeping*, and continually flows from the corners of the eyes; also the fall of water into the cuds, as in some kind of ruptures.

EPIPHYLOSPHERMOUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as bear their seed on the back of their leaves; and are the same that are called *Capillaries*.

EPIPHYSIS [*ἐπιφύσις* of *ἐπιφύω*, Gr. to grow] one bone which grows to another by a simple and immediate joining; but with some kind of entrance of one bone into the cavity or hollow of another.

EPAPLASMA, a pultice, the same as *Cataplasma*, L.

EPIPLEXIS [*ἐπιπληξίς*, Gr.] an upbraiding or taunting, chiding or rebuking, reproof, rebuke, L.

EPIPLEXIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPOCE [*ἐπιπλοκή*, Gr.] a folding in, a platting or interweaving.

EPIPOCE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure expressing a gradual rising of one clause of a sentence out of another, much after the manner of a climax, as *he having taken his house, he brought out his family, and having brought them out, slew them*.

EPIPOCK, of or belonging to the *Epiploon*.

EPIPLOI'S dextra [with *Anatomists*] a branch of the celiac artery, which runs through the right side of the inner or hinder leaf of the *omentum* or caul, and the gut *Colon* that is next to it, L.

EPIPLOI'S sinistra [*Anat.*] a branch of the celiac artery that is bestowed on the left side of the caul. It springs

out of the lower end of the *Splenica*, and runs to the hinder leaf of the caul, and the *Colon* joined to it, L.

EPIPLOI'S pestica [*Anat.*] a branch of the splenick artery, springing out of the lower end of the *splenica*, and running to the hinder leaf of the caul.

EPIPOOCELE [*ἐπιπλοκή* of *ἐπὶ* *πλοον* the caul, and *κέλη*, Gr. a tumour] a kind of *Hernia*, tumour or rupture, when the caul falls into the outward skin of the *scrotum*.

EPIPOOCOMISTES [of *ἐπὶ* *πλοον* and *κομίζω*, Gr. to carry] a fat, big-bellied man, that has a very great caul.

EPIPOO'MPHALUM [with *Surgeons*] a rupture, when the navel starts by reason of a caul that is swollen and fallen down, or the entrails bearing too hard upon it, L.

EPI'PLOON [*ἐπὶ* *πλοον*, Gr.] the caul, a cover spread over the bowels in the shape of a net, and abounding with blood-vessels, whose use is to cherish the stomach and guts with its fat.

EPIFLOSARCO'MPHALOS [of *ἐπὶ* *πλοον*, *σάρξ* flesh, and *ὄμφαλον* the navel, Gr.] a sort of tumour of the *exomphalos* kind.

EPIPORO'MA [*ἐπιπρωρῶμα* of *ἐπιπρωρῶ* to harden, Gr.] a kind of hard brawn in the joints.

E'PIRES, the great interpreter of the gods among the *Egyptians*. He was painted with the head of a hawk.

EPISARCI'DIUM [of *ἐπὶ* and *σάρκιδιον*, Gr. a carbuncle] a kind of dropsy.

EPISCHI'ON [*ἐπισχίον*, Gr.] the share bone.

EPISCOPACY [of *ἐπισκοπή* of *ἐπισκοπέω*, Gr. to take care of or overlook] church-government by bishops, or the state or quality of episcopal government.

EPISCOPAL [*episcopalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a bishop or episcopacy.

EPISCOPALES vulvulae [with *Anatomists*] two thin skins or membranes in the pulmonary vein, which hinder the blood from flowing back to the heart.

EPISCOPALIA [*Old Records*] the synodals, pentecostals, and other customary dues, which used anciently to be paid by the clergy to the bishop of their dioceses.

EPISCOPALIANs { those of the episcopal party, and
EPISCOPARIANs } are retainers to the church of *England*.

EPI'SCOPATE [*episcopatus*, L. of *ἐπισκοπή*, Gr.] the office of a bishop.

EPISCO'PICIDE [of *episcopus* a bishop, and *cadere*, L. to kill] a killer, or the killing of a bishop.

EPISEMASIA [*ἐπισήμασις*, Gr.] the very instant of time when a disease first seizes of a person.

EPISODE [*ἐπεισόδιον*, Gr.] an entrance or coming in.

E'PISEDE [with *Poets*, &c.] a separate action or relation tackt to the principal subject to furnish the work with a variety of events, or to give a pleasing diversity.

EPISO'DICAL, of or belonging to an episode.

EPISO'DIC, said of a poetical fable when it is swelled with unnecessary incidents; and its episodes are not necessarily nor properly connected with each other.

EPISPA'STICKS [*ἐπισπαστικά* of *ἐπισπᾶω*, Gr. to attract] medicines which draw blisters, or attract humours to the part.

EPISPHERIA [*ἐπισφαίρια*, of *ἐπὶ* above and *σφαῖρα* a sphere, Gr.] certain windings and turnings in the outward substance of the brain; that the sanguiferous vessels may pass more freely.

EPIS'TLE [*epistola*, L.] a letter.

EPISTEMONARCH [of *ἐπιστήμη* science and *ἀρχή* dominion] a dignitary in the *Greek church*, whose office was to watch over the doctrines of the church, in every thing relating to the faith, and to inspect and survey them as a censor.

EPI'STLER, one who reads the epistles in a cathedral or collegiate church.

EPI'STOLAR { [*epistolaris*, L.] of or pertaining to
EPI'STOLARY } epistles or letters.

EPISTOMIA [*ἐπιστομία*, Gr.] the utmost gapings and meetings of vessels.

EPISTO'MIUM [*ἐπιστόμιον*, Gr.] in *Hydraulicks*, a plug or instrument, by the application whereof an aperture may be opened and shut again at pleasure.

EPISTROPHÆ'US [of *ἐπιστροφή*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *στρέφω* to turn, Gr.] the first *Vertebra* of the neck, that turns round upon the axis or second.

EPI'STROPHE [*ἐπιστροφή*, Gr.] a turning or alteration, a going back, L.

EPISTROPHE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, wherein several sentences end in the same word, as *ambition seeks to be next to the best, after that to be equal with the best, then to be chief and above the best*.

A a a a

EPISTYLIUM

EPISTYLIUM [ἐπιστύλιον, Gr.] that which is now called an *Architrave*, which is the first member of the *Entablature*, and is usually broken into 2 or 3 divisions termed *Fasciae*, i. e. swathes, fillets, bands or lifts.

E'PITAPH [ἐπιτάφιος of ἐπὶ τῷ ταφῶν, i. e. upon a tomb or monument] which, says a certain author, should remember the name of the deceased and his progeny truly; his country and quality briefly; his life and virtues modestly, and his end christianly, exhorting rather to examples than vain glory.

EPI'TASIS [ἐπίτασις of ἐπιτάσσω, Gr. to stretch out] a stretching or straining; vehemence, intenseness; also an amplifying or enlarging on a subject, *L.*

EPI'TASIS [in *Comedy*, &c.] the busiest part of that or any other play before things are brought to the full state and vigour.

EPI'TASIS [in *Physick*] the increase or growth and heightening of a disease, or a paroxysm of a disease, especially of a fever.

EPITHALA'MIUM [ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.] a nuptial song or poem, which was used anciently to be rehearsed at weddings, in commendation of the bridegroom and bride; wishing them a fruitful issue, and all things conducing to a happy life; with every now and then wanton glances on the pleasures of the marriage-bed.

EPI'THEMA [ἐπίθεμα, Gr.] a medicine applied to the more noble parts of the body; also any outward application generally of a liquid form like a fomentation.

EPITHY'ME [ἐπισυμία, Gr.] a medicinal plant of a very extraordinary nature and figure. Its seed is very small, from which arise long threads like hairs, which soon perish as well as the root, unless they meet with some neighbouring plant both to sustain and feed them. It grows indifferently on all kinds of herbs, and writers attribute to them the virtues of the plants they grow on, but those most used in medicine are such as grow on thyme.

E'PITHET [ἐπίθετον, Gr.] a thing put or added to.

E'PITHETS [with *Grammarians*] are adjectives or words put to substantives, expressing their natures or qualities, as *a generous spirit*, *a violent rage*, where the words generous and violent are the epithets expressing the qualities of the mind and passion.

EPI'THESIS [ἐπιτίμησις, Gr.] a rebuke or check; the same in *Rhetorick* that is called the *epitasis*.

EPI'TOME [ἐπιτομή of ἐπιτέμνω, Gr. to retrench] an abridgment or reduction of the principal matters of a large book into a lesser compass.

To **EPI'TOMIZE**, to make an abridgment, or to reduce into a lesser compass.

EPI'TOMIZER [of ἐπιτομή, Gr.] an abridger.

EPI'TRITUS [ἐπιτρίτης, Gr.] a foot of a *Latin* verse, consisting of 4 syllables, where the first syllable is short, and all the rest long, as *Salutantes*; the 2d is made out of a *Trocheus* and a *Spondæus*, where the first syllable is long, and the 2d short, and the 2 last as long as *concitati*; the 3d is compounded of a *Spondæus* and an *Iambus*, where the 2 first syllables are long, the 3d short, and the last long, as *Communicans*; the 4th consists of a *Spondæus* and a *Trocheus*, where the 3 first syllables are long, and the last short, as *incantare*.

EPI'TRO'CHASMUS [ἐπιτροχασμός, Gr.] a running over things with a great swiftness, *L.*

EPI'TRO'CHASMUS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, wherein the orator runs hastily over several things, either for brevity-sake, as *Cæsar* invaded the borders, took the city and pursued *Pompey*; or else to amaze those he speaks to; as stand still sirs; what brought you this way? who are you that appear in arms? whither are you marching?

EPI'TROPE [ἐπιτροπή of ἐπιτρέπω, Gr. to grant] permission, a committing of an affair to one's management.

EPI'TROPE [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the orator grants, what he may freely deny, in order to obtain what he demands. This figure is sometimes used to move an enemy, and set before his view, the horror of his cruelty. To this end he is invited to do all the mischief he can.

EPIZEU'GMENON. See *Diezeugmenon*.

EPIZEU'XIS [ἐπιζεύξις, Gr.] a joining together.

E'PLOYE' [in *Heraldry*] display'd, as *Aigle Eploye*, is an eagle display'd, which is not always to have 2 heads. But as in the escutcheon. See *Displayed* in *D.*

EPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐπνευματῶσις, Gr.] expiration, the act or faculty of breathing out, *L.*

EPO'CH [ἐποχή of ἐποχάν, Gr. to sustain or stop]

EPOCH a chronological term for a fixt point of time, whence the years are numbred or accounted; or a

solemn date of time counted from some memorable action, as the creation of the world, &c.

Julian EPOCH, takes its name from the emperor *Julius Cæsar's* reformation of the *Roman* Calendar; which was done 45 years before the birth of Christ, in the year 708. from the building of *Rome*, and in the 731st *Olympiad*.

EPOCH of *Christ*, is the common epocha throughout *Europe*,—commencing from the nativity of our Saviour December 25, or rather according to the vulgar account from his *Circumcision* the 1st of *January*; but in *England* from the incarnation or annunciation of the Virgin *Mary* on the 25th of *March*.

EPOCH of *the Creation*, according to the computation of the *Jews*, is the year of the *Julian* period, 953, answering to the year before Christ, 3761, and commences on the 7th of *October*.

Dioclesian EPOCH, or the *Epocha* of *Martyrs*, is the year of the *Julian* period 4997, answering to the year of Christ 283. It is so called from the great number of Christians who suffered martyrdom under the reign of that emperor.

Arabick EPOCH takes its beginning from the flight of the impostor *Mahomet*, from *Mecca* in *Arabia*. July the 16th, *An. Ch.* 622.

Abassine EPOCH, began much about the same time as the *Dioclesian* epocha began.

Persian EPOCH, called also the *Jesdegerdick Epoch*, took its date from the coronation of *Jesdegerdis* the last *Persian* king, or, as others say, from the *Persians* being conquered by the *Ottomans* and *Saracens*, *An. Ch.* 632.

E'PODE [ἐπῶδες, of ἐπὶ after and ὠδή, Gr. songs] one of the numbers of that sort of *Lyrick* poetry, of which the odes of *Pindar* consist. The other two being *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, which answer each other in every ode, whereas one epode answers to another in several odes.

The epode was sung by the priests standing still before the altar, after all the turns and returns of the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*.

E'POMIS [ἐπώμις, of ἐπὶ and ὤμιον, Gr. a shoulder] an hood, such as university-students and livery-men wear.

E'POMIS [with *Anat.*] the upper part of the shoulder, otherwise called *Acromium*.

EPO'MPHALUM [ἐπόμφαλον, of ἐπὶ and ὄμφαλον, Gr. a navel] a plaster or other medicine apply'd to the navel when it starts.

EPOPE'A [in *Poetry*] is strictly the history, action or fable, which makes the subject of an *Epick* poem.

E'PULARY [epularis, *L.*] of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

EPULA'TION, a feasting or banqueting, *L.*

E'PULIS [ἐπῦλις, of ἐπὶ and ἔλον, Gr. a gum] an excrescence in the gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the opening of the mouth.

EPULO'SITY [epulofitas, *L.*] great banqueting.

EPULO'SE [epulosus, *L.*] feasting often, liberal in feasts.

EPULO'TICKS [epulotica, *L.* of ἐπυλοτικά, of ἐπυλόω, Gr. to cicatrize] medicines that serve to bring sores or ulcers to an escar, *L.*

EQUABI'LITY [æquabilitas, Gr.] equality, evenness, steadiness; also the exact agreement of some things in respect to quantity.

E'QUABLE [æquabilis, *L.*] equal, alike, or of the same proportion; steady.

EQUABLE Acceleration, is when the swiftness of any body in motion increases equally in equal time.

EQUABLE Motion [in *Philosophy*] is such a motion as always continues in the same degree of velocity or swiftness.

EQUABLE Retardation [in *Philos.*] is when the swiftness of several bodies is promoted or hindered, and is exactly and uniformly the same in all.

E'QUABLENESS [æquabilitas, *L.*] capableness of being made equal.

E'QUABLY, equally.

E'QUAL [æqualis, *L.*] like, even, just.

An **EQUAL** [æqualis, *L.*] one who is upon the same level with another.

To **E'QUAL** [æquare, *L.*] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUAL Angles [Geometry] are those whose sides incline alike to each other, or that are measured by similar parts of their circles.

EQUAL Circles, are such whose diameters are equal.

EQUAL Figures, are those whose areas are equal, whether the figures be similar or not.

EQUAL Hyperbola's, are those whose ordinates to their determinate

determinate axes are equal to each other, taken at equal distances from their vertices.

EQUAL Solids, are those which comprehend and contain each as much as the other, or whose solidities and capacities are equal.

EQUAL Arithmetical Ratio's, are such wherein the difference of the two less terms is equal to the difference of the two greater.

EQUALITY { [*aqualitas*, L.] a being equal or like,
E'QUALNELS } a likeness, agreeableness.

Circle of EQUALITY [with *Astron.*] a circle used in the *Ptolemaick* system, to account for the eccentricity of the planets, and reduce them to a *Calculus* with the greater ease; this is called also the *Circle of the Equant*.

Proportion of EQUALITY evenly ranged, is such wherein two terms in a rank or series are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in the same order, i. e. the first of one rank to the first of another, the second to the second, and so on, called in *Latin*, *Proportio ex aquo ordinata*.

Proportion of EQUALITY evenly disturbed, is such wherein more than two terms of a rank are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in a different, interrupted or disturbed order, viz. the first of one rank to the second of another, the second to the third, &c. called in *Latin*, *Proportio ex aquo perturbata*.

EQUALITY [emblematically] was represented by a lady lighting 2 torches at once.

EQUALITY [with *Mathematicians*] the exact agreement of 2 things in respect to quantity.

EQUALITY [with *Algebraists*] is a comparison of 2 quantities which are equal both really and representatively, i. e. equal in both effects and letters.

To **E'QUALIZE**, to make shares equal, to compare.

E'QUALNESS [*aqualitas*, L.] equality.

EQUANIMITY { [*aquanimitas*, L.] evenness of

EQUANIMOUSNESS } mind, contentedness; a calm and quiet temper upon all events of fortune, either good or bad.

EQUANIMOUS [*aquanimis*, L.] endowed with equanimity.

E'QUANT [in *Astronomy*] a circle imagined by Astronomers in the plane of the deferent or eccentric, for the regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets.

EQUA'PIUM [with *Botanists*] the herb alifander or lovage, L.

EQUA'TION [*aquatio*, L.] a making equal, an equal division.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] an expression of the same quantity in 2 different that is dissimilar, but equal terms or denominations, as $3 = 36 d$.

EQUATION [with *Astronomers*] is taken from the proportion or regulation of time, or the difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted.

EQUA'TION or *Optical Prosthaphæresis* [in the *Ptolemaick* theory of the planets] is the angle made by two lines drawn from the centre of the *epicycle* to the centres of the world and of the *eccentric*.

EQUATION or *Physical Prosthaphæresis*, is the difference between the motions of the centre of the *epicycle* in the *equant* and in the *eccentric*.

EQUATION or *Total Prosthaphæresis*, is the difference between the planets mean and true motion, or the angle made by the lines of the true and mean motion of the centre.

EQUATION of Time, is the difference between the sun's true longitude and his right ascension, or the difference between mean and apparent time.

EQUA'TOR [*aequator*, L.] the *equinoctial line*, and the same that by mariners is called the line by way of excellency, a great movable circle of the sphere equally distant from the two poles of the world, or that divides the heaven or globe of the universe into two equal parts north and south.

EQUE'RY { [*ecuyer*, F.] an officer who has the care

EQUE'RRY } and management of the horses of a king or prince; also a grand stable for horses furnished with all conveniences; also the lodgings or apartments of the equerries or grooms.

EQUES, a horseman, a man of arms; a *Roman* knight of a middle order between the commonalty and peerage.

EQUES Auratus [i. e. a gilded knight] the *Latin* term for an *English* knight, because in ancient times none but knights were allowed to gild their armour and other military furniture.

EQUE'STRIAN [*equestris*, L.] of or pertaining to a horseman or knight.

EQUIA'NGULAR [of *aquus* and *angulus*, L.] that has equal angles or corners.

EQUICRU'RAL [of *aquus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal legs or sides.

EQUICULUS } [with *Astronomers*] i. e. the little horse;
E'QUUS minor } a northern constellation consisting of four stars, L.

EQUIDI'FFERENT [*Arithmetick*] if in a series of three quantities there be the same difference between the first and second as between the second and third, they are said to be continually equidifferent; thus 3, 6, 9 are continually equidifferent.

Discretely EQUIDI'FFERENT, is if in a series of four quantities there is the same difference between the first and second as between the third and fourth; thus 3, 6, 7 and 10 are discretely equidifferent.

EQUIDI'STANT [of *aquus* and *distans*, L.] that is, of an equal distance; equally distant from another thing.

EQUIDI'STANTNESS [of *aquus* and *distantia*, L.] being equidistant.

EQUIFO'RMITY [of *aquus* and *forma*, L.] likeness in form.

EQUILA'TERAL [*aequilaterus*, L.] equal-sided, or whose sides are all equal.

EQUIL'ATERAL Hyperbola, one whose *asymptotes* do always intersect each other at right angles in the centre. If the transverse diameter of any *hyperbola* be equal to its *Parameter*, then all the other diameters will also be equal to their *Parameters*.

EQUILI'BRIITY [*aquilibrity*, L.] equal weight or poise.

In **EQUILI'BRIO** [in *Mechanism*] when the two ends of a ballance hang exactly even and level, so that they neither can ascend or descend, they are said to be in *equilibrio*.

EQUILI'BRIUM [*aequilibrium*, L.] equality of weight and poise, equal ballance.

EQUIMU'LTIPLES [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] are numbers and quantities multiplied by one and the same number and quantity; or such numbers or quantities as contain their *submultiples* an equal number of times; as 12 and 6 are equal *multiples* of their *submultiples* 4 and 2, inasmuch as each of them contains its *submultiple* three times.

EQUINO'CTIAL [*equinoctialis*, of *aquus* equal and *nox*, L. night, so called because when the sun passes through it, the day and night are of an equal length over all parts of the earth] a great and immoveable circle of the sphere under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion. The equinoctial is commonly confounded with the equator; but there is a difference; the equator being moveable, and the equinoctial immoveable, and the equator being drawn about the convex surface of the sphere; but the equinoctial on the concave surface of the *magnus orbis*.

EQUINOCTIAL Dial, is that whose plain lies parallel to the equinoctial.

EQUINOCTIAL Points [*Astron.*] are the two points where the *equator* and *ecliptick* intersect each other.

EQUINOCTIAL Colure, is that passing through the equinoctial points.

E'QUINOXES [of *aquus* and *nox*, L.] the precise times in which the sun enters the first points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the day and night are of equal length.

The *Autumnal Equinox*, is on the 12th of *September*.

The *Vernal Equinox*, is on the 10th of *March*.

To **EQUI'P** [*equipper*, F.] to provide necessaries, to furnish; to set forth, to set or fit out for a voyage, &c.

E'QUIPAGE, the provision of all things necessary for a voyage or journey; as a ship's crew, furniture, attire, attendance, &c.

EQUIPARABLE [of *aquus* and *comparabilis*, L.] comparable.

EQUIPARATES [*equiparata*, L.] things compared or made equal.

EQUIPOISE [*equipoids*, F.] an equal weight.

EQUIPOLLENCE } [*equipollentia*, L.] a logical

EQUIPOLLENTNESS } term used when several propositions signify one and the same thing, tho' it be expressed after different manners, as *not every man is learned, some man is learned*.

EQUIPOLLENT [*equipollens*, L.] being of equal force or signification.

EQUIPONDERANCY [of *equipondium*, L.] an equal weighing or poising.

EQUI-

EQUIPO'NDERANT [of *æque* and *ponderant*, L.] equally ballancing or poising.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS [of *æque* and *ponderosus*, L.] that is of equal weight.

EQUIPO'NDEROUSNESS [*equipondium*, L.] the being of equal weight.

EQUIPPE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a knight equipped; i. e. armed at all points.

EQUIPPED [*equippé*, F.] furnished, accouter'd, &c.

EQUI'RIA, certain games celebrated at *Rome* in the month of *March* with horse-races, like our juffs and tournaments in honour of *Mars* in *Mars's* field.

E'QUITABLE, just, righteous, reasonable, F.

E'QUITABLENESS [of *equitable*, F.] righteousness, justness, reasonableness.

EQUITATU'RA [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a liberty of riding or carrying grist and meal from a mill on horse-back.

E'QUITY [*æquitas*, L.] the virtue of treating all men according to the rules of right reason and justice.

EQUITY and Justice [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a swallow, because that bird distributes its meat equally to its young ones.

EQUITY [*Hieroglyphically*] is also represented by a pair of scales or ballance.

EQUITY [in a *Law* sense] has a double and contrary meaning, for one enlarges and adds to the letter of the law, extending the words of it to cases unexpressed, yet having the same reason; whereas the other abridges and takes from it; so that the latter is defined to be a correction of the law, generally made in that part wherein it fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the court of *Chancery*, in which the rigour of the common law and the severity of other courts is moderated; and where controversies are supposed to be determined according to the exact rules of equity and conscience.

EQUI'VALENCE [*æquivalentia*, L.] the agreement in nature, quality or circumstances between several things proposed.

EQUI'VALENT [*æquivalens*, L.] of equal worth or value.

EQUI'VOCA *Equivocantia*, words common to several things in a very different signification, i. e. to several things which have a similar essence, corresponding to the similar denomination; as *taurus* a bull, and *taurus* the constellation, and mount *Taurus*.

EQUI'VOCAL [*æquivocus*, L.] having a double or doubtful signification; or that the sense of which may be taken several ways.

EQUI'VOCALS [*æquivoca*, L.] equivocal terms (with *Logicians*) are such terms whose names are the same, but their natures very different.

EQUI'VOCAL Generation [with *Philosophers*] is the production of plants without seeds; insects or animals without parents in the natural way of copulation between male and female, which is now believed never to happen; but that all bodies are produced univocally.

EQUI'VOCAL Signs [with *Surgeons*] are certain accidents or signs of the fracture of the scull, which confirm other signs called *Univocal*.

EQUIVOCAL Word [with *Grammarians*] a word that comprehends more significations than one, or which serves for different notions.

EQUI'VOCALLY [*æquivocè*, L.] dubiously, ambiguously; also with a mental reservation.

EQUI'VOCALNESS [of *æquivocus*, L.] equivocal quality, or being of the same name but different quality.

To **EQUI'VOCATE** [*æquivoquer*, F.] to speak doubtfully or ambiguously; also to say one thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCATION, a double meaning, L.

EQUUS alatus [in *Astronomy*] the fabulous winged horse, called *Pegasus*, one of the northern constellations, consisting of 20 stars.

EQUUS [with *Astronomers*] a constellation, the former part of the horse as far as the navel, is the only part to be seen. *Aratus* writes that he was the same that opened the fountain in *Helicon* with his hoof, which is called *Hippocrene*. But some will have him to be *Pegasus*, who flew to the stars before the fall of *Bellerophon*. Which seems to others to be incredible, because he has no wings; therefore *Euripides* will have him to be *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Chiron*, who was debauched by *Æolus*; and being with child fled into the mountains; and being about to be delivered there, her father came in search after her. She being taken, that she might not be known, pray'd that she

might be transformed; upon which she was turned into a mare. And upon the account of her own piety and her father's, *Diana* placed her among the stars; and for that reason she remains invisible to the centaur (for he is believed to be *Chiron*) the posterior [lower] parts of the body of this figure, because of the modesty of the womanish sex, are not seen.

EQUUS coopertus [*Old Records*] a horse set out with a saddle and other furniture, L.

To **ERA'DICATE** [*eradicatump*, L.] to pluck up by the roots, to destroy utterly.

ERADICATION, a plucking up by the roots; also, destroying utterly.

ERA'DICATIVES [in *Medicine*] such medicaments as work powerfully and do as it were root out the distemper, they are opposed to *Minoratives* which operate but gently.

ERA'NTHEMUM [with *Bot.*] the herb chamomil, L.

ERA'SED [*eratus*, L.] scraped out.

ERASED [in *Heraldry*] signifies any thing plucked or torn off from that part, to which it was fixed by nature, as a boar's head erased; see the escutcheon.



ERA'SEMENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERA'STIANISM, the principles or doctrine of the

ERA'STIANS [so called from one *Erasmus* a physician in *Switzerland*] among other tenets they held that excommunication in a Christian state was lodged in the civil magistrate.

ERA'TO [*Ἔρατω* of *ἔργω*, Gr to love] one of the nine muses, that had the rule of lovers.

ERE [æ]re, Sax.] before that, rather than

EREBUS [*Ἔρεβος*, Gr.] an infernal, poetical deity, said to be father of night and hell.

EREBIN'THUS [in *Botany*] chick-peas, a sort of pulse.

To **ERE'CT** [*erectum*, sup. of *erigere*, L.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To **ERE'CT a Figure** [in *Astrology*] is to divide the 12 houses of the heavens aright, putting down the signs, degree, &c. in their right place according to the position of heavenly bodies, at that moment of time the scheme is erected.

ERE'CT Flowers [with *Florists*] are those that grow up right without hanging the head, as tulips, &c.

ERE'CTION, a raising or causing to stand upright, F. of L.

ERECTOR'S, lifters up, raisers, L.

ERECTORES Clitoridis [in *Anatomy*] muscles inserted into the spongy bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in coition.

ERECTORES Penis [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muscles that cause the erection of the yard; arising from the outward knob of the *Os Ischium*,

ERE'CTUS, a, uni [in *Botanick Writers*] upright.

EREM'ITA [of *ἐρημος*, Gr. a wilderness] an hermit, a dweller in the wilderness, L.

EREM'ITICALNESS, the leading the life of an hermit.

EREM'ITICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of *ἑρημιτικός*, Gr.] pertaining to a desert or living the life of an hermit.

EREMITO'R'IUM [*Old Writings*] an hermitage or desert place for retirement of hermits.

EREMITE [*eremita*, L. of *ἐρημίτης*, Gr.] an hermit.

ERE'PT [*ereptus*, L.] snatched away.

EREPTATION, a creeping forth, L.

EREPTION, a snatching or taking away by violence or force, L.

ERESSES } Canary-birds above two years old.

ERESSIS }

EREWHILE, lately, not long since.

E'RG0, therefore, L.

E'RGOT [with *Horsemen*] a stub like a piece of soft horn, about the size of a chestnut, placed behind and below the pastern joint of a horse, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. See *D'fergot*.

E'RICA [*Bot.*] sweet-broom, heath or ling, L.

ERICETO'RUM [with *Botanists*] of heaths or which grow on heaths, L.

ERIDA'NUS [*Ast.*] a southern constellation consisting of 28 stars. This arises from *Orion's* left foot. It is called *Eridanus* from *Aratus Eratothenes*, but he has produced no reasons why. Others, and with greater probability, take it to be the *Nile*, which only flows from the south. It is illustrated with many stars; there is under it a star called *Canopus*, which reaches pretty near to *Argus's* coach-pole, and indeed no star is lower than this, for which reason it is called *Perigam*.

ERINCE'RON [*Botany*] the herb groundsel.
ERINGO, a plant, called also Sea-holly.
ERIOXULON [of *ἔριον* and *ξύλον*, Gr. wood] a sort of wool that comes of trees.

ERIPPIA [*ἔριπια*, Gr.] the herb Holy-wort.
ERI'SMA [in *Architecture*] an arch, buttress, shore, post or prop to support a building that is likely to fall.
ERITHALES [*ἔριθαλας*, Gr.] the herb Prick-madam, Scungreen, or House-leek, L.

ERMENSEWL [*Ἑρμηνεϋλ*, Sax.] an idol of the Germans, Saxons and Britons, accounted a favourer of the poor; he was represented as a great man, among heaps of flowers; upon his head he supported a cock, upon his breast a bear, and in his right hand he held a banner display'd.

ERMINE [probably so called of *Armenia* as having been brought from thence] a very rich furr of a weasel or field-mouse, worn by princes or persons of quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is white furs with black spots, or, as the heralds term it, *argent* and *sable*, which is made by sewing bits of the black rails of these creatures upon the white skins to add to the beauty. Ermine is used for the lining the garments of great persons.



ERMINER [in *Heraldry*] as a cross erminee is a cross composed of 4 ermine spots placed in the form of a cross. See the escutcheon.



ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] or rather *Contre-Ermine*, the counter or reverse of ermine, which is black powdered with white, as in the escutcheon.



ERMINIES [with *Heralds*] little ermines, or rather a white field powder'd with black, every spot having a little red ear on it. But others say it signifies a yellow field powdered with black.

ERMINOIS [with *Heralds*] yellow powdered with black.

ERN [of *ἔρην*, Sax. a solitary place] places names which end in *ern*, signify a melancholy situation.

ERNES [of *ernde*, Teut. harvest, or *ernden* to cut or mow corn] the loose scattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking it. Hence

To ERN, is to glean.

To ERO'DE [*erodere*, L.] to gnaw off or eat out or about.

ERODE'NTIA [with *Surgeons*] medicines that by their sharp particles gnaw and prey upon the flesh, L.

EROGATION, a liberal distribution or bestowing freely, L.

EROG'NNETON [of *ἔρος* love and *γεννάω* to beget, Gr.] an herb causing love.

EROS and **ANIEROS** [among the Romans] two Cupids being an emblem of mutual love they being represented striving one with another, which should have the branch of a palm-tree that was between them; thereby intimating that contention should be between friends to deserve the palm or the honour of excelling in love and friendship.

EROSION, a gnawing, eating away or consumption, L.

EROTEMA { [*ῥωτησις* of *ῥωτάω* Gr. to interrogate] an interrogation.

EROTESIS { [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when by asking questions, the matter is aggravated,

as were you not there? did you not say you had so done?

EROTEMATICK [*erotematicus*, L.] demanding, questioning.

EROTICK [of *ἔρος*, Gr. Cupid] a term applied to any thing that has relation to love.

To ERR [*errare*, L.] to go out of the way, to stray; also to mistake.

ERRABLE [*errabilis*, L.] that may err.

ERRAND [*ἔρρανδ*, Sax.] a message.

ERRANTNESS [of *errans*, L.] wandering faculty.

ERRANT [*errans*, L.] wandering or straying out of the way.

ERRANT [in *Law*] is applied to such justices or judges who go the circuit; and to bailiffs travelling at large.

Knight ERRANT, a sort of romantick knights, which according to old romances have wandered about the world in search of adventures, to rescue ladies from violence, and to perform great feats of arms with unaccountable hazard of their persons.

ERRATA, faults or omissions which escape correction in printing.

ERRATICAL { [*erraticus*, L.] wandering or straying

ERRATICK { out of the way.

ERRA'TICK Stars [*Astronomy*] the planets so called in distinction to the fixed stars on account of their having each a peculiar motion.

ERRA'TICALNESS [of *erraticus*, L.] wandering faculty.

ERRA'TICUM [*Old Records*] a waif or stray, an errant or wandering beast.

ERRA'TION, a straying, a wandering out of the way, L.

ERRHINA, medicines that purge the brain and head, by bringing down the superfluous pituit or phlegm lying about the *Meninges* of the brain.

ERRO'NEOUS [*erroneus*, L.] subject to error, false.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS [of *erroneus*, L.] error or fulness of error.

ERRO'NES, the Erratick stars, L.

ERROR { [*error*, L.] mistake of the mind in giving

ERROUR { assent to a proposition that is not true, oversight, folly.

ERROUR [in *Law*] a fault in pleading or in the process; whence the remedy brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a

Writ of ERROUR, and is a writ which lies to redress a full judgment in any court of record.

Clerk of the ERROURS, a clerk whose business is to copy out the tenor of the records of a cause upon which a *writ of error* is brought.

ERS, a sort of pulse, the bitter-vetch.

ERTHMIO'TUM [*Old Law*] a meeting of the neighbourhood to compromise differences.

ERVA'NGINA [with *Botanists*] the herb Bindweed, L.

ERUBE'SCENCE { [*erubescencia*, L.] a blushing for

ERUBE'SCENCY { shame; an uneasiness of mind by which it is hinder'd from doing ill or fear of loss of reputation.

ERUBE'SCENT [*erubescens*, L.] waxing red, blushing.

To ERU'CT { [*eructatum*, L.] to belch or break

To ERU'CTATE { wind upwards.

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth, a breaking wind off the stomach, L.

ERUDI'TION, instruction in good literature, learning, scholarship, P. of L.

ERUDI'TELY [*eruditè*, L.] learnedly.

ERUGA'TION, a taking away of wrinkles, L.

ERVI'LIA { [with *Botanists*] a sort of the lesser pulse

ERVI'LUM { like vetches or tares, L.

To ERU'NCATE [*eruncatum*, L.] to pull up weeds.

ERU'PT { [*eruptus*, L.] broken or burst out.

ERU'PTED {

ERU'PTION, an issuing or breaking forth with violence, L.

ERUPTU'RIENT [*erupturiens*, L.] apt or ready to break forth.

ERYNGIUM [*ἔρυγιον*, Gr.] the herb Eriugo, Sea-holm or Sea-holly, L.

ERYNNES, were called *Ἐρυννῆρες*, i. e. the searchers into those men who have committed the most heinous offences. Their names are *Megara*, *Tisiphone* and *Alecto*.

Megara is so called, as tho' *μεγαλέργητος*, i. e. having in hatred, *τιμωμένα*, i. e. avenging, or *τιμωρεμένα*, i. e. punishment of men because of the murders; and this *ἀλκίως*, without delay and incessantly. These Goddesses altogether venerable, a notable benevolence to human kind, in causing a mutual good-will between man and man. But they are horrible in their aspect, and chastise the impious with scourges and flaming torches; their hair is wreathed with serpents, that they may strike terror to murderers, who suffer the punishments due to their impious crimes; they are storied to have their residence in [*infernum*] hell, because the causes of those evils that invade them are in obscurity: nor can the wicked provide against them, so as to guard against falling into those dangers.

Phurnutius.

ERYSI'MUM [*Ἐρύσιμον*, Gr.] bank-creffes, hedge-mustard.

ERYSI'PELAS [*Ἐρυσίπελας*, of τὸ ἔρυδι ἐπὶ τὸ πέλαιον, because it draws the neighbouring parts to it self; or, as others, of ἔρυδις πέλος, of ἔρυδος red and πέλαιος black, from the variety of colours] a swelling of a bright yellow colour, inclining to red, usually attended with a pricking pain, but not beating, and a symptomatical fever.

ERYSIPELA'TODES [*Ἐρυσίπελατόδης*, Gr.] a swelling like the *Erysipelas*, but the skin being of a darker colour, L.

ERYSIPE'TALOUS, of or partaking of the nature of an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHA'CE [*'Epyθακη, Gr.*] the Honey-suckle flower. *L.*

ERYTHREMMATA [of *'epυθeγs* red and *δeμμα, Gr.*] red spots like flea-bites, common in pestilential fevers.

ERYTHRODANUM [*'epυθeγδavos, Gr.*] the plant madder.

ERYTHROIDES Membrana [of *'epυθeγs* and *ειδος* appearance] a red skin of the testicles, the first of the proper coats of the testicles adjoining to the *Elythroides*.

ERYTHRUS [*'Epyθeγs, Gr.*] the shrub called Sumach.

ESBRANCATU'RA [of *esbrancher, F.*] the cutting off of branches or boughs in a forest. *Old Records*.

ESCALADE, a furious attack made upon a wall or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount up upon: without besieging the place in form, breaking ground or carrying on of works, *F.*

ESCALDA'RE [*Old Records*] to scald.

ESCALOP Shells [with *Heralds*] are frequent in coat-armour, and some are of opinion that shells are a proper bearing for those who have made long voyages at sea, or have born considerable commands there, and obtained victory over enemies.

ESCAMBIC [with *Merchants*] a licence granted for the making over a bill of exchange to a person beyond sea. *Ital.*

To **ESCAPE** [*escapar, Span. scappare Ital. eschapper, F.*] to get away from.

An **ESCAPE**, a getting away, a flight.

An **ESCAPE** [in *Law*] is when one who is arrested gets his liberty before he is delivered by order of law; or a violent or privy getting out from some legal restraint.

ESCAPIO quieto [*Old Records*] is an escape of beasts in a forest.

ESCAPIUM [*Old Records*] what comes by accident, chance, hap.

ESCAR } [*'εσκαρε, or 'εχαρε, Gr.*] a crust, *eschara, L.*

ESCHAR } a crust, shell or scab brought over an ulcer or raised with a searing iron.

ESCARO'TICKS } [of *'εχαρεγω* to skin or crust over]

ESCHARO'TICKS } plasters, searing-irons, actual fire, &c. which bring a sore to an escar or crust.

ESCARTELE [in *Heraldry*] quartered.

ESCHANDE'RIA [*Old Lat. Records*] the chandry or office where candles were repositied and delivered out for family use.

ESCHEA'T [*eschæte, F.*] any lands or profits that fall to a lord within his manour; either by forfeiture or the death of a tenant without heirs.

ESCHEAT, the name of a writ for recovery of escheats.

To **ESCHEAT** [*escheoir, F.*] to fall after such a manner to the chief owner.

ESCHEA'T, the place or circuit within which either the king or other lord has escheats of his tenants.

An **ESCHEA'TOR**, an officer who looked after the king's escheats in the county, and certified them into the exchequer.

ESCHEVIN } [in *France* and *Holland*] a magistrate in

ECHVIN } a city to take care of their common concerns, the good order, decoration and conveniency of the city.

To **ESCHEW** [*eschewer, F.*] to avoid or shun.

ESCHYNOMENOUS Plants [of *αισχυνουμου, Gr.* I am ashamed] sensitive plants, such as shrink in and contract their leaves upon touching them.

ESCLAIRCISMENT [of *esclaircir, F.*] the clearing a thing, the rendering it more evident or clear, *F.*

ESCLAME, a light-bellied horse, *O. F.*

ESCLATTE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a thing forcibly blown away, and therefore a bend or other partition *esclatte*, represents it torn or broken like a piece of a ruined wall, irregular or not levelled; or else it may represent a shield that has been shattered with the stroke of a battle-axe or some weapon of a like sort, but not cut with a sword, *F.*

ESCLOPPE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a sort of indenture or cut made in upon a bend, so that the colours counter-change, by running one into another, in only one point of each, *F.*

ESCO'RT, a convoy or company of armed men attending some person or thing in a journey or voyage to defend or secure it from insults, *F.*

To **ESCO'RT**, to convoy, &c.

ESCORTATIO more, the parting of the turf of moorish, sedgey ground for burning, *L.*

ESCO'SE [*escosus, L.*] full of meat.

E'SCOUADE [*Mil. Term*] the third part of a foot-com-

pany, so divided for the more convenient mounting of guards, &c. *F.*

E'SCRIPT } [of *e* and *scriptum, L.*] a thing written

E'SCRIT } out.

E'SCRITOIR. See *Scrutoire*.

ESCROL [with *Heralds*] a long slip as it were of parchment or paper, on which there is generally a motto.

E'SCU, a French crown of 60 sols or 3 livres.

ESCUAGE, a kind of knight's service called a holding of the shield; a tenure of land obliging a tenant to follow his lord to the wars at his own charge.

ESCU'LENT [*esculentus, L.*] that may be eaten.

ESCULENTS [of *esculentus, L.* that may be eaten] Plants and roots for food; as carrots, turnips, &c.

ESCU'TCHEON [of *scutum, L.* a shield, *escu, F.*] and we from them taking away the *E* and putting to it an *Engliss* termination *eon*, and the letters *ch* by *Epenibesis* make *escutcheon*. The *Latins* derived their *scutum* from the Greek *σκυτος* leather, because their shields commonly were covered with leather. So that *escutcheon* signifies as much as shield, which tho' they were anciently of several forms, yet now those in coat-armour are generally represented square, only rounded off at bottom as in the figure.



ESCU'TCHEON, heralds give names to several points or places; thus the point *D* they call the dexter chief, *C* is the middle chief, *S* the sinister chief point, *H* is called the Honour point, *F* the Fess point, *N* is called the Nombril point, *A* the dexter Base, and *O* the middle, and *P* the Base point. See the *escutcheon*.

ESCU'TCHEON of Pretence, such an one on which a man carries the coat of his wife being an heiress, and having issue by her.

E'SCULUS [with *Botanists*] the beech or mast tree, *L.*

ESKEKTO'RES [of *esker, F.*] robbers or destroyers of other mens lands and estates, *O. Stat.*

ESKIPPESON [*O. Law*] shipping or passage by sea.

ESNE'CY [*aisneffe, F.*] the right of chusing first in a divided inheritance, which belongs to the eldest copartner.

ESCH [*'εσωχην, of 'εσω within and 'εχω to have*] an internal tumour in the anus.

ESPALIE'RS [*espaliers, F.*] a row of trees, planted in a curious order against a frame for fruit-trees; also for boundings of walks or borders in plantations, for the security of orange-trees, &c.

ESPA'RE'CT, a kind of St. Foin-grass.

ESPEALTA'RE [*Old Lat. Rec.*] to expediate or law dogs, i. e. to cut off the three fore claws of their right foot; or to cut out the ball of the foot, that they may be disabled from hunting or running hard in the forest.

ESPE'CIAL [*specialis, L. speciel, F.*] chief, singular, particular.

ESPE'CIALLY [*specialement, F. specialiter, L.*] in an especial manner.

ESPERVA'RIOUS [*Forest Law*] a hawk.

ESPI'ED [*espié, F.*] discovered by the sight.

ESPI'AL, a watch or guard.

ESPIGURNA'NTIA, the office of spigurnel or sealer of the king's writs.

ESPLANA'DE [in *Fortification*] a part serving the counterfarp or covered way for a parapet; being a declivity or slope of earth commencing from the top of the counterfarp and losing it self insensibly in the level of the campaign. It is now chiefly taken for the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of a town.

ESPLEE'S [in *Law*] the full profit that the ground yields; as the feeding of pastures, the hay of meadows, the corn of plough'd lands, &c.

ESPOU'SALS [*sponsalia, L. espousailles, F.*] betrothing, wedding, marriage, the ceremonies used upon that occasion.

To **ESPOU'SE** [*esponser, F.*] to betroth, to rake in marriage; to wed; also to adhere to or embrace a cause, opinion or party.

ESPRI'NGOLD, a warlike engine, anciently used for casting of great stones.

To **ESPY'** [*espier, F.*] to perceive or discover, to watch or observe.

ESQUIAVINE [with *Horsemen*] a long and severe chastisement of a horse in the manage, *O. F.*

ESQUIRE [*escuyer, F. escudero, Span. armiger, L. q. d.* an armour-bearer] so that the title *Esquire* imports a person who carried the arms of some great man. Some now reckon six sorts of *Esquires*.

1. The eldest sons of viscounts and lords. 2. The younger sons of all noblemen. 3. The esquires of the king's body. 4. The eldest sons of knights. 5. Those to whom the king himself gives arms, and makes esquires by giving them arms (which anciently was done by putting a collar of SS about their neck, and a pair of white spurs on their heels.) 6. Those who bear any publick office in the kingdom, as high-sheriffs, justices of the peace, &c.

ESQUIRES of the king's body, are certain officers belonging to the court.

ESQUI'SSE [of *schizzo*, Ital. a splash, and so an esquisse of a painting only signifies splashes or dabs of colours in painting] a term in painting which signifies the first slight sketch or draught of a picture; the first thought of a design drawn hastily with a crayon, or in colours on paper, canvass or the like; in order to be finished and painted or engraven afterwards.

To ESSA'RT, to extirpate or clear the ground of shrubs.

To ESSAY [effayer, F.] to make an essay, to try, to attempt.

ESSAY [effai, F.] a trial or experiment to prove, whether a thing be of requisite quality or goodness.

ESSAY { [in *coinage*, &c.] is a proof or trial made by the cappel or test of the fineness or purity of the gold or silver to be used in coining money.

ESSAY of a Deer [with Hunters] is the breast or brisket of a deer.

ESSAY, a short discourse or treatise on some subject.

ESSB [in *School Philosophy*] is used in the same sense with *essence*, principally for that which is really or actually existing.

ESS'ENCE [essentia, L.] the nature, substance or being of a thing, that which constitutes or determines the nature of a thing; or which is absolutely necessary for its being what it is.

ESS'ENCE of a Circle [with Geometricians] the essence of a circle is, that the radii or semidiameters of it be all equal; the essence of a square is, that it have 4 right angles, and as many equal right-lined sides.

ESS'ENCE [in *Metaphysics*] signifies the same as *being*. Some distinguish between them, in that *being* has the same respect to *essence*, that the *concrete* has to its *abstract*. But as it is taken by *Metaphysicians* in its most abstracted nature, it must of necessity be the same as *being*.

ESS'ENCE [with Chymists] the purest and most subtle part of a body, a spirit drawn out of certain substances; the balsamick part of any thing separate from the thicker matter.

ESS'ENCE of Ambergrease, an extract of the more oily parts of ambergrease, musk and civet in spirit of wine.

ESSE'NDI *quietum de telonio*, a writ which lies for the citizens and burgeses of any city or town that has a charter or prescription to free them from toll throughout the whole kingdom, if the toll be any where demanded of them, L.

ESSE'NES, a sect among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the people, and led a kind of monastical life.

ESSE'NTIA, essence, L.

ESSE'NTIA [Quinta with Chymists] quintessence, i. e. the 5th essence, a medicine made of the most powerfully working and active particles of its ingredients, L.

ESSE'NTIAL [essentialis, L.] something that is necessary to constitute a thing, or that has such a connexion with the nature and reason of a thing, that it is found or supposed where-ever the thing it self is.

ESSENTIAL Debilities of a Planet [with Astrologers] are when the planets are in their detriment, fall or peregrine.

ESSENTIAL Properties, are such as necessarily depend on, and are connected with the nature and essence of any thing, so as to be inseparable from it; in distinction from accidental.

ESSENTIAL Property [of every right-lin'd triangle] is to have the sum of its 3 angles equal to 2 right angles.

ESSENTIALLY [essentialiter, L. essentiellement, Fr.] in an essential manner.

ESSENTIALNESS [essentia, L. essence, Fr.] essential quality.

ESSENTIAL Dignities of a Planet [Astrology] are certain real advantages by which they are fortified or strengthened, as when they are in their proper houses, or in their exaltation.

ESSENTIAL Salts of a Plant [in Chymistry] are such as will crystallize, and are the juices of plants; this

juice being gotten by pounding the plant in a mortar, being strained, it is set in a cellar, and the salt will shoot into crystals every way.

The ESSENTIALS of Religion, are the fundamental articles or points of it.

ESSENTIAL Oils [with Chymists] are such as are really in a plant, and drawn from it by distillation in an alembick in water; in contradistinction to those made by *Insolation*.

ESSENTIAL, essence, essentiality, essentialness, Milton.

ESSERS [in *Medicine*, &c.] small pusses or wheals, reddish and somewhat hard, which soon cause a violent itching through the whole body, as if it were stung with bees, nettles, &c.

ESSLI'SORS [Old Law] persons appointed by a court, to whom a writ of *Venire Facias*, is directed to impanel a jury on challenge to a sheriff and *Coroner*, who return the writ in their own names with a pannel of the jurors names.

ESSOIN [of *essoine*] an excuse for him, that is summoned to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court baron; upon some just cause of absence, as sickness, &c.

To ESSOIN [in Law] is to excuse a person thus absent.

Clerk of the ESSOINS, an officer in the court of *Common Pleas*, who keeps the essoin rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again, when they are written.

ESSOIN de malo lecti, a writ directed to the sheriff for sending 4 lawful knights, for viewing one that has essoined or excused himself, de malo lecti, i. e. as being sick a bed.

ESSOIN de malo ville [in Law] is when the defendant is in court the first day; but going away without pleading falls sick, and sends two *Essoiners*, who protest that he is detained by sickness in such a *Village*, that he cannot come, L.

ESSORANT [in *Heraldry*] a term used of a bird, standing on the ground with the wings expanded, as though it had been wet, and were drying it self, F.

To ESTABLISH [stabilire, L. établir, F.] to make stable, firm or sure; to settle or fix; also to set, appoint, ordain or make.

ESTABLISHMENT [stabilimentum, L. établissement, F.] establishing, settlement or settling.

ESTABLISHMENT of Dower [in Law] the assurance of a dower or portion made to the wife by the husband or his friends about the time of marriage.

ESTACHE [of *estacher*, F. to fasten] a bridge or bank of stone and timber.

ESTANDARD [estandard, F.] the standing measure of the king or common-wealth, to the scantling of which all measures throughout the land are to be framed; also a banner or ensign.

ESTA'TE [status, L. état, F.] the posture or condition of things or affairs; also degree, rank, or order of men; also means, revenues.

ESTATE [in Law] is that title or interest a man hath in lands or tenements.

The Three ESTATES of the Realm [of England] are the 3 distinct orders of the kingdom, viz. King, Lords and Commons.

ESTATE Conditional [in Law] is one that has a condition annexed to it; although it be not specified in writing.

To ESTE'EM [estimare, L. estimer, F.] to value, to have an esteem for; also to believe, to think, to judge, to look upon; also to suppose, reckon or account.

ESTEEM [estimatio, L. estime, F.] value, respect, account, regard, reputation.

ESTEEM [in *Ethicks*] simply so called, is the bare good opinion of good men, which flows from the observance of the law of nature and our duty; and the *Moralists* say, that we ought as far as in us lies to endeavour to procure and preserve it, because the want of it may lay open an occasion to a 1000 mischiefs and inconveniences.

E'STERLING, the same as sterling.

ESTERE' [in *Heraldry*] is used by the *French* to signify a beast, whose head has been as it were torn off by force, and consequently the neck left rough and rugged, in contradistinction to *diffait* and *decapité*, where the neck is left smooth, as if the head had been cut off.

ESTHIO'MENOS [*ἔσθιονος* of *ἔσθια*, to eat, Gr.] an inflammation which grows and consumes the parts; a gangrene or disposition to mortification.

E'STIMABLE [estimabilis, L.] worthy to be esteemed, valuable.

E'STIMABLENESS [of *estimabilis*, L. *estimable*, F.] worthiness of value.

E'STIMATED [*estimatus*, L. *estimé*, Fr.] valued, rated.

ESTIMA'TION [*estimatio*, L.] the set price or value; esteem, prizing or rating, F.

ESTIMA'TION of the Judgment [with *Divines*] consists in a due valuation of those excellencies that are in the divine nature, whereby God is accounted the supreme being in *Genere Boni*; from whom all created goodness is derived, and in conformity to whom it is to be measured.

To **E'STIMATE** [*estimatum*, L.] to value, prize; also to appraise or set a price upon.

E'STIVAL [*estivalis*, L.] belonging to summer-time.

E'STIVAL occident [with *Astronomers*] the summer-west or north-west; that point of the horizon, where the sun sets, when he is in the tropick of *Cancer* and the days are longest.

ESTIVAL orient [with *Astronomers*] the summer-east or north-east; that point of the horizon where the sun rises, when it is in the tropick of *Cancer*.

E'STIVAL Solstice [with *Astronomers*] the summer-solstice, when the sun entering the tropick of *Cancer* on the 11th of *June*, makes the longest day and shortest night.

ESTOILLÉE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Estoillée* signifies a star with only 4 long rays in form of a cross, and so broad in the centre, and ending in sharp points.

ESTO'PEL ? [of *estouper*, F.] an impediment or bar

ESTO'PEL S of action growing from a man's own act, who hath or otherwise might have had his action.

ESTOUFADE [in *French Cookery*] a particular way of stewing meat.

ESTO'VERS [of *estoffe* or *estouper*, F.] that sustenance which a man, committed for felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himself and his family, during imprisonment.

E'STRAC [with *Horsemen*] a horse that is light-bodied, lank-bellied, thin-flanked, and narrow-chested.

ESTRADE, a publick high-way or road, F.

Batteurs d'ESTRADE [Mil. Term] scouts of horse sent out to get intelligence of the dispositions of the enemy, and what is like to fall out in the way.

Battre d'ESTRADE, to go out upon such an expedition, F.

ESTRA'DE, the one half of an alcove or bed-chamber, rais'd with a floor, and richly furnished and adorned for the reception of persons of distinction.

To **ESTRA'NGE** [*estranger*, F.] to draw away the affections, to take off from, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRA'NGEL, the *Estrangelus* character, a particular species or form of *Syriack* letter serving as capitals.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, a drawing away the affections, &c.

ESTRA'NGERS [in *Law*] foreigners, persons born beyond sea; also those who are not privies or parties to levying a fine, or making of a deed, &c.

ESTRAPADE [in *Horsemanship*] is the defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to rid himself of his rider, rises mightily before, and while his fore-hand is yet in the air, furiously yerks out his hind-legs, striking higher than his head was before; and during the counter-time rather goes back than forward, F.

ESTRAY' [of *estrayeur*, O. F.] any tame beast found within any lordship, and not owned by any man, which being cry'd according to law in the market adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is then the lord's of the soil where found.

ESTREA'T [*extractum*, L. drawn out] is used for the true copy or duplicate of an original writing; as for example, of amercements or penalties, set on the rolls of a court to be levied by a bailiff or other officer, of every man for his offence.

Clerk of the ESTREA'TS, a clerk who receives the estreats out of the office of the lord treasurer's remembrancer, and writes them out to be levied for the king.

ESTRECIA'TUS [Old *Law*] straiten'd or block'd up.

E'STREG-BOARDS, boards either of deal, fir, &c. brought out of the eastern countries.

ESTRE'PAMENT [Old *Law*] spoil made by a tenant for term of life upon lands or woods, to the damage of the person, who is to have them in reversion; an impoverishing or making of lands barren, by continual ploughing and sowing without due manuring, rest and other husbandry.

ESTRE'PAMENT ? a writ to forbid the making such waste, during a law suit between 2 parties.

To **ESTRE'PE** [*estropier*, F.] to make spoil in lands and woods.

An **E'STUARY** [*estuarium*, L.] any place where the tide comes into a pool, ditch, &c. or that is overflowed at high-water.

ESULA [with *Botanists*] the herb spurge, L.

ESU'RIENT [*esuriens*, L.] hungry, being hungry.

ESURI'NE Salts [in *Medicine*] such as are of a fretting or eating quality; which abound in the air of places near the sea-coasts, and where great quantities of coals are burnt.

ETAPE', or publick store-house for goods, a staple-town, F.

ETAPE' [Military Affairs] an allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers, during the time of their march through a country, to or from winter-quarters, F.

ETA'PIER, one who contracts with a country or territory for furnishing troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country.

ETA'TE Probanda. See *Etate probanda*.

ETCHING, a particular way of engraving with a fine pointed steel or needle on a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *Aqua Fortis*, being afterward poured on to eat into the streaks that have been so traced in the ground of wax.

ETE'RNAL [*eternus*, L. *eternel*, F.] that is without beginning or end; or that which, though it had a beginning, yet is to last for ever; everlasting, endless.

To **ETE'RNIZE** ? [*eternare*, L. *eterniser*, Fr.] to

To **ETE'RNALIZE** S make eternal; as to eternalize a person's name by memorable and worthy actions.

ETE'RNITY [*eternitas*, L. *eternité*, F.] an infinite duration without either beginning or end, everlastingness.

ETE'RNALNESS [of *eternité*, Fr. *eternitas*, L.] the being eternal.

ETE'RNITY [Hieroglyphically] was by the ancients represented by a cedar-tree. Eternity as a goddess was painted or carved like a fair lady, having 3 heads, signifying time past, present and to come, in her left hand a circle, signifying that she hath neither beginning nor end, and pointing with the fore-finger of her right-hand to heaven.

E'THELING [noble or excellent] a title peculiar to the prince, or next heir to the crown among the *English Saxons*.

ETHE'REAL [*atherens*, L.] of or pertaining to the air or ether.

ETHEREAL Air [with *Chymists*] a very fine rectified or exalted oil, or rather a spirit which soon catches fire.

ETHE'REALNESS [of *atherens*, L.] of an ethereal quality.

ETHICKS [*Ethica*, L. ἠθικά of ἠθός, Gr.] books that treat of ethicks or moral philosophy, a science which shews those rules and measures of human actions, which lead to true happiness; and that acquaints us with the means to practise them.

ETHMOIDES [of ἠθμός a sieve, and εἶδος, Gr. form] a bone in the inner part of the nose, full of little holes to receive the serous humours that fall from the brain, called *Os cribrosum*, L.

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] one of the sutures of the human *Cranium* or skull.

E'THNARCHY [ἔθναρχία, Gr.] principality or rule.

ETHNA'RCHES [ἔθναρχος, Gr.] a ruler of a nation or people, L.

ETHOLO'GICAL [of ἠθολογία, Gr.] pertaining to discourses and treatises of *Ethicks* or *Morality*.

ETHO'LOGIST [*ethologus*, L. ἠθολόγος, Gr.] a mimic, one who expresses other people's manner by voice or gesture.

ETHO'LOGY [ἠθολογία of ἠθός custom, and λόγος, Gr. to describe] a discourse or treatise of manners.

ETHOLOGY [with *Rhetoricians*] the art of shewing the manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [ἠθοποιία, Gr.] a figure in *Rhetoric*, in which there is a representation of the manners and passions of men, either to their praise or dispraise, L.

ETIO'LOGY [ἔτιμολογία, Gr.] a giving the reason of.

ETO'ILE [in *Fortification*] a small sort of work of 4, 5, 6, or more points, a star redoubt.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*etymologicus*] L. of ἔτυμολογικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to etymology.

ETYMOLO'GICALLY [of ἔτυμολογικός, Gr.] by way of etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST [of ἔτυμολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in the original, and true meaning of words.

To **ETYMO'LOGIZE** [*etymologizare*, L.] to search after, or give an account of the original and derivation of words, and also their true meaning.

ETYMOLOGY [*ἔτυμολογία*, Gr.] that part of grammar that shews the original of words, for the better distinguishing and establishing of their true signification.

ETYMON [*ἔτυμον*, Gr.] the original of a word.

EVAQUANTS [in *Physick*] medicines proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper way of emunctories.

To **EVAQUATE** [*evacuare*, L.] to empty, to leave empty, to discharge or void.

EVAQUATION, an emptying or voiding, L.

EVACUATION [in *Medicine*] a discharging and evacuating superfluous humours and excrements out of the body.

To **EVADE** [*evadere*, L.] to escape, to shift off; to avoid the force of an argument.

EVAGATION, a roving or wandering out, L.

EVAGINATION, an unsheathing a sword, L.

EVANESCENT [*evanescent*, L.] vanishing or perishing.

EVANGELIC { [*evangelicus*, L. *ἑωαγγελικὸς*, Gr.]

EVANGELICK { gospel-like, pertaining to the gos-

EVANGELICAL { pel.

EVANGELICALNESS [of *ἑωαγγελικὸς*, Gr.] the having an evangelical quality.

EVANGELICA [among the *Ancients*] processions and prayers made for glad tidings receiv'd, L.

EVA'NGELIST [*evangelista*, L. *ἑωαγγελιστὴς*, Gr.] a messenger or bringer of good tidings; also a penman of a gospel, as St. *Matthew*, &c.

EVANGELIUM [*ἑωαγγέλιον*, Gr.] a gospel.

To **EVA'NGELIZE** [*evangelizare*, L. of *ἑωαγγελίζω*, of *εὖ* well and *ἀγγέλλω*, Gr. to bring good tidings] to preach the gospel.

EVA'NID [*evanidus*, L.] soon decaying, fading, frail,

EVANID Colours [with *Philosophers*] such colours as are not of a very long continuance, as those of clouds before and after sun-set, the rainbow, &c. which are called emphatical and fantastical colours.

EVA'NIDNESS [of *evanidus*, L.] fading quality.

To **EVA'PORATE** [*evaporatum*, L.] to dissolve into vapours, to steam out.

To **EVA'PORATE to a Pellicle** [with *Chymists*] a phrase used to signify the consuming a liquor by gentle heat, till a thin skin is perceived to swim on the top of it.

EVAPORATION, a breathing or steaming forth in vapours, L.

EVAPORATION [with *Physicians*] the discharging of humours thro' the pores of the body.

EVAPORATION [in *Chymistry*] the dissolving some parts of juices, &c. till they become of a better consistence; or the dispersing the superfluous moisture of any liquid substance, by means of a gentle fire, so as to leave some part stronger than before.

EVA'SION, an escape or flight; also a shift or trick, F. of L.

EVA'SIVE [*evasivus*, L.] shifting; also crafty, deceitful.

EVA'SIVENESS [of *evasivus*, L.] evading quality.

EVA'TES, a branch or division of our old philosophers the *Druids*.

EUCHARIST [*eucharistia*, L. of *ευχαριστία*, of *εὖ* well and *χαρις*, Gr. grace or thanks] a thanksgiving, and thence the sacrament of the Lord's supper is so called.

EUCHARISTICAL [*eucharisticus*, L. of *ευχαριστικὸς*, Gr.] of or pertaining to the eucharist.

EUCHORA { [of *εὖ* and *χώρα*, Gr.] a good colour and

EUCROA { temper of the skin.

EUCHRASIA [*ευχρασία*, of *εὖ* and *χρᾶσις*, Gr. temperate] a good temperature and condition or state of the body.

EUCHYLOS [*ευχυλος*, Gr.] one who abounds with good juices or humours.

EUCHYMY [*ευχυμία*, of *εὖ* and *χύμος* juice, Gr.] a good temper of blood or other juices and fluids in an animal body.

EUDÆMON [*ευδαίμων*, Gr.] a good genius or spirit.

EUDÆMON [with *Astrologers*] the fourth house of a figure of the heavens, so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as attainment of hopes, store of friends, &c.

EUDÆMONY [*eudemonia*, L. of *ευδαιμόνεια*, Gr.] happiness.

EUDIAPNEUSTES [*ευδιαπνεύστis*, of *εὖ* and *διαπνέω*, Gr. to perspire] one who sweats kindly.

EUDOXIANS [so named from *Eudoxus* their ring-leader] they held that the Son was differently affected in his will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOXIA [*eudoxia*, L. of *ευδοξία*, Gr.] good name or fame.

EVEN [contracted for *Evening*] the day before a festival or holiday.

EVECK, a beast like a wild goat.

EVEN and TREVN [in the practice of *Scotland*] servants whose predecessors have been servants to any person and his predecessors.

EVE-CHIER, an insect, a Chier-worm.

EVECTICA, that part of physick that teaches how to acquire a good habit of body, L.

EVECTION of the Moon [with *Astronomers*] is an inequality in her motion, by which, at or near her quarters she is not in that line, which passes through the centre of the earth to the sun, as she is at her conjunction, opposition, or syzygies.

EVECTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth; also a praising and extolling, L.

EUEMBOLOS [of *εὖ* well, *εἰν* in, and *βόλος*, Gr. to cast] an expert bone-setter.

E'VEN { [*æfen*, Sax.] the close of a day, that

E'VENING { part after the setting of the sun till twilight or dark.

E'VENTIDE [*æfentide*, Sax.] the evening.

E'VENNESS [*æfencyre*, Sax.] plainness, smoothness, &c.

EVEN Number [in *Arithmetick*] a number which may be divided into even or equal numbers, without any fraction, as 6 and 8 into 3 and 4.

EVENLY EVEN Number [in *Arithmet.*] a number which is exactly divisible by an even number taken, an even number of times, as the number 32, which is divisible by the number 8 taken 4 times.

EVENLY ODD Number [in *Arithm.*] is that which an even number measures by an odd one, as 30, which 2 or 6 being even numbers, measure by 15 or 5, which are odd numbers.

EVE'NT [*eventus*, L.] adventure, chance, hap, end or success.

To **EVE'NTILATE** [in *Law*] is to estimate, prize or value an estate or inheritance.

EVE'NTILATED [*eventilatus*, L.] winnowed; also thoroughly examined or sifted.

EVENTILATION, a winnowing or fanning; also a strict examination, or canvassing or sifting a business or question.

EVE'NTUAL [of *eventus*, L.] actually coming to pass.

EVE'NTUALLY, casually, by chance.

E'VER [*æfwe*, Sax.] without end, at any time, as if ever.

To **EVE'RBERATE** [*everberatum*, L.] to beat.

EVERLASTING [of *æfwe* and *læfctung*, Sax.] enduring for ever.

EVERLASTINGNESS, durable nature.

EVERSION, an overthrowing, overturning; overthrow, destruction, L.

EVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] the same figure, as *Epanodos*, L.

To **EVE'RT** [*evertere*, L.] to turn upside down, to overthrow, &c.

EVE'STIGATED [*evestigatus*, L.] searched out by the footsteps.

EVESTIGATION, a seeking for, searching after, tracing or finding out, L.

E'UGENY [*ευγενεία*, Gr.] nobleness of birth or blood.

EUEXIA [*ευεξία*, Gr.] a good sound habit of body, L.

EUGALADON [of *εὖ* and *γάλα*, Gr. milk] the herb Milk-wort, L.

EUGE'OS { [*ευγεῖον*, of *εὖ* and *γαῖα*, Gr. the earth]

EUGE'UM { the womb, so termed by way of allusion to fruitful ground, L.

EVI'BRATION, a shaking, brandishing or darting, L.

To **EVI'CT** [*evincere*, *evictum*, L.] to convince by force of argument, &c.

EVI'CTION, thorough conviction or proof, L.

E'VIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] clearness, perspicuity, plainness, demonstration; a quality of things whereby they become visible or apparent to the eyes, either of the body or the mind. *Evidence* is the essential and infallible character or criterion of truth, and is that in effect which with us constitutes the truth.

Formal EVIDENCE, is the act of the intellect as considered as clear and distinct.

Objective EVIDENCE, consists in the clearness and perspicuity of the object; or it is the object itself so constituted, as that it may be clearly and distinctly known.

Physical EVIDENCE, is so far as natural sense and reason, pointing out any thing, convinces one thereof.

C c c c

Metaphy-

Metaphysical EVIDENCE, is when we enter so fully and clearly into the essence of any thing that nothing can be clearer.

Moral EVIDENCE, a thing is said to be morally evident, so far as we have a distinct notion and knowledge thereof by unexceptionable witnesses.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] any proof by the testimony of men, records or writings, that are sealed and delivered; also a witness or proof against a malefactor or prisoner at the bar of a court of justice.

EVIDENT [*evidens*, L.] manifest, apparent, clear, plain.

EVIDENTNESS [*evidentia*, L. and *ness*] plainness to be seen.

To **EVIGILATE** [*evigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently, to study hard.

E'VIL [*Ævel*, *Sax.*] ill, mischief; also a distemper called the King's-evil.

EVIL Deed [*ýfel-bæð*, *Sax.*] an ill turn, trespass, hurtful, mischievous act.

Natural EVIL, is the want of something to the *bene esse*, or perfection of a thing, or to its answering all its purposes, such are the defects of the body; blindness, lameness, &c. hunger, diseases, &c.

Moral EVIL, a deviation from right reason, and consequently from the will and intendment of God the legislator, who gave the rule.

E'VILNESS [*Ævelnesse*, *Sax.*] evil nature or quality.

To **EVINCE** [*evincere*, L.] to overcome, bear down or prove by argument.

To **EVINCE** [*Civil Law*] is to convict and recover by law.

EVIRATED [*eviratus*, L.] gelded.

EVIRA'TION, a gelding, unmaning; also a making effeminate, L.

EVISCERATED [*evisceratus*, L.] embowelled, bowelled, having the bowels taken out.

E'VITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

E'VITABLENESS [of *evitabilis*, L.] possibility of being avoided.

EVITA'TION, an avoiding or shunning, L.

EVITE'RNITY [of *avitermus*, L.] everlastingness.

EU'LOGY [*ευλογία*, of *εὖ* well, and *λόγω* I say, *Gr.*] an elogy, a praising or speaking well of.

EU'LOGIES [in the *Greek Church*] little bits of bread consecrated, i.e. the eucharist sent to persons who were not present at the communion.

EUOME'NIDES [*Ευμενίδες*, *Gr.*] the daughters of *Acheron* and *Nox* (as the poets feign) *Tisiphone*, *Megara* and *Alecto*, the furies of hell, who were, by the ancient heathens, accounted the executioners of the vengeance of the gods on wicked men; they had their abode in subterraneous places; they are represented as armed with flaming torches in their hands, a filthy froth issuing out of their mouths, as a sign of their outrageous nature, with eyes sparkling like the lightening, and their heads adorned with vipers instead of hair.

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. *ευνομία*, *Gr.*] a constitution or ordination of good laws.

EUNO'MIANS [of *εὖ* and *νόμος*, *Gr.* the law] hereticks in the fourth century, who held that faith alone without good works was acceptable.

EUNOMIOEUTY'CHIANS [of *ευνομία*, *Gr.* and *Ευτυχία*] a sect of hereticks said to be the same with the *Eutychians*.

EU'NUCH [of *Ευνυχος*, of *εὐνή* a bed or couch, and *ἔχω*, *Gr.* to keep or guard] a chamberlain or great officer in a king or queen's court, which were commonly gelt.

To **EU'NUCHATE** [*eunuchare*, L.] to make a person an eunuch; to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the state or condition of an eunuch.

EVOCATION, a calling out or upon, L.

EVOCATION [with *Grammarians*] a figure of construction, a reducing of the third person to the first or second, as *Ego tua delicia istuc veniam*.

EVODÉS } [of *εὖ* well, and *ὀδμή*, *Gr.* odour] a fra-

EVOSMA } grancy or sweet smell.

EVODES } [with *Physicians*] is when the ordure or

EVOSMIA } excrements have a sweet smell.

EVOLA'TICK [*evolaticus*, L.] flying abroad.

EVOLA'TION, a flying abroad, L.

To **EVO'LVÉ** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over or unfold.

EVO'LVÉNT [with *Geometricians*] a curve resulting from the evolution of a curve, in contradistinction to the *Evolute*.

EVOLU'TE, the first curve supposed to be opened or evolved.

EVOLU'TION [*Geometry*] the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it form an *Evolute*.

EVOLU'TION, an unrolling; a rolling or tumbling over, L.

EVOLUTION [with *Algebraists*] the extraction of roots out of any powers, directly the opposite of *Involution*.

EVOLUTION [in *Military Affairs*] is the motion made by a body of troops, when they are obliged to change their form and disposition, in order to preserve a post, or occupy another to attack the enemy with more advantage, &c.

EVOMITION, a vomiting out or up, L.

EU'PATHY [*ευπαθεία*, of *εὖ* and *πάθος*, of *πάσχω*, *Gr.* to suffer] an easiness or patience in bearing of sufferings or afflictions.

EUPATO'RIMUM [*ευπατόριον*, *Gr.*] the herb *Agrimony* or *Liver-wort*, L.

EUPE'PSY [*ευπεψία*, of *εὖ* and *πέψω*, *Gr.* to concoct] a good and easy concoction or digestion.

EUPE'TALUS [*ευπέταλλος*, *Gr.*] a precious stone of four colours, viz. fiery, blue, vermilion and green; also a kind of laurel.

EUPHE'MISM [*ευφήμισμος*, of *εὖ* and *φήμη*, *Gr.* to say, &c.] good name, reputation, an honourable setting forth one's praise.

EUPHEMISM [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure where a foul, harsh word or speech is changed into another that may give no offence.

EUPHO'NICAL [of *ευφωνία*, *Gr.*] having a graceful sound.

EUPHO'NIA [*ευφωνία*, of *εὖ* and *φωνή*, *Gr.* the voice] a graceful sound, a smooth running of words.

EUPHO'RBIUM [*ευφόρβιον*, *Gr.*] the *Lybian Ferula*, a tree or shrub first found by king *Juba*, and so called after *Euphorbus* his physician, L.

EUPHORIA [with *Physicians*] the good operations of a medicine, when the patient finds himself better by it, L.

EEPHRAGIA } [*ευφρασία*, *Gr.*] the herb *Ey-*

EU'PHRASIS } bright, L.

EUPHROS'Y'MUM [*ευφροσύνη*, *Gr.*] the herb *Borage* or *Bugloss*, L.

EUPNOE'A [*ευπνοία*, of *εὖ* and *πνέω*, *Gr.* to breathe] a right and natural faculty of fetching one's breath.

EUPORIA [*ευπορία*, *Gr.*] a readiness in preparing medicines; also the easiness of their operation.

EUPORI'STA [*εὖ* well, and *πορίζω*, *Gr.* to procure] remedies which may be easily had.

EUPRE'PIA [*ευπρεπεία*, *Gr.*] comeliness.

EU'RIPUS [of *εὖ* easily, and *ῥίπτεσθαι* to be precipitated, *Gr.*] the word originally is the name of a certain streight in the sea between *Bæotia* and the *Negropont*, where the currents are so strong, that the sea is said to ebb and flow seven times in a day; but it is now, by *Hydrographers* used for any streight where the water is in great motion and agitation.

EURO'PA [*Ευρώπη*, *Gr.* i. e. having broad eyes, or of the *Chaldees* *אַרְבַּע נְהַרִּי*, i. e. fair face; or of *אַרְבַּע*, signifying both a bull and a ship] the daughter of *Agenor*, king of *Phœnicia*, whom (as the poets feign) *Jupiter* in the shape of a bull ravished and carried over on his back thro' the sea to *Crete*; some think that the truth of this fiction is, that the ship wherein she was carried, was *Tauri formis*, i. e. like a bull; others, that the name of the master of the ship was *Taurus*, and others, that *Taurus* or a bull was the sign of the ship; others, that she was stolen away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

EU'RITHMY [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] a certain majesty, elegance and easiness appearing in the composition of divers members of a body or painting, resulting from the fine proportion thereof.

EU'RITHMY [with *Architects*] an exact proportion between all parts of a building, as to length, breadth and height of each room in a fabrick.

EURITHMY [with *Physicians*] an excellent natural disposition of the pulse.

EURITHMY [*eurhythmia*, L. *ευρυθμία*, *Gr.*] a graceful proportion and gesture of the body.

EURO'CLYDON [*ευροκλυδών*, *Gr.*] a violent and tempestuous north-east wind, which usually happens about the beginning of winter, called by some *The seaman's plague*.

EU'ROPE [*Ευρώπη*, q. d. barefaced, of *εὐρύς* broad, and *ὤψ* an eye or countenance] one fourth part of the terrestrial globe, which is generally peopled by christians.

EUROPEAN, of or pertaining to *Europe*.
EUROPEANS, inhabitants of *Europe*.
EUSA'RCHOS [ευσάρχος, of εὖ well, and αὐχέ flesh, Gr.] a term used by the *Galenists*, to signify such a proportion of flesh as is not too lean or too corpulent; but gives due symmetry and strength to all the parts.
EUSEBIA [ευσέβια, Gr.] godliness, devotion, piety.
EUSEBIANS, a sect of *Arians*, so called on account of the favour shewn them by *Eusebius*, bishop of *Cæsarea*.
EU'SEBES [of ευσέβια, Gr.] religious, godly; also a stone on which, on the temple of *Hercules* at *Tyre*, a seat was made where *Dæmons* used to appear.
EUSEMIA [with *Physicians*] a crisis or judgment of a disease excellently well made.
EU'SPLANCNOS of εὖ and σπλάχνα, Gr.] one whose entrails or bowels are sound and in good temper.
EUSTA'THIAN, a sect of Christians in the 4th century who disapproved of the worshipping of saints.
EUSTO'MACHUS [ευστόμαχος of εὖ and σόμαχος, Gr.] a good stomach.
EU'STYLOS [with *Architects*] a building, where the
EU'STYLE } intercolumniations or spaces between each pillar are just 2 diameters and a quarter of the pillar, except those in the middle of the face before and behind, which are 3 diameters distant one from the other.
EUTAXIA [εὐταξία of εὖ and τάξις, Gr. order] a handsome ordering and disposing of things.
EU'TERPE [of εὖ well and τέρειν, Gr. to delight, because she invented the pipe] the inventress of the *mathematicks* and playing on the pipe. The ancients painted or carved *Euterpe* crowned with a garland of flowers, holding in each hand sundry wind-instruments.
EUTHANASY [εὐθανασία of εὖ and θάνατος, Gr. death] an easy quiet death; an easy passage out of the world.
EUTROPHIA [εὐτροφία of εὖ, and τροφή, Gr. nourishment] a due nourishment of the body.
EU'THYMY [euthymia, L. of εὐθυμία, Gr.] quietness of mind, tranquillity, heart's ease.
EUTONOS [εὐτόνος of εὖ and τόνος, Gr.] strong and just.
EUTRAPELIA [εὐτραπεία, Gr.] good behaviour, gentleness.
EUTY'CHIAN [so called from *Eutychus*] a sect of heretics.
EVU'LSION, a plucking, pulling or drawing out of or away, L.
EU'ZIMUS [εὐζιμος, Gr.] the herb rochet.
EVULGA'TION, a publishing abroad, L.
EVU'LSED [evulsus, L.] plucked or pulled away from.
EU'XINE [εὐξεινον, Gr. hospitable] as the *Æuxine Sea*, now commonly called the *Black-Sea*.
EWAGIUM [Old Lat. Rec.] toll paid for passage by water.
EW'BRICE [of æp marriage, and bñice, Sax. breaking] adultery.
AN EWE [Eopu, Sax. of ovis, a sheep] a female sheep. The *EWE* is *Blissom*, i. e. she has taken tup or ram. The *EWE* is *riding*, i. e. she is tugging.
EWE Hog, a female lamb of the first year.
E'WER [aiguere, F.] a water-vessel to pour water into a basin.
EW'RY, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's own table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.
EXA'CRATED [exaceratus, L.] winnowed, cleansed from chaff.
EXA'CRBATED [exacerbatus, L.] provoked or vexed afresh.
EXACERBA'TION, a making sour, or bitter, also a provoking, galling or fretting.
EXACERBATION [with *Rhetoricians*] the same as *Sarcasmus*.
EXACERVA'TION, a heaping up together, L.
EXACERVATION [in *Physick*] the same as *Paroxysm*.
EXACINA'TION, a taking the kernels out of grapes and other fruit, L.
EXA'CT [exactus, L.] precise, perfect, punctual at an exact time, F.
TO EXA'CT [exiger, Fr. exactum of exigere, L.] to ask above the just value of a thing; also to require rigorously.
EXA'CTION, a requiring more than is just or reasonable, F. of L.
EXACTION [in *Law*] wrong done by an officer, or one pretending to have authority that takes reward or fee for what the law does not allow.

Secular EXACTION, a tax or imposition anciently paid by servile and feudatory tenants.
EXA'CTNESS [of exactum, L. a perfect thing, exactitude, F.] a care, diligence, carefulness, nicety, a punctual observation of the smallest circumstances.
EXA'CTITUDE, exactness, nicety, F.
ERACTOR *Regis*, the king's tax-gatherer, L.
EXACTOR, a gatherer of taxes and tolls; one who takes more than is due, L.
EXACUA'TION, the making of a thing sharp or pointed.
EXÆQUATION, the making a thing even, L.
EXÆRESIS [ἐξαιρέσις of ἐξαιρέω, to take away, Gr.] a taking way or drawing out, L.
EXÆSTUA'TION, a boiling or seething, fury or rage, L.
TO EXÆSTUATE [exæstuatum, L.] to boil or cast up waves, &c. or as a pot does.
TO EXA'GGERATE [exaggeratum, L.] to heap up together, to amplify or enlarge in words.
EXAGGERA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator enlarges or heightens things, making them appear more than they really are; whether as to goodness, badness or other qualities.
EXAGGERATION [in *Painting*] a method of representing things, wherein they are charged too much, or marked too strong; whether in respect of design or colouring.
EXAGITA'TION, a stirring up, a disquieting, a vexing.
EXAGO'NIAL [exagonius, L. of ἐξαγώνιος, Gr.] of, like, or belonging to an *Exagon*. See *Hexagon*.
TO EXA'LT [exaltare, L.] to raise or lift up; also to praise highly, to extol.
TO EXALT a mineral [with *Chymists*] is to refine and increase its strength.
EXALTA'TION, a raising or lifting up; also a praising.
EXALTATION [with *Astrologers*] an essential dignity of a planet, the next in virtue to its being in its proper house.
EXALTATION [with *Chymists*] an operation by which a thing being changed in its natural quality, is raised to a higher degree of virtue.
EXA'LTEDNESS, a being exalted, high or lifted up; height of promotion.
EXA'MBLOSIS [with *Surgeons*] an abortion or miscarriage, L. of Gr.
EXA'MEN, a trial or proof, particularly of one to be admitted in holy orders, or some employment, F. of L.
EXAMINA'TION, an examining, a trial, L.
TO EXA'MINE [examinare, L. examiner, F.] to search or enquire into; to weigh and consider; also to canvass, scan or sift.
EXA'MINERS [in *Chancery*] two officers who examine witnesses upon oath, which are produced on each side in that court.
EXA'MPLE [exemplum, L.] a pattern, model or copy; the making good of any rule by a proof; also any thing proposed to be imitated or avoided.
EXAMPLE [with *Logicians*] the conclusion of one singular point from another.
EXAMPLE [with *Rhetoricians*] is defined to be an imperfect kind of induction or argumentation, whereby it is proved, that a thing which has happened on some other occasions, will happen again on the present one; from the similitude of the cases.
EXANASTO'MOSIS [of ἐξ and ἀναστόμισις, Gr.] an opening the mouths of vessels; as arteries, veins, &c.
EXA'NGULOUS [exangulus, L.] without or having no
EXA'NGUOUS } corners.
EXA'NIMAL [exanimalis, L.] without life or soul, breathless.
EXA'NIMATED [exanimatus, L.] dismay'd, disheartened, deprived of life.
EXANIMA'TION [actively] a depriving of life, astonishing, dispiriting, dismaying.
EXANIMATION [passively] a swooning or such a sinking of spirits, as is attended with the loss of sense for a time.
EXANINI'TION, an emptying, L.
EXANTHE'MATA [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] certain wheals, pushes or breakings out in the skin of the head like those that appear on the body.
EXA'NNUAL Roll, a roll in which fines which could not be leived, and desperate debts, were formerly entered, in order to be read annually to the sheriff, to see what of them might be got in.
EXANTLA'TION [of antlia, L. a bucket] an emptying or drawing out as with a bucket, also an enquiry and sitting into a matter, L.

EXARATION, a writing or engraving, L.

EXARCH [*ἐπαρχος*, Gr.] an officer anciently under the Roman Emperors, residing at *Constantinople*, who managed the affairs of Italy.

EXARCHATE { the office, dignity or jurisdiction of an
EXARCHY } *Exarch*.

EXARTREMA [*ἐξάρτημα*, Gr.] a disjoining, as when a bone is put out of its proper place.

EXARTICULATION, a disjoining or putting a bone out of joint.

To **EXASPERATE** [*exasperatum*, L.] to incense or provoke, to anger or vex.

EXASPERATION an exasperating, a vexing or provocation, L.

EXASPERATEDNESS [of *exasperatus*, L.] incensedness, the being exasperated.

EXATURATED [*exaturatus*, L.] satisfied, filled with food, &c.

EXAUCTION [*exauktionem*, L.] a discharge or discharging.

EXAUCTIONED [*exauktionatus*, L.] discharged or put out of office or service.

EXAUCTIONATION, a discharging or putting out of office or service, a cashiering or discharging, L.

EXAUGURATION, an unhallowing or making prophane, L.

EXAUSPICATION, an unlucky beginning of a thing, L.

EXCECAATION, a blinding or making blind, L.

EXCALCEATED [*excalceatus*, L.] having the shoes taken off, bare-footed, L.

EXCALFACTION, a heating or making very hot, L.

EXCALFACTORY [*excalfactorius*, L.] heating, making very hot.

EXCAMBIUM, an exchange, a place where merchants meet, L.

EXCAMBIATOR [*Old Records*] an exchanger of land, perhaps such as is now called a broker, who deals upon the *Exchange* between merchants.

EXCANDESCENCE { [*excanDESCENTIA*, L.] great heat

EXCANDESCENCY } or wrath, violent heat of distempers.

EXCANTATION, an enchanting, L.

EXCARNATED [*excarnatus*, L.] become lean, nothing but skin and bone.

EXCARNIFICATION, a cutting or pulling the flesh from the bones, L.

To **EXCAVATE** [*excavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

EXCAVATION, a making hollow, L.

EXCECAATION [of *ex* and *excavatum*, L.] to make blind.

To **EXCEED** [*excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEEDING [*excedens*, L.] that goes beyond or exceeds; also extravagant, immoderate.

To **EXCEL** [*excellere*, L.] to out-do, to be eminent or singular in any respect.

EXCELLENCE { [*excellencia*, L.] eminency, pre-e-

EXCELLENCY } minence; singular advantage; also excellency is a title of honour given to ambassadors, &c.

EXCELLENT [*excellens*, L.] excelling, notable, singular, rare.

EXCELLENTNESS [*excellencia*, L.] excellency.

EXCELCISMUS [*ἐξελκυσμός*, Gr.] a breaking of bones from the surface downwards, L.

EXCELSITY [*excelsitas*, L.] alititude, haughtiness.

EXCELSITUDE [*excelsitudo*, L.] highness.

EXCELSE [*excelsus*, L.] high, lofty, &c.

EXCENTRICAL { [*excentrique*, Fr. of *ex* and *cen-*

EXCENTRICK } *trum*, L.] moving in a different centre.

EXCENTRICALNESS { [*excentricité*, Fr. *excentricitas*,
EXCENTRICITY } L.] the quality of eccentric position.

To **EXCEPT** [*exceptum*, Sup. of *excipere*, L. *excepter*, F.] to take out of the number of others, to put out of the ordinary rule, to object against.

EXCEPTIO [in *Pharmacy*] the embodying or mixing of dry powders, with some sort of moisture; as electuaries, &c. are, L.

EXCEPTION, an exempting, a clause in some point restraining a generality, F. of L.

EXCEPTION [in *Law*] a bar or stop to an action, and is either *dilatory*, *peremptory* or *declinatory*.

To **take EXCEPTION at**, i. e. to be displeased at.

Dilatory EXCEPTION, is one intended to defer or prevent the thing from coming to an issue.

Peremptory EXCEPTION, proper and pertinent allegati-

ons, founded on some prescription that stands for the defendant, as want of age or other quality in the person, &c.

Declinatory EXCEPTION, whereby the authority of the judge or court is disallowed.

EXCEPTIONS [in *Grammar*] are certain distinctions of words which differ in the manner of their declining from some general rule.

EXCEPTIONABLE, that which may be or is liable to be excepted against.

EXCEPTATION, an often receiving, L.

EXCEPTIONABLENESS [of *exceptio*, L. *able* and *ness*] liability to be excepted against.

EXCEPTITIOUS [*exceptitius*, L.] that is taken or received.

EXCEPTIOUS, captious, prone to be offended.

EXCEPTIVE, serving to except; of or belonging to exceptions.

EXCEPTIVE Propositions [with *Logicians*] are where the thing is affirmed of the whole subject, except some one of the inferiors of the subject, by adding a particular of exception; as *the courteous man does nothing well but when he dies*.

EXCEPTORIOUS [*exceptorius*, L.] that receives or contains.

EXCEREBRATION, a beating out the brains, L.

EXCEREBROSE [*excerebrosus*, L.] brain-sick, wanting brains.

EXCEREBRATED [*excerebratus*, L.] having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witless.

To **EXCERN** [*excernere*, L.] to search or sift out.

EXCEPT [*excerptus*, L.] crompt off; also chosen, picked or pulled out.

EXCESS [*excessus*, L.] that which exceeds or is superfluous in any thing; also looseness of manners, intemperance.

EXCESSIVE [*excessif*, F.] that goes beyond the due bounds of measure, immoderate.

EXCESSIVENESS [of *excessif*, F. and *ness*] exceedingness, the going beyond bounds.

To **EXCHANGE** [*echanger*, Fr. of *exambire*, L.] to barter or truck one thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Traffick*] commonly signifies coin given for coin, i. e. the giving a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of it in another place.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging, bartering or trucking one commodity for another; so that exchange in the Common Law is much the same as *Permutation* in the Civil Law.

King's EXCHANGE, is the place appointed for the exchange of the king's bullion, gold, silver or plate for the king's coin, which is now the mint at the tower.

EXCHANGE Brokers, men who give information to merchants, &c. how the exchange goes, and who are fit persons to exchange with.

EXCHANGE [in a *Law* sense] is when one man being seized or possessed of certain land, and another being seized of other land, they exchange their lands by deed indented, or otherwise, so that each of them shall have other lands so exchanged, in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life: such exchange is good without livery or seisin.

EXCHANGE [in a *Law* sense] is also used to signify the compensation or satisfaction which must be made by the warrantor to the warrantee, value for value, if the land warranted be recovered from the warrantee.

EXCHANGERS, they who return beyond sea by bills of exchange, &c.

EXCHEQUER [*l'Eschiquier*, F.] the place or office where the king's cash is kept and paid, properly called *The Receipt of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER Court, a court of Record in which all causes relating to the crown-revenues are handled; also the prerogative-court of the archbishop of *York*, where all last wills and testaments made in that province are to be proved.

Black Book of EXCHEQUER, a book composed in the reign of king *Henry II.* A. D. 1175, which is in the custody of the two chamberlains of the Exchequer.

This book contains a description of the *English* court at that time, its officers, ranks, privileges, power, jurisdiction, wages, perquisites; also the revenues of the crown in money, grain and cattle.

By this book it appears that as much bread might be bought for a shilling as would serve 100 men a whole day; that the price of a fat bullock was but about 12 shillings, a sheep 4 shillings, &c.

EXCHEQUERED [of *l'exchequiere*, F.] put into, or cited to answer to an accusation exhibited in the Exchequer-court, &c.

To **EXCI'DE** [*excidere*, L.] to fall or slip out of.

EXCINERATED [*excineratus*, L.] having the ashes taken away.

EXCISABLE, liable to pay excise.

EXCI'SE, an imposition or charge laid by act of parliament, upon beer, ale, cider, distilled spirits, &c.

EXCI'SION [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off any member, or part of the body, F. of L.

EXCITA'TION, an exciting, stirring up, &c. L.

EXCI'TE [*excitare*, L.] to provoke, stir up or egg on; to quicken, to encourage or to abet.

EXCI'TED [*excitatus*, L. *excité*, F.] stirred up, egged on, encouraged, quickened.

EXCI'TEMENT, a stirring up.

To **EXCLAI'M** [*exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud.

EXCLAMA'TION [with *Rhet.*] a figure wherein by raising the voice and using an interjection either expressly or understood, an uncommon warmth and passion of mind is express'd; as O heavens! O earth! to you O men I call!

EXCLA'MATORY [*exclamatorius*, L.] pertaining to exclamation.

To **EXCLU'DE** [*excludere*, L.] to shut out, debar or keep from.

EXCLU'SA } [Old Lat. Rec.] a sluice for water

EXCLUSA'GIUM } damm'd or pent up.

EXCLU'SION, an excluding, barring or shutting out, L.

EXCLU'SIVE, pertaining to or having the force of excluding.

EXCLU'SIONERS [in the time of king *Charles II.*] a name given to those members of parliament that were for excluding the duke of York from the crown.

EXCLU'SIONS [with *Mathematicians*] a method of coming at the solution of problems (in *Numerical cases*) by previously ejecting or excluding out of our consideration such numbers, which are of use in solving the question, and whereby of consequence the process may be regularly and judiciously abbreviated.

EXCLU'SIVE Propositions [with *Rhet.*] are such propositions which signify that a predicate does so agree with its subject as that it agrees with that alone, and no other; as *'tis virtue only which makes nobility, nothing else can render a man truly noble.*

EXCLU'SIVELY [*exclusivè*, L.] in a manner exclusive of, or not taking in.

EXCLU'SIVENESS [of *exclusivus*, L.] exclusive quality.

EXCLU'SORY [*exclusorius*, L.] having power to exclude.

To **EXCO'GITATE** [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, or find out by thinking.

EXCOGITA'TION, an invention by means of thinking, a device.

To **EXCOMMUNICATE** [*excommunicatum*, L.] to put out or exclude from the communion of the church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION [among the ancient *Pagans*] was an excluding or debarring men from the participation of the sacred mysteries of their worship and a cutting them off from communicating with men of the same religion.

EXCOMMUNICATION [with *Christians* of the church of *England*, &c.] is a sentence pronounced by an ecclesiastical judge against an obstinate offender, debarring him or her from the sacraments, as also sometimes from the communion of the faithful and all civil privileges.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO capiendo, a writ directed to the sheriff for the apprehension of one who standeth obstinately excommunicated 40 days; for such an one not having absolution hath or may have his contempt certified into the chancery; whence this writ issues for laying him up without bail or mainprize, until he conforms himself.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO deliberando, a writ to the undersheriff for the delivery of the excommunicate person out of prison, upon the certificate of the ordinary of his conformity to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

EXCOMMUNICATO recipiendo, a writ whereby persons excommunicated being for their obstinacy committed to prison, and lawfully set at liberty before they have given caution to obey the authority of the church, are commanded to be sought for and laid up again.

To **EXCO'RIATE** [*excoriare*, L.] to flay off the skin.

EXCORIA'TION [with *Surgeons*] is when the skin is rubbed or torn off; or else eaten and fretted away from any part of the body.

EXCORTICA'TION, a barking, or taking, or pulling

off the outward bark of trees, roots, &c. L.

To **EXCRE'ATE** [*excreare*, L.] to strain in spitting, to hawk.

EXCREBA'TION, a spitting out with retching or hawking, L.

E'XCREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] dreg, ordure.

EXCREMENTS of the Body [*excrementa*, L.] whatsoever is evacuated out of an animal body after digestion, being what in other respects is superfluous and prejudicial thereto, as ordure, urine, spittle, snot, &c.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS [*excrementitius*, L.] of, pertaining to or of the nature of excrements.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUSNESS [of *excrementitius*, L.] the being full of, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRE'SCENCE } [*excreissance*, F. of *excrecere*, L.]

EXCRE'SCENCY } that which sticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut-tree, &c.

EXCRESCENCE } [in *Surgery*] superfluous flesh, &c.

EXCRESCENCY } that grows on any part of the body, as a wart, wen, &c.

EXCRE'SCENT [*excrescens*, L.] growing out of another.

EXCRE'TION [with *Physicians*] a separating and voiding either excrements or excrementitious humours from the aliments and the mass of blood, L.

EXCRE'TION BONY [with *Farriers*] a disease in horses when a sort of substance grows in the bone of the leg, &c.

EXCRE'TORY [in *Anatomy*] certain small ducts or vessels making part of the composition or structure of the glands are called *Excretory Ducts*, &c.

EXCRU'CIABLE [*excruciabilis*, L.] worthy to be tormented.

EXCRU'CIATED [*excruciatus*, L.] tormented or put to pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting or putting to pain, L.

EXCUBA'TION, a keeping watch and ward, L.

EXCULCA'TION, a trampling under foot, L.

EXCU'LPATED [*exculpatus*, L.] carved or engraved.

EXCU'RSION, a digression in speech, or going from the matter in hand, L.

EXCU'RSION, a running out, an invasion or inroad.

EXCU'SABLE [*excusabilis*, L.] that may be excused.

EXCU'SABLENESS [of *excusabilis*, L.] that whereby a thing is excusable, or meritoriousness of being excused.

EXCU'SATORY [*excusatorius*, L.] serving to excuse.

To **EXCU'SE** [*excusare*, L.] to admit an excuse; also to justify; to bear or dispense with; also to make an excuse.

EXCU'SE [*excusatio*, L.] a reason by which we endeavour to justify some offence or fault committed; a cloak or pretence.

EXCU'SSABLE [*excussabilis*, L.] that may be shaken or thrown off.

EXCU'SSION, a shaking off; also a diligent inquisition or examination, L.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens*, L.] shaking off.

E'XHEAT [*i. e.* let him go out] a term used in church-discipline for a permission, which a bishop grants to a priest to go out of his diocese, L.

E'XECRABLENESS [of *execrabilis*, L.] a cursedness, impiousness.

E'XECRATED [*execratus*, L.] accursed.

EXECRA'TION, a cursing or banning, a wishing mischief to one; a dreadful oath, imprecation or curse, F. of L.

To **E'XECUTE** [*executum*, L. *executer*, F.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put to death by authority.

EXECU'TION, the executing or doing a thing; hanging, beheading or burning of a malefactor, F. of L.

EXECU'TION [in *Law*] the last performance of an act; as of a fine, a judgment, &c.

Final EXECU'TION [in *Law*] is that which makes money of the defendant's goods, and extendeth his lands and delivers them to the plaintiff.

Military EXECUTION, is the pillage or plundering of a country by the enemy's army.

EXECUTIONE facienda, a writ commanding the execution of a judgment, L.

EXECUTIONE facienda in Withernam, a writ which lies for the taking of his cattle, that had before convey'd another man's cattle out of the county.

EXECU'TIONER, the hang-man or finisher of the law.

EXECU'TIVE } that which may be done or is able

EXECU'TORY } to do, or pertaining to executing.

EXE'CUTOR, one who does or performs any thing, L.

EXECUTOR [in *Law*] a person nominated by a testator to take care to see his will and testament executed,

and his substance disposed of according to the tenure of the will.

EXECUTOR *de son tort* [Law phrase] i. e. of or to his own wrong; an executor who takes upon him the office of an executor by intrusion, not being constituted thereto by the testator, nor authorized by the ordinary to administer.

EXE'GESIS [Ἐξήγησις of ἐξηγεῖμαι, Gr. to explain, Gr.] an explication.

EXEGESIS *numerosa* or *linealis* [in Algebra] is the numeral or lineal solution or extraction of roots out of affected equations.

EXEGESIS [with Rhetoricians] a figure wherein that which the orator has delivered darkly, he afterwards renders more clear and intelligible in the same sentence, as *Time at the same instant seemed both long and short; long in the protraction of his desires, and short in the pleasure of calling to mind.*

EXEGETICAL [exegeticus, L. ἑξηγητικός, Gr.] that serves to explain or unfold.

EXEGETICALNESS, explanatoriness.

EXELCISMUS [with Surgeons] a breaking of bones from the surface downwards.

EXE'MPLABLE [exemplabilis, L.] that may be imitated.

EXE'MPLAR [exemplaire, F.] a person or thing containing an example to follow or eschew a samplar, L.

EXE'MPLARINESS [exemplarius, L. *exemplaire*, F.] fitness or worthiness to be an example.

EXE'MPLARY, which serves for a pattern to follow.

EXEMPLIFICATION, a demonstrating a thing by an example; also a copy of an original writing, L.

EXEMPLIFICATION [of Letters Patents] a duplicate or copy of them, drawn from the inrolled originals, and sealed with the great seal of England.

EXE'MPLIFIED [exemplificatus, L.] cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or instance; also copied out from a deed or writing.

To **EXE'MPLIFY** [of *exemplum* and *facere*, L.] to prove or confirm by an example; also to copy out a deed or writing.

To **EXE'MPT** [exemptum, L. *exempter*, F.] to free or discharge from.

EXE'MPT } [exemptus, L.] free from, privileged.

EXE'MPTED }

An **EXEMPT**, a life-guard man free from duty, F.

An **EXEMPT** [in France] an officer in the guards, who commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant.

EXEMPTION, immunity, a being freed from, F. of L.

EXEMPTION [in Law] a privilege to be free from appearance or service.

To **EXE'NTERATE** [exenterare, L.] to take out the bowels.

EXENTERATION, an embowelling, L.

EXE'QUIAL [exequialis, L.] pertaining to exequies.

EXE'QUIES [exequie, L.] funeral rites or solemnities.

EXE'RCENT [exercens, L.] that exercises or practises.

To **EXERCISE** [exercere, L.] to inure or train up to; to employ or use, to practise; to bear an office.

EXERCISE [exercitium, L.] application to any particular study, profession or calling; labour, pains, practice; the function or performance of an office; also the motion or stirring of the body.

To **EXERCISE** [exercere, L.] to harass or tire.

EXERCISE [in Military Affairs] is the practice of all the motions, actions and management of arms, by which a soldier is instructed in the different postures he is to be in under arms, and the different motions he is to make to oppose an enemy.

EXERCISES [exercitia, L.] the task of a scholar at school, or of a young student at the university.

EXERCITATION, an ingenious discourse upon any subject; also a critical comment.

EXERCITATION [with Physicians] exercise, a vehement and voluntary motion of the body for the sake of health, F. of L.

EXERCASI'A [with Rhetoricians] a figure, when one thing is often repeated in different terms, as *the object of thoughts, the entertainment of his discourse, and the contentment of his heart.*

EXE'RGASY [exergasia, L. ἑργασία, Gr.] polishing.

EXE'RGUE } [of ἔξ and ἔργον, Gr. the work] a term

EXE'RGUM } among Medallists used to signify the little space around or without the work or figures of a medal, for an inscription, cypher, device, date, &c. to be placed there.

To **EXE'RT** [of *exerere*, L.] to thrust out or put forth; as *to exert one's self* is *to use one's utmost endeavour.*

EXE'RTION, the act of exerting, operation, production, L.

EXFO'LIATED [exfoliatus, F. of *ex* and *folium*, L. a leaf] scaled, risen up as leaves, scales, or splinters of a broken bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION [Surgery] a rising up in leaves and splinters as a broken bone does, L.

EXFO'LIATIVE Trepan, one proper to scrape, and at the same time to pierce a bone, and so to exfoliate or raise several leaves or flakes one after another.

EXFREDIA'RE [Old Law] to break the peace, to commit open violence.

EX GRAVI QUERELA, a writ which lies for one who is kept from the possession of his lands or tenements by the defisor's heir, which were devised to him by will.

EXGURGITA'TION, a casting or voiding up, F. of L.

EXHEREDA'TION, a disinheriting, L.

EXHA'LANT [exhalans, L.] sending out an exhalation.

EXHALA'TION, a fume or vapour which is raised up from the surface of the earth, either by the heat of the sun, or subterraneous fire, of which meteors, as mists, fogs, rain, snow, hail, &c. are produced, F. of L.

EXHALA'TION [with Chymists] an operation, by means of which the more airy, volatile parts of things are raised and dispersed by heat.

EXHALA'TION [in Physick] a subtil, spirituous air, which breathes forth of the bodies of animals.

To **EXHA'LE** [exhalare, L.] to breathe or steam out; to send forth a fume, steam or vapour.

To **EXHAU'ST** [exhaustum, sup. of *exaurire*, L.] to draw quite out, drain or empty; also to waste, spend or consume.

EXHAU'STED Receiver [in Chymistry] a glass or other vessel applied on the plate of the air-pump, and the air extracted out of the same, by the working of the engine.

EXHAU'STIONS [in Mathematicks] a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*; shewing that if one be supposed either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.

EXHE'BENUS [ἑβένος] a kind of white stone with which goldsmiths polish gold.

EXHE'NIUM } [Old Lat. Records] a new-year's gift, a

EXE'NNIUM } present, a token.

To **EXHE'REDATE** [exheredare, L.] to disinherit, to set aside the right heir.

EXHEREDA'TION [Civil Law] a father's excluding a son from inheriting his estate.

EXHIBENT [exhibens, L.] exhibiting.

To **EXHI'BIT** [exhibere, L.] to produce, to shew, to present or offer.

To **EXHI'BIT** [in Law] is when a deed, acquittance or other writing, is in a Chancery suit exhibited to be proved by witness, and the examiner writes on the back, that it was shewed to such a one at the same time of his examination.

EXHI'BITED [exhibitus, L.] presented or offered.

EXHIBITION, a producing or shewing of titles, authorities and other proofs of a matter in contest.

EXHIBITIONS [in the Universities] the settlements of benefactors for the maintenance of scholars at the university, not depending upon the foundation.

To **EXHI'LERATE** [ex hilarare, L.] to cheer up, to make merry, to delight.

EXHILERA'TION, a cheering up or making merry, L.

To **EXHO'RT** [exhortare, L.] to encourage, to incite or stir up; to advise, counsel or persuade.

EXHORTA'TION, an encouragement, advice, &c.

EXHO'RTATIVE } [exhortativus, L.] serving to exhort,

EXHO'RTATORY } encourage, &c.

EXHUMA'TION, the act of digging up a body interred in holy ground, by the authority of the judge.

To **EXI'CCATE** [exicare, L.] to dry up.

EXIGENCE, need, occasion; that which a thing requires or is suitable thereto.

EXIGENCY } a pinch or strait; an expedient or occa-

EXIGENT } sion.

EXIGENT, a writ lying where the defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any thing of his within the county whereby to be attach'd or distrain'd. It is directed to the sheriff to call the party five county days successively to appear under pain of outlawry; if he appear not, he is said to be *quinqvies exactus*, and is outlawed. The

The same writ also lies in an indictment of felony, where the party indicted cannot be found.

EXIGENTER { an officer of the court of Common Pleas, who makes out exigents and proclamations in all actions in which process of outlawry lies.

EXIGUOUSNESS { [exiguitas, L.] littleness, smallness.

EXIGUITY

EXIGUUS, *a, um* [with *Botanick Writers*] small or narrow in compass.

EXIGUOUS [exiguus, L.] little, small, &c.

EXILE [exilis, L.] fine, thin, subtil.

EXILE [exul, L.] a person sent into some place far distant from his native country, under a penalty not to return for a term of years, or life, &c. F.

EXILE [exilium, L.] the place, or suffering of banishment.

To **EXILE** [exulare, L.] to send into banishment.

EXILIUM [Old Law] a waste or destruction of lands, houses, woods, &c. also a prejudice done to an estate, by altering the condition or tenure of it, either by ejecting, advancing, &c.

EXILITY [exilitas, L.] slenderness, smallness.

EXIMIOUS [eximius, L.] choice, rare, famous.

EXIMIOUSNESS { [eximietas, L.] excellency, nota-

EXIMIETY { bleness, &c. excellentness.

EXINATION, an emptying, an evacuation, a bringing to nothing.

EXISCHIUS [ἐξίχιος, Gr.] a term used by *Surgeons*, when the *Ischium* or thigh-bone is disjointed.

To **EXIST** [existere, L.] to be or have a being.

EXISTENCE [existence, F. of *existentia*, L.] that whereby a thing has an actual essence, or that whereby a thing is said to be defined by *Naturalists* to be that which any thing is formally and intrinsically, altho' separated from its causes; so that the difference between existence and essence is, that existence is the manner of the thing, and essence is the thing itself.

EXISTIMATION, a thinking or judging an opinion, L.

EXIT [exitus, L.] a going forth, a departure, the going of an actor off from the stage.

To make his **EXIT**, to go off the stage as an actor; also to die.

EXITIABLE [exitibilis, L.] hurtful, destructive.

EXITIOSE { [exitiosus, L.] mischievous, dangerous,

EXITIOUS { destructive.

EX MERO MOTU [*i. e.* of my own proper motion] words of form used in a charter, intimating that the prince granted it of his own will and motion and not by solicitation.

EXODIUM [ἐξόδιον, Gr.] an interlude or farce at the end of a tragedy; also a song sung at the conclusion of a meal.

EXODUS [ἐξόδος, of ἐξ and ὁδός, Gr. a way] a going or departing out; the title of the second of the five books of *Moses*.

EXODIARY [in the *Roman Tragedy*] a droll or mime, who appeared on the stage when the tragedy was ended, and performed the *Exodium*.

EX OFFICIO [from office or duty, officiously] an oath whereby one who was supposed to be an offender, was forced to confess, accuse or clear himself of, any criminal matter.

EXOLETE [exoletus, L.] faded or withered, as flowers, &c.

EXOLETE, [exoletus] grown out of use, L.

To **EXO'LVE** [exolvere, L.] to unbind, also to pay clear off, L.

EXOMPHALOS [ἐξόμφαλος, of ἐξ and ὀμφαλός, Gr.] a protuberance of the navel; also a dioply or rupture in the navel, L.

EXOMOLOGESIS [ἐξομολογήσις, Gr.] confession in an ecclesiastical sense.

EXONCHOMA [of ἐξ out, and ὄγκος a swelling, Gr.] any large prominent tumour.

To **EXO'NBRATE** [exonerare, L.] to unburthen, to unload; to ease, to discharge.

EXONERATIONE Sella, a writ which lay for the ward or heir of the king's tenant under age, to be disburdened of all suit, &c. to the county, hundred, leet or court-baron, &c. during the time of his wardship.

EXONEROSIS [ἐξονερωσις, of ἐξονερωτός, Gr.] a species of a *Gonorrhoea*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the *Semen* flows involuntarily in sleep.

EXOPHTHALMIA [ἐξοφθαλμία, Gr.] a protuberance of the eye out of its natural position.

EXO'PTABLE [exoptabilis, L.] desirable.

EXO'PTATION, an earnest wishing, L.

EXO'PTATED [exoptatus, L.] wished for, earnestly desired.

EXORABLE [exorabilis, L.] that may be prevailed upon by reason, prayers or entreaties.

EXORABLENESS, easiness to be entreated.

EXO'RBITANCE { [of ex and orbita, L. a path] a thing

EXO'RBITANCY { done out of measure, square or rule, an irregularity, an unreasonableness.

EXO'RBITANT, irregular, excessive, extravagant, immoderate, F.

EXO'RCISM [of ἐξόρκισμός, Gr.] a laying or casting out spirits; prayers or conjurations, wherewith to exorcise, *i. e.* to drive out devils from persons possessed, to purify unclean creatures, or preserve from danger.

EXO'RCIST [of ἐξορκιστής, Gr.] one who pretends to lay or cast out evil spirits.

To **EXO'RCISE** [ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] to cast out evil spirits.

EXO'RDIVM, a beginning, a preface or preamble, L.

EXORDIVM [with *Rhetoricians*] a speech by which the orator prepares the minds of the auditors for what is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an adorning, L.

EXO'RTIVE [exortivus, L.] pertaining to the rising of the sun, or the east.

EXOSSATED [exossatus, L.] having the bones pulled out.

EXOSSA'TION, a boning or taking out the bones, L.

EXO'STOSIS [ἐξόστωσις, of ἐξ and ὅστος, Gr. a bone] the bunching or swelling of a bone out of its natural place, occasioned by the settling of a corrupt humour in its proper substance, L. of Gr.

EXO'TICALNESS, outlandishness.

EXO'TICUS, *exotica*, *exoticum* [with *Botanists*] which grows originally foreign.

EXO'TICAL { [exoticus, L.] brought out of another

EXO'TICK { country.

EXO'TICKS [exotica, L.] foreign plants.

EXOTERICKS [ἐξωτερικά, Gr.] the lectures of *Aristotle* upon rhetoric, which any one had the liberty to hear.

To **EXPA'ND** [expandere, L.] to stretch out, to open wide.

EXPA'NSE [expansum, L.] the firmament.

EXPA'NSED [in *Heraldry*] display'd or set out.

EXPA'NSION, a displaying, opening or spreading abroad.

EXPANSION [in a *Metaphysical Sense*] the idea we frame in our minds of lasting distance, whose parts exist together.

EXPANSION [in *Physicks*] is the dilating, spreading or stretching out of a body; whether from any external cause, as the cause of rarefaction; or from an internal cause, as elasticity.

EX PARTE, *i. e.* partly, or of one part, as a commission *ex parte* in *Chancery*.

EX PARTE Talis, a writ which lies for a bailiff or receiver, who having auditors assign'd to take his account, cannot obtain a reasonable allowance.

To **EXPA'TIATE** [expatiare, L.] to enlarge upon a subject.

EXPA'TIATING [expatians, L.] running abroad, launching out in discourse, spreading far and wide.

To **EXPE'CT** [expectare, L.] to wait for, to hope for, or fear what may happen.

EXPE'CTABLE [expectabilis, L.] to be wished or looked for.

EXPE'CTANCE { an expecting, a looking or longing

EXPE'CTATION { for; also hope or fear of things to come, L.

EXPE'CTANT Fee [in *Com. Law*] land given to a man, and to the heirs of his body, the remainder to him and his heirs, in which case there is a fee simple expectant after the fee-tail.

EXPE'CTATIVE, as *Gratia Expectativa*, are certain bulls frequently given by popes or kings for future benefices, before they become void.

To **EXPE'CTORATE** [expectorare, L.] to discharge or spit phlegm out of the stomach.

EXPE'CTORATION, the raising and spitting forth phlegm, &c.

EXPE'DIENCE, fitness, necessariness to be done.

EXPE'DIENT [expediens, L.] needful, or fit to be done.

An **EXPE'DIENT**, a method, way or means.

EXPEDIENTNESS [of *expediens*, L.] fitness, convenience.

EXPEDITATION [in *Forest Law*] the cutting out the ball of a dog's fore-foot, for the preservation of the game.

EXPEDITE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in readiness, quick, nimble.

To **EXPEDITE** [*expeditum*, L.] to dispatch or rid, to do a thing quickly.

EXPEDITION, dispatch or quickness in dispatch of business; also a setting forth upon a journey, voyage or war, F. of L.

EXPEDITIONARY [in the pope's court] an officer who takes care of dispatches.

EXPEDITIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, making dispatch.

EXPEDITIOUSNESS [of *expeditio*, L.] quickness of dispatch.

To **EXPELL** [*expellere*, L.] to drive out or chase forth, to thrust or turn out.

EXPENCE [*expensa*, L.] cost, charges.

To **EXPEND** [*expendere*, L.] to spend or lay out money.

EXPENDITOR, a steward or officer, who looks after the repairs of the banks of *Romney-marsh*.

EXPENSIS militum levandis, a writ directed to the sheriff for levying the allowance for knights in parliament, L.

EXPENSIS militum non levandis, a writ forbidding the sheriff from levying any allowance for knight of the shire, upon those who hold in ancient demesne, L.

EXPENSIVE, causing expence, chargeable, costly.

EXPENSIVENESS [of *expendere*, L.] costliness, freeness in spending.

EXPERIENCE [*experience*, F. *experientia*, L.] long proof or trial upon sight or observation; knowledge or skill gotten by use or practice, without a teacher.

To **EXPERIENCE** [*experire*, L.] to try or know by experience.

EXPERIENCED [*expertus*, L.] essay'd, try'd, vers'd in, well skill'd.

EXPERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] essay, trial, proof; a trial of the effect or result of certain applications and motions of natural bodies, in order to discover something of the laws and natures thereof, &c.

To **EXPERIMENT** [*experimenter*, F.] to make an experiment, to try.

EXPERIMENTAL, grounded upon experience.

EXPERIMENTUM Crucis [a metaphor taken from the setting of crosses where divers ways meet, to direct travellers in their right course] such an experiment as leads men to the true knowledge of the thing they inquire after.

EXPERT [*expertus*, L.] that has much experience.

EXPERTNESS [of *expertus*, L.] readiness, skillfulness, &c.

EXPETIBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] desirable, worth seeking after.

EXPETIBLENESS [of *expetibilis*, L.] desirableness.

To **EXPIATE** [*expiatum*, L.] to atone or make satisfaction for.

EXPIATION, a satisfaction or atonement, F. of L.

EXPIATORINESS [of *expiatorius*, L.] expiating quality.

EXPIATORY [*expiatorius*, L.] that makes an atonement.

EXPIRATION, an expiring or breathing out; also the end of an appointed time; also the giving up the ghost.

EXPIRATION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is an alternate contraction of the chest, whereby the air, together with fuliginous vapours, are expell'd or driven out by the wind-pipe.

To **EXPIRE** [*expirare*, L.] to breathe one's last, to give up the ghost, to die; also to be out or come to an end, as time does.

To **EXPLAIN** [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANATION, an explaining or making plain.

EXPLANATORINESS, explicative quality.

EXPLANATORY, serving to explain or give light to.

EXPLETIVE [*expletivus*, L.] that which fills up a place.

EXPLETIVENESS [of *expletivus*, L.] expletive or filling up quality.

EXPLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained.

EXPLICABLENESS [of *explicabilis*, L.] capableness of being explained.

To **EXPLICATE** [*explicare*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLICATION, an unfolding or explaining; an exposition or interpretation.

EXPLICIT [*explicitus*, L.] unfolded, plain, clear, distinct.

EXPLICITNESS [of *explicitus*, L.] expressness, plainness.

EXPLICIA } [Old Records] the rents or mean profits of
EXPLEYIA } an estate, in custody or trust.

EXPLETA }

EXPLICATOR, an expounder, L.

To **EXPLODE** [of *explodere*, L.] to drive out with noise, as with clapping of the hands, &c. to hiss out, to dislike absolutely.

EXPLOIT [*exploit*, F.] a great action or performance.

EXPLORED [*exploratus*, L.] thoroughly viewed.

To **EXPLOIT** [*exploiter*, F.] to do some great action.

EXPLORATION, a spying, a diligent searching out.

EXPLOATOR, a scout or spy, L.

EXPLOATORY [*exploratorius*, L.] pertaining to searching or espying.

EXPLORATORIUM, a surgeon's instrument called a Probe.

EXPLOSION, an exploding, casting off, the action of a thing that drives another out of its place, that before it possess'd.

EXPLOSION [with *Naturalists*] an action of the animal spirits, whereby the nerves are suddenly drawn together, when some particles of a different kind are mixed with the spirits, by which they are violently expanded or spread forth, or driven into confusion, like the parts of fired gunpowder; also a violent expansion of the parts of air, gunpowder, or any fluid that occasions a crackling sound.

EXPLOSION [with *Chymists*] that violent heat and bubbling up, arising from the mixture of some contrary liquors, as that when spirit of nitre and that of wine, oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, &c. are mingled together.

To **EXPONE** [*exponere*, L.] to set forth, to lay open, to expound.

EXPONENT [*Algebra*] is a number, which being placed over any power, shews how many multiplications are necessary to produce that power; thus X 3, the figure is its exponent, and shews it is produced by three continued multiplications of X from unity.

EXPONENT of the *Ratio* [*Algebra*] or of the proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.

EXPONENTIAL [of *exponens*, L.] expounding, laying open to view.

EXPONENTIAL Curves [with *Mathematicians*] are such curves as partake both of the nature of *Algebraick* and transcendental ones. They partake of the *Algebraick*, because they consist of a finite number of terms, tho' those terms themselves are in themselves *indeterminate*, and they are in some sort *transcendental*, because they cannot be constructed *Algebraically*.

EXPONENTIAL Equations [with *Mathemat.*] are the same that are called *Geometrick Irrationals*, by Sir *Isaac Newton*, and sometimes are called *Transcendentals*.

EXPONENTIAL Quantities [in *Mathem.*] are such quantities whose exponents are indeterminate, variable or flowing, and are of several degrees and orders; as when the *Exponent* is a *simple* indeterminate quantity, it is called an *Exponential* of the first or lowest degree. When the *Exponent* itself is an *Essential* of the first degree, then the quantity is an *Exponential* of the second degree.

To **EXPORT** [*exportare*, L.] to bear, carry or convey out; to send abroad over sea.

EXPORTATION, a sending abroad.

EXPORTER [*exportator*, L.] a merchant, &c. that sends goods into other countries.

To **EXPOSE** [*expositum*, sup. of *exponere*, L.] to set or lay abroad in publick view; to venture or hazard; to render ridiculous, by laying open one's failings to others.

EXPOSITION, an expounding, an interpretation.

EXPOSITION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, whereby the same thing is explained, and different phrases or expressions, in order to shew more clearly.

EXPOSITOR, an expounder, interpreter, &c. L.

EX POST [*Law*] a term used of a thing done after the time.

To **EXPOSTULATE** [*expostulare*, L.] to argue the case by way of complaint about an injury received.

EXPOSTULATION, an arguing the matter, or a quarrelling for an injury done, L.

EXPOSTULATOR, one who reasons by way of complaint of wrong done, L.

EXPOSTULATORY [*expostulatorius*, L.] serving to expostulation, or by way of complaint.

ExpO-

EXPOSURE ? [in *Gardening*] the aspect or situation of
EXPOSITION } a garden wall, building, or the like,
 with respect to the sun, winds, &c.

To **EXPOUND** [*exponere*, L.] to explain or unfold.

To **EXPRESS** [*expressum*, sup. of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by word or writing; to pronounce or utter; also to pourtray or represent.

EXPRESS [*expressus*, L.] plain, clear, manifest.

An **EXPRESS**, a messenger sent on purpose about a particular errand; a courier who carries letters of advice about news, &c. also the tidings thus brought.

EXPRESSED [*expressus*, L.] represented or pourtrayed; also pressed out; also uttered in words.

EXPRESSION, the manner of delivering or conveying one's idea to another, L.

EXPRESSION, a thing uttered or spoken, L.

EXPRESSION, a way or manner of pronouncing or uttering; also the thing expressed or uttered; a phrase or word.

EXPRESSION [in *Physick*, &c.] a pressing or squeezing out the juices or oils of plants, either by the hand or a press, L.

EXPRESSION [in *Painting*] the natural and lively representation of the subject or of the several objects intended to be shewn.

EXPRESSED Oils [with *Chymists*] those that are prepared only by squeezing out the juice of fruits or seeds.

EXPRESSIVE, proper to express.

EXPROBATION, a reproach, a twitting or upbraiding, L.

EXPUGNABLE [*expugnabilis*, L.] that may be overcome, or won by assault.

EXPUGNATION, a conquering by force, a taking a town by storm, L.

EXPULSION, a thrusting or driving out, F. of L.

EXPULSION [in *Medicine*] the act of driving a thing out by violence from the place it was in.

EXPULSIVE [*expulsivus*, L.] having a power to expel or drive out.

EXPULSIVE Faculty [in *Physick*] that by which the excrements are forced out and voided; being performed by the animal spirits, which cause that motion of the guts called *Peristaltick*.

To **EXPUNGE** [*expungere*, L.] to blot, cross or wipe out; to abolish or derace.

EXPURGATION, a purging out, or making clean, L.

EXPURGATION [in *Astronomy*] is a term used by some authors for the state and action of the sun, wherein, having been eclipsed and hidden by the interposition of the moon, it begins to appear again; others call it *emerison*.

EXPURGATORY [*expurgatorius*, L.] of a cleansing quality, that has the virtue to purge, cleanse or scour, L.

EXPURGATORY Index, a book set forth and published by the Pope, containing a catalogue of those authors and writings, that he thinks fit to censure and forbid to be read by *Roman Catholics*.

EXQUISITE [*exquisitus*, L. much sought after] choice, curious, artificial, exact; fine, rare.

EXQUISITENESS, fitness, excellentness, curiousness, exactness, artificialness.

EXQUISITIOUS [*exquisitius*, L.] not natural, but procured by art.

EXSANGUINOUS [of *exanguis*, L.] void or empty of blood.

EXSANGUINOUSNESS [of *ex* and *sanguineus*, L.] the quality of being without blood.

EXSCRIPT [*exscriptum*, L.] a copy, an extract or draught.

EXSIBILATION, a hissing out or off the stage, L.

EXSICCATION, a drying up, L.

EXSUDATION, a sweating out, L.

EXSUCCOUS [*exsuccus*, L.] dry, without moisture.

EXTA, the bowels or entrails of an animal body.

EXTANT [*extans*, L.] standing out, now in being.

EXTASY ? [*extasis*, L. of *èxsaōis*, Gr.] a rapture or

EXTACY } removal of the mind out of its natural state and situation; a depravation or defect of the judgment and imagination, common to melancholy and distracted persons, or a transport whereby a person is hurried out of himself, and his senses suspended; a trance, a swoon.

EXTATICAL ? [*èxstatikos*, Gr.] of or pertaining to an

EXTATICK } extacy.

EXTATICALNESS [of *èxstatikos*, Gr.] extatical quality; or the being in extasy.

EXTEMPORALITY [*extemporalitas*, L.] a promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study.

EXTEMPORAL ? [*extemporalis*, and *extemporarius*, L.] done or spoke in the very instant of time, without studying or thinking before-hand.

EXTEMPORANEOUS [*extemporaneus*, L.] extemporal, sudden.

EXTEMPORINNESS, the being extempory or sudden, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORRE [*ex tempore*, L. out of time] all on a sudden, immediately without premeditation.

To **EXTEND** [*extendere*, L.] to stretch out, to make longer, to reach or go far.

To **EXTEND** [in a *Legal sense*] is the valuing of lands and tenements of one bound by statute, &c. and hath forfeited his bond, to such an indifferent rate, that by the yearly rent, the obligator may in time be fully paid his debt.

To **EXTEND** [a *Horse*] signifies to make him go large.

EXTENDED [of *extendere*, L.] stretched out.

EXTENSIBLE, that may be extended.

EXTENSIBLENESS [of *extensibilis*, L.] capableness of being extended or carried on to the utmost height.

EXTENDI facias, a writ commonly called a writ of extent; a writ whereby the value of land, &c. is commanded to be made and levied in divers cases, L.

EXTENSION, an extending, reaching out in length, or far and wide, F. of L.

EXTENSION [in *Physicks*] that by which a thing is constituted long, broad or deep, &c.

EXTENSIVENESS, largeness, stretching out wide.

EXTENSOR [*i. e.* a stretcher out] a name common to divers muscles, which serve to extend or stretch out the parts; and particularly the hands and feet, L.

EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris [*Anatomy*] a muscle coming from the internal protuberance of the *humerus*, and passing tendinous under the *ligamentum annulare*, is inserted into the upper part of the bone *metacarpium*; this and the *ulnaris flexor* moving together draw the hand side-wise toward the *ulna*, L.

EXTENSOR carpi radialis [*Anatomy*] a muscle of the wrist, or rather 2 distinct muscles, which lie along the external part of the *radius*, and are inserted into the bone of the *metacarpus*, they extend the wrist, L.

EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis [*Anat.*] a muscle of the fingers, which arises from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and is divided into 3 portions that are let into the upper parts of the first, second and third bones of the fore, middle and third fingers, L.

EXTENSOR indicis [*Anat.*] a muscle which arises from the middle of the external part of the *ulna*, and joins with the tendon of the *extensor communis*, and is inserted with it to the upper part of the third bone of the fore-finger; this muscle stretches out the fore-finger, L.

EXTENSOR primi internodii ossis pollicis [*Anat.*] arises from the upper and external part of the *ulna*, and passing obliquely over the tendon of the *radius externus*, is inserted near the second joint of the thumb, L.

EXTENSOR secundi internodii ossis pollicis [*Anat.*] a muscle arising from the upper and external part of the *radius*, and is inserted into the upper part of the second bone of the thumb, L.

EXTENSOR tertii internodii, &c. [*Anat.*] a muscle of the thumb arising from the *ulna*, a little below the first extensor, and is let into the upper part of the third bone of the thumb, L.

EXTENSOR minimi digiti [*Anat.*] a muscle arising from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and from the upper part of the *ulna*, and passing under another ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the little finger, L.

EXTENSOR Pollicis [*Anatomy*] a muscle arising near the upper part of the *Perone* forwards, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the little finger, L.

EXTENSOR pollicis pedis brevis [*Anat.*] a muscle of the great toe, arising from the fore part of the *os calcis*, and is let into the upper part of the second bone of the great toe, and stretches or pulls it upwards, L.

EXTENSOR pollicis pedis longus [*Anat.*] a muscle derived from the fore part of the upper epiphysis of the *tibia*, and growing tendinous about the middle of it, runs in 4 tendons under the annular ligament, to the third bone of every toe, except the *pollex*, L.

EXTENSIBLE, that may be stretched out large and wide.

EXTENT [*extensus*, L.] extended.

the EXTENT of a thing [*extensum*, L.] the extension, or reach of a thing in length, breadth, depth, compass, space, &c.

EXTENT [in *Law*] the estimate or valuation of lands, tenements, &c. by the sheriff, by virtue of a writ called the *Extent*.

EXTENT of an Idea [among *Logicians*] is the subject to which that idea agrees; which is also called the inferior of a general term, which with respect to them is called superior, as the idea of a triangle in general extends to all the divers kinds of triangles.

To EXTENUATE [*extenuare*, L.] to lessen, to mitigate, to take off from the heinousness of a crime or fault.

EXTENUATION, a lessening; also an undervaluing, L.

EXTENUATION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby things are extenuated and made less than they really are. It is the opposite to an hyperbola.

EXTENUATION [with *Physicians*] a leanness of the body.

EXTÉRIOR, more outward, L.

EXTÉRMINATED [*exterminatus*, L.] driven or cast out of the bounds; utterly destroyed, rooted out or cut off.

EXTERMINATION, the art of extirpating or destroying a people, race or family, &c. L.

To EXTÉREBRATE [*exterebratum*, L.] to pierce or make a hole through.

EXTÉRGENT [*extergens*, L.] wiping away, cleansing.

EXTÉRIOR [*exterieur*, F.] more outward, L.

EXTERIOR Polygon [in *Fortification*] the out-lines of the works, drawn from one outmost angle to another; or the distance of one outward bastion to the point of another, reckoned quite round the work.

EXTERIOR Talus [in *Fortification*] is the slope allow'd the work on the outside from the place, and towards the campaign and field.

EXTÉRNAL [*externus*, L.] outward.

EXTERNAL Angles [in *Geometry*] are the angles of any right-lin'd figure, without it, when all the sides are severally produced, and they are, all taken together, equal to 4 right angles.

EXTERNAL Digestives [with *Surgeons*] are such as ripen a swelling, and breed good and laudable matter in a wound, and prepare it for mundification.

EXTÉRNALNESS [of *externus*, L.] the being without, or the property of being outward.

EXTERNUS Auris [*Anat.*] a muscle of the ear, arising from the upper and outward edge of the auditory passage, and is inserted to the long process of the membrane called *malleus*, L.

EXTEERRA'NEOUS [*exterraneus*, L.] foreign, or of another country.

EXTÉRSORY [*exterforius*, L.] rubbing, cleansing.

EXTÉRSION, a wiping or rubbing out, L.

EXTIMULATION, a pricking forward, a stirring up or egging on, L.

EXTI'NCT [*extinctus*, L.] quenched, put out, ceasing to be dead; the art of putting out, or destroying fire or light.

EXTI'NCTION [with *Chymists*] is the quenching of red hot minerals in some liquor, to abate their sharpness, or to impart their virtue to that liquor, F. of L.

EXTI'NCTNESS [of *extinctus*, L.] the being extinguished or extinct.

To EXTINGUISH [*extinguere*, L.] to quench, smother or put out any thing that burns; also to appease or stint, to destroy or abolish.

EXTINGUISHMENT, a quenching, a putting out; an extinguishing.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an effect of consolidation; as when a man has a yearly rent out of any lands, and afterwards purchases the same lands, both the property and rent are consolidated, and united in one possessor, and the rent is therefore said to be extinguished.

To EXTIRPATE [*extirpare*, L.] to pluck up by the roots, to root out or destroy.

EXTIRPATION, an extirpating, plucking up by the roots or utter destroying, L.

EXTIRPATION [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off a part of the body by reason of a cancer, mortification.

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a writ that lies against one, who after a verdict found against him for lands, &c. spitefully overthrows any house upon it.

EXTIRPA'TOR, one who extirpates, roots out or destroys, L.

EXTISPICE [*extispicium*, L.] divination by consulting or viewing the entrails of beasts offered in sacrifice.

EXTISPICES [of *extra* entrails, and *inspicere*, L. to inspect] the same as *aruspices*, which see.

EXTOGA'RE [*Old Records*] to grub up wood-land, and reduce it to arable or meadow.

To EXTOL [*extollere*, L.] to praise greatly, to raise or advance by commendation; to cry up.

To EXTORT [*extortum*, sup. of *extorquere*, L.] to wrest, wring or get out of one by force, threat or authority.

EXTORSION an unlawful and violent wringing out

EXTORTION of money or money's worth from any person, an exacting more than is due; the taking more for the interest of money than the law allows.

EXTORTIONER [*extoror*, L.] a practiser of extortion, a griping usurer.

To EXTRA'CT [*extractum*, sup. of *extrahere*, L.] to draw or pull out; also to copy out.

To EXTRA'CT [with *Chymists*] to separate the purer parts from the grosser.

EXTRACT [*extractum*, L.] a draught or copy of a writing; also some matter, doctrine, passage, &c. taken from a book or register; also birth, pedigree.

EXTRACT [with *Chymists*] is that pure, unmix'd, efficacious substance, which by the help of some liquor is separated from the grosser and more unactive earthy parts of plants, &c.

EXTRA'CTA Curia [*Old Rec.*] the issues or profits of holding a court, which arise from the customary fines, fees and dues, L.

EXTRA'CTION, an extracting or drawing out; also the being descended of such and such a family.

EXTRA'CTION [with *Chymists*] the drawing forth of an essence or tincture from a mix'd body by means of some proper liquor, as spirit of wine, &c.

EXTRACTION [in *Genealogy*] is the line, stem, branch or family that one is descended from.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [*Mathem.*] the method of finding out the true root of any number or quantity given.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [in *Arithmetick*] the unravelling of a number (which being multiplied once or more times by itself is called a power) in order to find out its side or root.

EXTRACTION of the square or quadrate Root [in *Arithmetick*] is when having a number given another is found out, which being multiply'd by itself produces the number given.

EXTRACTION of the Cube Root [in *Arithmetick*] is that by which out of a number given, another number is found out, which being first multiplied by itself and then by the product, becomes equal to the number given.

EXTRACTION of the biquadrate Root [in *Arithmetick*] is the untwisting or opening of a given number to find another number, which being multiplied by itself, and the product also being multiplied by itself, may produce the number first given.

EXTRACTOR [with *Surgeons*] an instrument to lay hold of the stone in the operation of cutting for the stone.

EXTRACTORY [*extractorius*, L.] that hath the nature or power to draw out.

EXTRAGENE'ITY [of *extrageneus*, L.] the being of a foreign kind.

EXTRACTUM Panchymagogum [in *Medicine*] a collection of the purest substances of several purgative and cordial medicines, to purge out all humours, L.

EXTRAGENE'OUS [of *extra* without or beyond and *genus*, L. kind] alien or of a foreign kind.

EXTRAJUDICIAL [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary course of law, as when judgment is given in a court, in which the cause is not depending, or where the judge has no jurisdiction.

EXTRAMUNDANE Space [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L. *i. e.* without the world] a term in *Philosophy* for the infinite, empty, void space, which (by some) is supposed to reach beyond the bounds of the universe, and in which there is really nothing at all.

EXTRA'NEOUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is of another country, foreign, strange.

EXTRANE'OUS [in *Surgery*] is a term used to express the same as excrescence; *i. e.* that is not natural to the substance it grows out of, or that does not properly belong to the part to which it adheres.

EXTRAORDINARY [of *extraordinarius*, L.] that is beyond or contrary to the common order and fashion, unusual, uncommon.

EXTRA-

EXTRAORDINARINESS [of *extraordinarius*, L.] extraordinary quality.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL [of *extra* out of, and *parochia*, L. the parish] out of the bounds of a parish; also freed from parish-duties.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL Lands, such lands as having been newly left by the sea, have not been taken into any parish.

EXTRAPAROCHIALNESS [of *extra* and *parochia*, L.] the being out of the parish.

EXTRA Tempora [in the Roman Catholick chancery] a licence or leave from the pope to take holy orders at any time besides the canonical seasons, L.

EXTRA'VAGANCE } [of *extravagare*, L.] lavishment,

EXTRA'VAGANCY } prodigality; impertinence, folly.

EXTRA'VAGANT [*extravagans*, L.] excessive, expensive, prodigal; absurd, foolish, idle.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS [of *extravagans*, L. *extravagance*, F.] extravagancy.

EXTRAVAGANTES, a part of the canon law containing divers constitutions of the popes not contained in the body of the canon law; also certain constitutions and ordinances of princes not contained in the body of the civil law.

To **EXTRA'VAGATE** [*extra-vagare*, L. *extravaguer*, F.] to ramble up and down; also to talk idly or impertinently.

To **EXTRAVA'SATE** [of *extravaſer*, F. of *extra* and *vas*, L. a vessel] to get out of its proper vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do.

EXTRAVA'SATED [of *extra* and *vasa*, L. *extravaſe*, F.] got out of the proper vessels.

EXTRAVA'SATION [with *Anatomists*, &c.] a getting out of its proper vessels, as the blood and humours, when by some accident they flow besides the veins and arteries, L.

EXTRE'ME [*extremus*, L.] last or utmost, exceeding, very great.

An **EXTRE'ME** [*extremum*, L.] the utmost bound of a thing, that which finishes or terminates it; an excess.

EXTREME Unction [in the Romish church] one of the seven sacraments; a solemn anointing of a sick person at the point of death.

EXTREME and mean Proportion [with *Geometricians*] is when a line is so divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the other.

EXTREMES [in *Logick*] are the two extreme terms of the conclusion of a proposition, viz. the Predicate and the Subject.

EXTRE'MELY [*extremement*, F.] very greatly, &c.

EXTRE'MENESS [*extremitas*, L.] extremity; also greatness, &c.

EXTRE'MITY [*extremitas*, L. *extremite*, F.] the edge, hem, skirt, edge, brink or border of a thing; also necessity, great distress, misery; also the utmost rigour; also the worst or lowest condition.

To **EXTRICATE** [*extricare*, L.] to disentangle or disengage; to deliver or rid out of.

EXTRICATION, a disentanglement, L.

EXTRINSICK } [*extrinsecus*, L.] that is on the outside,

EXTRINSICAL } outward, or from without.

EXTRINSECALNESS [of *extrinsecus*, L.] the being on the outside.

To **EXTRU'CT** [*extruſtum*, L.] to build or set up.

EXTRU'CTOR, a raiser, builder, &c. L.

EXTRU'CTION, a building or raising up, L.

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia*, L.] a swelling or bunching out.

To **EXTRU'DE** [*extrudere*, L.] to thrust or drive out.

EXTU'BERATED [*extuberatus*, L.] swelling into knobs or knots.

EXTU'BEROUS [of *ex* and *tuber*, L. a swelling] swelling or bunching out.

EXTU'BEROUSNESS [of *extuberatus*, L.] the swelling or bunching out in the body.

EXTUBERA'TION [in *Surgery*] a swelling or rising up in the flesh; also the starting out of a bone, L.

EXTUMÆ [*Old Records*] the reliques of saints.

EXTUMES'CENT [of *extumescere*, L. to swell or rise up] a swelling or rising up in the body.

EXU'BERANCE } [*exuberantia*, L.] an over-flowing,

EXU'BERANCY } over-abounding; a superabundance, great plenty.

EXU'BERANTNESS [*exuberantia*, L.] an over-abounding, superabundance, great plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, L.] overflowing, superabounding.

EXU'CCOUS [*exuccus*, L.] without moisture or juice.

EXUDA'TION, a sweating out, L.

EXU'LCERATED [*exulceratus*, L.] grown to an ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a solution of continuity, which proceeds from some gnawing matter, and in those parts of the body that are soft, is attended with a loss of their quantity, L.

EXU'LCERATORY [*exulceratorius*, L.] that causeth ulcers.

To **EXU'LT** [*exultare*, L.] to leap and skip for joy; to rejoice exceedingly.

EXULTA'TION } a rejoicing or triumphing, L.

EXU'LTANCY }

EXUMBILICA'TION, a starting out of the navel, L.

To **EXU'NDATE** [*exundare*, L.] to flow out of.

EXUNDA'TION, a flowing out of, an inundation, L.

To **EXU'NGULATE** [*exungulatum*, L.] to pull off the hoofs; also to cut off the wide part from rose-leaves.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, L.] that may be got over, exceeded or surpassed.

EXU'PERABLENESS [of *exuperabilis*, L.] liableness, or possibility of being overcome.

EXU'PERANT [*exuperans*, L.] exceeding.

EXU'PERANCE } [*exuperantia*, L.] excelling, pre-

EXUPERA'TION } eminence.

To **EXU'SCITATE** [*exsuscitare*, L.] to awake or raise one up from sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, a raising up from sleep, L.

EXU'STION, a burning, L.

EXU'VIÆ, cloaths left off; the slough or old cast skin of a snake; also the skin or hide of a beast; also spoils taken in war, L. Hence

EXU'VIÆ [with *Natural Philosophers*] signify those shells and other fossils that are frequently found in the bowels of the earth, supposed to have been left there at the universal deluge; because they are the real spoils of once living creatures.

EYE [Æg, Sax.] the wonderful instrument or organ of sight, accounted the seat of contempt and of the passions of the soul.

EYE [with *Architects*] the middle of the scroll of the Ionic capital, cut in the form of a little rose; also any round window made in a pediment, an *Attic*, the reius of a vault, &c.

EYE [in *Botany*] that part of a plant where the bud puts forth; also the bud itself.

EYE [with *Physicians*] a hole or aperture.

EYE [with *Printers*] is sometimes used for the thickness of the types or characters used in Printing; or more strictly the graving in *relievo* on the top or face of the letter.

EYE of a Bean [with *Horsemen*] a black speck or mark in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horse, when he is about the age of 5 and a half, and remains till 7 or 8.

An **EYE wide open** [*Hieroglyphically*] represented wisdom and justice.

EYE [with *Jewellers*] the lustre and brilliant of pearls and precious stones more usually call'd the *water*.

Bull's EYE [in *Astronomy*] a star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Taurus*.

Cat's EYE, a precious stone, call'd also *Oculus Solis* or the sun's eye.

Hare's EYE [with *Physicians*] a disease arising from the contraction of the upper eye-lid, which hinders it from covering its part of the eye.

Goat's EYE [with *Oculists*] a white speck on the cornea.

Bullock's EYE [*Architect.*] a little sky-light in the covering or roof, intended to illuminate a granary or the like.

To **EYE-bite**, [of Æg and bihtan, Sax.] to bewitch by a certain evil influence of the eye.

EYE-BRIGHT, an herb.

EYE-BROW [ægan-brygh, Sax.] the upper part of the eye-lid.

EYE-BROW [*Architect.*] the same as list or fillet.

EYE of the Volute [*Architect.*] the centre of the volute, or that point where the *Helix* or spiral, of which it is formed, commences; or else it is the little circle in the middle of the volutes, wherein are found the 13 centres for describing the circumvolutions thereof.

EYE of an Anchor, a hole wherein the ring is put into the shank.

EYE of the Strap [with *Sailors*] the compass or ring which is left of the strap-rope, to which any block or pulley is fastened.

EYESS [with *Falconers*] a young hawk newly taken out of the nest, and not yet able to prey for her self.

EYRAR [Old Rec.] an eyrie, nest or brood of young birds.

EYRE } [of *erre*, F. a journey] the court of justices itinerant or going their circuit.

EYRE of the Forests, the court that was wont to be held there every 3 years, by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down for that purpose.

EYRIE, a brood or nest; a place where hawks build and hatch their young.

EZEKIEL'S Reed, a measure of 6 cubits or 16 foot 11 inches; others say, 1 English foot 11 inches one third of an inch.

F

F, *Roman*, F, *f*, *Italick*, ff, *f*, *English*, are the 6th letters of their respective alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* have no letter that answers exactly to letter F; but those that come the nearest to it, are the Φ , ϕ , *phi*, Gr. and פ, *phe*, *Hebrew*.

F, f, still keeps its force, and when it is the last letter of a word is always doubled, as *staff*, *stiff*, *muff*, &c.

F [in *Old Latin* numbers] signified 40.

F. with a dash at top, signified 40000.

F [in *Musick Books*] is an abbreviation of the word *forte*, *Ital.*

F [in *Physical Prescriptions*] stands for *fiat*, i. e. let it be done.

F [in *Musick*] is one of the signed clefs or keys placed at the beginning of one of the lines of a piece of musick.

FA, one of the notes in musick.

F. S. A. [in *Physical Prescriptions*] stands for *fiat secundum artem*, L. i. e. let it be done according to art.

FABA'CEOUS [fabaceus, L.] of or belonging to a bean.

FABA'RIA [with *Botanists*] orpine or live-long, L.

To FA'BLE [dire des fables, F. *fabulare*, L.] to tell stories or fables.

FABLE [fabula, L.] a tale, or feigned narration, designed either to instruct or divert.

FA'BLE [of an *Epick Poem*] is the principal part or soul of it. The first thing a good poet ought to think on in forming a fable, is the instruction he would give by the moral. This moral is to be afterwards reduced into action: and this action, which is presented by the recital, must be universal, imitated, feigned, and the allegory of a moral truth. See action.

Rational FABLES, are relations of things supposed to have been said and done by men, and which might possibly have been said and done by men, though really they were not the same as parables, such as that of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, &c.

Moral FABLES, are those wherein beasts are introduced as speakers or actors; also trees, &c. these are the same as apologues.

Mixt FABLES, are those which are composed of both sorts, rational and moral, wherein men and brutes are introduced conversing together.

FA'BLER [fabulator, L.] an inventor or maker of fables.

FA'BRIC [fabrica, L.] a building or any thing that is framed.

To FA'BRICATE [fabricare, L.] to build, to frame, to invent.

FABRICK [fabrica, L.] a building, a structure or construction of any thing; but particularly of a building.

FA'BRICK Lands [in *Law*] lands given for the rebuilding, repairing or maintaining of cathedrals or other churches.

FABULA'TION, the moralizing of fables, L.

FABULINUS, a deity, who as the *Romans* imagined presided over infants at their first beginning to speak.

FABULO'SE } [fabuleux, Fr. *fabulosus*, L.] feigned,

FA'BULOUS } full of fables.

FA'BULOUSNESS [fabulositas, L.] fulness of fables, feignedness, falseness.

FACA'DE, the outside or fore-front of a great building, F.

FACE, visage, countenance, presence, appearance, shew; state of affairs, condition, &c. L.

To FACE, to look toward such a side, or to turn to it; also to line, as to face a pair of sleeves, &c. also to look one in the face.

FACE [in *Architecture* the same as *facade*; also of *facia* or *fascia*, L.] a flat member, having but a small breadth, and a considerable projecture, such are the bands of architraves, larmiers, &c.

FACE of a Bastion [in *Fortification*] is the straight line comprehended between the angle of the shoulder and the flanked angle, which is compos'd of the meeting of the two faces, and is the most advanced part of a bastion toward the campaign.

FACE of a Place [in *Fortification*] is the front, that is comprehended between the flanked angles of two neighbouring bastions compos'd of a curtain, 2 flanks and 2 faces. The same that is called the *Tenaille* of a place.

FACE prolongued [in *Fortification*] is that part of the line of defence razant, which is betwixt the angle of the shoulder and the curtain; or the line of defence razant, diminished by the length of a face.

FACE of a Gun, is the superficies of the metal, at the extremity of the muzzle.

FACE [in *Astrology*] the 3d part of a sign, each side being supposed to be divided into 4 faces; each consisting of 10 degrees.

To FACE [in *Military Affairs*] is to turn the face and whole body according to the word of command.

FACE of a Stone, is the surface or plane of a stone, which is to lie in the front of the work.

FACET [with *Jewellers*, &c.] a little side of a body of a diamond, &c. cut into a great number of angles.

FA'CELESS [of face, F. *facies*, L. and *less*] without a face.

FACE'TIOUS [facetius, L.] witty, merry, pleasant, jovial, comical.

FACE'TIOUSNESS [of facetieux, F. *facetius* or *facetie*, L.] merry discourse or pleasantness and wittiness in words.

FACEA'S [in *Architecture*] corruptly pronounced by workmen for *fascie's*, the broad lists or fillets commonly made in architraves, and in the corners of pedestals.

FA'CIE [in *Botanick Writers*] with the appearance or resemblance, L.

FA'CIES [in *Botanick Writers*] a face, L.

FACIES Hippocratica [i. e. *Hippocrates's* face] is when the nostrils are sharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the ears contracted, the fore-head dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid, L.

FACI'LE [facilis, L.] easy to be done; also easy of belief or address.

To FACI'LITATE [faciliter, Fr.] to make or render easy.

FACI'LITY [facilitas, L.] easiness, readiness, courtesy, gentleness.

FACI'LENESS [facilitas, L.] easiness, readiness to grant or do; also courteousness, &c.

FACI'NOROUS [facinorosus, L.] villainous, wicked.

FACI'NOROUSNESS [of facinorosus, L.] villany, wickedness.

FAC } [with *Seamen*] a round of a cable coiled up out of the sea.

FAKE } out of the sea.

FACT [factum, L.] action or deed.

FACT [in *Arithm.*] the product.

FACTA armorum, feats of arms, jousts or tournaments, L.

FA'CTION, a party, a company or band of men, a sect; a cabal or party, formed in a state to disturb the public repose, L.

FACTION [the thing] is the withdrawing a party or numbers of persons from the main body, either of church or state; who govern themselves by their own councils, and opposing the established government.

FA'CTIOUS [factieux, F. *factiosus*, L.] given or inclinable to faction, seditious.

FACTI'TIOUS [factitius, L.] artificial, any thing made by art in opposition to the product of nature; counterfeit.

FA'CTIOUSNESS [esprit factieux, Fr. of *factiosus*, L.] factious humour, inclinableness to be factious or seditious.

FACTI'TIOUSNESS [la qualité artificiel, Fr. of *factitius*, L.] counterfeitness.

FA'CTOR [facteur, F.] one who is an agent for a merchant beyond sea, one that buys and sells goods as a trustee for other persons.

FA'CTORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the numbers that are given to be multiplied, which are so called, because they constitute or make the product.

FA'CTORAGE, provision or commission-money, the wages allowed to a factor, i. e. so much for every hundred pound value of the proceed of goods bought or sold by him.

FACTORSHIP, the office or employment of a factor.
FACTORY [*factorerie*, Fr.] a place, where a considerable number of factors reside for the conveniency of trade.
FAC TOTUM [*i. e.* do all] one who manages all affairs in a family.

FAC TOTUM, a thing to play withal; also a border which Printers use to put a letter in.

FACTUM [*Arithmetick*] the product of 2 quantities multiplied by each other, L.

FA'CTURE [*factura*, L.] the making or doing of a thing.

FA'CULA [with *Astronomers*] a name given to certain spots on the disk of the sun, that appear brighter and more lucid than the rest of his body.

FA'CULENCE [*faculentia*, L.] brightness, clearness.

FA'CULTIES [of *faculté*, F. *facultas*, L.] powers, abilities, talents, virtues, &c.

FA'CULTY [*facultas*, L.] the power or ability of performing any action; virtue, talent; also aptness, readiness.

Animal FACULTY, is that whereby an animal perceives and moves; or is that whereby the soul executes the offices of *imagination, reasoning, sense and motion*.

Court of the FACULTIES, a court under the archbishop of *Canterbury* for dispensations.

Master of the FACULTIES, the officer of the court of faculties.

Natural FACULTY, is that by which the body is nourished and increased, or another ingendred like it, and is distinguished into 3 parts; nutrition, growth and generation.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preserves life in the body, and performs the functions of the pulse and respiration.

FACULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] a privilege or special power granted to a man, by favour indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the common law he cannot do, as to marry without banns, to eat flesh in *Lent*, &c.

FACULTY, a body of doctors in any science; as the faculties of *Divinity and Physick, Humanity or Philosophy and Jurisprudence*.

FACUND [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACUNDIOUS [*facundiosus*, L.] full of eloquence.

To FADDLE, to dandle or make much of, to cherish.

Fiddle FADDLE, trifling, trifles.

To FADE [prob. of *fade*, F. *impotent*, flat, unfavoury, or of *vadere*, L. to go, *i. e.* to decay, or of *vadden*, Du.] to decay as a flower or colour does.

To FADGE [of *Hegegan*, Sax.] to agree, to succeed; to fit or suit with.

FA'DING [of *vadens*, L. or *se vadant*, F.] decaying as a flower, losing its colour, beauty, &c. perishing, languishing.

FA'DOM [*Fæðm*, Sax.] a measure of 6 foot. See *Fathom*.

FÆ'CAL Matter [in *Medicine*] the fæces or great excrements of a man voided by stool, L.

FÆ'CES, the grounds or settlement of any liquor or metal; dregs, dross, &c. L.

FÆCES [with *Chymists*] the gross substance, dregs, settlement or impurities which settles after fermentation, or remains after the purer, more volatile and fluid parts have been separated after distillation, evaporation, decantation, L. &c.

FÆ'CULÆ, small dregs or flying lees; also the dust that sinks in the pressing of some plants, as in *Arum, Briony*, &c. also a sort of white powder made of certain green roots, wash'd and preped, which, if beaten together with a little water and strained, will sink to the bottom of the vessel, and is to be afterwards lightly dried.

FAGONA [in *Anatomy*] a conglomerand gland, called also *Thymus*.

FAG End [of *ƿegan*, Sax. to join together] the latter end of cloth, &c.

FA'GOT [*Fagot*, F.] a bundle of sticks or wood for fuel.

FA'GOT, a badge which in times of popery was worn on the sleeve of the upper garments, by such persons who had recanted and abjured heresy.

FAGGOTS [with *Military Men*] are ineffective persons, who receive no regular pay, nor do any regular duty; but are hired occasionally to appear at a muster, and fill up the companies, and hide the real deficiencies thereof.

FAGGOT of steel, 120 pound weight.

To FAGGOT a Person, is to bind him hand and foot.

FAGOTTI'NO [in *Musick Books*] a single curtail, a musical instrument, somewhat like a bassoon, *Ital.*

FAGO'TTO, a double or large bass curtail, *Ital.*

FAGOPY'RUM ? [of *ῥῶγος* and *πυρεός*, Gr.] a kind

FAGOTRITICUM ? of grain, buck-wheat, L.

FAGO'TTED [of *Fagot*, F.] tied up in a bundle; also bound hand and foot.

FA'GUS [with *Botanists*] the beech-tree.

To FAIGN ? [*feindre*, Fr. of *fingere*, L.] to make a

To FEIGN ? shew of, to pretend.

To FAIL [*faillir*, F. *fallere*, L.] to do amiss, to come short of, to disappoint, to break as a tradesman.

To FAIL in the world, to break, to turn bankrupt.

FA'ILING [of *faillant*, F. *fallens*, L.] disappointing, frustrating; doing amiss, offending.

FA'ILING of Record [in *Law*] is when the defendant having a day to prove a matter by record, he fails or else brings in such an one, which is no bar to the action.

FAIN [*ƿægen*, Sax.] earnestness of desire.

To FAINT [prob. of *faner*, F. to cause to decay] to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

FAINT Pleader [*Law Term*] false and deceitful.

FAINT [prob. of *faner*, Fr. to fade, wither or decay, or of *vain*, F. *vanus*, L.] to sink, languish or grow low in spirits, to swoon.

FAINT Action [in *Law*] is such an one, as that though the words of the writ are true, yet for certain causes, there is no title to recover thereby; whereas in a false action the words of the writ are false.

FA'INT-HEARTED [of *faner* or *vain*, F. of *vanus*, L. and *heort*, Sax.] void of courage, cowardly.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS, want of courage, cowardliness.

FA'INTNESS, weakness, lowness or sinking of the animal spirits; feebleness; (*spoken of colours*) not deep or strong.

FAINT-VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is when a few rays make up one pencil; and though this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a great number of rays met together.

FAIR [*ƿægen*, Sax.] clear skinned; also fair as water, beautiful; also upright, honest, just in dealing.

A FAIR [*foire*, F. *serie*, L. holidays on which fairs were usually kept, or of *forum*, L. a market] an annual or general market for a city or town.

FA'IRING [of *une foire*, F.] a gift or present bought at a fair or annual market.

FA'IRIES [some derive the name of *ƿephðs*, Sax. a spirit, and others from *Fée* or *Phée*, F.] a terrible elf; but *Skinner* of *Japan*, Sax. to go or gad about; and *Minshew* from *Dacritch*, *Eu.* terrible] a kind of *Genii* or imaginary deities, a sort of little diminutive elves or spirits in human shape, fabled to haunt houses in companies to dance and revel in the night-time; and according to the tales of old women, in old time, play 1000 freakish pranks; some suppose them to be an intermediate kind of beings, neither gods nor angels, nor men nor devils.

FAIRY Circle ? an appearance pretty frequently seen in

FAIRY Ring ? the fields, &c. being a kind of round, supposed by the vulgar to be traced by fairies in their dances.

There are 2 sorts of these rings or circles; one of them is about 7 or 8 yards in diameter, being a round bare path about a foot in breadth, having green grass in the middle; the other is of different sizes, being encompassed with a circumference of grass, much fresher and greener than that in the middle.

The philosophers supposed these rings to be made by lightning, and this opinion seems to be confirmed, in that they are most frequently found after storms, and the colour and britleness of the grass roots is a further confirmation.

The second kind of circle they suppose to arise originally from the first, in that the grass that had been burnt up by lightning, usually grows more plentifully afterwards; some authors say, that these fairy rings are formed by ants; these insects being sometimes found travelling in troops therein.

FA'IRNESS [of *Fægepnerre*, Sax.] beautifulness; clearness of complexion, in opposition to swarthiness.

FA'IRNESS, justness, equity in dealing.

FAIR-PLEADING, a writ upon the statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

FAIRY Sparks, an appearance often seen on clothes in the night, shell-fire.

FAIT, a fact, deed or action, F.

FAIT [in *Common Law*] a deed or writing sealed and delivered, to testify and prove the agreement of the parties, whose deed it is, and consists of 3 principal points, writing, sealing and delivery, F.

FAITH [*fides*, L. *foy*, F.] belief, an assent of the mind to such matters, the reality of which depends upon testimony.

FAITH [in *Sculpture, Painting, &c.*] is represented as a woman clad in white rayment, holding a cup of gold.

FAITH [with *Philosophers*] is that assent we give to a proposition advanced by another, the truth of which proposition we don't immediately perceive, from our own reason or experience, but believe it discovered and known by the other; or faith is a judgment or assent of the mind, the motive whereof is not any intrinsic evidence, but the authority or testimony of some other person, who reveals or relates it.

Human FAITH [with *Moralists*] is an assent to every thing that is credible merely upon the testimony of men.

Christian FAITH, may be reduced to this one article, a believing in God, in the unity of whose essence there is a trinity of persons.

Divine FAITH [according to the *Theologists*] is an assent to something, as credible upon the testimony of God.

Implicit FAITH, is that whereby we give our assent to a proposition, advanced by another, of whose knowledge and veracity we have no certain and evident reason or proof, this is called a *blind faith*.

Scientific FAITH is that by which we give our assent *Seeing FAITH* to a proposition, advanced by one who can neither deceive or be deceived.

Ecclesiastical FAITH, the assent that orthodox persons give to certain events, decided by the church, and proposed to be believed of all.

Confession of FAITH, a *Creed* or *Formula*, containing all those articles, the belief whereof is accounted necessary to salvation.

FAITHFUL, [*fidelis*, L.] honest, sincere, trusty.

FAITHFULNESS [*fidelitas*, L. *fidélité*, F.] trustiness, sincerity, honesty.

FAITHFULNESS [in God] is a communicable attribute, and means an exact correspondence between his word and his mind, and of consequence between his word and the truth and reality of things; especially in regard to any promises he has made, in which there is an obligation of justice added to his word.

FAITHLESS, unbelieving, incredulous; also not to be trusted, insincere.

FAITHLESSNESS, unbelievingness; also insincerity.

The FAITHFUL [with *Divines*] believers endued with saving faith.

FAKIR a kind of dervise or *Mahometan* religious

FAQUIR a person, who rambles about the country, and lives on alms.

FAKE [Sea Term] one circle or roll of a cable or rope

FAK quailed up round.

FALA'NGLOSIS [with *Oculists*] a certain disease about the eyes.

FALA'SIA [Old Rec.] a steep bank, hill or shore by

FALA'ZIA the sea-side.

FALCADE [in *Horseman'ship*] a horse is said to make falcades, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick courters, which is done in forming a stop, and half stop; so that a falcade is the action of the haunches, and of the legs, which bend very low, as in courters, when a stop or half stop is made.

FALCATED [*falcatus*, L.] hooked, crooked, bowed or bended like a hook: the moon is said to be falcated when in the first or last quarter.

FALCATION, a mowing or cutting with a bill or hook, L.

FALCATU'RA [Old Rec.] one day's moving performed by an inferior tenant, as a customary service to his lord.

FA'LCION [*fauchon*, F.] a kind of short sword, turning up something like an hook.

FA'LCON, *falco*, L.] a large sort of hawk; also a piece of ordnance.

FALCON gentle, a kind of hawk so called from its gentle disposition.

FA'LCON [in *Gunnery*] a small piece of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is 2 inches and a quarter, is in length 6 foot, and in weight 400 pound. Its charge of powder is a pound and a quarter, the ball 2 inches and 1-8th diameter, and in weight 1 pound 5 ounces, and its point blank-shot 90 paces.

FA'LCONER [*falconarius*, L.] one who looks after and manages hawks.

FALCONE'TTE [with *Gunners*] is a small gun, about 2 inches diameter at the bore.

FA'LCONRY [*fauconnerie*, F. of *falconarius* of *falco*, L.] the art of keeping, training and managing hawks, and training up birds of prey.

FALDA [Old Rec.] a sheep-fold.

FALDAGE [*faldagium*, Lat. *Barb.*] the privilege of setting up folds for sheep in any field within the manour, for the better manuring of them.

FALDRE, a composition paid anciently by tenants for this privilege.

FALDING, a sort of coarse cloth.

FALDISDORY [of *yalta* an hedge, and *ȝtop*, Sax. a place] the throne or seat of the bishop within the chapel.

FALDSTOOL, a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which kings of *England* kneel at their coronation.

FALERA, a certain disease in hawks.

FALL [with *Astrologers*] an essential debility in a planet, when it is opposite to the place of its exaltation.

To FALL [*ȝeallan*, Sax.] to tumble down, to descend downwards, &c.

FALL [with *Sailors*] is that part of a rope of a tackle, which is haled upon.

FALL [with *Shipwrights*] a ship is said to have a fall or several falls, when one part of the deck is raised higher, or some parts have risings more than others.

To FALL off [Sea Term] is when a ship under sail, keeps not so near the wind as she should do, they say, *she falls off*.

FALL not off [Sea Phrase] a word of command from him that cons the ship and signifies as much as *keep the ship near the wind*.

Land FALL [Sea Term] as a good *Landfall*, is when a ship makes or sees the land she expected, or according to her reckoning.

FALLACIOLOQUENT [of *fallaciloquentia*, L.] speaking deceitfully.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallax*] deceitful.

FALLA'CIOUSNESS [*fallacia*, L.] deceitfulness; deceiving quality, &c.

FALLACY [*fallacia*, L.] deceit, craft, a deception or false appearance.

FALLACY [with *Logicians*] a proposition framed with an intention to deceive, and otherwise termed a *Sophism*.

FA'LLIBLE [*fallibilis*, L.] that may fail or err.

FALLIB'LITY [of *fallibilis*, L.] liability to fail

FA'LLIBLENESS or err.

FA'LLING Evil [in *Horses*] a distemper.

FALLING Sickness. See *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN Tubes [*Anatomy*] two ducts arising from the womb, one on each side of the *fundus* thereof, and then extended to the ovaries; having a considerable share in the affair of conception; so named from *Fallopins*, their first discoverers.

FALLOW [*ȝalepe*, Sax.] of a palish red colour, like that of a burnt brick, a deer-colour.

A FALLOW Field [of *ȝealga*, Sax. an harrow] a field that has lain long untilld.

To FALLOW [of *ȝealgian*, Sax. to harrow] to prepare land by plowing, &c. long before it is plough'd for sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a bird.

FALMOTUM [*ȝolcmote*, Sax.] either the coun-

FA'LCHEMOTUM ty court or sheriffs turn; also a general meeting of the people, to consult about and order state-affairs. *Old Records*.

FALSE [*falsus*, L.] untrue, counterfeit, forged; also treacherous, &c. unfaithful.

FALSE Alarm [with *Military Men*] is sometimes occasioned by a fearful or negligent centinel, and sometimes designedly to try the readiness of the guards.

FALSE Arms [in *Heraldry*] are those wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not observed, as if metal be put on metal, and colour upon colour.

FALSE Attack [in the *Art of War*] a feigned attack designed to cause the enemy to draw all their forces to one side, in order to favour them in making a real attack upon the other.

FALSE Bray [in *Fortific*] a small mound of earth 4 fathom wide, erected on a level round the foot of the rampart on that side towards the field, bordered with a parapet to defend the moat.

FALSE Claim [in *Law*] is when a man claims more than his due.

FALSE Conception, a lump of shapeless flesh, &c. bred in the womb.

FALSE Flower [in *Botany*] a flower which does not seem to produce any fruit, as those of the hazel, mulberry, &c. also a flower that does not rise from any embryo, or that does not knit as those of the melon, cucumber, &c.

FALSE Diamond, one that is counterfeited with glass.

FALSE Imprisonment, a trespass by imprisoning a man without lawful cause; also the name of a writ brought upon the commission of such a trespass.

FALSE Keel [with *Shipwrights*] a second keel, sometimes put under the first to make it deeper, when the ship rolls too much by reason of the shallowness of her keel.

FALSE

FALSE Muster [in *Military Affairs*] is when in the review of a troop of horse or company of foot, such men pass, who are not actually listed among the soldiers.

FALSE Quarter [with *Farriers*] a rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which is an unsound quarter, seeming as if it were a piece put in, and not all intire.

FALSE Roof [with *Carpenters*] is that part of a house which is between the upper rooms and the covering.

FALSE Stem [of a *Ship*] is when the stem being too flat, another is fastened to it, which makes her bear more sail, and rid more way.

Crimen FALSI [Civil Law] a fraudulent subordination or concealment, with design to darken or hide the truth, and make the things appear otherwise than they are. *L.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, that may be falsified.

FALSIFICA'TION, a making false or counterfeiting, a forging; a not standing to one's word.

To **FALSIFY** [falsificare, *L.* falsifier, *F.*] to forge or counterfeit; to break one's word.

To **FALSIFY** [in *Law*] is to prove a thing to be false.

To **FALSIFY a Thrust** [with *Fencers*] is to make a feigned pass.

FALSEHOOD [in *Philosophy*] an act of the understanding, representing a thing otherwise than it is as to its accidents; a false judgment of any thing.

FALSEHOOD [falsitas, *L.* fausseté, *F.* and the *English* term. *Hood*] falsity; falseness; false quality.

FALSIFIC } [falsificus, *L.*] making false, falsifying,

FALSIFICK } dealing falsely, &c.

FALSIFYING [falsificans, *L.* falsificant, *F.*] rendring or proving false, adulterating; counterfeiting.

FALSILOQUENCE [falsiloquentia, *L.*] deceitful speech.

FALSIMONY [falsimonia, *L.*] falsity, falseness.

FALSITY } [falsitas, *L.* fausseté, *F.*] falshood, un-

FALSINESS } trueness; counterfeitness, &c.

FALSO judicio, a writ which lies for false judgment given in the county, hundred, court-baron, or others that are no courts of record, *L.*

FALSO retorno Brevium, a writ which lies against the sheriff for making false returns of writs, *L.*

To **FALTER** [faltar, *Span.* foltereu, *Du.*] to stammer in one's speech; to stumble; to fail in one's design; to desist, or not to proceed in a business with resolution.

FALTERIN } [of faltereu, *Du.*] stumbling in going; stammering in speech; slackening or failing in the performance of any thing.

FALX [with *Anatomists*] one of the processes made by the doubling of the membrane of the scull, call'd *dura Mater*, which divides the brain into right and left parts, and separates it from the *Cerebellum*. It is so call'd from its resemblance to a sickle or reaping-hook. *L.*

To **FAMBLE** [famber, *Dan.*] to falter or stammer in the speech.

FAMACI'DE [of fama and cado, *L.* to kill] a slanderer.

FAME [fama, *L.*] report, relation; renown, glory, reputation. *Moralists* say fame is to be pursued as far as it redounds from worthy actions, that are agreeable to reason and promoting the good of human society, and as it opens a wider field to such generous undertakings.

FAME [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented in the figure of a lady or angel blowing a trumpet, clothed in a thin and light garment imbrodered with eyes and ears.

FAMELICO'SE [famelicofus, *L.*] often or very hungry.

FAMES Caninus [with *Physicians*] a canine appetite, or extreme hunger.

FAMIGEROUS [famiger, *L.*] carrying news-tales, &c.

FAMILIAR [familiaris, *L.*] intimately acquainted with, free, common or usual; also plain, easy or natural.

A **FAMILIAR**, an intimate acquaintance; also a *Dæmon*, spirit or devil, supposed to attend upon sorcerers, witches, &c. to execute their commands.

FAMILIARITY } [familiaritas, *L.* familiarité, *F.*]

FAMILIARNESS } familiar way or friendship; intimate correspondence.

FAMILIARIZING [of se familiariser, *F.*] making familiar.

FAMILIARLY [familièrement, *F.* familiariter, *L.*] after a familiar manner.

To **FAMILIARIZE one's self** [se familiariser, *F.*] to make one's self familiar with.

FAMILISTS [of familia, *L.* familie, *F.*] a sect call'd the family of love.

FAMILY [familia, *L.*] a particular corporation, consisting of a husband, wife, children and servants; a household; also a house, stock of kindred, lineage, or parentage.

FAMILY of Lobo, a sect that sprung up about the year 1550, whose chief tenet was, that Christ was already come in his glory to judge the world.

FAMILY [Old Records] a hide of plough'd land.

FAMILY of Curves [Algebra] a congeries of several curves of different orders or kinds, all which are defin'd by the same indeterminate equation, but in a different manner, according to their different orders.

FA'MINE [fames, *L.* whence famine, *F.*] a general scarcity of corn, and other food or provisions.

To **FA'MISH** [famescere, *L.*] to starve or cause to be starved, to perish with hunger.

FA'MISHMENT [famine, *F.* fames, *L.*] famine, a being hunger-starved.

FAMO'SE [famosus, *L.*] greatly renowned.

FAMO'SITY [famositas, *L.*] famousness, renown.

FA'MOUS [famosus, *L.*] renowned, celebrated by fame or common report.

FA'MOUSNESS [famositas, *L.*] renownedness, great reputation.

A **FAN** [vannus, *L.* van, *F.* fan, *Sax.*] an instrument to sift corn, &c. also a woman's utensil for raising wind, and for cooling her self.

To **FAN** [vaner, *F.* vannare, *L.*] to winnow corn; also to cool with a fan, as women, &c. do.

FANA'TICAL [fanatique, *F.* fanaticus, *L.*] fanatick; also after the manner of fanaticks.

FANA'TICKS [fanatiques, *F.* fanatici, *L.*] wild, extravagant, visionary, enthusiastical pretenders to inspiration.

FANA'TICK [fanaticus, *L.*] inspired, possessed, frantick, mad.

FANA'TICISM, pretended inspiration; the opinions or tenets of fanaticks.

FANA'TIO [Old Customs] the fawning time of deer, or fence month.

FA'NCIFUL [fantasque, *F.* phantasticus, *L.* of φανταστικός, *Gr.*] imaginary, conceited.

FA'NCIFULNESS [of fantasie, *F.* phantasia, *L.* φαντασία, *Gr.* the fancy] aptness to be fanciful or imaginative without sufficient ground or reason, capriciousness.

FA'NCY [phantasia, *L.* of φαντασία, *Gr.* fantasie, *F.*] the imagination.

FANE [fana, *Sax.*] a weather-cock which turns about as the wind changes, and shews from what quarter it blows.

FANG [of yenzen, *Sax.* to fasten upon] a large exerted tooth, like that of a boar's tush.

FA'NGLED, as *new-fangled* [probably of evangelia of ευαγγέλια, *Gr.* gospels, *q. d.* new gospels] novel, upstart, &c.

FA'NGLES [prob. *q. d.* evangelia, *L.* gospels, *Henb.* *q. d.* new gospels] new whimsies, devices, &c.

FA'NGOT, a quantity of wares; as raw silk, &c. containing from one to 2 hundred weight 3 quarters.

FANION, a banner borne by a soldier of each brigade of horse or foot at the head of the baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO } [Forest Law] a fawning, calving or bring-

FAONA'TIO } ing forth young, as does or hinds do.

FA'NNEL, a sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest, when he officiates.

FANTA'SIA [in *Mus. Books*] a kind of air in which the composer is not tied up to such strict rules as in most other airs; but is allow'd all the freedom of fancy and invention, that can reasonably be desired. *Ital.*

FA'NTASM [phantasma, *L.* φάντασμα, *Gr.* fantame, *F.*] a vain apparition, a spirit; an idle conceit, an hobgoblin, &c.

FANTA'STICAL } [fantastique, *F.* of phantasticus, *L.*

FANTA'STICK } of *Gr.*] conceited, humourous, whimsical.

FANTA'STICALNESS [humeur fantasque, *F.* mores phantastici, *L.*] fantastical, fanciful or whimsical humour or disposition.

FANTA'STICAL Colours. See *Emphatical colours*.

FANTASY [fantasie, *F.* phantasia, *L.* of φαντασία, *Gr.*] imagination, humour, crotch, maggot, whim.

FA'NTOME [fantome, *F.* φάντασμα, *Gr.*] an hobgoblin, a spright, a spectre; also a chimera, an idle conceit, a vain apparition which we imagine we see, tho' it exists no where but in our disturbed imagination.

FANTOME Corn, lank or light corn.

FAONA'TIO [of fanner, *F.*] the same as *Fannatio*.

FAPESMO' [with *Logicians*] is the fourth imperfect mood of the first figure of a categorical syllogism, in which the first proposition is an universal affirmative, the second an universal negative, and the third a particular negative.

FA'QUES, certain counterfeit devoto's or hermits in the *East-Indies*, who voluntarily undergo most severe and almost incredible penances.

FAR [*xeon, Sax.*] distant; also exceeding.

A FA'RANDMAN [of *Japan, Sax.* to travel and man] a merchant stranger, to whom, according to the practice of *Scotland*, justice ought to be done with all expedition, that his business and journey be not hinder'd.

FA'RCE, a mock-comedy or droll. *Farce* descends to *Grimace* and *Buffoonry* of the most ordinary sort, and being wholly composed of ridicule and the like, never exceeds her stint of 3 acts; whereas comedy and tragedy contain 5. For comedy being generally express'd in a common and fleeting manner, is allow'd 2500 lines, *i. e.* 500 to each act; and tragedy, because of its heroicks, is allow'd 2000 lines. The difference between *Farce* and *Comedy* is, that *Farce* disallows of all laws, or rather sets them aside upon occasion, the end of it being only to please and make merry, and sticks at nothing that may contribute thereto, however wild and extravagant; whereas *Comedy* keeps to nature and probability, and in order to that, is confined to certain laws, unities, &c. prescribed by the ancient critics.

To **FARCE** [*farcir, F. farcire, L.*] to stuff or cram.

FA'RCEs [in *Cookery*, signify *force-meat, Fr.*] meat, spice, herbs, &c. chopped small for stuffing either flesh, fowl or fish.

FARCIMINA'LIS Tunica [with *Anatomists*] a coat pertaining to a child in the womb, which receives the urine from the bladder; so named, because in many beasts it is in the shape of a gut-pudding; but in some others, as well as in men, it is round.

FA'RCY [in *Horses*] is a disease, or a poison or corruption, that infects their blood, and appears in swellings like strings along the veins in knots, and even in ulcers.

FARD, a sort of paint used by women for beautifying their faces; also disguise, pretence or dissimulation, *F.*

FA'RDRI, of land, is the fourth part of a yard land.

FA'RDINGALE [*vertugado, Span.* which *Dr. Th. H.* derives from *vertu garde*, *i. e.* the guard of virtue; because young women preserve the reputation of their chastity by hiding their great bellies. The *French* call it *verdugalle*] a kind of hoop-petticoat, or whale-bone circle which ladies formerly wore upon their hips to make their petticoats stand out.

FA'RDING deal } [of *xeon* and *dale, Sax.*] the 4th
FA'RUNDEL } part of an acre.

To **FA'RE** [of *Japan, Sax.* to journey, whence *Yaji* a journey] money paid for passage in a hackney coach or by water.

FA'RE [of *Maeren, Du.*] cheer, diet, victuals, &c.

FA'RE [*Pharos, L. pharos, Gr.*] a watch-tower at sea, as the *Fare* of *Messina*.

FA'RFARA [with *Botanists*] the herb colts-foot, *L.*

FA'RFARIA, the herb Betony, *L.*

FA'RFARUS / [with *Botanists*] the white poplar-tree;

FA'RFARUM \ also the herb Colts-foot, *L.*

FA'RI'NA, the flower or powder of some grain or pulse, sifted from the bran. *L.*

FA'RI'NA fecundans [with *Botanists*] a fine dust prepared in the male-flower of plants, which being afterwards shed on the female, does the office of *sperm* or *semen* by impregnating it, *L.*

FA'RI'NA'CEOUS [*farinaceus, L.*] made of corn or meal.

FA'RING [of *Japan, Sax.* to travel] as way-faring, travelling.

FA'RING [of *Maeren, Du.* to be well] living, enjoining, eating, &c.

FA'RINGDON Ward [in the city of *London*] took its name of *William Faringdon* Goldsmith, who purchased the aldermanry of this ward in the year 1281; it was afterwards divided into two wards in the 17th of *Richard II.* before which it had but one alderman; it is now called *Farringdon within* and *Farringdon without*.

FA'RLEU / a duty of 6 pence paid to the lord of the

FA'RLEY \ manour of *West-Slapton* in *Devonshire* in the western parts, *Farleu* being distinguished as the best good from *heriot* the best beast.

A FARM [*xeopm food, of xeopmian, Sax.* to afford a livelihood] a house to which an estate in land is appertaining to be employ'd in husbandry.

To **FARM** [*xeopmian, Sax.* to afford a livelihood, *prendre à ferme, F.*] to cultivate land, to hire a farm, &c.

FA'RMABLE, that may let out to farm.

A FA'RMER [*fermier, F.*] one who occupies and cultivates a farm.

FA'RNESS [*xeopneyre, Sax.*] distance, length of way.

FA'RON, a sort of game.

FARRA'CEOUS [*farraceus, L.*] made of wheat.

FARRA'GO, a mixture of several sorts of grains sown in the same plat of ground; or afterwards mingled together; *Bollimong, Messlin, Mescelin.*

FARRA'GINOUS, of or pertaining to a *farrago* or such a mixture.

FA'RRIER [*ferraro, Ital. ferrier, F. of ferrum, L. iron*] one whose trade is to shoe horses, and to cure those that are diseased or lame.

To **FA'RRROW** of *Yajji, Sax. verres, L. a boar-pig*] to bring forth pigs, apply'd to a sow.

FA'RSANG [*parasang, L.*] a *Persian* league or the space of 3 miles.

To **FART** [prob. of *xejten, Sax. or verten, Du.*] to break wind backwards.

A FART [*xejten, Sax.*] an eruption or breaking forth of the wind out of the body by the fundament.

To **FA'RTHEL** [of *fardeler, F.*] to furl thence.

FA'RTHELING Lines [in a *Ship*] are small lines made fast to all the top-sails, top-gallant sails, and the mizen yard-arm.

FA'R'THER [*Yajji, Sax.*] a greater way off, at greater distance.

FA'R'THEST [*Yajji, Sax.*] most remote, at the greatest distance.

FA'RTHING [*xeon'ling, Sax. q. d. a fourthling*] the fourth part of a *Saxon* penny, a copper coin, the least piece of *English* money.

FARTHING of Gold [*q. fourthling*] a coin in ancient times the fourth part of a noble, *i. e.* 20 pence.

FARTHING of Land, a certain considerable quantity of land, different from a farundel.

FASCE' [*fascia, L.*] a fesse, *F.*

FA'SCES, bundles of rods, &c. carried before the *Roman* magistrates. These fasces were bundles of rods bound round on the helve of an hatchet, the head of the hatchet appearing at the top of them; these intimated that some offenders were to be chastised with milder punishments, *i. e.* with rods; and that others, when there was no remedy, were to be cut off with the hatchet. These were carried before the consuls and other supreme magistrates.

FA'SCIA, a swathe or swaddling band; also a swathe or long bandage used by *Surgeons*.

FA'SCIA [in *Architecture*] one of the bands that make up the architrave, being 3 in number; also a range of stones to divide the stories in a building, *L.*

FASCIA lata / [with *Anatomists*] a muscle which
FASCIA'LIS latus \ moves the leg, the same as *musculus membranosus, L.*

FA'SCIAE [in *Astronomy*] certain rows of spots in the planet *Mars*, which appear like swathes or fillets round about his body.

FASCIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a muscle of the leg, the same that is called *Sartorius*.

FA'SCIATED [*fasciatus, L.*] bound with swaddling bands.

FASCIA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a binding of swathes about a limb in order to its cure, *L.*

FASCI'ULAR [*fascicularis, L.*] of or belonging to a bundle.

To **FA'SCINATE** [*fascinatum, L.*] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, a bewitching, charming or enchanting; also witchcraft, charms or spells, which alter the appearance of things, and represent them quite different from what they are, *F. of L.*

FASCINE [of *fascis, L.*] a faggot or bavin, *F.*

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are branches of trees or small wood, bound about at the ends and middle, which are laid together with earth in ditches to fill them up; also to make parapets, trenches, &c. also being first dipt in pitch or tar are used to set on fire and burn the enemies lodgments or other works.

FA'SHION [*fason, F.*] mode, dress.

FASHION Pieces [with *Shipwrights*] two pieces of timber which make up the breadth of the stern, and are the outermost timbers on each side of it, excepting aloft where the counters are.

FA'SHIONABLE [of *fason, F.*] according to the mode.

FA'SHIONABLENESS [of *fason, F.*] modishness.

FA'SHIONED [*fasonné, F.*] formed, framed, figured.

FA'SHIONER / one that makes or invents new

FA'SHIONIST \ modes; also that forms, frames

FASHION-monger / or gives the figure or shape; also one who affects following the fashions.

FA'SIONS, [in *Horses*] a disease the same as farcin.

To **FAST** [*ƿæſtan, Sax.*] to abstain from food.

FAST [*ƿæſt of ƿæſtnian, Sax.*] firm, secure; also swift.

FAST [*ƿæſten, Sax.*] a forbearance or abstinence from food; also the time of it.

To **FA'STEN** [*ƿæſtnian, Sax.*] to make fast.

To **FASTEN** upon [probably of *anfassen, Teut.*] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [with *sailors*] a rope to fasten a ship or boat.

FAST country [with *Tin-miners*] a shelf.

FA'STEN's *Een* or *Even*, *Shrove-Tuesday*, so called as being the Eve of *Asp-Wednesday*, the first day of the fast of *Lent*.

A **FA'STENING** [*ƿæſtnung, Sax.*] that which makes any thing fast; also making a thing fast.

FA'STERMAN } men of repute and substance, or ra-
FASTING men } ther bonds-men, pledges, sureties,
who in the time of the *Saxons* were to answer for one another's peaceable behaviour.

FA'STI, the *Roman* Calendar, in which were set down all days of feasts, pleadings, games, ceremonies and other publick business throughout the year, *L.*

FASTI *Dies*, the days on which the lawyers might plead in, like our term-time, *L.*

FASTIDIO'SE } [*fastidiosus, L. fastidieux, F.*] disdain-
FASTIDIOUS } ful, proud, haughty, scornful.

FASTIDIOUSNESS [of *fastidieux, F. fastidiosus, L.*] disdainfulness.

FASTIDUUM *Cibi* [with *Physicians*] a loathing of meat, *L.*

FASTI'GIA, the tops of any thing, *L.*

FASTI'GIATED [*fastigiatus, L.*] made sharp towards the top.

FASTI'GIUM, the top or height of any thing, *L.*

FASTIGIUM [in *Architecture*] the ridge of a house, the highest pitch of a building; also a kind of ornamental member.

FA'STNESS [*ƿæſtinýſſe of ƿæſtnian, Sax.*] firmness; also a strong hold or castle, fortification, entrenchment, &c. also swiftness.

FASTUO'SE [*fastuosus, L. fastueux, F.*] disdainful, proud, haughty.

FASTUO'SITY } [*fastuositas, L.*] disdainfulness,
FA'STUOUSNESS } pride.

FAT [*ƿæt, Sax.*] gross, full, or abounding with fat.

FAT [*Sax* Term] broad, as they say *a ship has a fat quarter*, when the tuck of her quarter is deep.

FAT [with *Anatomists*] a greasy substance which is bred of the oily part of the aliment and blood.

FAT } [*ƿæt, Sax. vat, Du. of was, L.*] a large wooden
VAT } vessel containing 8 bushels; also a brewing vessel.

FAT } [of *Merchandise*] an uncertain quantity, as of yarn,
VAT } from 210 to 211 bundles; of wire, from 20 to 25 pound weight, &c.

FAT'AL [*fatalis, L.*] of or pertaining to fate; unlucky, unhappy; also deadly.

FATA'LITY [*fatalité, F. of fatalis, L.*] a being liable to fate, the necessity of an event, the cause of which is unknown, and which the ancients usually attributed to destiny.

FAT'ALNESS [*fatalitas, L. fatalité, F.*] unavoidable-ness, disastrousness.

FATE [*fatum, of fando, L. speaking*] it primarily implies the same with *effatum*, a word or decree pronounced by God, or a fix'd sentence whereby the Deity has prescribed the order of things, and allotted every person what shall befall him. The *Greeks* call it *Εἰμαρ* and *Εἰμαρῆν*, as tho' *Εἰμαρ* a chain or necessary series of things indissolubly linked together; and the moderns call it Providence.

Astrological **FATE**, a necessity of things and events arising from the influence and position of the heavenly bodies, which give laws (as they say) both to the elements and mix'd bodies, and to the wills of men.

Stoical **FATE**, is by *Cicero* defined to be an order or series of causes, wherein cause being linked to cause, each produces other; and thus all things flow from one prime cause. *Chrysippus* calls it a natural, invariable succession of all things *ab æterno*, each involving other.

FAT'ED, ordered, decreed or appointed by fate.

The **FATES** [*fata, L.*] the destinies according to the poets, the three fatal-sisters, *Clotho, Lachesis* and *Atropos*, which see.

FATHER [*ƿæter of ƿetan, Sax. to feed, fader, Dan. pater, L. πατήρ, Gr.*] he who has begotten a child.

Adoptive **FATHER**, is one who takes the children of some other person and owns them for his own.

Natural **FATHER**, is one who has illegitimate children.

Putative **FATHER**, is he who is only the reputed or supposed father.

To **FATHER** a thing upon a person, is to impute it to him.

FATHER-LASHER, a kind of fish.

FA'THERELESS [of *ƿæðerleay, Sax.*] the state or condition of being without a father.

FA'THERLINESS [*ƿæðerlicneſſe, Sax.*] the disposition of a father; fatherly affection.

FA'THERS [by way of *emphasis*] the bishops of the primitive church; also archbishops and bishops of the present church; also persons venerable for their age; also superiors of convents or monasteries.

FA'THOM } [*ƿæðm, Sax.*] a measure of 6 feet; the
FA'DOM } *Hebrew* fathom contained 7 feet 3 inches and a little more.

FATHOM of *Wood*, the 6th part of that quantity commonly called a coal-fire.

To **FA'THOM** [*ƿæðnian, Sax.*] to found the depth of water; also to dive into or discover a person's designs.

FATI'DIC [*fatidicus, L. fatidique, F.*] foretelling or declaring-fate or destiny, or what has been decreed by the fates, or has been pre-ordained.

FATI'DICS } [*fatidici of fatum dicere, L.*] destiny-

FATI'DICKS } readers, fortune-tellers.

FATI'FEROUS [*fatifer, L.*] bringing on fate, bringing destruction.

FATIGABLE, that may be tired.

FATIGABLENESS [of *fatigare, L.*] liableness or capableness of being wearied, fatigued or tired.

FATIGUE, hardship, toil, wearisome labour, *F.*

To **FATIGUE** [*fatigare, L. fatiguer, F.*] to weary, to tire, to harass.

FATI'LOQUIST [*fatiloquus, L.*] a destiny-reader; a sooth-sayer.

FA'TNESS [*ƿætneſſe, Sax.*] fat, a being-fat; grossness in body, &c.

FAU'CET [*fausset, F.*] a part of a tap to put in a cask, &c.

FAU'CEUS [with *Anatomists*] the upper part of the gullet.

FAU'CHION [*fauchon, F.*] a sort of short, broad wooden sword or weapon to fight with.

FAUGH *Ground*, ground that has lain a year or more unploughed.

A **FAULT** [*faute, faulte, F.*] a crime, an error.

To **FAULTER** [probably of *faltar, Span. or falteren, Du.*] to stammer or hesitate in one's speech; also to proceed but coolly in a design.

FAU'LTINESS [*plein des fautes, F.*] badness, the being faulty or blameable.

FAU'LTLESS [*sans faute, F.*] without fault; not deserving blame.

FAU'LTLESSNESS, a being free from faults.

FAU'LTY [*plein de fautes, F.*] that is bad, or has a fault or full of faults.

FAUNA, a certain goddess of the *Romans*, to whom the matrons sacrificed in the night-time and very privately; and it was not lawful for any man so much as to look into her temple upon pain of death, because that *Fauna*, when she lived, was so chaste, that she always kept her self in her chamber, and never would look upon any man but her husband.

FAUNA'LIA [among the *Romans*] feasts held in *December* in honour of *Faunus*, during which the country-people leaving work, diverted themselves with dancing and other merriments.

FAU'NUS, was the son of *Picus* a king of the *Latins*, whom they made the god of the fields; because he was the inventor of many things necessary for husbandry, they accounted him the father of the other *Fauni*, and of the *satyrs*, who all are said to have worn horns on their heads, and to have had goats-feet. This *Faunus* reigned in *Italy*, *Anno Mundi* 2691, in the last year of *Gideon*, the judge of *Israel*.

FA'VOUR [*favor, L. faveur, F.*] favourable carriage, kindness; a good office or turn; also a knot of ribbons given at a wedding.

To **FA'VOUR** [*favere, L. favoriser, F.*] to shew favour, to assist or countenance; also to be like in countenance or resemble another person.

The **FA'VOUR** of *God's* Providence [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was represented by the ancients by a great star in the air; because

because it is often clouded with adversity, and never shines long upon us without interruption.

FA'VOUR, is opposed to rigour, especially in matters of justice.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour, assist or promote; good, gracious, kind, obliging.

FA'VOURABLENESS [*of favorabilis*, L.] easiness, moderateness, temperateness, goodness.

FA'VOURER [*faveur*, F. *fautor*, L.] one who countenances or encourages, &c.

FA'VOURITE [*un favori*, *une favorite*, F. *Ille or illa qui favetur*, L.] a darling, a minion, one who enjoys the good will or kindness of another.

FAU'SSEBRAY [in *Fortification*] a small rampart about 3 or 4 fathom wide bordered with a parapet and banquette, the use of which is to defend the foss.

FAU'STITAS, the goddess of good luck, which was worshipped for the increase of cattle, L.

FAU'TOR, a favourer, an abettor, L.

FAUX BURGH, the suburbs of a city, the buildings without the walls.

To FAWN [*faonner*, F.] to bring forth young, spoken of a doe or hind.

To FAWN upon [of *Yan'dian*, Sax.] to coaks, flatter or soothe up.

A FAWN [*faon*, F.] a young deer, buck or doe of the first year.

FAW'NING [of *Yan'tian*, Sax.] flattering, soothing behaviour.

FAY, faith, as *by my fay*.

FAY'TOURS [Old Stat.] idle fellows, vagabonds.

FAY'LING of Records [Law Term] is when an action is brought against one who pleads any matter or record, and avers to prove it by record and fails to bring it into court, or brings such an one as is no bar to the action.

FAYNT Pleader [Law Term] is a false, covinous or collusory manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third person.

FE, as *Auto de Fé* [*i. e.* the act of faith] the trial or sentence of the inquisition in Spain, or their execution or burning of hereticks, Span.

FF [in *Musick Books*] stands for *forte forte*, and denotes very loud.

FEABS, fea-berries, goose-berries.

FEA'GED [of *feagen*, Du.] beaten, whipped, &c. whence probably comes our word *fagging*.

FEAL [*i. e.* trusty] the tenants by knights service used anciently to be *feal and leal*, *i. e.* faithful and loyal to their lord.

FEA'LTY [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F.] fidelity, loyalty.

FEALTY [in Law] an oath taken at the admitting a tenant, to be true to the lord, of whom he holds his land.

FEAR [*æphr*, Sax.] apprehension of evil, dread or fright.

To FEAR [*æpan*, Sax.] to terrify or put into fear; also to be affrighted; also to be apprehensive of, to dread.

FEA'RFUL [*æphrful*, Sax.] apprehensive of evil.

A FEARFUL and timorous man [Hieroglyphically] was represented by the ancients by a wolf; because it is reported that this beast will startle at the least thing, and altho' it does not want courage to encounter an enemy, yet it is afraid of a stone.

FEA'RFULLY [*æphrfullic*, Sax.] after a terrifying manner.

FEA'RFULNESS [*æphrfulneſſ*, Sax.] apprehensive of evil.

FEA'RLess [*æphrleay*, Sax.] void of fear or apprehension of evil, bold-daring.

FEA'RLessLY [*æphrleaylic*, Sax.] without fear, undauntedly, courageously.

FEA'RLessNESS [*æphrleayneſſe*, Sax.] unapprehensiveness of danger or death.

FEA'SIBLE [*faissible*, F.] that may be done, easy to be done.

FEA'SIBLENESS [of *faissible*, F. and *neſſ*] easiness to be done or performed.

To FEAST [*festum adornare*, L.] to make a feast; to eat at a feast or festival.

FEA'STING, eating or drinking at or entertaining with a feast.

FEAT [*fait*, F. *factum*, L.] an action, a great and notable deed.

FEATHER [*æþen*, Sax.] a plume of a fowl.

FEATHER [with *Horsemen*] is a certain sort of natu-

ral frizzling of the hair on horses, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and there represents the figure of the top of an ear of corn.

To FEATHER [of *æþen*, Sax.] to scrape together, to furnish, as to feather one's nest.

To cut a FEATHER [Sea Term] said of a ship when she makes the water foam before her.

FEATHER-edg'd boards [in *Carpentry*] boards that are thicker on one edge than on the other.

FEATHER-top graft, an herb.

FEATHER-boiling [with *Confectioners*] is the boiling of sugar so often or so long, that blowing thro' the holes of the skimmer, or shaking a spatula with a back stroke, thick and large bubbles fly up on high, it is become *feather'd*; and when after frequent trials those bubbles are perceived to be thicker and in greater quantity, so that they stick together and form as it were a flying flake, then they say the sugar is *greatly feather'd*.

A Roman FEATHER [with *Horsemen*] a feather upon the neck of a horse, which is a row of hair turn'd back and rais'd, which just by the mane forms a mark like the blade of a sword.

FEA'THERLESSNESS [*æaþenleayneſſ*, Sax.] the being without feathers or unfledg'd.

FEA'TLY, oddly, after an unusual or uncouth manner.

FEA'TNESS, odness, uncouthness.

FEA'TURE [*faiture*, F.] a lineament of the face.

FEA'ZING [with *Sailors*] the ravelling out any great rope or cable at the ends.

FEBRICITA'TION, an inclining to an ague, L.

FEBRICULO'SITY [*febriculofitas*, L.] the same as febricitation.

FEBRICULO'SE [*febriculofus*, L.] that hath or is subject to a high fever.

FE'BRIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a medicine which drives away or cures a fever.

FE'BRIS, a fever or ague, L.

FEBRIS Ungarica, a pestilential fever common in Hungary, call'd *Lues Pannonica*.

FE'BRUARY [*Fevrier*, F. *Februarius*, L. of *Februa*, Gr. or *febrando* or *februus*, L. the expiatory-sacrifices, that the Romans used to offer this month for the purifying the people] anciently the 12th month of the year, but now the 2d. This month is represented in painting and sculpture, by the image of a man clad in a dark sky-colour, carrying in his right hand the Astronomical sign *Pisces*.

FECIA'LES [among the Romans] certain state-priests, who were to assist in treaties of peace. It was not lawful to conclude any business of peace or war, until they had pronounced it just: and when they intended to go to war with any nation, the *Pater Patratus*, who was the chief of them, was sent to declare it; and when they concluded a peace, they carried with them some grass out of Rome, and when they met the other parties, the *Pater Patratus* caused a hog to be placed at his feet, and with a great stone knock'd it on the head, swearing and wishing that *Jupiter* would thus punish him, or that people, that intended any mischief or deceit by the treaty, or that should first violate their oaths, and break the agreement by any publick acts of hostility.

FE'CU'LA [in *Pharmacy*] a white, mealy substance or powder, which subsides and gathers at the bottom of the juices or liquors of divers roots.

FE'CULENCE { [*feculentia*, L.] dregginess, or being

FE'CULENCY { full of dregs and lees.

FE'CULENT [*feculens*, L.] full of dregs, dreggy.

FECU'ND [*fecundus*, L.] fruitful, pleasant.

FECU'NDNESS { [*fecunditas*, F.] fertility, fruitful-

FECU'NDITY { ness.

FE'DERAL [of *fœdus*, L. a covenant] of or pertaining to a covenant or agreement.

FEDERAL Holiness [with *Divines*] *i. e.* covenanted holiness, such as is attributed to young children born of Christian parents and newly baptized, as being included within the covenant of grace.

FE'DERALNESS [of *fœderalis*, L.] the appertaining to a covenant.

To FEE [of *æah*, Sax. a fief] a reward, wages, &c.

FEE (as *Spelman* defines it) is a right which the vassal has in land, or some immoveable things of his lord's, to use the same, and take the profits of it hereditarily, rendering to his lord such feudal duties and services as belong to military tenure; the meer propriety of the soil always remaining to the lord.

FEE *absolute* in an estate, &c. of which a person is possessed in those general words to us and our heirs for ever.
FEE *simple* } is that whereof a person is possessed in these words, to us and our heirs.
FEE *Conditional* }
FEE *Tail* }
FEE *Farm* [Law Term] land held of another in fee, that is, for ever to himself and his heirs, paying a certain annual rent out of it.

FEE *BLE* [foible, F.] weak, languid.

FEE *BLENESS* [foiblesse, F.] weakness, languidness.

TO FEED [of *yecean*, Sax.] to furnish or supply with food; also to eat.

FEED, pasture. Milton.

TO FEEL [*ycelan*, Sax.] to touch, handle, to use the sense of feeling.

TO FEEL a Horse in the Hand [with *Horsemen*] is to observe that the will of the horse is in their hand; that he tastes the bridle, and has a good *Appui* in obeying the bit.

TO FEEL a Horse upon the Haunches [in *Horsemanship*] is to observe that he plies or bends them, which is contrary to leaning or throwing upon the shoulders.

FEELINGLY [of *ycelan*, Sax.] sensibly, after a feeling manner.

FEELING, or touching, is one of the external senses, whereby we get the ideas of solid, hard, soft, rough, smooth, hot, cold, wet, dry, or other tangible qualities; as also of distance itching, titillation, pain, &c.

FEET [*ycotay*, Sax.] parts of an animal body; also a measure, in length 12 inches.

FEET [in *Poetry*] the *French* and *Italian* poets are unacquainted with feet and quantity; and some have weakly imagined that the *English* have none; but we find by a very little alteration, that the harmony of the sweetest verse is spoild; and that plainly shews, that the measure of feet and quantity, being truly observ'd, makes the musick, as may be perceived in what follows,

When man on many multiply'd his kind.

When man multiply'd his kind on many.

FEGARV [*q. vagary* of *vagando*, L. wandering] a roving, rambling or roaming about.

TO FEIGN [*figere*, L. *feindre*, F.] to pretend, to dissemble, to make a shew of; to counterfeit; to contrive, devise or force.

FEIGNING [*feinant*, F. *figens*, L.] making a shew of, counterfeiting, &c.

A FEINT [*une feinte*, F.] a counterfeit offer, a shew or pretence, a false shew, a disguise.

A FEINT [in *Fencing*] a false attack, a shew of giving a stroke, or making a push in one part, with a design to bring a person to guard that part, and to leave some other part unguarded where the stroke is really intended.

A FEINT [in *Musick*] a semi-tone, the same that is call'd *Diefis*.

A FEINT [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator touches on something, in making a shew of passing it over in silence.

TO FEIST to let a fart without a noise.

A FEIST [*feist*, Teut. *fiye*, Sax.] a fart without noise.

FE'LSUS [Old Records] a small bundle or armful.

FE'LTRING, entangling.

FEL, the gall, one of the humours of the body. L.

FEL *terra*. [in *Botany*] the lesser or common centaury. L.

FEL *vitri*, the dross or scum of melted glass, call'd *Sandever*. L.

FELAPTON [in *Logick*] a technical name of the second mood of the third figure of a categorical syllogism, wherein the first proposition is an universal negative, the second an universal affirmative, and the third a particular negative.

TO FELICITATE [*felicitare*, L.] to make or render happy.

FELICITOUS [*felix*, L.] happy.

FELICITOUSNESS [*felicitas*, L.] happiness, happy circumstances.

FELICITY [*felicitas*, L.] happiness, blessedness.

FELICITY, the Goddess [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented as a lady sitting on an imperial throne, holding in one hand a *Caduceus*, and in the other a *Cornucopia*, clad in a purple vestment trimmed with silver.

A FELDFARE [*yealkon*, of *yeal* a field, and *yapan*, Sax. to go far, prob. because of flying far before it alights] a bird.

FELL [*yelle*, Sax.] cruel, outrageous; also the skin of a beast.

TO FELL [*yeallan*, Sax.] to strike or cut down.

FELL Monger [of *yelle*, Sax. a skin, and *man'gene*, Sax. a monger] one who deals in skins of cattle, parts the wool from the pelts in order to be dress'd for leather or parchment.

FELL Wort, an herb.

FELLA'BLE, that may be felled, or fit to fell.

FELLI'FLUOUS [*fellifluus*, L.] flowing or abounding with gall.

FELLNESS [of *yellnyye*, Sax.] fierceness.

FE'LOW [prob. of to *follow*] a companion, an equal.

FE'LOWSHIP, society, company, partnership; also the place of a member of a college in the university.

FE'LLOWS [in *Fortification*] are 6 pieces of wood, each of which form an arch of a circle, and those joined all together by duledges, make an intire circle with 12 spokes, which make the wheel of a gun carriage.

Rule of FE'LOWSHIP [with *Arithmeticians*] a rule of great use in ballancing accounts among merchants, &c. where a number of persons putting together a general stock, it is required to give every one his proportional share of the loss or gain.

FE'LO DE SE [in *Law*] one who commits felony by laying violent hands upon himself; a self-murderer, such an one is to be interr'd without Christian burial, with a stake driven thro' his corps, and to forfeit his goods.

FE'LON, a malefactor who commits felony, F.

FELO'NIOUS [*en felon*, F. of *felonia*, L.] after a felonious manner.

FELO'NIOUSNESS, felonious quality or circumstances.

FE'LONY [*felonie*, F. prob. of *φύλαξις* or *φύλαμα*, Gr. a capital crime] an offence that is next in degree to petty treason, and comprehends divers particulars, as murder, sodomy, rape, firing of houses wilfully, &c. the punishment of all which is death, except *Petty Larceny*.

FELT [*yelt*, Sax.] a sort of coarse wool, or wool and hair for making of hats.

FELT, i. e. felt hats were first made in *England* by *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen* in the beginning of the reign of king *Henry VIII*.

FELU'CA, a sort of small ship, or sea-vessel.

FE'MALE [*femelle*, F. *fœmina*, L.] the she-kind of all animals, &c.

FEME Covert [Fr. *Law Term*] a married woman.

FE'MININE [*fœmininus*, L.] of the female kind.

FEMININE Gender [in *Gram.*] a term apply'd to such nouns as are declined with the feminine article *hec*.

FEMININE Planets [*Astrology*] are such as surpass in passive qualities, i. e. moisture and driness.

FEMO'RIOUS [*Anatomy*] a muscle of the leg, call'd also *Cruveus*, L.

FE'MUR, the thigh, the part from the buttock to the knee, L.

FEN [*ycenne*, Sax.] a marsh or moorish ground.

FEN Cricket, an insect.

FENCE [of *defendere*, of *fendere*, L.] an hedge or inclosure.

TO FENCE [of *fendu*, F. of *defendere*, L.] to inclose with a fence.

TO FENCE [of *defendere*, L.] to fight with swords.

FENCE Month [*Forest Law*] a month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the forest, because in that month the female deer fawn; it is 15 days before midsummer.

FE'NCER [of *defendere*, F.] a sword-player, &c.

Simple FE'NCING, is what is performed directly and simply on the same line.

Compound FENCING, includes all the possible arts and inventions to deceive the enemy, and cause him to leave unguarded the place that is intended to be attack'd.

TO FEND [with *Sailors*] as to *fend the boat*, is to save it from being dash'd to pieces against the rocks, shore, or sides of the ship.

TO FEND [*defendere*, L.] to defend or ward off.

FENDER [of *defendere*, L.] an iron to keep up cinders, ashes, &c.

FE'NDERS [with *Sailors*] pieces of old cables, ropes, or wooden billets hung over the sides of a ship, to keep other ships from rubbing against her; also the same as are used for boats.

FENDER Bolts [in a Ship] iron pins, having long and thick heads stuck into the buttock bends or wales of a ship, to save her sides from bruises or hurts.

FENDU'EN Pal [in *Heraldry*] signifies a cross cloven down from top to bottom, and the parts set at some distance from one another.

FENE'STRA, a window, *L.*
FENESTRA [with *Anatomists*] two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum, the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*, *L.*

FENESTRA Ovalis [*Anatomy*] a hole in the barrel of the ear, where the basis of the *stapes* stands, *L.*

FENESTRA Rotunda [*Anat.*] a hole in the barrel of the ear that leads to the cochlea, and is covered by a fine membrane inclosed in the rift of the hole, *L.*

FENNEL [*fenouil*, *F. fœniculum*, *L.*] an herb.

FE'NNISH { [*xenniſ*, *Sax.*] full of, or abounding with

FE'NNY { fens.

FENNY Stones, a plant somewhat of the same quality as the plant dogs-stones.

FE'NNIGREEK } [*q. fœnum græcum*, *L.*] an herb.

FE'NUGREEK }

FEOD } [*xeob*, *Sax.*] the same as fee.

FEUD }

FEODAL, of or pertaining to fee.

FEODA'LITAS [*Old Rec.*] fealty or homage paid by a feudal tenant to his lord.

FEODARY } an officer formerly belonging to the

FEUDARY } court of wards and liveries, whose

FEUDATORY } office was to survey and value the land of the ward, &c.

FEUDATORY, a tenant who holds his land by feudal service.

FEODUM [*feudum*, *Goth.*] any fee, benefit or profit.

FEODUM laicum [*Old Rec.*] a lay-fee, or land held in fee from a lay-lord, by common services, in opposition to the ecclesiastical holding in *frank almoine*, *L.*

FEODUM militis [*Old Rec.*] or

FEODUM militare, knight's fee, which by the usual computation is 480 acres; 24 acres making a *virgate*, 4 *virgates* a hide, and 5 hides a knight's fee, *L.*

FEOFFER [*Law Term*] he that is infeoffed, or to whom a feoffment is made.

To **FEOFF** [*feffer*, *F.*] to enfeoff.

FEOFFMENT [*common Law*] the gift or grant of honours, castles, manours, messuages, lands or other corporeal or immoveable things of the like nature to another in fee-simple; *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and the possession of the thing given, whether the gift be made by deed or writing.

FEOFFMENT in Trust [*common Law*] is the devising or making over lands, &c. by will to trustees for the payment of debts, legacies, &c.

FEOFFER, he who makes a feoffment to another.

FEORM [*xeorme* of *xeorþman*, *Sax.*] a certain portion of victuals and other necessities, which the tenants of out lands anciently gave to the *Thane* or Lord; hence comes our name of *Farm* and *Farmer*.



FER de Fourchette [*in Heraldry*] or *Croix a fer de Fourchette*, *i. e.* a cross with forked irons at each end, representing a sort of iron firmer used by musketeers, to rest their muskets on; and in this it differs from the cross *Fourchée*, that the ends of that turn forked, but this has that sort of fork fixed upon the square end. See the figure.



FER de Mouline [*in Heraldry*] is the same as the *Cross Milrine*, or *Ink Milrine*, and is as much as to say, the iron of a mill, *i. e.* the piece of iron that upholds the mill, as in the figure annexed.

FERRACITY [*feracitas*, *L.*] fertility, fruitfulness.

FERRAL [*feralis*, *L.*] mortal, deadly, dismal.

FERRAL Signs [with *Astrologers*] are *Leo*, and the last part of *Sagittarius*, which are so called, not only on account of their representing wild beasts in figure, but because they imagine them to have some kind of savage influence, and give fierce and cruel dispositions to those that are born under them.

FERDELIA Terra [*Old Rec.*] a fardel, 10 acres of land.

FERALLIA [of *ferendis epulis*, *L. i. e.* of carrying victuals] festivals held in *February*, and dedicated to the *Manes*, in which they carried victuals to the urns and sepulchers of their deceased relations.

FERD-FARE [*xeþo-xape*, *Sax.*] an immunity from going to the wars.

FERD-WIT [*xeþo-pite*, *Sax.* of *xeþo* an army, and *pite* a composition] a formulary in ancient times, by which the king pardoned man-slaughter committed in the army.

FERR' [*in Botanick Writings*] almost, commonly, *L.*

FERIA [*in Old Rec.*] a fair.

FERRIÆ, holy-days, or days on which the ancient *Romans* abstained from work.

FERRITY [*feritas*, *L. ferocité*, *Fr.*] fierceness, cruelty, savageness, brutality.

FERRINE [*ferinus*, *L.*] of or like wild beasts.

FERRIO [with *Logicians*] a mood, when the first proposition of a categorical syllogism is an universal negative, the second a particular negative.

FERRISON [with *Logicians*] a term when the propositions are answerable to *ferio*, as *no severity is pleasant*, *some severity is necessary*, therefore something that is necessary is not pleasant.

FERRLING [*Old Rec.*] the fourth part of a penny; also the quarter of a ward in a borough.

FERRINGATA } [*Old Rec.*] the fourth part of a yard

FERRINGUS } land.

FERM [*xeorþm*, *Sax.*] a house, or land, or both, taken by indenture of lease, or lease parole.

FERME a ferme [*in Riding Academies*] a term used to signify in the same place, without stirring or parting.

FERMENT [*in Physicks*] any kind of body, which being applied to another, produces a fermentation therein, as the acid in leaven, &c. See *Fermentation*.

To **FERMENT** [*fermentare*, *L.*] to rise or puff up as leaven or yeast does; to work as beer and other liquors do, so as to clear it self from dregs and impurities.

FERMENTATION, an intestine motion or commotion of the small insensible particles of a mixt body, arising without any apparent mechanical cause, as when leaven or yeast ferments.

FERMENTATION [with *Physicians*] any gentle motion of the parts of the blood or juice in the body occasioned by something that helps to clarify, exalt and render them more subtil; so as to reduce them to a healthful and natural state.

FERMENTATION [with *Chymists*] a kind of ebullition or bubbling up, raised by the spirits that endeavour to get out of a mixt body; so that meeting with gross earthy parts, which oppose their passage, they swell and render the liquor thin, till they find their way.

FERMISONA [*ancients Deeds*] the winter season of deer.

FERN [*xeapn*, *Sax.*] a plant growing on heaths, &c.

FERNIGO [*Old Rec.*] a heath or waste place, where fern grows.

FERO'CITY [*ferocitas*, *L. ferocité*, *F.*] fierceness, cruelty, savageness.

FERO'NIA [among the *Romans*] a goddess of the woods, of whom it is fabled, that when her grove, upon the mountain *Soracte*, was burnt down, the people carried thither her picture, and the wood presently sprang up again afresh.

A FERRET [*ferret*, *Du. furetta*, *Ital. furet*, *Fr.*] a small creature like a weasel, used in catching of rabbits; also a sort of ordinary silk ribband.

FERRIAGE [of *xape*, *Sax.*] the hire of a ferry-boat; money paid for passage over a river.

FERRUGINOUS a, um [*in Botanick Writers*] of the colour of rusty iron.

FERRUGINOSE } [*ferruginosus*, *L.*] like rusty iron.

FERRUGINOUS }

FERRUGINOUSNESS [of *ferrugineus*, *L.*] being like, or of the nature of rusty iron.

FERRUGO, the rust of iron, or a kind of calx found on the surface of it, *L.*

FERRUM, the metal called iron, *L.*

FERRUMEN, steel or iron hardened; also solder, *L.*

FERUMINATION, a soldering, a fastening together, properly in iron; in *Chymistry*, a soldering together of metals.

FERRURE, a shoeing of horses, *F.*

To **FERRY** [probably of *xapan*, *Sax.* to pass over, or of *ferri*, *L.* to be carried] a place in a river where persons, horses, coaches, &c. are carried over.

FERSCHET [*xape-xcoþ*, *Sax.*] the ferryage, or customary payment for ferrying over, and crossing a river.

FERTILE [*fertilis*, *L.*] fruitful, plentiful.

FERTILITY } [*fertilitas*, *L.*] fruitfulness, plenti-

FERTILNESS } fulness.

To **FERTILIZE** [*fertiliser*, *F.*] to make fertile, fruitful or plentiful.

FERVENCY } [*fervor*, *L.*] earnestness, heat or great

FERVOUR } zeal.

FERVENT [*servens*, *L.*] hot, vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVID [*fervidus*, *L.*] hot, full of heat or fervour, vehement, eager.

FERVIDITY } [*ferviditas*, *L.*] fervency.

FERVIDNESS }

FERVOUR

FERVOUR [*fervor*, L. *ferveur*, Fr.] great warmth, heat, vehemence, great zeal.

FERULA [with *Botanists*] the herb fennel-giant, L. **FERULA'CEOUS Plants**, plants which grow like the herb fennel-giant.

FERULÆ [with *Surgeons*] splints or light chips made of fir, paper glued together, or leather. &c. for binding up loosened or disjoined bones, after they have been set again, L.

FERVOR of the Matrix, a disease when the intire substance of the womb is extream hot; attended with a pain and heaviness of the loins, a loathing, suppression of urine and the like; at the same time the patient being very desirous of copulation, though by reason of pain at the same time she fears it.

FESCE'NNINE Verses [by some derived of *fascinum*, L. a charm, they taking such songs to be proper to drive away witches, or prevent their enchantments] a sort of satirical verses full of open, wanton and obscene expressions, sung or rehearsed by the company at marriages.

FES'CU [*festuca*, L.] a small thing to point to letters in reading.



A FESS [in *Heraldry*] is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, and consists of lines drawn directly cross the escutcheon, from side to side, and takes up the third part of it between the honour point and the nœmbil. It represents a waist belt, or girdle of honour. See the Figure.

Party per FESS, signifies parted across the middle of the shield from side to side, through the fess-point.

FESS-POINT [in *Heraldry*] is the exact centre of the escutcheon, and is so called because the point through which the fess line is drawn from the two sides, and accordingly divides it into two equal parts, when the escutcheon is parted per fess, as is represented by letter E, in the escutcheon. See Escutcheon.

FESSER Ways [with *Heralds*] or in fesse, signifies those things that are borne after the manner of a fesse, that is, in a rank across the middle of the shield.

To FESTER [*festiv*, F.] to putrify or wrangle as a sore sometimes does.

FESTINATION, a hastening or making speed, L.

FESTING-Men [of *Æt'nian*, Sax. to fasten] with the ancient Saxons, such as were pledges for others, and bound for their forth-coming, who should transgress the laws.

FESTING-Penny, earnest given to servants when hired.

FESTINANCE [*festinantia*, L.] a hastening.

FESTINO [with *Logicians*] a technical word, us'd when the first proposition of a syllogism is an universal negative, the second a particular negative, and the third a particular affirmative, as *no vice is excusable; some errors are not vices; therefore some errors are excusable*.

FESTIVAL [*festivus*, L.] merry, jocund, pleasant, diverting; also pertaining to an holy day or festival.

A FESTIVAL [*dies festus* or *festivus*, L.] a solemnity or day of rejoicing.

FESTIVITY [*festivitas*, L.] mirth, rejoicing, pleasantness; also a festival time.

FESTIVOUS [*festivus*, L.] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTUCA'GO [in *Botany*] wild oats, L.

FESTIVOUSNESS [of *festivus* L.] pleasantness, wit-tiness, jocularity.



FESTOONS [in *Architecture*] the French call them *Festons*, prob. of *Festus*, L. merry, jovial, being usually applied on festival occasions, an ornament of carved work in manner of wreaths or garlands hanging

down of flowers or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly as in the figure.

FESTU'COUS [of *festuca*, L.] of or pertaining to a shoot or stalk of a tree or herb; also having a tender branch or sprig.

To FETCH [*feccean*, Sax.] to go to bring a thing.

A FETCH, a subtilty; a sly pretence to deceive a person.

FETCH him up [*Sea Phrase*] signifies give chase, or pursue a ship.

FETIDNESS [of *foetidus*, L.] stinkingness, ill savour.

FETID [*foetidus*, L.] stinking or smelling ill.

FETIFEROUS [of *fecifer*, L.] bringing forth fruit or young.

FETLOCK [*q. d. fetlock*] of a horse, is a tuft of hair, as large as the hair of the main, that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses.

FETLOCK Joint, the joint at a horse's fetlock, his ankle-joint.

To FETTER [*fecetepian*, Sax.] to put chains or fetters on the feet.

FETTERS [*fecetepney*, Sax.] irons to be put upon the legs either of malefactors or cattle; figuratively bondage.

FEUD [*feude*, Teut. *feh'd*, Sax.] an inveterate or old grudge, enmity, deadly hatred, malice.

FEUDS [with *Civilians*] a volume of the civil law, so called, because it contains the customs and services which a vassal does to his sovereign prince or lord, for the lands or fees that he holds of him.

FEUD [in the North of England] a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood upon the killer, and all his race.

FEUD BOTE [*feh'd-bote*, Sax.] a recompence for engaging in such a feud or faction, and the damages that happen thereupon.

FEUDE [of *feh*, Sax. a reward, and *hob*, Sax. a condition] with *Civilians*, a grant of lands, honours or fees made to a man upon condition, that he and his heirs do acknowledge the donor and his heirs to be their lord and sovereign, and shall do such service for the said tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the nature of the feud.

FEVER [*febris*, L. *fièvre*, F. *feber*, Dan.] a disorder very differently defined by physicians; as a strenuous endeavour or effort of nature to throw off some morbid matter that incommodes the body, *Sydenham*; also a velocity of the blood; a fermentation or great motion of it, with heat and thirst. *Quinsy*.

Continual FEVER, is one whose fit continues for many days, having its times of abatement or more fierceness though it never intermits or leaves off.

Intermitting FEVER, has certain times of intermission or ceasing; begins for the most part with cold and shivering, ends in heat, and returns exactly at the same periods.

An Essential FEVER, is one, the primary cause of which is in the blood itself, and does not arise as an effect or symptom from any other disease in the solids or other parts.

A Symptomatical FEVER, is one which arises as an accident or symptom of some disorder that is antecedent to it.

A Diary FEVER, is that which ordinarily, does not last longer than 24 hours.

A Heftick FEVER [of *'Εκτικός* of *ἔξις*, Gr. habitude] is one that is slow and durable, extenuating and emaciating the body by insensible degrees.

Putrid FEVER, one arising from the discharge of putrid purulent matter from some morbid part, as an ulcer in the lungs.

Burning Ardent FEVER } a very acute fever, attended with a vehement heat, intolerable thirst, a dry cough, a delirium and other violent symptoms.

A Colliquative FEVER, one wherein the whole body is consumed and emaciated in a short time, the solid parts and the fat, &c. are melted down, and carried off by a *Diarrhœa*, *Sweat*, *Urine*, &c.

A Quotidian FEVER, is one where the paroxysm returns every day.

A double Quotidian FEVER, is one the paroxysm of which comes twice in 24 hours.

Tertian FEVER, one which returns every other day, and is of 2 kinds, *legitimate* and *spurious*.

A legitimate Tertian FEVER, is one that lasts only twelve hours, and is followed by an absolute intermission.

A spurious Tertian FEVER, holds longer than 12 hours and sometimes 18 or 20 hours.

A double Tertian FEVER, is one that returns twice every other day.

A Quartan FEVER, is one which returns only every 4th day.

A double Quartan FEVER, is one which has 2 paroxysms every 4th day.

A Triple Quartan FEVER, is one that has 3 paroxysms every 4th day.

Eruptive FEVERS, are such as besides the symptoms common to other fevers, have their crisis attended with cutaneous eruptions.

Pestilential FEVERS, are such as are acute, contagious and mortal.

Petechial FEVERS, is a malignant kind of fevers, wherein besides the other fevers on the 4th day, or oftner on the 7th day, there appear Petechiæ or red spots like flea-bites on the breast, shoulders and abdomen.

FE'VERISH, having the symptoms of a fever; or inclinable to a fever.

FE'VERISHNESS, feverish symptoms; or inclinableness to a fever.

FE'VILLANTINES [in *Cookery*] small tarts filled with sweet-meats, *F.*

FE'UILLE Mort [*q. d. dead Leaf*] the colour called fille-mort.

FE'UTERER } a dog-keeper, he who lets them loose
FEW'TERER } in a chace.

A FEW [*facr, C. Br. yeape, Sax.*] a small number.

FE'WNESS [*yeapney, Sax.*] smallness of number.

FEWEL } [of *feu*, *Fr.* fire, and *alere*, *L.* to feed or
FUEL } nourish] coals, wood, turf or any thing to be burned.

FEW [in *Scotland*] a tenure, called also *few-ferm*, by which lands are held, paying a kind of duty called *feuda firma*.

FE'WMETS } [of *fimaifon*, *O. Fr.* of *finus*, *L.*
FE'WMISHING } dung] the dung of a deer.

FE'FAUT [in the scale of *Musick*] the seventh or last note of the 3 septenaries of the *Gammut*.

FE'ANTS } [*fienti*, *Fr.*] the dung of a fox, bad-
FU'ANTS } ger, &c.

FIAU'TO, a flute, *L.*

FIAUTO *transverso*, a german flute, *Ital.*

To FIB [prob. of *fable*, *q. d.* to tell a fable or romantick story] to say false, to lie.

A FIB, a softer expression for a lie.

FIBRA, a fiber a similar part of the animal body called also a filament.

FIBRES } [in *Anatomy*] are long slender threads,

FIBERS } which being variously interwoven or wound up, form the various solid parts of an animal body, or they are round oblong vessels in an animal, by which the spirits are conveyed to all parts of the body, so that the fibres are the stamen or matter of an animal.

FIBERS [in *Botany*] threads or hair like strings in plants, roots, &c.

The **FIBRES** are by *Anatomists* distinguished into 4 kinds, as *carnous* or *fleshy*, *nervous*; *tendinous*, and *osseous* or *bony*; which again are divided, according as they are situated, into

Direct longitudinal FIBRES, those are such as proceed in right-lines.

Transverse FIBRES, are such as go a-cross the longitudinal ones.

Oblique FIBRES, are such as cross or intersect them at unequal angles.

Muscular FIBRES, are such whereof the muscles or fleshy parts of the body are composed, these are called motive fibres.

Nervous FIBRES, are those minute threads whereof the nerves are composed, these are also called *sensitive fibres*.

FIBRILLÆ [in *Anatomy*] the *fibrils* or smallest threads of which the fibres consist.

FIBROUS [*fibrosus*, *L.*] consisting of or full of fibres.

FIBULA, a button, *L.*

FIBULÆ'US [*Anatomy*] a muscle of the leg called *Pervoncus primus*, *L.*

FIBULA [with *ancient Surgeons*] a sort of material or bandage for the closing up wounds, concerning which authors differ. *Guido* says, that these *fibula's* were made of iron circles, as it were semicircles crooked backwards on both sides, the hooks whereof being fastened on both sides to the gaping wound, answered exactly one another. *Celsus* says, that *fibula's* were made of a needle full of soft untwisted silk or thread, wherewith they sewed the lips of the gaping wound together.

FIBULA [with *Anatomists*] the lesser and outer bone of the leg, the *os ille minus*.

FICA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the herb fig-wort, *L.*

FICKLE [*ficol*, *Sax.* of *facilis*, *L.* as though easily persuaded to change his mind, others fetch it from *πικλῶς*, *Gr.* various] inconstant, variable, light.

FICKLENESS, inconstancy, variableness, wavering in mind, changeable humour.

FICTILE [*fictilis*, *L.*] earthen or made of earth.

FICTILENESS [of *fictilis*, *L.*] earthiness, or the being made of earth, as earthen vessels, of the quality of earthen.

FICTION, an invention or device; a lie or feign'd story.

FICTITIOUS [*fictitius*, *L.*] dissembled, feigned, fabulous, counterfeit.

FICTITIOUSNESS [of *fictitius*, *L.*] feignedness, counterfeitness, fabulousness.

FICUS [in *Surgery*] are the external protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the piles.

FIDD [with *Mariners*] an iron or wooden pin, made tapering and sharp at the end, to open the strands of ropes when they are to be spliced or fastened together; also the heel of the top-mast that bears in upon the cheestrees.

FIDD Hammer, a mariner's hammer, being a fid at one end, having a head and claw, to drive in, or draw out a nail.

FIDD [with *Gunners*] or fuse, a little *Oakum* shaped like a nail, to put into the touch-hole of a gun, which being covered with a plate of lead, keeps the powder dry in the gun.

FIDDLE [*fidicula*, *L.* *fidel*, *Tent.* *fiðele*, *Sax.*] a musical instrument well known.

To FIDDLE, to play upon the fiddle.

FIDDLER [of *fiðele*, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a fiddle.

FIDDLING [of *fidlen*, *Tent.*] playing upon a fiddle; also doing or acting triflingly.

FIDEJU'SSOR [in *Civil Law*] a surety, one who is a pledge and surety for another, especially in a pecuniary affair.

FIDELITY [*fidelitas*, *L.* *fidelité*, *F.*] faithfulness, integrity, honesty.

FIDELITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by an elephant.

To FIDGE [*q. d.* fudge of *fugere*, *L.*] to move up and down from place to place.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomists*] the muscles of the fingers call'd *Lumbricales* from the use they are put to by *Musicians* in playing upon some instruments.

FIDUCIAL [*fiducialis*, *L.*] trusty, sure.

FIDUCIA'LITY [*fiducialitas*, *L.*] trustiness.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, *L.*] a trustee, one who is entrusted by another.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius*, *L.*] trusty, sure; also taken upon trust, so as to be restored again.

FIE [*fi*! *F. vah*! *L.*] an interjection denoting disapprobation on account of absurdity, obscenity, &c.

FIEF [*fief*, *F.* a fee or feudal tenure or lands held by fealty] lands or tenements which a vassal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, and for which he owes service or pays rent; also a manour or noble inheritance.

FIELD [*yeld*, *Sax.*] either pasture or arable land.

FIELD [with *Heralds*] in an escutcheon signifies the whole surface of the shield, and takes its name probably of those achievements which were acquired in the field.

FIELD Officers [in an *Army*] are such as have the power and command over a whole regiment, viz. *Colonel*, *Lieutenant Colonel* and *Major*; but those whose commands reach no farther than a troop, are not field-officers.

FIELD Colours, small flags about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quarter-master-general in marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions of an army.

FIELD Pieces [in the *Art of War*] small cannon carried along with an army in the field, as 3 *pounders*, *minions*, *sakers*, 6 *pounders*, &c.

FIELD Staff [in *Gunnery*] a staff carried by the gunners with lighted match skrew'd into it.

FIELD of a Painting, the ground of it.

FIELD Works [in *Fortif.*] are works thrown up by an army in the besieging of a fortress; or by the besieged in defence of the place.

FIEND [*fiente*, *Sax.*] an evil spirit, a devil.

FIERA'BRAS [*i. e.* fierce at arms] an hector or bully, *F.*

FIERCE [*ferox*, *L.* *fier*, *F.*] curst, cruel, stern.

FIERCENESS [*ferocitas*, *L.* *ferocité*, *F.*] curstness, sternness, bestial fury.

FI'ERINESS [*kyricneyy*, *Sax.*] fiery or furious nature or quality.

FIERI facias, a writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action of debt or damages against whom the recovery was had, *L.* commanding the sheriff to levy the debt or damages of his goods.

FI'ERY [*kyricg*, *Sax.*] hot, furious, hasty, &c.

FIERY Trivlicity [in *Astrology*] are those signs of the zodiac which surpass the rest in fiery qualities, viz. *heat* and *driness*, as *Leo*, *Aries* and *Sagittarius*.

FIFE [*fife*, F.] a sort of wind-musick, a small pipe.
FIFE-rails [in a *Ship*] are such as are placed on the banisters, on each side the top of the poop, &c.
FIFFA'RO, a small pipe, flute or flagelet, used by Germans together with a drum in the army, *Ital.*

FIFTEEN [*fifteen*, Sax.] XV, 15.
FIFTEENTH, an ancient tribute or imposition of money, laid upon any city, town, &c. through the realm, such a sum upon the whole town.

FIFTH [*fift*, Sax.] Vth, 5th.
FIFTH [in *Mus.*] the same as *diapente*.
FIFTHLY [*fiftlic*, Sax.] Vthly, 5thly.
FIFTIETH [*of fiftig*, Sax.] Lth, 50th.
FIFTY [*fiftig*, Sax.] L, 50.

FIG [in a *Horse*] is a kind of wart on the frush, and sometimes all over his body; it makes an evacuation of stinking nasty humours that are hard to cure.

FIG'RY [*q. d. vagary*, of *vagare* to rove and ramble up and down] a roving or roaming about; also a caprice or whimsey.

FIG-pecker, a bird that feeds on figs.

FIG-wort, an herb.

FIG'NTIA [with *Chymists*] things which serve to fix volatile substances, L.

A FIGHT [*fih*, Sax.] a combat, duel, engagement.

To FIGHT [*feoh*, Sax.] to combat, to oppose with or without weapons.

FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] waste cloaths which hang round a ship in a fight, to prevent the men from being seen by the enemy.

Close FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] bulk-heads, set up for men to stand secure behind a ship, and thence to fire on the enemy in case of boarding.

FIGHTER [*of fih*, Sax.] one who fights.

Running FIGHTS [at *Sea*] are where the enemies ship does not stand the battle, but is continually chas'd.

FIGHT-WITE [*fih*-*wit*, Sax.] a fine imposed upon a man for causing a quarrel.

FIGMENT [*figmentum*, L.] a fiction, a story, a lye.

FIGULATE [*figulatus*, L.] made of earth or potters clay.

FIGURAL Numbers } are such numbers as do or-
FIGURATIVE Numbers } dinarily represent some geometrical figure, and are always considered in relation thereto, being either *lineary*, *superficial* or *solid*.

FIGURANCE [*figurantia*, L.] an expressing, figuring, or drawing forms or shapes, &c.

FIGURATE Descant [with *Mus.*] is that wherein some discords are intermix'd with the concords, call'd also *florid Descant*, and may aptly be termed the rhetorical part of musick, inasmuch as here are brought in all the variety of points, syncope's, figures, and whatever else is capable of affording an ornament to the composition.

FIGURATE Counterpoint [in *Mus.*] that wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords.

FIGURATED [*figuratus*, L.] formed.

FIGURA'TION, a fashioning, a resemblance, a shape; also a chimerical vision, I.

FIGURATION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which there is a representation of the manners and passions of men, either to their praise or reproach.

FIGURATIVE [*figurativus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or spoken by way of figure, or that teaches under some obscure resemblance.

FIGURATIVE Speeches, are ways of expressing our selves whereby we make use of an improper word, which custom has applied to another subject.

FIGURATIVE Stile, is one which abounds in figures.

FIGURATIVELY [*figurement*, F. *figurative*, L.] after a figurative manner, or spoken by way of figure.

FIGURE [*figura*, L.] fashion, form, shape, representation.

FIGURE [in *Arithmet.*] is one of the 9 digits or numerical characters, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

FIGURE [in *Theology*] the mysteries represented or delivered obscurely to us under certain types in the *Old Testament*.

FIGURE [with *Grammar*] an expression which deviates from the common and natural rules of grammar; either for the sake of elegancy or brevity, as when any word is left to be supplied by the reader, &c.

FIGURE [in *Geom.*] is a space terminated on all parts by lines either streight or crooked.

Rectilinear FIGURE, is one all whose extremities are right lines.

Regular FIGURE, is one which is equilateral and equiangular.

Irregular FIGURE, is that which is not both.

FIGURE [in *Conicks*] is the rectangle made under the *latus rectum* and *transversum* in the *Hyperbola*.

FIGURE [of the *Diameter*] the rectangle under any diameter and its proper perimeter, in the *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*.

FIGURE [in *Architecture*] sculpture, representation of things made on solid matter.

FIGURE [in *Painting*, *Drawing*, &c.] the lines and colours which form the representation of a man or any thing else.

FIGURE [in *Heraldry*] a bearing in a shield representing or resembling an human face, as the sun, an angel.

FIGURE [in *Astrology*] a description or draught of the state and disposition of the heavens, at a certain hour containing the places of the planets and stars, mark'd down in a figure of 12 triangles.

FIGURE [in *Geomancy*] is applied to the extremes of points, lines or numbers thrown or cast at random; on the combinations or variations whereof the pretenders to this art found their divinations.

FIGURE [in *Dancing*] the several steps which the dancers make in order and cadence, which mark divers figures on the floor.

FIGURE [in *Logick*] is the due disposing of the middle term in a syllogism with the two extremes.

FIGURE [in *Rhetorick*] is when a word is used to signify a thing, which is not proper to it, and which use has apply'd to something else; then that manner of expression is figurative; or figures are manners of expression distinct from those that are natural and common.

FIGURES [in *Rhetorick*] are not to be looked upon only as certain terms invented by *Rhetoricians* for the ornament of their discourse. God has not denied to the soul, what he has granted to the body; as the body knows how to repel injuries, so the soul can defend itself as well, and it is not by nature immoveable, when it is attack'd; all the figures which the soul makes use of in discourse, when it is moved, have the same effect as the postures of the body. Figures in discourse are as proper to defend the mind, as postures are to defend the body in corporeal attacks.

Theatrical FIGURES [among *Rhetoricians*] are such as bad orators affect when they measure their words, and give them a cadence to tickle their ears; tho' they figure their discourses, yet it is with such figures, which being compared to those that are strong and persuasive, are like the postures in a dance to those in a battle. The art and affectation that appears in a painted discourse, says a certain author, are not the character of a soul truly touch'd with the things it speaks of, but under no concern at all.

FIGURES of Discourse, are extraordinary ways of speaking very different from the common and natural.

FIGURES of Words [among *Rhetoricians*] are quite different from figures of discourse; for figures of discourse are produced chiefly by the agitations of the soul; figures of words are the effect of the calmness and study of the mind. A figure of words consists sometimes in the repetition of the same word, the same letter, and the same sound, which tho' it is often disagreeable, yet never shocks when the repetition is made with art. This repetition is made sometimes in the beginning of sentences, sometimes in the middle, and sometimes in the end of sentences.

FIGURED [*figuré*, F. *figuratus*, L.] represented having figures or forms drawn upon us.

To FIGURE [*figurare*, L.] to represent or draw figures upon.

FIGURE'TTO [so called from the figures or flowers of it] a sort of flower'd stuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a thread, &c.] full of filaments, i. e. of small threads or strings about the roots of plants.

FIL'ACER [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer, who files those writs on which he makes process.

FILA'CUM, a file, a thread or wire on which writs and other deeds are filed up in courts.

FILA'GO [with *Botanists*] a sort of Cud-wort or Cottons-weed.

FIL'AMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] threads, fibres, &c.

FILAMENTS [with *Botanists*] those small threads which compose the beards of roots.

FILAMENTS [with *Physicians*] little slender rays, like threads, that appear in urine.

FILAMENTS [with *Anatomists*] are the small fibres or threads which compose the texture of the muscles.

FILANDERS [*filandres*, F.] a kind of worms, small as threads, which lie in the reins of a hawk.

FILBERDS [probably *q. Fallbeards*] a sort of large nuts.

To FILCH [prob. of *filouter*, F.] to steal privately or sily.

FILCHER [*un filon*, F.] a private thief.

FILCHING [of *filouterie*, F.] stealing sily.

A FILE [*xeol*, Sax.] a tool of steel to work or polish iron or other metal with.

A FILE [of *filum*, L. a thread] a wire or thread on which loose papers are filed up together.

A FILE [in *Military Discipline*] is the strait line or row made by soldiers standing one behind or below another; which is the depth of the battalion or squadron.

A FILE [in *Fencing*] a sword without edges with a button at the point.

To FILE off [*Milit. Term*] to fall off from marching in a large front, and to march in length by files.

FILE [in *Heraldry*] is represented in the form annexed, tho' sometimes of more, and sometimes of fewer points. It is sometimes borne as a charge in coat armour; but it is usually the mark or distinction which the elder brother bears in his coat, during his father's life.



FILE LEADERS, the first men of every file which compose the front of a battalion.

To FILE TWO FILES [*Milit. Phrase*] is to put two files in front.

FILET [*Anatomy*] See *Filet*.

FILET [*Architecture*] a little square member or ornament, used in divers places, and upon divers occasions, but generally as a sort of *Corona* over a pediment.

FILET [with *Botanists*] is used to signify those threads which are usually found in the middle of flowers, as the *Hyacinth*, &c.

FILET MINIONS [in *Cookery*] large slices of beef, veal, &c. spread over with a rich farce, rolled up and covered with bards or thin slices of bacon, then dress'd in a stew-pan between two fires, and serv'd up with a cullis or ragout, &c.

FILIAL [*filialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a son.

FILIALNESS [of *filialis*, L.] sonship.

FILIA'TION, sonship or descent from father to son.

FILIUS ante patrem [with *Botanists*] i.e. the son before the father, a term apply'd to plants, whose flowers come out before their leaves.

FILIO'LUS, a little son, L. In our writers it is sometimes used for a grandson, and sometimes for a nephew.

FILIPENDULA [with *Botanists*] Dropwort, L.

FILIX [with *Botanists*] fern, L.

FILCALE [prob. *q. Field Ale*] a custom of drinking

FICTALE in the fields by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants.

To FILL [*Fyllan*, Sax.] to make full, to satiate, to saturate.

FILLEMO'T [*Feuille mort*, F. i.e. dead leaf] a colour like that of a faded leaf.

FILLET [*filum*, L. *fillet*, F.] an hair-lace or ribbon to tie up womens hair; also the fleshy part of the leg of a calf-sheep, &c. adjoining to the loin.

FILLET [in *Heraldry*] a kind of orle or bordure, containing only a third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.

FILLET [in *Anat.*] the extremity of the membranous ligament under the tongue, more commonly called the *Frexum* or bridle.

FILLETS [of a *Horse*] are the fore-parts of the shoulder next the breast.

FILLETS [with *Painters*] a little rule or riglet of leaf-gold drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, &c.

FILLETED [of *filet*, F. of *filum*, L. a thread] having a fillet or fillers.

FILLIGRANE [of *filum* and *granum*, L.] a kind of enrichment on gold and silver, delicately wrought in manner of little threads or grains, or both intermix'd.

To FILLIP [probably *q. fly up*] to throw up a piece of money with one's finger and nail; also to hit with the same method.

FILLY Foal [of *filie*, F. *filia*, L. a daughter, and *Foal*] a young mare.

FILM [*film*, Sax. *velamen*, L.] a skin or pellicle, dividing several parts of the flesh; also a fine skin inwrapping the brain; also a thin skin or scum upon mineral waters.

FILM [with *Botanists*] that thin, woody skin, that separates the seed in the pods.

FILMINES [of *film*, Sax.] filmy quality, or abounding with films or thin skins.

FILMY [*filmic*, Sax. probably of *velamen*, L.] having or being full of films.

A FILTER [of *filtrum*, L.] a charm, an allurements, a love-potion; also a strainer, F.

FILTERED [of *filtrum*, F. of *filtrum*, a strainer, L.]

FILTRATED strained through a paper, cloth, &c.

FILTH [*filth*, Sax.] dirt, soil, &c.

FILTHILY [of *filthilic*, Sax.] after a filthy manner.

FILTHINESS [*filthine*, Sax.] dirtiness, impurity, obsceneness, nastiness, &c.

FILTHY [*filthic*, Sax.] dirty, base, impure, nasty, obscene.

FILTRA'TION [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this character. 

FILTRA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a straining of liquor through paper, which by reason of the smallness of the pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

FILTRUM a strainer, thro' which liquors are passed to clarify them, L.

FILTRUM [in *Old Records*] a covering for the head, made of coarse wool cottoned together;


FILUM Aquæ [*Ancient Deeds*] a stream or course of water, L.

FIMASHING [with *Hunters*] the dunging of any sort of wild beasts.

FIMBRIA, a skirt or edge of any thing, L.

FIMBRIATED [*fimbriatus*, L.] bordered, edged round, laced, fringed on the edges.

FIMBRIATED [with *Botanists*] the leaves of plants are said to be so, when they are jagged, and have a kind of a fringe about them.

FIMBRIATED [in *Heraldry*] signifies that an ordinary is edged round with another of a different colour, as thus; He beareth Or, a Cross, Patee-Gules, fimbriated Sable. 

FIMBRIA'TUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] fringed, whose edges are set with small threads, as the flowers of *Menianthus*, *Marsh-trefoil*, *Buck-beans*.

FIMBRIÆ [with *Anatomists*] the extremities or borders of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, formerly so termed, because they resemble a fringe or border.

A FIN [*fin*, or *pinna*, Sax. *pinna*, L.] a fin of a fish; also a quill or wing.

To FIN a Chevin [in *Carving*] is to carve or cut up a chub-fish or chevin.

FIN [in *Musick Books*] the end or last note of a piece of musick.

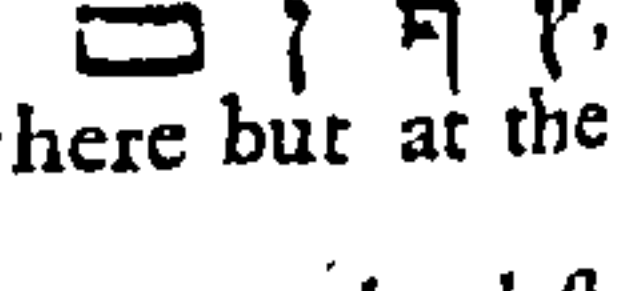
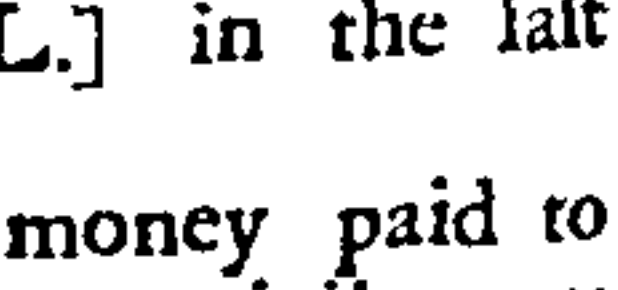
FINABLE, liable to be fined.

FINABLENESS [of *finis*, L. an end] liableness to be fined, or to pay a fine or amercement.

FINAL [*finalis*, L.] last, that concludes or makes an end.

FINAL Cause, is the end for which any thing is done; or that cause for which a thing is what it is.

FINAL Causes [in *Theology*] are those great, wise, and good ends, which Almighty God, the author of nature, had in creating and proportioning, in fitting and disposing in continuing and preserving all the several parts of the universe.

FINAL Letters [in the *Hebrew* tongue]  *Caph*, *Mem*, *Nun*, *Ph*, *Tzade*, which every where but at the ends of words, are written .

FINALLY [*finalement*, F. *finaliter*, L.] in the last place, in the end.

FINANCES, a fine, a certain sum of money paid to the *French* king for the enjoyment of some privilege or other, F.

FINANCES [in *France*] the treasures or revenues of the king.

FINANC'ER, an officer belonging to the finances.

FINAKY [in the *Iron Works*] the second forge at the

FINERY iron mill.

A FINCH [*finch*, Sax.] a bird of several sorts, as *Bullfinch*, *Chaffinch*, *Goldfinch*.

To FIND [*findan*, Sax.] to recover a thing lost; to discover something which before lay hid; to know experimentally.

To **FIND** the *Ship's Trim* [Sea Phrase] is to find out how she will sail best.

FINDERS [Old Statutes] the same officers as those now called Searchers, employed about discovering uncustomed or prohibited goods.

FINDIBLE [findibilis, L.] that may be cleft.

FINDIBLENESS [of findibilis, L.] capableness of being cleft.

FINE [fin, F. fein, Teut.] spruce, neat, gay, handsome; also slender, pure, without mixture, dregs, &c.

FINENESS [finesse, L.] spruceness, gayness in cloaths; also thinness and smallness of threads in cloth, &c.

FINERY [of finesse, F.] gaiety in attire, &c.

A **FINE** [prob. of finis, L. an end, q. a final conclusion] a penalty or amends made in money for an offence against the king and his laws, or against a lord of a manour.

A **FINE** [in Law] is also a covenant made before justices, and enter'd of record, for conveyance of lands, tenements, or any thing inheritable; being in *Esse tempore Finis*, to cut off all controversies, to cut off entails, &c. also a sum of money paid for entrance upon lands or tenements let by lease.

FINES for *Alienation* [Law Term] were certain fines paid to the king by his tenants in chief, for licence to alien or make over their lands to others.

FINE Force [in Law] signifies an absolute, unavoidable necessity or constraint; as when a man is forced to do what he can no way avoid, he is said to do it, *de fine force*, i. e. upon pure force.

FINE annullando, &c. a writ to the justice, for the disannulling or making void a fine levied on lands holden in ancient demesne, to the prejudice of the lord, L.

FINE levando, &c. a writ directed to the justices of the common pleas, and empowering them to admit of a fine for sale of lands holden *in capite*, L.

FINE non capiendo pro terris, &c. a writ which lies for one, who upon conviction by a jury, having his lands and goods seized for the king's use, and his body imprisoned, obtains favour for a sum of money, &c. to be set at liberty, and recover his estate, L.

FINE pro disseisina, &c. a writ lying for the release of one laid in prison, for a redisseisin, upon a reasonable fine, L.

FINE non capiendo pro pulchre, &c. a writ forbidding officers of court to take fines for fair pleading, L.

A **FINE Executed** [in Law] is such, which of its own force gives a present possession (at least in Law) to a *Cognizee*, so that he needs no writ of *habere facias seisinam*, for execution of the same but may enter.

A **FINE Executory** [in Law] is such as of its own force does not execute the possession in the *Cognizee*.

A **Single FINE** [in Law] one by which nothing is granted or rendered back again by the *cognizees* to the *cognizers* or any of them.

A **Double FINE**, contains a grant and render back either of some rent, common, or other thing out of the land, &c. to all or some of the *cognizers* for some estate, limiting thereby remainders to strangers, not named in the writ of covenant.

FINE Drawing, a rentering, a fine and imperceptible sewing up the parts of a cloth, &c. torn or rent in the dressing, wearing, &c.

FINERY, fine attire; also gallantry.

FINE'SSE, *Fineness*, that peculiar delicacy perceived in works of the mind; also the nicest, most secret or sublime parts of any art or science, F.

FINE'W, mouldiness or hoariness, dirtiness or nastiness.

FINGER [finȝer, Sax. finger, Dan.] a part of the hand.

To **FINE** [finire, L. to finish] to set a fine upon; also to pay a fine; also to purge and clear from dregs.

To **FINGER** [of fengan, Sax.] to handle, to take hold of with the fingers.

FINGER-Fern, a plant.

FINGER'S Breadth, a measure of two barley-corns in length, or four laid side to side.

FINICAL, spruce, neat; also affected, conceited.

FINICALNESS [prob. of fin or finesse, F.] affectedness in dress.

FINIRE [Old Records] to fine, or to pay a fine upon composition.

FINIS [in Musick Books] the same as *Fin* or *Finale*.

FINIS, an end or conclusion, L.

FINIS cujus gratia [with Logicians] is what we pretend to do or obtain. Thus health is the end of physick, because it pretends to procure it, L.

FINIS Cui [with Logicians] is the person for whom work

is done; so is man of physick, because it is designed to cure him, &c.

To **FINISH** [finire, L.] to end, to conclude or make an end of.

FINISHER [celui, F. qui finit, finitor, L.] one who finishes, ends, or makes compleat.

FINISHING [with Architects] is frequently applied to a *Crowning*, *croter*, &c. raised over a piece of building to terminate, compleat or finish it.

FINITE [finitus, L.] is that which has terms or bounds to its essence, something bounded or limited in opposition to *Infinite*; having fixed and determinate bounds set to its power, extent and duration.

FINITENESS [of finitus, L.] boundedness, determinateness.

FINITEUR [in Italian Riding Academies] a term used importing the end of a career or course.

FINITIVE [finitivus, L.] defining.

FINITOR, the same as *Horizon*, L.

FINOURS } of metal, such as purify gold, silver, &c.

FINERS } from dross.

FIR [fir, Dan. fuph-puou, Sax.] the firwood or tree. See *Firr*.

FIRDEFA'RE [finb-kape, Sax.] a going into the army, or taking arms.

FIRDWORTH [finb-ppuð, Sax.] men worthy to bear arms.

FIRE [fyrne, Sax. πυρ, Gr.]

FIRE [with Naturalists] is by some defined to be a company of particles of the third element, moved with the most rapid motion imaginable; or a lucid and fluid body, consisting of earthy particles, most swiftly moved by the matter of the first element, upon which they swim, as it were.

Fire is not only propagated several ways, where there is none. 1. By collecting the sun's rays in a convex-glass, which will set fire to that point, on which the rays fall, provided it be a combustible matter, i. e. such as will burn. 2. By striking flints one against the other or against steel. 3. By rubbing wood or iron or any other solid body a great while together and very hard, at last it will take fire; also by winding cords about a stick and swiftly twitching them, this way and that way, will set them on fire. Some hard canes struck with a tobacco-pipe, will force out fire.

As to the effects of fire, they are various as the matter that feeds it. If fire be set to wood or looser materials, they begin to flame; but to excite a flame, both the fire and combustible matter must have the advantage of a reasonable free air, or else the fire is choaked and goes out. And tho' a place is not wholly without air, yet if that air have no communication with the open air, so as to go backward and forward thro' some passage, the materials set on fire will go out; whereas fire in an open place will continue to burn till all the fuel is spent. A lighted candle quickly goes out in a glass so well stoppt that no air can come into it.

FIRE of London, a dreadful conflagration in the year 1666, which began the second of September, in *Pudding-lane*, and in three days space consumed 78 parish-churches, 5 chapels, and besides halls and the *Exchange*, 13200 houses; the whole loss valued at 9900000 pounds sterling.

FIRE, as to give the *Fire to a Horse*, is to apply the firing-iron red hot to some preternatural swelling, in order to discuss it.

FIRE [in Coat Armour] may signify persons, who being ambitious of honour, have performed brave actions with an ardent courage, and their thoughts aspiring as the fire continually ascend upwards; tho' there are but few coats in *England* that bear fire; yet there are many in *France* and *Germany* that do.

FIRE Ships, are ships charged with artificial fire-works, who having the wind of an enemy's ship, grapple her and set her on fire.

FIRE-POTS [with Engineers] are small earthen pots, into which is put a granade filled with powder, and covered with a piece of parchment and 2 matches laid a cross lighted, which is to be thrown by a handle of match, to burn what they design to set fire to.

To **FIRE** [of fýne or fýnan, Sax.] to set on fire, to discharge fire arms, also to grow hot and fiery.

A **Running FIRE** [in Military Art] a term used when soldiers, being drawn up for that purpose, fire one after another, so that it run the whole length of the line or round a town, tower, &c.

FIRE BARRE { of *ryne beapan, Sax.*] a sort of bea-
FIRE BOOT { con to be set on the highest hill in every
 hundred, throughout the kingdom of *England*.

FIRE-BOOT { [*ryne-bote, Sax.*] fuel for necessary oc-
FIRE-BOTE { casions; an allowance of wood to main-
 tain competent firing for the use of the tenant, and which
 he may take out of the lands granted to him.

Circulatory FIRE { [with *Chymists*] a furnace, the
Reverberatory FIRE { heat of which goes not out by a
 direct funnel; but is returned upon the vessel or matter to
 be managed by it.

Elementary FIRE { is such as it exists in it self, and
Pure FIRE { which we properly call fire, of it
 self it is imperceptible, and only discovers it self by cer-
 tain effects which it produces in bodies.

Common FIRE { is that which exists in ignited bodies,
Culinary FIRE { or excited by the former in combustible
 matter.

Potential FIRE, is that contained in caustick medicines.

FIRE [in *Chymical Writers*] is expressed by this cha-
 racter Δ.

FIRE CROSS, two fire-brands fastened cross-ways on the
 top of a spear, anciently used as a signal in *Scotland*, to
 give notice of a sudden invasion.

FIRE-DRAKE [in *Meteorology*] a fiery meteor, sometimes
 flying in the night, bearing some resemblance to a dragon;
 also a kind of artificial fire-work.

FIRE-Shovel [*kip-ycorl, Sax.*] an utensil well known.

FIRE-Workers, labourers or under-officers to the fire-
 master.

Wheel FIRE [with *Chymists*] one that is lighted all round
 a crucible or other vessel to heat it all alike.

Olympick FIRE, is that of the sun, collected in the *focus*
 of a burning mirror.

Actual FIRE [with *Surgeons*] is a hot iron.

FIRE Master [in our *Train of Artillery*] an officer who
 gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients for
 all the compositions of fire-works.

FIRE Stone, a stone used about chimneys or fire-hearths
 which receives, retains, and also emits heat.

FIRE-Eater, a sort of charlatan, or one who pretends
 to eat fire before spectators at shews.

FIRE-Works, are preparations made of gun-powder, sul-
 phur and other inflammable ingredients on occasion of pub-
 lick rejoicings, &c.

Wild-FIRE, a sort of artificial or factitious fire, which
 will burn even under water; and also with greater vio-
 lence than out of it.

Walking FIRE, a *Jack in a Lanthorn*, or *Will in a Wisp*.

St. Anthony's FIRE, a certain disease.

Degrees of FIRE [with *Chymists*] are 5, the *first degree*
 is equal to the natural heat of the human body, or rather
 that of a hen hatching her eggs.

The *second Degree*, is such as gives a person pain, but
 does not destroy or consume the parts, as that of a scorch-
 ing sun.

The *third Degree*, is that of boiling water which sepa-
 rates and destroys the parts of bodies.

The *fourth Degree*, is that which melts metals and destroys
 every thing else.

The *fifth Degree*, is that whereby gold is made to
 emit fumes and evaporate.

To **FIRK** [prob. of *ferire, L.* to strike] to beat or
 whip.

FIRKIN [q. d. *fourth kin* of *ycopen, Sax.* *four* and *kin*,
 a dimin.] the fourth part of a barrel or 9 gallons.

FIRKIN-Man, one who buys small beer of the brewer,
 and sells it again to his customers.

FIRM [*firmitas, L.*] fast, hard, solid; also constant,
 fixed, steady.

FIRMA [in the *Practick of Scotland*] a duty which the
 tenant pays to his landlord.

FIRMA [in *Doom's-day book*] a tribute anciently paid
 towards the entertainment of the king of *England* for one
 night.

FIRMAMENT [*firmentum, L.*] the 8th heaven or
 sphere, being that wherein the fixed stars are supposed to
 be placed.

FIRMAN [in *India*, or the *Mogul's* country] a passport
 or permit granted to foreign vessels to trade within their
 jurisdiction.

FIRMARY, a farmer's right to the lands, tenements,
 let to him, *ad firman, Law Term*.

FIRMA'TION, a strengthening, *L.*

FIRMARA'TIO [*Old Records*] farming or holding to
 farm.

FIRMED { [with *Falcons*] well fledg'd; a hawk
FULL FIRMED { is said to be so, when all the fea-
 thers of his wings are intire.

FIRME [*Old Rec.*] a farm or land and tenements, hired
 at a certain rate.

FIRMNESS [*firmitas, L. fermeté, Fr.*] steddiness,
 constancy, resolution; hardness, solidity.

FIRMNESS [in a *Philosophical Sense*] according to Mr.
Boyle, consists, in that the particles which compose such
 bodies as are commonly called *firm* or *solid*, are pretty
 gross, and are either so much at rest, or so entangled one
 with another, that there is a mutual cohesion or sticking to-
 gether of their parts, so that they cannot flow from, slide
 over, or spread themselves every way from one another, as
 the parts of fluid bodies can, or it is defin'd to be a con-
 sistence or that state of a body, wherein its sensible parts
 are so united together, that a motion of one part induces a
 motion of the rest.

FIRR [*rup-pubu, Sax.*] a fir-tree or wood, deal.

FIRST [*first, Sax.*] prime, chief, original.

FIRSTLING [*firstling, Sax.*] the first brought forth
 young of sheep, &c.

FIRST Fruits, the profits of spiritual livings for one
 year, which in old time were given to the *Pope* throughout
Christendom, but here in *England*, translated to the king,
 by Stat. 26 of *Hen. VIII*.

FIRTH [of *ryrht, Sax.* i. e. terror or astonishment,
sonner] a bug-bear or frightful apparition.

FISH [*Teut. piyc, Sax. fish, Teut.*] water-animals.

To **FISH** [*ryrcian, Sax. fisher, Dan.*] to catch fish.

FISH [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians*
 painted to represent any thing that was abominable to the
 gods; because their priests never used them in their
 sacrifices.

FISCAL [of *fiscus, L.*] relating to the pecuniary interests
 of the king, the publick treasure or revenue of the *Exchequer*
 of a prince or state.

To **FISH the Mast** [*Sea Phrase*] is to strengthen it against
 stress of weather.

FISH [with *Mariners*] any timber made fast to the
 masts or yards to strengthen them, when there is danger of
 their breaking.

FISHES [*emblematically*] represent silence, because
 they having no tongues can't form any voice; and
 thence proceeds the old proverb, *as mute as a fish*. They
 are also an emblem of watchfulness; because they either
 sleep not at all, or but very little.

FISHES [in *Blazonry*] according to their different pos-
 tures are to be express'd as follows: all fishes that are
 borne in an escutcheon-traverse, in blazoning must be term-
 ed *Naiant*, i. e. swimming, because that is their posture
 when they swim.

Fishes that are represented directly upright in an
 escutcheon, must be blazoned *Hauriant*, i. e. drawing or
 sucking; because they frequently put their heads above wa-
 ter to take in the air.

Fishes that are borne feeding, are in blazonry to be
 termed *devouring*; because they swallow all whole without
 chewing.

Green FISH, is what has been lately salted and still re-
 mains moist.

Red FISH, is some fresh fish broiled on a gridiron, then
 fry'd in oil, and afterwards barrelled up in some proper
 liquor.

FISHERY [of *ryrcian, Sax.* to catch fish] the trade or
 employment of fishing.

Oviparous FISHES, such as produce their kind by eggs
 or spawn.

Viviparous FISHES, such as produce their kind alive.

Fluviatile FISHES, river fish.

Cetaceous FISHES, those of the whale-kind.

Cartilaginous FISHES, such as have many cartilages or
 gristles, as thornbacks, &c.

Spinous FISHES, such as have prickles, as thornbacks, &c.

FISSILE [*fissilis, L.*] that may be cleft.

FISSILITY { [of *fissilis, L.*] aptness to be cleav-

FISSILENESS { ed.

FISKING, running about here and there, flirting from
 place to place.

FISSURE [*fissura, L.*] a cleft or opening.

FISSURES [with *Surgeons*] the breaking of a bone,
 which happen length-ways.

FISSURES [with *Naturalists*] are certain interruptions,
 serving to distinguish the several *strata* or layers, of which
 the body of the earth is composed.

perpendicular FISSURES, such interruptions as are interrupted or cut through again by others.

FIST [fist, Sax.] the hand clinched.

FISTULA, a pipe, a musical instrument; also a conveyance for water, &c. L.

FISTULA [with *Surgeons*] a narrow callous ulcer, hard to cure.

FISTULA lacrymalis [with *Surgeons*] is when the *Punctum lacrymale* or hole in the bone of the nose, is grown hard and callous, by means of which there is a continual deflection of tears.

FISTULA Pulmonis, the wind-pipe, L.

FISTULA sacra, that part of the back-bone which is perforated, L.

FISTULA urinaria, the urinary passage of the *Penis*, L.

FISTULAR } **FISTULARY** } [fistularis, L.] of or pertaining to a fistula.

FISTULOUS } **FISTULAR Flowers** [Botany] such as are compounded of many long hollow small flowers like pipes, all divided into many jags at the end.

FISTULATED [fistulatus, L.] having a fistula.

FISTULOUSUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] having long and hollow pipes like the leaf of an onion, L.

FISTY Cuffs, blows with the fist.

FIT [fit, Sax.] apt, meet.

A FIT [q. d. a *Fight*] it being a conflict between nature and the disease.

To FIT [beyttan, Sax.] to agree with, be fizeable to, to besem.

A FITCH, a pulse, a vetch.

FITCH } [prob. of fittle, Du. fissan, Fr.] a pole-

FITCHOW } cat, or strong-scented ferret.



FITCHEE [in *Heraldry*] a cross-fitchee signifies a cross that ends in a sharp point, fit to be fixed in the ground, and is supposed to have taken its use from the christians in ancient times carrying crosses with them, which they fixed in the ground whenever they settled any where. See the figure.

FITHWHITE [of fith and pite, Sax.] a fine impos'd upon one for fighting and breaking the peace.

FITTERS [prob. of fetta, Ital. or of fendre, F.] small pieces of a thing.

FITS of easy Reflection of the Rays of Light [in *Opticks*] the disposition of the rays to be reflected at any time, Sir *Isaac Newton*.

FITS of easy Transmission [in *Opticks*] the disposition of the rays of light to be transmitted, Sir *Isaac Newton*.

FITZ [fils, F. a son] a word commonly added to surnames of persons descended of the *Norman* race, as *Fitzroy*, *Fitz-Williams*.

FIVE [fið, Sax.] V, or 5.

FIVE, the number or figure 5 is call'd *Hermaphrodite*, because it is composed of 2 the female and 3 the male; it is also called the first of all numbers. It is also call'd a circular number, because the circle turns to the point from whence it begins; for 5 multiplied by it-self, ends always in 5, as 5 times 5 makes 25, and that again by 5 makes 125, &c.

FIVE-FOLD [fið-yealb, Sax.] five times as much.

FIVE-FOOT, a sort of sea-insect, call'd also a star-fish.

To FIX [fixum, sup. of figere, L. fixer, F.] to fasten; to set, to appoint.



To FIX, in *Chymical Writings* is expressed by the character annexed.

FIXA [with *Chymists*] such things as cannot be exalted or raised up by fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing, L.

FIXA'TION [with *Chymists*] a making any volatile substances capable to endure the fire and not to fly away either by repeated distillations or sublimations, or by adding something to it of a fixing quality.

FIXED [fixus, L. fixé, F.] fastened, settled; set, appointed.

FIXED Line of Defence [in *Fortif.*] a line that is drawn along the face of a bastion, and ends in the curtain.

FIXED Nitre [with *Chym.*] is salt-petre mixed in a crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and dissolved in water, and then evaporated into a fine white salt.

FIXED Signs [with *Astrolog.*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*; so called because the sun passes them respectively in the middle of each quarter, when that particular season is more fixed and settled, than under the sign that begins or ends it.

FIXED Stars [Astron.] the stars of the several constellations, such as constantly retain the same position and distance with respect to each other, by which they are contradistinguished from erratick or wandering stars, which are continually shifting their situation and distance.

FIXEDNESS to a Thing, close application, attachment, &c.

FIXEDNESS [with *Chym.*] a quality opposite to volatility.

FIXT Bodies [in the general] are such as neither fire nor any corrosive has such effect on as to reduce or resolve them into their component elements, i. e. absolutely to destroy them.

FIXT Bodies [with *Chymists*] such as bear the violence of the fire without evaporating.

FIXITY } a quality opposite to volatility; also that

FIXTNESS } enables it to endure the fire and other violent agents.

FIXIG, a kind of dart or instrument with which they strike fish while they swim.

To FIXZLE [vesser, Fr.] to break wind backwards without noise.

FIXZLING [vesses, F.] a breaking wind backwards without noise.

FLA'BINESS [probably of *labilis*, L. wet things being commonly so] limberness, softness and moistness; opposite to stiffness.

FLABELLA'TION, a fanning or airing.

FLA'BILE [flabilis, L.] easily blown.

FLACCESCENCY [of *flaccescere*, L.] limberness, flagging quality.

FLACCID [flaccidus, L.] drooping, flagging, withering.

FLACCIDITY } [of *flaccidus*, L. flasque, F.] flag-

FLACCIDNESS } giness, limberness; weakness, aptness to hang down.

FLACCIDITY [in *Physick*] a disorder of the fibres or solid parts of the body, opposite to rigidity or stiffness.

To FLAG [probably of *flaccere*, L. or *flaggeren*, Du.] to hang down, to wither, to languish, to grow weak or feeble.

A FLAG [probably of *pleogan*, Sax. or *blaght*, Du.] a banner; also a sort of river-grass or reed.

FLAG Ship, a ship commanded by one of the general officers who has a right to carry a flag.

FLAG Royal [of *England*] or standard royal ought to be yellow (viz. or) as some say; or, as others, *argent* or white. It is charged with a quartered escutcheon of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*. This is never carried but by the sovereign prince himself, his high admiral or commission.

Another **FLAG Royal** [of *England*] is quarterly, the first and fourth quarter counter-quartered. In which the first and fourth *azure*, 3 *flower de luce* or 2. The royal arms of *France*, quartered with the imperial ensigns of *England*, which are in the second and third *gules*, 8 *lions passant*, *gar-dant in Pale*; or in the second place within a *double Tressure Counter-Flower-de-Luce Or*, a *Lien rampant Gules*, for the royal arms of *Scotland*. In the second place, *Azure* an *Irish Harp Or*, stringed *Argent* for the royal ensigns of *Ireland*.

But sometimes there is an alteration, as in setting the *English* arms before the *French* and the like.

Union FLAG [of *England*] is *Gules* charged with these words.

FOR THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND FOR THE LIBERTY OF ENGLAND.

FLAG [of the admiral of *England*] is red, charged with an anchor *Argent*, set in *Pale*, entangled in, and wound about with a cable of the same.

Jack FLAG [of *England*] is blue, charged with a saltire *Argent*, and a cross *Gules*, bordered *Argent*.

FLAG [of an *English Merchantship*] is red, with a *Franc-quarter Argent*, charged with a cross *Gules*.

FLAGS, are the colours that the admirals of a fleet carry on their tops, and are marks of distinction, both of officers and nations. The admiral in chief carries the flag on his main-top, the vice-admiral on the fore-top, and the rear-admiral on the mizen-top, when they are to hold a council of war at sea; if it be to be held on board the admiral, the flag hangs in the *main-browds*; if on board the vice-admiral, in the *fore-browds*; and if on board the rear-admiral, in the *mizen-browds*.

To lower a FLAG } is to take it in or pull it down upon

To strike a FLAG } the cap. And this is a respect due from all ships or fleets that are inferior, either in respect of right of sovereignty, place, &c. and signifies an acknowledgment and submission, when they happen to meet with any

any that are justly their superiors; it is also a signal of yielding.

And in the case of sovereignty in the narrow seas of *Britain*, it has been long claim'd and made good by our kings, that if any ship of any nation, meeting with an admiral of *England*, shall not acknowledge his sovereignty, by this signal of taking in her flags, she may and is to be treated as an enemy.

To *heave out a FLAG*, is to put it abroad.

FLAG Officers, are those who command the several squadrons of a fleet, as admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals.

FLAG Worm, an insect, so called because it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or sedge places, hanging to the fibres or small strings, that grow to the roots of the flags, and are usually found in a yellow or reddish husk or case.

FLAG-staves [in a *Ship*] the staves which are set upon the head of the top-gallant mast, and serve to set, *i. e.* to shew abroad the flag.

FLAGs [with *Falconers*] the feathers in the wings of an hawk, next to the principal ones.

FLA'GELET [*flageolet*, F.] a musical pipe.

FLAGE'LLANTS [*flagellantes*, L.] a sect of hereticks who chastized and disciplined themselves with whips in publick.

FLA'GELLATED [*flagellatus*, L.] scourged, whipt.

FLAGELLA'TION, a whipping, a lashing, a scourging, F. of L.

FLA'GGING [of *κλεῖσαν*, Sax. or *flaggeren*, Du.] hanging down, growing limber, weak or feeble.

FLA'GGY [of *κλεῖσαν*, Sax.] limber, &c. also full of flags or river grass.

FLAGITIOUS [*flagitiosus*, L.] very wicked, lewd, villainous.

FLAGITIO'SITY } [*flagitiositas*, L.] outrageous
FLAGITIOUSNESS } wickedness.

FLA'GON [*πλαξα*, Sax. *un flacon*, F. probably of *λαγύριον*, Gr.] a large drinking-pot.

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] properly a being all in a flame; ardent desire; also earnestness.

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] very hot, eager or earnest; also notorious, infamous; also evident, manifest.

FLA'GRANTLY [*flagranter*, L.] earnestly ardently; also notoriously, manifestly, &c.

FLA'GRANTNESS [*flagrantia*, L.] flamingness, glitteringness, ardentness of desire, earnestness; also notorioussness.

A *FLAIL* [*flau*, F. *flagellum*, L. or *fiegel*, Teut.] an instrument for threshing of corn.

To *FLAIR* } [with *Shipwrights*] is when a ship being

To *FLARE* } housed in near the water, and a little above that the work hangs over a little too much, and is laid out broader aloft than the due proportion will allow, they say, *she flairs over*.

To *FLARE* [probably of *flare*, L. to blow] to sveal or melt away as a candle does.

A *FLAKE* [probably of *flocus*, L. *i. e.* a lock of wool, a lock of snow, white and soft as wool] a small flock of snow; also a thin plate of ice or other thing.

FLA'KINESS, the having flakes; flaky quality.

FLA'KY [probably of *flocus*, L. a lock of wool] in flakes or thin slices.

A *FLAM* [*Skinner* derives it of *πλύμα*, Sax. a vagrant or clean, Sax. to flea] a sham or put-off, an idle story, a fable, a put-off with sham pretences, evasions, idle excuses, &c.

FLA'MBEAU, a torch made of wax, F.

FLAME [*flamma*, L. *flamme*, F.] the blaze of fire.

FLAME [in a *Figurative Sense*] an ardent affection or passion; also a raging anger; confusion.

FLAME [according to *Sir Isaac Newton*] a fume, vapour or exhalation, heated red hot, so as to shine; because bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and the fume burns in the flame.

Vital FLAME [with *Philosophers*] a fine, warm, kindled, but mild substance, supposed by many both of the ancients and moderns, to reside in the hearts of animals as necessary to life, or rather as that which constitutes life itself and is nourish'd by the air, we take in by respiration.

To *FLAME* [*flammare*, L.] to blaze out in a flame.

FLAMET } a large wild fowl of the size of a wild

FLA'MMANT } goose, the legs and wings of which are very long, and its scent so exquisite and sight so quick,

that it is difficult to be shot; so that the fowlers are forced to get the wind of them, and to creep along covered with an ox-hide till they come within gun-shot.

FLA'MIN [so called of *filamen*, a woollen thread that was usually tied about their temples] a sort of priests among the *Romans* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, who fearing that in process of time, kings, who also did exercise the office of priests, might in time come to neglect the service of the gods, by reason of the weight of affairs of state, he established to every god one, to supply the king's place. And these *Flamins* bore the name of the gods to whom they were consecrated, *Jupiter's* was call'd *Flamen Dialis*, and the chief of *Mars* was *Flamen Martialis*, &c. *Jupiter's* was the most honourable, therefore he was permitted to wear a white hat, and a purple gown called *Trabea*, which was the cloathing only of kings and augurs in performing their office.

FLA'MING [*qui est en flammis*, F. *flammans*, L.] blazing; also notorious.

FLA'MINGLY, notoriously, egregiously.

FLAMMABI'LITY [*Flammabilitas*, L.] aptness to flame.

FLA'MMEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like or partaking of the nature of flame.

FLAMMA'TION, a flaming or blazing out, L.

FLA'MMI'FEROUS [*flammiifer*, L.] bringing out, causing flames.

FLAMMI'GEROUS [*flammiigerus*, L.] bearing or procuring flames.

FLAMMI'VOMOUS [*flammiivomus*, L.] that vomits or throws out flames, F.

FLA'MMULA vitalis [*i. e.* the small vital flame] that natural warmth that is the effect of the circulating blood, L.

FLAMMULA, a little flame, L.

FLA'MMULA [*Φλάμυλον*, Gr.] a mark or badge worn by the *Greek militia* on either the cask, cuirass or tip of the pike, &c. to distinguish the several companies, battalions, regiments, &c.

FLANCH } [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary,
FLA'NKQU } which is a segment of a circular
superficies, which are ever born double, as in the escutcheon annexed.



FLANCONA'DE [in *fencing*] a push or thrust in the flank.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] the side of an army, battalion or body of soldiers from the front to the rear.

FLANK [*flanc*, F.] a side.

To *FLANK* [*flanquer*, F.] to strengthen or defend a side; also to attack an army on the flank or side.

FLANK [in *Fortification*] is that part of the rampart that joins the face and the courtin, comprehended between the angle of the courtin, and the angle of the shoulder, &c. and is the principal defence of a place.

FLANK oblique } [in *Fortification*] that part of the court-
Second FLANK } tin, where the men can see to scowr the face of the opposite bastion; being the distance between the lines sissant and razant.

FLANK retired } [in *Fortification*] is one of the plat-
Low FLANK } forms of the *Casemate*, and is sometimes called the covered flank. This is generally called the *Casemate*, when there is only one plat-form retired towards the capital of the bastion, and covered by the *Orillon*.

FLANK of the Courtin [in *Fortification*] is that part of the *Courtin* between the flank and the point, where the salient line of defence terminates.

FLANK Covert [in *Fortification*] is that the outward part of which advances to secure the innermost, which advanced part if it be rounded is called an *Orillon*; it is the same as lower or retired flank.

FLANK Fichant [in *Fortification*] is that from whence a cannon playing, fireth its bullets directly in the face of the opposite bastion.

FLANK Razant [in *Fortification*] is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which with the courtin the shot only razeth the face of the next bastion, which happens when the face cannot be discovered.

Second FLANK } [in *Fortification*] are lines which go from
Simple FLANK } the angle of the shoulder to the courtin, whose chief office is for defence of the moat and place.

To *FLANK* [in *Fortification*] is to discover and fire upon the side of any place; also to fortify it with flanks.

FLANKED Flank [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Party per Saltire*, that is, when the field is divided into 4 parts after the manner of an X.

FLANKED

FLANKED Angle [in *Fortification*] the angle formed by the 2 faces of the bastion, and so forms the point of it.

To **FLANKER** [*flanquer*, F.] to fortify the walls of a city with bulwarks or countermures.

FLANKS [with *Farriers*] a wrench, crick, stroke or other grief in the back of a horse; also a kind of pleuresy proceeding from too much blood.

FLANKS [in the *Manage*] the sides of a horse's buttocks.

FLANKARDS [*Hunting Term*] the knots or nuts in the flank of a deer.

FLANNEL [of *lana* or *lanella*, L. soft wool] a sort of thin, soft, woollen cloth.

To **FLAP** [of *læppe*, Sax. or of *flabellum*, L.] the edge of a thing hanging down.

To **FLAP** [probably of *flabbe*, Du. or *flabella*, L.] to flap or strike with the hand, or a fly-flap as butcher's do.

FLAPPING [probably of *flaccescens*, L.] hanging down with limberness.

FLARING, staring in the face; also open, exposed, &c. also wasting or consuming wastfully, as a candle.

A **FLAP**, a blow or stroke with the open hand, or some broad thing.

To **FLARE** [prob. of *fleberen*, Du.] to stare one full in the face.

A **FLASH** [*Skinner* derives it of *blæyc*, Sax. or *blaze*, Eng. but *Minshaw* of *φλόξ*, Gr.] a sudden blaze as of lightning, a spurt; also the laving or dashing of water.

To **FLASH**, to blaze out on a sudden.

A **FLASH of Flames**, a sheaf of arrows.

A **FLASHER** [at a *Gaming-Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the bank stript.

FLASHY [of *flaccidus*, L.] having lost its savour; also vain, frothy.

FLASHINESS [not improbably of *flaccidus*, L.] unfavourableness in taste; also want of solidity or substance in discourse.

A **FLASK** [*flasque*, F.] a case of gun-powder.

A **FLASK** [*flaxa*, Sax.] a sort of bottle wrought over with wicker.

FLASKET [of *φλάσκω*, Gr. according to *Meric Casaubon*] a large long basket.

A **FLASK** [in *Gunnery*] a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.

FLASK [in *Heraldry*] a bearing, more properly called *flaunch*, it is an ordinary made by an arched line drawn downwards to the base point; and is always borne double.

FLAT, insipid, unfavoury, having lost its brisk, pungent taste.

FLAT in the Fore-sail [*Sea Term*] means, hale in the fore-sail by the sheet, as near the ship's side as possible; this is done when a ship will not fall off from the wind.

FLAT [*Plat*, F. prob. of *patulus*, L.] broad, spreading.

FLATILE [*flatilis*, L.] unconstant.

FLATILITY [*flatilitas*, L.] unconstancy.

FLATLY, plainly, positively.

FLATS, shallows in the sea, sand-banks, shelves.

FLATS [in *Musick*] a kind of additional notes, as (♭) contrived together with sharps (♯) to remedy the defects of musical instruments.

FLATNESS [of *plat*, F. according to *Menagius* of *patulus*, open, spreading] broadness, spreadingness.

To **FLATTEN** [*patulum reddere*, L.] to make broader and thinner with a plain surface.

To **FLATTER** [*flater*, F.] to praise excessively, to coak, to sooth up; to caress or fawn upon.

FLATTERER [*un flateur*, F. *adulator*, L.] one that praises more than is deserved, a cajoler, &c.

FLATTERY [*flatterie*, Fr.] fawning, praising excessively, &c.

FLATULENT [*flatulens*, L.] windy, ingendring or breeding wind.

FLATULENTNESS [of *flatulentus*, L.] windiness, flatulency.

FLATUOSE & [*flatuosus*, L. *flatueux*, Fr.] windy or full of wind.

FLATUOUS & [*flatuosité*, Fr. of *flatuosus*, L.]

FLATUOSITY & [*flatuosité*, Fr. of *flatuosus*, L.]

FLATUOUSNESS & windiness, windy quality.

FLAVICOMOUS [*flavicomus*, L.] having yellow hair.

FLATUS [with *Physicians*] disorderly motions stirred up in the body by wind or windy meats, L.

To **FLAUNT** [prob. of *vaunt*] to give one's self airs, to strut or look big, to take state upon one's self.

FLAUNTING [probably of *vaunt*, *v. mut.* in *Fl*] giving one's self airs, taking state upon one, gawdy and stately in apparel.

FLAVOUR [prob. of *flatus*, L.] a certain pleasant or agreeable relish; commonly applied to wine or other liquids.

FLAVOURY [probably of *Savour*, *S mutato* in *Fl*] palatable, having a good relish, spoken of wine, &c.

FLAVUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writers*] of a deep yellow, L.

FLAUTO, a flute, *Ital.*

FLAUTINO, a small flute, like a 6th flute, or an octave flute, *Ital.*

FLAW [probably of *γλο*, Sax. fragment or flake, *Brit.* a segment or γlean, Sax. the white of the eye] a defect in precious stones, metal, &c. also a little skin that grows at the root of one's nails.

FLAWY, having flaws.

FLAW [*Sea Word*] a blast of wind.

FLAWN [*un Flan*, F.] a sort of custard, pie, &c. baked in a dish.

FLAX [*ϕleax*, Sax.] a plant, or the matter for spinning made of it.

FLAXEN [of *ϕleax*, Sax.] made of flax.

FLAX Weed, an herb.

To **FLAY**. See to *flea*.

FLEA [*ϕlea*, Sax.] a little animal well known.

FLEA-BANE, an herb.

FLEA-bitten colour [in *Horses*] white, spotted over with spots of a darkish red.

FLEA Wort, an herb.

To **FLEA** [*ϕlean*, Sax.] to flay or strip off the skin.

FLEAM. See *Phlegm*.

FLEAM [*flamette*, F.] a surgeon's and farrier's instrument for lancing, letting blood, &c.

FLECKED & [of *fleck*, *Teut.* spotted] speckled or spotted.

FLECKED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered arrow.

FLEDG'D [prob. of *ulegger*, Du. to fly] to be well covered with feathers, as young birds are when they begin first to fly.

FELD'WIT [of *ϕlyht*, Sax. flight, and *pi'te*, Sax. a fine] discharge or freedom from fines, when an outlaw'd fugitive comes to the peace of his own accord.

A **FLEE'CE** [*ϕlyſe*, Sax. *vellus*, L.] a flock of wool, or so much as comes off from one sheep at once, also a ram.

To **FLEECE**, to strip a person or despoil him of all, even to the bare skin.

To **FLEER** [prob. of *leer*, Dan. to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy look at one.

FLEERING [of *leering*, Dan.] looking disdainfully or saucily.

FLEET [of *ϕlota*, Sax. F.] a company of ships.

FLEET [*swift*] [of *ϕlean*, Sax. to fly] swift.

FLEET Prison, a prison in *London*, into which persons are committed for contempt of the king and his laws; also a prison of ease for debtors.

FLEET [*ϕleot*, Sax.] a place where the tide comes up.

FLEETING [of *ϕlean*, Sax. to fly or ulieten, Du. or *flietten*, *Teut.*] passing away continually as time, &c. moving continually from place to place.

FLEETNESS, fleeting quality; also swiftness.

To **FLEET Milk** [*ulieten*, Du.] to skim it, to take off the cream.

FLEGMA'TICKNESS [of *ϕlegmatique*, F. *phlegmaticus*, L. of *ϕλεγματικός*, Gr.] being troubled with flegm, flegmatick quality.

FLEMAFARE [of *ϕlyma* an out-law and *ϕlean*, Sax. to flay] a claim of the felon's goods.

FLEMENES [*firinth*] [of *ϕlyma*, and *ϕipmean*, Sax. to offer victuals] the relieving of a fugitive.

FLEMENES [*freme*] [of *ϕlyma* and *ϕpeme*, Sax.] chattels or goods of a fugitive.

FLEMES WITE [of *ϕlyma* and *pi'te*, Sax.] a liberty to challenge the chattels or fines of one's servant who is a fugitive.

FLEMINGS [of *ϕlyming* or *ϕlyma*, Sax. a banished man, because they were frequently forced to change their habitations, and go into neighbouring countries, because of the inundations of the sea] the natives or inhabitants of the *Low Countries*.

FLEMISH [of *ϕlyma*, Sax.] belonging to the *Flemings* or *Dutch*.

FLESH [*ϕleyc*, Sax.] a similar, fibrous part of an animal body; soft, thick and bloody; being that whereof most of the other parts are composed, and whereby they are connected together, of which there are reckoned five kinds.

Muscular FLESH } such as is the substance of the heart

Fibrous FLESH }

Fistular FLESH }

Parenchymous FLESH, such as that of the lungs, liver and spleen, was thought to be by the ancients; but this has been found to be erroneous.

Viscous FLESH, such as that of the stomach and guts.

Glandulous FLESH, such as that of the tonsils, the pancreas, the breasts, &c.

Spurious FLESH, as that of the lips, gums, the glans of the Penis, &c. so called because it is of a constitution different from all the rest.

FLESH [*Botany*] the soft, pulpy substance of any fruit, inclosed between the outer rind or skin and the stone; or that part of a root, fruit, &c. that is fit to be eaten.

FLE'SHY [*ylæylic, Sax.*] carnal, given to the flesh.

FLE'SHINESS [of *yleyc, Sax.*] fulness of or having much flesh.

FLE'SHLESS [*yleycleay, Sax.*] having no flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS [*ylæylicneſſe, Sax.*] carnal disposition, addictedness to the pleasures of the flesh.

FLE'SHY [*ylæylic, Sax.*] having much flesh.

FLE'TA [*yleot, Sax.*] a place where the tide comes up.

FLE'TCHER [of *fleche, F.* an arrow] a maker of arrows and bows.

To FLETE [*yleotan, Sax.*] to swim, to float.

FLETIFEROUS [*fletifer, L.*] causing weeping.

FLEURE'TTE } See Flory.

FLEURONNEE }

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine tarts or puffs of pastry-work, for garnishing dishes.

FLEU'RY. See Flory.

FLEW } a small sort of fishing-net.

FLUE }

FLEXA'NIMOUS [*flexanimus, L.*] of a flexible mind, easy to be overcome by persuasion or entreaty.

FLEXA'NIMOUSNESS [of *flexanimus, L.*] flexibility of mind or disposition.

FLE'XIBLE [*flexibilis, L.*] easy to bend, pliant; a term applied to bodies that are capable of being bent, or changed from their natural form and direction.

FLEXIB'ILITY } [*flexibilitas, L. flexibilité, F.*] plian-

FLE'XIBLENESS } antness, aptness to bend or yield.

FLE'XION, a bowing or bending, *L.*

FLE'XOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*] a muscle of the wrist, which arises from the inward protuberance of the shoulder-bone, and is inserted to the upper part of the *os metacarpi, L.*

FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris* [*Anatomy*] a muscle of the wrist arising tendinous from the inner protuberance of the *humerus*, with the *flexor radialis*, and also from the upper and outward part of the *ulna*, and running along under the *ligamentum annulare*, it is inserted into the fourth bone of the first row of the *carpus, L.*

FLE'XOR *pollicis pedis longus* [*Anat.*] a muscle of the great toe, which is a direct antagonist to the *extensor longus*; it arises opposite to it from the back part of the *fibula*, and is inserted to the upper end of the second bone of the great toe on the under side, *L.*

FLEXOR *primi & secundi ossis pollicis* [*Anat.*] a large, fleshy muscle, which arises from the bones of the *carpus* and *os metacarpi* of the middle finger: whence it passes to its insertion partly to the *ossa sesamoidea* of the second inter-node, and partly to the first bone of the thumb, *L.*

FLEXOR *tertii internodii pollicis* [*Anat.*] a muscle of the thumb having a twofold beginning, *viz.* the upper from the outward knob of the shoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the *radius*, and thence it proceeds till it is implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb, *L.*

FLEXOR *pollicis brevis* [*Anat.*] a muscle of the great toe, arising from the middle of the cuneiform bone, it is short, thick and fleshy, seemingly 2, and running over the termination of the *Peroneus*, has a double insertion in the *ossa sesamoidea, L.*

FLEXOR *secundi internodii digitorum pedis*, a muscle of the lesser toes that springs from the lower and inner part of the *os calcis*, and has its 4 tendons implanted at the upper part of the second bone of each lesser toe, *L.*

FLE'XOR *tertii internodii digitorum pedis*, a muscle of the lesser toes that springs from the back part of the *tibia*, and is inserted into 4 tendons, which march thro' the holes of the tendons of the *perforatus pedis*, and are let into the third bone of each lesser toe, *L.*

FLEXUO'SE [*flexuosus, L.*] winding in and out, crooked.

FLEXUO'SITY [*flexuositas, L.*] crookedness.

FLE'XURE [*flexura, L.*] a crooking, bending or bowing.

FLICKERING [of *Ylikaepian, Sax.*] fluttering with the wings, as a bird; also fleeting and laughing scornfully.

To FLICKER [*Ylikaepian, Sax.*] to flutter as a bird.

FLIDE THRIFT, or *Slide Thrift*, the game called shovel-board.

FLIE [of a *Mariner's Compass*] that part on which the 32 winds are drawn, and to which the needle is fastened underneath.

FLIGHT [*flyht, Sax.*] an escape; a flying away of a fugitive, criminal or vanquished person; also a number or company flying; as of birds, arrows, &c. also a witicism, a sprightly, lofty expression.

FLIGHT [in *melting lead ore*] a substance which flies away in the smok.

FLIGHT of a *stair-case*, the stairs from one landing place to another.

Capon's FLIGHT, a compass of ground, such as a capon might fly over, due to the eldest of several brothers in dividing the father's effects, when there is no principal manour in a lordship.

FLI'MSY, limber, thin, slight.

FLI'MSINESS, limberness, thinness without sufficient stiffness or substance.

To FLINCH [probably of *Ylikaepian, Sax.* or of *fling, Eng.*] to start, draw back, give over or desist.

FLINCHING, drawing back from, by reason of apprehension of danger; also a flirting the nail of the middle finger slapped from the thumb.

FLINDERS, small and thin pieces, shivers, &c.

To FLING [probably of *ylean, Sax.* to fly, or *flinden, Goth.* to cast, *Minshew*] to throw or hurl.

To FLING like a *Cow* [spoken of *Horses*] is to raise only one leg, and to give a blow with it.

FLINGING [with *Horsemen*] is the fiery action of an unruly horse, or a kicking with the hind-legs.

FLINT [*ylint, Sax.*] a hard, livid or black pebble.

FLINT [Flint, *Sax.*] a certain idol of the ancient *Britons*, so called because he stood in a flinty place.

FLINTY [of *ylintic, Sax.*] full of flints, or of the nature of flint.

FLIP, a sort of drink among sailors made of beer, brandy or rum, and sugar.

FLIPPANT, nimble-tongued, brisk, airy, jocund.

FLIPPANTNESS, nimble-tonguedness, briskness, jocundness.

To FLIRT at, to throw out banters or jeers.

A FLIRT, as a jill-flirt, a sorry baggage, a light housewife.

FLIRTING, throwing out ever and anon; also bantering or jeering by flirts.

To FLIT [*flytter, Dan.*] to remove from place to place.

FLITCH [*ylisce, Sax. fleche, F.*] the side of or half of a hog.

FLIT'TER, a rag or tatter.

FLIT'TER Mouse, a bat, *Du.*

FLIT'TING } [of *flitter, Dan.*] removing from place

FLIT'TERING } to place, a term properly applied to a horse, who being ty'd up to a stake, eats up all the grass that is round about him within the compass of his rope.

FLIX Weed, an herb.

To FLOAT [*floter, F. of fluctuare, L.*] to swim to and again upon the water.

A FLOAT of a fishing-line, the quill or cork which swims above the water.

FLOATS, pieces of timber made fast together with rafters, for conveying burdens down a river with a stream.

FLOA'TAGES, those things which float on the sea or great rivers.

FLOA'TING [*flotant, F. fluctuans, L.*] swimming to and fro upon the water.

FLOA'TING [in *Husbandry*] the watering or overflowing of meadows.

FLOATING [of *Cheese*] is the separating the whey from the milk.

FLOA'TING Bridge, a bridge made in the form of a redoubt, with two boats covered with planks.

FLOCK [*Ylocca, Sax. flocon, F. of floccus, L.*] a company of sheep.

To FLOCK, to assemble together, to come in flocks, great numbers or companies.

FLOCK Bed, a bed filled with flocks.

To FLOG, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [flood, *Dan. ylob, Sax.*] an inundation; also the first coming in of the tide.

FLOOD

FLOOD [with *Watermen*] is when the tide begins to come up, or the water to rise, which they call young-flood; the next quarter-flood, the next half-flood, and the next full-ride or still or high water.

Young FLOOD, the time when the water begins to rise in the river.

FLOOK of an *Anchor*, that part that takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR [Flope and fleping, *Sax.*] the area or surface of a room.

To **FLOOR** [floeren, *Du.* or of flope, *Sax.*] to lay a floor.

FLOOR [in a *Ship*] so much of her bottom as she rests on when she lies on ground.

FLO'RA [of flores, *L.* flowers] a notable harlot, who having amassed together great wealth, gave all her estate to the people of *Rome*, upon condition that they would honour her birth-day with plays. The senate, to wipe off the infamy of her life, created her the goddess of flowers, and did sacrifice to her, that she might bless the hopeful increase of flowers and fruits; and the *Floralia* were instituted in honour of her.

FLORA is painted in a mantle of divers colours with a garland of flowers.

FLORA'LIA, a feast and sports in honour of *Flora*, who having left a certain sum of money for the celebration of her birth-day, it was observed with all manner of lasciviousness, and whores and common strumpets went up and down and danced naked.

The *Romans* being ashamed of their original gave her the name of *Chloris* of *χλωρ*, *Gr.* greenness, and gave it out that she was married to the wind *Zephyrus*, from whom by way of dowry she received power over the flowers, and therefore she must be first appeas'd with sports and plays performed in honour of her, before the fruits of the earth would prosper. Hence some suppose our dancing on *May day* to have had its original.

FLO'RAMOUR [*q. flos amoris, i. e.* the flower of love] a kind of flower.

FLO'RE [in *Botanick Writers*] with a flower, *L.*

FLORE Radiato [in *Botanick Writers*] with a radiated flower, or such as is like rays.

FLO'RUS [in *Botanick Writers*] flowering, *L.*

FLOREE ? the scum of boiled glastum or woad, dry'd

FLOREY S and beaten to powder; a blue colour used in painting.

FLO'REN, a gold coin made in the time of King *Edward III.* in value 6 s.

FLO'RENCES [of *Florence* in *Italy*] a sort of cloth.

A **FLO'RENTINE** [in *Pastry*] a sort of tart or pudding baked in a dish.

FLORENTINE Marble, a sort of marble, the figures in which represent buildings naturally, call'd also landskip marble.

FLO'RENTINES, natives of *Florence*.

FLO'RES, flowers, *L.*

FLORES [with *Chymists*] are the most subtil parts of a substance separated from the grosser by sublimation.

FLORET ? [with *Botanists*] is a little tube expand-

FLOURISH S ed at the top, usually into 5 segments, and sitting upon the embryo of a single seed. From the inner part of the Floret arise five chievers, which uniting to the inner part of the floret together form a sheath; from the embryo of the sheath arises a bifid, reflexed stile, which passes through the sheath.

FLO'RIBUS [in *Botanick Writers*] with flowers.

FLORI'COMOUS [*floricomus, L.*] having the top full of or adorned with flowers.

FLO'RID [*foridus, L.*] flourishing or adorned with flowers.

FLO'RID Descant [in *Musick*.] See *Figurative Descant*.

FLO'RID Discourse, a discourse full of rhetorical flowers, in which a great deal of eloquence is display'd. *Longinus* uses the terms *florid* and *affected stile* indifferently, and lays them down as quite contrary to the true sublime.

FLO'RID Stile. See *Florid discourse*.

FLO'RIDNESS [of *foridus, L.*] fulness of rhetorical flowers; great eloquence.

FLO'RIFER [in *Botanick Writings*] producing flowers.

FLORI'FEROUS [*florifer, L.*] flower-bringing or bearing.

FLORI'FEROUSNESS, flower-bringing or bearing quality.

FLORI'GEROUS [*floriger, L.*] carrying or bearing flowers.

FLO'RIN, a coin first made by the *Florentines*, that of *Germany* in value 3 s. 4 d. that of *Spain* 4 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, that of

Palermo and *Sicily* 2 s. 6 d. that of *France* 1 s. 6 d. that of *Holland* 2 s.

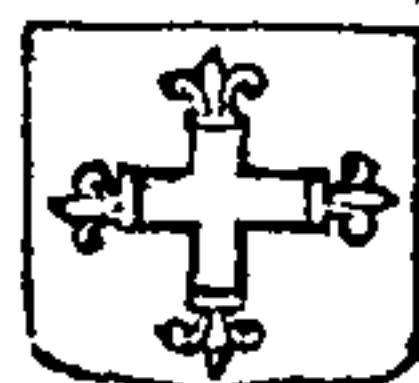
FLO'RIST [*fleuriste, F.*] one who delights in and is skilled in flowers.

FLO'ROUNS [*fleuron, F.*] a border of flower-work.

FLO'RULENT [*florulentus, L.*] flowery or blossoming, full of flowers.

FLO'RULENTNESS [of *florulentus, L.*] flowering or blossoming quality.

FLO'RY [in *Heraldry*] or *Fleure de lisse*, or as it is commonly written *Flower de Luce*, as a cross flory, is a cross with flower de luces at the ends, as in the figure.



FLOS, a flower, *L.*

FLOS Aëris [with *Chymists*] brads-flower; a composition that consists of small grains of brads like millet-seed, which are separated from its body, when hot brads is quenched in water, *L.*

FLOS frumentorum [with *Botanists*] a flower called Blue-bottle, *L.*

FLOS [in *Botanick Writings*] a flower as to the different kinds.

Flos amentaceus, see *Amentaceous-flower*.

Flos apetalus, see *Apetalous-flower*.

Flos campaniformis, see *Campaniform-flower*.

Flos caryophyllæus, see *Caryophylleous-flower*.

Flos compositus, see *Composit-flower*.

Flos cornicularis, see *Corniculate-flower*.

Flos cruciformis, see *Cruciform-flower*.

Flos fistularis, see *Fistular-flower*.

Flos flosculus, see *lofculous-flower*.

Flos fœcundus, see *Fecund flower*.

Flos galeatus, see *Galeated flower*.

Flos galericulatus, see *Galericulated-flower*.

Flos labiatus, see *Labiated-flower*.

Flos monopetalus, see *Monopetalous-flower*.

Flos papilionaceus, see *Papilionaceous-flower*.

Flos polypetalus, see *Polypetalous-flower*.

Flos personatus, see *Personated-flower*.

Flos planifolius, see *lanifolious-flower*.

Flos radiatus, see *Radiated-flower*.

Flos rotatus, see *Rotated-flower*.

Flos rosaceus, see *Rosaceous flower*.

Flos semifistularis, see *Semifistular-flower*.

Flos spicatus, see *Spicated-flower*.

Flos stamineus, see *Stamineous-flower*.

Flos sterilis, see *Sterile flower*.

FLO'TA [with the *Spaniards*] the plate-fleet, which they send every year to some part of the *West-Indies*.

FLO'TAGES, are such things as are floating on the surface of the sea or great rivers.

FLO'TSON ? [*kleotæan, Sax.*] any goods lost by ship-

FLO'TZAM S wreck, which lie floating on the top of the water, these with *Jetson* and *Lagan*, which see, are given to the lord admiral by his letters patent.

FLO'TTEN Milk, fleet or skimmed milk.

FLOOK ? of an *Anchor* [flooc, *Sax.*] that part of it that

FLOOK S is barbed and taketh hold of the ground.

To **FLOUNCE** [probably of *ploussen, Du.*] to jump in, to roll about in the water; to be in a toils or fume with anger.

FLO'NDER [*flynder, Dan.*] a flat fish well known.

FLO'NDRING, rustling or making a noise with its fall.

FLOUR [*fleur de farine, F. flos farina, L.*] the fine part of ground-corn.

To **FLOUR**, to sprinkle with flower.

FLOURISHING [*fleurant, F. florens, L.*] being in the prime, prospering, being in vogue or esteem.

To **FLOURISH** [*florere, L.*] to be at the prime or height; also to prosper; to be in repute, vogue or esteem.

To **FLOURISH** [in *Writing*] is to adorn writing with ornamental strokes, &c. performed *volante manu*.

To **FLOURISH Colours** [in *Military Affairs*] is to display them.

A **FLOURISH**, an ornament, either in discourse, writing or musick.

A **FLOURISH** [in *Architecture*] a flower-work.

A **FLOURISH** [in *Discourse*] a boast, a brag, a vaunt.

To **FLOUT** [*Skinner* derives it of *blutten, Du.* a fool, as if to mock at for a fool, *Mer. Cas.* of *παυλίζεν, Gr.* to contemn or scorn] to mock or jeer.

FLO'UTING, mocking, jeering, with scorn or disdain.

To **FLOW** [*pleopan, Sax. fluere, L.*] to pour in as water from the sea into a river.

It FLOWS South [with *Water-men*] it is high-water when the sun is at that point at new or full-moon.

It Flows tide and half-tide, i. e. it will be half-flood by the shore, before it begins to flow in the chanel.

FLOWN Sheets [*Sea Term*] a ship is said to *sail with flown sheets*, when they are not haled home or close to the block.

FLOWER de Luce [*Fleur de Lis, F.*] *i. e.* the flower of light, it is supposed to be the lily, the *Lys* is an emblem of the Trinity, by reason of its 3 branches, which also signify wisdom, faith and prowess.

FLOW'ER [among *Botanists*] is variously understood. Some mean by it those fine-coloured leaves, which are called the petals, others restrain it to signify the organs of generation, the proper signification of it seems to be the organs of generation with their coverings.

To **FLOW'ER** [*florere, L. fleurir, F.*] to produce or bear flowers; also to mantle, as drink, &c.

FLOWERS [with *Chymists*] are the most subtle parts of dry bodies, which rise by fire to the top of vessels made on purpose to receive them, as the flowers of *Benjamin, Sulphur, &c.*

Amentaceous FLOWER [*Flos amentaceus, L.*] such as hang pendulous like the *Guli* or *Catkins, Tournesort.*

Apetalous FLOWER [*Flos apetalus, L.*] is such as want the fine-coloured leaves called *Petala.*

Campaniform FLOWER [*Flos campaniformis, L.*] such flower as is in the shape of a bell.

Caryophylleous FLOWER [*Flos Caryophylleus, L.*] a flower in the shape of a gilliflower or carnation.

Composit FLOWER [*Flos compositus*] a compound-flower, which consists of many *Flosculi*, all making but one flower, is either *discous* or *discoidal*, that is, whose *Flosculi* are set together so close, thick and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat, which therefore because of its compound form, will be like a *discus*; which disk is sometimes radiated, when there are a row of *Petala* standing round in the disk like the points of a star, as in the *Matricaria, Chamamelum, &c.* and sometimes naked, having no such radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the *Tinacetum.*

Corniculated FLOWERS [*Flores corniculati, L.*] are such hollow flowers, as have on their upper part a kind of spur or little horn, as the *Linaria, Delphinium, &c.* and the *Corniculum* or *Calcar* is always impervious at the top or point.

Cucurbitaceous FLOWER, is one that resembles the flower of the gourd, or have the same conformation with it.

Cruciform FLOWER [*Flos cruciformis, L.*] a flower that represents the form of a cross.

Discous FLOWERS } are those whose *Flosculi* or little

Discoidal FLOWERS } flowers are set together so close, thick and even, as to make the surface of the flower plain and flat; which therefore because of its round form will be like a *discus* or *quoit.*

Fistular FLOWER [*Flos fistularis, L.*] a flower compounded of many long hollow little flowers like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends.

Fecund FLOWER [*Flos fecundus, L.*] a fruitful flower.

Flosculous FLOWER [*Flos flosculosus, L.*] a flower composed of many little flowers.

Imperfect FLOWERS [*Flores imperfecti, L.*] such as want some of the parts as compose a perfect flower, either *Petala, Stamina, Apex* or *Stylus.*

Infundibuliform FLOWER [*Flos infundibuliformis*] a flower that resembles a funnel in shape.

Labiated FLOWER [*Flos labiatus, L.*] is such as either has but one lip only, as in the far greater part of labiated flowers, and are called also *Galeated, Galericate* and *Cucullate*, which see above.

Liliaceous FLOWER [*Flos liliaceus, L.*] a flower of the lily form.

Umbelliferous FLOWER, is one which has several leaves doubled, and disposed after the manner of a rose, and calix becomes a fruit of 2 seeds.

Monopetalous FLOWER [*Flos monopetalus, L.*] is such as has the body of the flower all of one intire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into seeming *Petala* or leaves, as in borage, bugloss, &c.

Monopetalous anomalous FLOWER [*Flos monopetalus anomalous, L.*] an irregular monopetalous-flower.

Papilionaceous FLOWER [*Flos papilionaceus, L.*] is a flower that represents something of the *Papilio* or *butterfly*, with its wings display'd. In these the flower-leaves or *Petala* are always of a difform figure being 4 in number, and joined together at the extremities; such are the flowers of those plants that are of the leguminous kinds, *Peas, Vetches, &c.*

Verticillate FLOWERS, are such as are ranged in stories, rings or rays along the stems, such as those of hoar-hound, clary, &c.

FLOWERS [with *Chymists*] are the finest and most subtil parts or fine mealy matter of dry bodies, raised by fire into the head and aludels; and adhering to them in the form of a fine powder or dust.

Perfect FLOWERS [*Flores perfecti, L.*] are such as have a *Petala, Stamen, Apex* and *Stylus*; and whatever flower wants any of these is accounted imperfect. These are divided into *simple* or *compound*, which are not composed of other smaller ones, and which usually have but one single style; and *compound*, which consist of many *Flosculi*, all making but one flower.

Personated FLOWER [*Flos personatus, L.*] a flower that somewhat resembles a mouth, as the *Snap-Dragon, Toad-Flax, &c.*

Planifolious FLOWER [*Flos planifolius, L.*] such as is composed of plain flowers set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven and jagged, as the *Hierarchia, Sonchia, &c.*

Polypetalous FLOWER [*Flos polypetalus, L.*] such as has distinct *Petala*, and those falling off singly and not altogether, as the seeming *Petala* of the monopetalous always do: both monopetalous and polypetalous are either uniform or difform; the former have their right and left-hand parts, and the forward and backward parts unlike; but the difform have no such regularity.

Polypetalous anomalous FLOWER [*Flos polypetalus anomalous, L.*] an irregular polypetalous-flower.

Leguminous FLOWER, the flower of leguminous plants which bear some resemblance to a flying butterfly, and thence are called *Papilionaceous.*

Radiated FLOWER [*Flos radiatus, L.*] a flower whose leaves grow in the manner of rays, as the *Heliotropium* or *Sun-flower.*

Spicated FLOWER [*Flos spicatus, L.*] when the flowers grow thick together length-ways at the top of the stalk, as an ear of corn.

Stamineous FLOWER [*Flos stamineus, L.*] a flower that only consists of the *Calix* with small threads, &c.

Sterile FLOWER [*Flos sterilis, L.*] *i. e.* barren flower.

Rotated FLOWER [*Flos rotatus, L.*] such whose flower-leaves grow like the spokes of a wheel.

Rosaceous FLOWER [*Flos rosaceus, L.*] a flower whose leaves grow in the form of a rose, as the *Ranunculus, &c.*

Semifistular FLOWER [*Flos semifistularis, L.*] is such an one whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the *Aristolochia, &c.*

Galeated FLOWER } [*Flos galeatus, L.*] a flower that

Galericate FLOWER } resembles an helmet or hat. In this flower the upper top is turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards as in the *Chamacissus, &c.* but most usually the upper lip is convex above and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and so represents a monk's hood, and thence is called *cucullate*, as the flowers of the *Lamium* and most *Verticillate* plants.

FLOW'ERAGE, the setting of several sorts of flowers together in husks, and hanging them up with strings.

FLOW'ERED, wrought with flowers.

FLOW'ERINESS, fulness or plenteousness of flowers.

FLOWERING [*flourant, F. flores produens, L.*] producing or opening into flowers; also mantling as drink.

FLOW'ERY, of or pertaining to, or full of flowers; also of the nature of flowers.

FLOW'ERS [in *Architecture*] representations of some imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finishing on the top of a dome.

FLOWERS [in *Rhetorick*] are figures and ornaments of discourse.

FLOWERS [in the *Animal Oeconomy*] are women's *Menses.*

FLOWK wort, an herb.

FLOWING [of *yleopan, Sax. fluens, L.*] running in a stream as water; abounding.

FLUCTIFEROUS [*fluctifer, L.*] raising or bringing waves.

FLUCTIFRAGOUS [*fluctifragus, L.*] wave-breaking.

FLUCTIGEROUS [*fluctiger, L.*] born by the waves.

FLUCTISONOUS [*fluctisonus, L.*] sounding or roaring with waves or billows.

FLUCTIVAGOUS [*fluctivagus, L.*] floating or tossed on the waves.

To **FLU'CTUATE** [*fluctuatum, to be carried, float or tossed to and fro in the water, to be wavering and unconstant or uncertain in mind, to be in suspense.*

FLU'CTUATING [*fluctuans*, L.] floating; also wavering in mind.

FLUCTUO'SE { [*fluctuosus*, F.] troubled, unquiet, restless like the waves.

FLUE, the down or soft hair of a rabbit; also little feathers or flocks which stick to cloaths.

FLUE, a small winding chimney of a furnace, &c. carried up into a main chimney.

FLUE'LLIN, an herb, called also Speedwell.

FLU'ENCY [*fluentia*, L.] readiness of speech, volubility of tongue.

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] flowing, voluble in speech.

FLU'ENTNESS [*fluentia* or *fluiditas*, L. *fluidité*, F.] flowingness, fluency in discourse, or volubility of speech.

FLU'ID [*fluidus*, L. of *fluo*, L. to flow, *fluide*, F.] flowing easily.

FLUID Bodies [with *Naturalists*] bodies whose parts easily give place, and move out of the way, on any force put upon them; by which means they easily move over one another.

FLU'IDITY { [*fluiditas*, L. *fluidité*, F.] a flowing easily.

FLU'IDNESS { ly, or aptness to flow.

FLUIDITY, is when the parts of any body being very fine and small are so disposed by motion and figure, that they can easily slide over one another's surfaces, all manner of ways.

FLUIDITY, stands in direct opposition to *firmness* or *solidity*; and is distinguished from *liquidity* and *humidity*, in that humidity implies *wetting* and *adhering*; thus melted metals, air, æther, and even smoke and flame itself are fluid bodies, but not liquid ones, their parts being actually dry, and not leaving any sense of moisture.

FLUKE, a part of an anchor that pecks into the ground; also an insect.

FLUMINO'SE [*fluminosus*, L.] full of rivers.

FLUMMERY, a wholesome jelly made of oatmeal.

FLU'OR [*uterinus* [with *Physicians*] the whites in women, L.

FLUOR, a flux, course or stream, L.

FLUOR albus [in *Medicine*] the whites in women, L.

FLUOR [in *Physicks*, &c.] a fluid, or more properly the state of a body; which was before hard and solid; but is now by fusion or fire reduced into a state of fluidity.

FLUORES, women's monthly courses, L.

FLUORES [with *Naturalists*] spars, a sort of stones found in mines and quarries, which at first sight resemble gems, being of divers colours and shapes, L.

To FLURT, to throw out, as spittle out of the mouth.

A FLURT [prob. of *flore*, Du. a fool] a sorry wench or woman, as a jill-flurt.

FLUSH [probably of *fluxus*, L. *flux*, F. at flood, &c. or as *Meric Causabon* will, of *φύζω*, Gr.] a red colour in the face, &c.

FLUSH of Money [prob. of *fluere*, L. to flow] to be full of or abound with money.

FLUSH Fore and Aft [Sea Phrase] a term used of a ship, when her decks are laid level from head to stern.

FLUSH at Cards, a set or hand of cards, of all one sort, as all diamonds, &c.

FLUSHED, encouraged, put into heart, elated or lifted up with good success.

FLU'SHING, a reddening in the face, caused by some sudden apprehension or transport of the mind.

FLU'STERED [Skinner derives it of *φλυτῆριον*, Sax. to weave, it being customary in the same sense to lay his cap is well thumbed, others from *φλύσσω*, Gr. to belch, whence *εὐφροδῆς* drunken] somewhat disordered in drink.

A FLUTE [*flute*, F.] an instrument of wind-musick; also a sort of sea-vessel.

FLUTE de Allemanda, a German flute, Ital.

FLUTE a bec, a common flute, Ital.

FLUTED [with *Architects*] channelled or wrought in the form of a gutter.

FLUTES { [in *Botany*] used in describing the stems

FLUTINGS { and fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to those of columns.

FLUTES [in *Architecture*] hollows made in the body of a column or pillar.

FLUTES [in *Pillars* of the *Corinthian*, *Composite*, *Dorick* and *Ionic Orders*] are commonly made all along the body of the pillars, from 20 to 24 flutes in each column, each flute being hollowed in exactly a quarter of a circle.

FLUTES [in the *Dorick Order*] join together without any interspace.

FLUTES [in the *Composite*, *Corinthian* and *Ionic columns*] have a list running between every 2 of them.

To FLU'TTER [*φλοτεpan*, Sax.] to try to fly as a bird; also to fly about.

FLU'TTERING [of *φλοτεpan*, Sax.] making a quick motion with the wings, in trying to fly, as young birds.

FLUVIA'TICK [*fluviaticus*, L.] that is in or of the river.

FLUVIA'TILE [*fluviatilis*, L.] belonging to a river.

FLUVIA'TILIS [with *Botanick Writers*] growing in or near a river, L.

FLUVIO'SE [*fluviosus*, L.] flowing much.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L. *flux*, F.] a flowing.

FLUX [in *Physick*] an extraordinary issue or evacuation of some humour.

FLUX Powders [in *Chymistry*] are certain powders used for dissolving of the harder metals and melting oars, in order to discover what proportion of metal they contain.

FLUX and Reflux [of the *Tide*] the flowing and ebbing of it, occasioned by the universal law of gravitation.

FLUX [in *Hydrography*] a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in 24 hours, wherein the water is raised, and driven violently against the shores.

FLUXIBILITY { capableness of being made to flow,

FLU'XIBLENESS { or rendered fluid.

FLU'XING, a method of curing the venereal disease by raising a salivation in the patient.

FLU'XION, a flowing, F. of L.

FLUXION [in *Chymistry*] the running of metals or any other bodies into a fluid, either by fire or otherwise.

FLUXION [in *Medicine*] a flowing of humours or rheum.

FLUXION [in *Surgery*] that which raises a humour all at once, or in a very little time, by the fluidity of the matter.

FLUXIONS [with *Mathematicians*] is the arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small, variable quantities; or the method of finding an infinitesimal or infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

FLU'XUS, a flux or flowing, L.

FLUXUS Chilosus [with *Physicians*] a purging, when the meat is thrown out, and does not produce any of that humour called chyle, L.

FLUXUS Hepaticus [with *Physicians*] a flux, in which black shining blood, and as it were parch'd, is driven out of the guts through the fundament. It is also sometimes taken for a flux, wherein serous sharp blood is voided.

To FLY [*φλεαν*, Sax.] to move to and fro with wings; to move as clouds; to run away hastily or swiftly.

FLY [of *Mariner's Compass*] is that part on which the 32 winds are described.

FLY BOAT, a large vessel with a broad bow used by merchants in the coasting trade.

A FLY [*φλεγε*, Sax.] an insect.

FLY-Catcher, a small creature in *America* which clears a place of flies and other vermine.

To FLY on the Head [*Falconry*] is when the hawk missing her quarry, betakes her self to the next chick, as crows, &c.

To FLY Gross [in *Falconry*] is said of a hawk when she flies at the great birds, as cranes, geese, herons, &c.

To FLY the Heels [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse, when he obeys the spur.

Let FLY the Sheets [Sea Phrase] a word of command in case of a gust of wind, lest a ship should overfet, or spend her top-sails and masts, to have the sheet go again, and then the sail will hold no wind.

FLYERS [in *Architecture*] such stairs as go strait, but are of an oblong square, and do not wind round, and whose steps are not made tapering; but the fore and the back part of each stair, and the ends respectively parallel one to the other, the second of these flyers stands parallel behind the first, and the third behind the second, and so of the rest, if one flight carry them not to the intended height; then there is a broad half pace, whence they begin to fly again as at the first.

FLY'ING army, is a small body under a *Lieutenant* or *Major General*, sent out to harass the country, intercept convoys, prevent the enemies incursions, cover its own garisons, and keep the enemy in continual arms.

FLYING bridge, is made of two small bridges laid one upon another, so that the uppermost, by the help of ropes and pulleys, is forced forward till the end of it points to the place designed.

FLYING camp, the same as a flying army.

FLYING fish, a fish like a herring, that has wings like a bat, which, to avoid being made a prey by the greater fish, will rise 20 foot above water, and fly an 100 paces, and then drop into the sea.

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] an ornament used in cornices, frizes, chapiters of pillars and other members; some of which represent the leaves of *brank urfin*, and others those of several sorts of trees, as the oak, laurel, &c.

To **FO'LIATE** *Looking-glasses*, is to lay on a foil or thin broad leaf of lead or tin, and then to make it stick to the glass by laying quicksilver on the back-side, which eating through it makes it reflect the image.

FO'LIATE } [*foliatus*, L.] leaved or having leaves.

FO'LIATED } [*foliatus*, L.] leaved or having leaves.

FOLIA'TION [with *Botanists*] one of the parts of the flower of a plant, which is a collection of those fine-coloured leaves which make the compass of the flower.

FO'LIO, a book is said to be *in folio*, when a sheet of paper makes but two leaves.

FO'LIO [in *Books of Accounts*] a leaf or two pages of the ledger-book.

FOLIO [with *Botanick Writers*] with a leaf, L.

FOLIO [in *Printing*] the figure set at the top of every page in a book.

FOLIO'SE [*foliosus*, L.] full of leaves.

FO'LIIUM [with *Botanick Writers*] a leaf, L.

FOLKS [*folc*, Sax. *vulgus*, L.] people.

FO'LLIA [in *Mus. Books*] a particular air commonly called *Fardinal's ground*.

FOLLICULUS [*fellis* [*Anat.*] the gall-bladder, L.

FOLLICULUS [with *Botanists*] the seed-vessel, case, coat, husk or cover, that some fruits and seeds have over them, L.

To **FO'LLOW** [*folġian*, Sax.] to come after.

FO'LLOWER [of *folġian*, Sax. to follow] one who follows or waits upon.

FO'LLY [*folie*, F.] foolishness, simplicity; defect of understanding; a drawing false conclusions from just principles, by which it is distinguished from *madness*, which is a drawing just conclusions from false principles. Mr. Lock.

FOMANA'NT [*Astron.*] a star of the first magnitude in *Aquarius*.

FOME [*yæm*, Sax.] froth.

To **FOME** [*fæman*, Sax.] to froth at the mouth, or as waters do upon a great and violent motion.

To **FOME'NT** [*fomentare*, L. *fomentor*, F.] to cherish or comfort by applying warm and liquid remedies; also to nourish; also to abet or encourage.

FOMENTA'TION, a fomenting, a bathing any part of the body with a medicinal liquor, usually a decoction of herbs, &c.

Simple FOMENTATION, one made with lukewarm milk, water, oil, oxycrate or some other like liquor.

Compound FOMENTATIONS, are decoctions of herbs, roots, flowers, seeds in water or other proper liquor and with other ingredients.

Dry FOMENTATION, is the applying bags stuffed with herbs and other ingredients to any part of a body agrieved.

FOME'NTED [*fomentatus*, L. *fomenté*, F.] abetted, encouraged, nourished, set on foot, broached, cherished.

FOME'NTUM [with *Physicians*] any thing that is laid to the body to cherish it, L.

FONCEAU, is the bottom or end of a cannon bit-mouth, i. e. the part of the bit that pins it to the banquer.

FOND [probably of *Yun'ian*, Sax.] passionately desirous of, over-loving, kind, indulgent, vainly affectionate; also foolish.

A **FOND**, to the bottom, F.

FONDA'NT [in *Heraldry*] signifies stooping for a prey, F.

FO'NDNESS [probably of *Yun'ian*, Sax. to endeavour or gape after] over-great affectionateness, love, indulgence; also foolishness.

To **FO'NDLE**, to make much of, to cocker.

FONT [*font*, F. of *fons*, L. a fountain] a baptistery or large basin of stone for baptizing infants in.

FONT [with *Printers*] a casting or compleat set of letters.

FONTA'LIS, belonging to a spring, L.

FONTA'LIS [with *Botanists*] the herb Pond-weed, L.

FONTANA'LIA } [among the *Romans*] the feast of
FONTINALIA } fountains, which they celebrated by crowning the fountains with garlands of flowers, lamps, &c. L.

FONTANE'LLA } a little fountain, L.

FONTI'COLUS } [with *Surgeons*] an issue or little ulcer made in sound parts of the body, to let out bad humours, and to prevent or cure diseases.

FONTI'GENOUS [*fontigena*, L.] growing or breeding about wells.

FOOD [*fwoyd*, Brit. *fode*, Dan. *foða*, Sax.] victuals.

To **FOOL** [of *fol*, F.] to make a fool of, to deceive, bubble, play upon, &c.

A **FOOL** [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a sheep, because no beast is accounted more simple.

FOO'LERY [*folie*, F.] foolish or silly actions or sayings.

FOOL-hardiness [of *fol* and *hardieffe*, F.] rashness, temerity, a thoughtless venturesomeness.

FOOL-hardy [of *fol* and *hardi*, F.] rash, temerarious, unthoughtfully daring or venturesome.

FOO'LISH [*fol*, F.] silly, wanting reason, impertinent, trifling.

FOO'LISHNESS [*folie*, F.] ignorance, silliness, want of reason, discretion, experience, &c.

FOOT [*foet*, Sax. *foed*, Dan.] a member of an animal body; also the bottom of a pillar, wall, hill, &c.

FOOT [*Fortif.*] the sixth part of a fathom, and the fifth of a geometrical pace.

FOOT of Verse [with *Grammarians*] a certain number of syllables, 2, 3 or more, which serve for the measuring of such a verse. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, those of 2 syllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. those of 3, the *Dactyl*, *Anapest*, *Mol'ss*, *Tribrach*, &c. those of 4, the *Choryambus*, *Metritus*, &c.

A **FOOT** [in *Measure*] in *England* the length of 12 inches, in *Spain* the same, at *Paris* 12 4-5ths, at *Amsterdam* 11 3-4ths, at *Copenhagen* 11 3-5ths, the same at *Bremen*, at *Cologne* 11 2-5ths, at *Dantzick* 11 3-10ths, at *Venice* 13 9-10ths.

A **FOOT bank** } [in *Fortification*] a step about a foot and

A **FOOT Step** } half high and 3 foot wide, raised of earth under a breast-work, upon which the men get up to fire over it.

FOOT-GELD [of *foet* and *gel'dan*, Sax. to pay] an amercement or fine for not cutting out the balls of the feet of the great dogs in a forest.

FOOT Pace [in *Architecture*] is a part of a pair of stairs, on which after four or six steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you may take two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the steps. Some call it a half-pace.

FOOT-pace, a cloth, mat, &c. spread about a chair of state, bed, &c.

Fat-FOOT [with *Horsemen*] a term used of a horse, whose hoof is so thin and weak, that unless the nails be driven very short, he is in danger of being prick'd in the shoeing.

FOOT-hops } [in a *Ship*] the compassing timbers,

FU'TTOCKS } which give the breadth and bearing to the ship.

FOOT-busks [in *Botany*] are short heads out of which flowers grow.

To put a horse upon a good **FOOT**. See to Gallop.

To **FOOT it**, to walk or travel on foot.

FOO'TMAN [*foetman*, Sax.] one who travels on foot; a lackey or page.

FOO'TMANSHIP, the performance, quality or capacity of a footman.

FOO'TSTEPS [*foet-stapay*, Sax.] the marks or impressions of a foot.

To be on the same **FOOT** with another, is to be under the same circumstances.

To gain ground **FOOT** by **FOOT**, is to do it gradually, by forcing the way with resolution and bravery.

FOP [*Skinner* derives it of *fobis*, Teut. vain, empty] a vain, fantastical fellow, that is over-nice, curious and affected in dress, behaviour and speech, &c.

FOP doodle, a fop, a silly, vain, empty person.

FO'PPERY, fantasticalness; also superstitious, vain ceremonies in religious worship.

FO'PPISH, vainly affected, fantastical in dress, speech, behaviour, &c.

FO'PPISHNESS, vain affectation, over-nicety and starchiness in apparel, demeanour, language, &c.

FOR [*for*, Sax.] a causal particle.

FO'RABLENESS [of *forabilis*, L.] capableness of being bored.

FO'RAGE [*fouirage*, F.] food, &c. for horses; provision of hay, straw, oats, &c.

To **FO'RAGE** [*fouirager*, F.] to go out a foraging, or to get forage.

FO'RAGER [*fouirageur*, F.] one that goes to get provision for horses.

FORA'GIUM [*Old Records*] straw or stubble after the corn is threshed out.

FORA'MEN, a hole, L.

FORAMEN arterie dura matris [in *Anatomy*] a hole in the

the *cranium* which allows a passage for the artery belonging to the *Dura mater*, L.

FORAMEN *Lacerum* [Anat.] the third hole in the *Ossphenoides*, by which the third pair of nerves pass out of the *cranium*, L.

FORAMEN *Ischium* [with Anat.] a large hole in the hip-bone, about whose circumference the muscles called *Obturator externus* and *internus* take their rise, L.

FORAMEN *ovale* [Anat.] an oval aperture or passage through the heart of a *fœtus*, which closes after birth.

FORAMINATED [foraminatus, L.] bored full of holes.

FORAMINOSE { [foraminosus, L.] full of holes.

FORAMINOUS {

FORBA'ECA [Old Rec] a balk lying forwards or next the highway.

To FORBEA'R [forbeapan, Sax.] to desist from or let alone.

FORBEA'R [Sea Term] a word of command in a ship's boat, to hold still any oar, either on the broad or whole side.

FORBEA'RANCE [of forbeapan, Sax.] a letting alone; putting off for a time; giving over, leaving off, &c.

To FORBI'D [forbeoban, Sax.] to bid not to do or say a thing, to prohibit.

FORBI'DDANCE, a forbidding. Milton.

FORBO'RN [of forbeapan, Sax.] let alone for a time, &c.

FORCE, constraint, violence, might, strength, F.

To FO'RCE [forcer, F.] to oblige or constrain; also to take by force; also to ravish.

FORCE [in Law] an offence by which violence is used to persons.

FORCE [with Gram.] something that stands in lieu of, or has the same effect of another.

Simple FORCE [in Law] is that which hath no other crime adjoined to it; as if one enters another man's possession, but does no other unlawful act.

Mixed FORCE { is that violence committed with such

Compound FORCE { a fact as of it self only is criminal; as if one enters by force into the possession of another, and there kills a man or ravishes a woman.

FORCE [in Mechanics] is that which is also called power, and is the original cause of any motion of bodies; as weight, men, horses, water, wind, &c. with respect to the body or weight to be moved.

To FORCE Wool, is to cut off the upper and most hairy part of it.

FO'RCED [forcé, F.] constrained, obliged by force; ravished; also taken as a city, &c. by force, storm, &c.

FORCENE' [in Heraldry] signifies reared or standing upon his hind-legs, F.

FO'RCEPS [with Surgeons] a pair of tongs, pincers, &c. to lay hold of dead and corrupt flesh.

FO'RCEPS, an instrument used with tooth-drawers.

FO'RCEPS, an army or considerable body of soldiers.

FO'RCEBLE, strong, prevailing, violent.

FORCIBLE *detaining a Possession* [in a Law Sense] is a violent act of resistance, by which the lawful entry of justices is barred and hindered.

FO'RCEBLE Entry [in Law] a violent actual entry into land, house, &c. so as to offer violence to any there, and to put them in fear of being hurt, or to drive any furiously out of possession.

FO'RCEBLENESS [force, F.] violence; forcible or forcing quality.

FORCI'ER, a water-mill; an engine to convey water from one place to another, as those at London-bridge, Islington, &c.

FO'RCELESS, without force, weak, feeble.

FORD [forða, Sax.] a shallow place in a river, that may be waded through, or passed in a ferry-boat by pushing it along with a pole stuck in the ground.

FO'RDA, a cow with calf or a milch cow.

FO'RDA'BLE [of forða, Sax.] as a shallow place in a river, that may be passed or waded through on foot or without oars in a boat is said to be fordable.

FO'RDA'BLENESS, capableness of being forded or passed over, as above.

FORDICI'DIA [of forða a cow with calf, and cadere to flay] a Roman festival celebrated to the god *Tellus*.

FORDI'KA [Old Rec.] herbage or grass that grows on the edges of dikes or ditches.

FO'RDO'L { a but or head-land that shoots upon

FO'RDO'LIO { other ground.

To FORE-appoint [of forpe, Sax. before and appointer, F.] to appoint before-hand.

FORE-armed [of forpe, Sax. and armé, F. of arma-

mus, L.] ready armed or prepared against beforehand.

To FORE-BODE [forpe-bodian, Sax.] to signify or portend beforehand, to presage.

To FORE-CAST [prob. of forpe, Sax. and kaster, Dan.] to consider or contrive beforehand.

FORE-CAST [of forpe, Sax. and kaster, Dan.] contrivance beforehand.

FORE-BOLTS [in a Ship] iron-pins made like locks with an eye at each end, into which a forelock of iron is driven, to prevent starting out.

FORE-CASTLE [in a Ship] that part where the fore-mast stands, which is separated from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head.

To FO'RE-CLOSE [of forpe and clýyan, Sax. or for-clorre, F.] to shut beforehand, &c. [in Law] to bar, to exclude.

FORE-CLO'SED [Old Law] barred, excluded or shut out for ever.

FORE-COURSE, is the fore-fail of a ship.

To FO'REDO, to be the occasion of his own death.

To FO'RE-DEEM [of forpe-deman, Sax.] to think, judge or determine before.

FO'RE-DOOR [forpe-dora, Sax.] a door in the fore-part of a house.

FO'RE-FATHERS [forðs xætefað, Sax.] predecessors, progenitors.

FORE-LEET [forpe-foetal, Sax.] the foremost feet of a 4 footed animal.

FO'RE-FINGER [forpe-finger, Sax.] the foremost or first finger.

To FORE-FEND { [of fore and fendre, Fr.] to hinder

To FO'RE-END { or keep off.

FORE-FOOT [Sea Term] used when one ship lies or sails across the way of another's ship.

FORE-GOERS, purveyors who go before the king, when he goes a progress, to make provision for him.

FO'REIGN [forain, Fr.] outlandish, strange; not agreeable to the matter in hand or purpose.

FO'REIGNER, an outlandish person; also one that is not free of a city, corporation, &c.

FOREIGN Answer [Law Term] an answer which is not triable in the county where it is made.

FOREIGN Attachment, an attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a liberty or city.

FOREIGN Matter [in Law] a matter triable in another county.

FOREIGN Opposer, an officer in the *Exchequer*, to whom all sheriffs after they are opposed of their sums out of the *Pipe-Office*, do repair to be opposed by him of the *Green-Wax*.

FOREIGN Plea [in Law] a rejecting the judge as incompetent, because matter in hand was not within his precinct.

FO'REIGN Service [in Law] is such service, whereby a mean lord holdeth of another without the compass of his own fee; or that which a tenant performs either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount, out of his own fee.

To FOREJU'DGE [of forpe, Sax. and juger, F. of judicare, L.] to judge beforehand.

FOREJU'DG'D *the Court*, is when the officer of any court is banished or expelled the same for some offence, or for not appearing to an action *per bill* filed against him.

FOREJU'DGER [in Law] a judgment whereby a man is deprived or put by the thing in question.

FORFEITED [forfait, Fr.] lost by some default or omission.

FO'RFEITURE [forfaiture, F.] a trespass; the penalty of the transgression of a law.

FO'RE-FRONT [of forpe, Sax. and frons, L.] a forehead.

To FO'RE-GO [of forþan, Sax.] to out-go, out-do, out-strip; also to give up or desist from right or claim to.

FO'REHEAD [forpe-heaxor, Sax.] the upper part of the face.

FORE-KNIGHT [of a Ship] a piece of wood in the figure of a man's head, and fast bolted to the beams upon the second deck.

To FORE-KNOW [of forpe cnapan, Sax.] to know beforehand.

FORE-KNOWLEDGE, a knowing before.

FORE-LAND [forpe-land, Sax.] a point of land jutting out into the sea.

FORELOCKS [in a Ship] are little flat wedges like pieces of iron; used at the ends of bolts to keep them from flying out of the holes.

FORE-LAND [in *Fortification*] a small space of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FORE-LOCKS [ʒope-loccar, *Sax.*] the locks of hair of the head, which grow on the fore-part of the forehead.

FO'RE-LOIN [of ʒope and lanʒ, *Sax.* of *longes*, *F.*]

FORE-LOIN [*Hunting Term*] is when a hound going before the rest of the cry meets chace and goes away with it.

FORE-MAN [ʒope-man, *Sax.*] the president or chief-man of a company, &c.

FO'RE-MAST [ʒope-mæʔt, *Sax.*] the first mast of a ship toward the head.

FORE Mast-men [on *Ship board*] are those that take in the top-sails, fling the yards, furl the sails, bend, trice, and take their turn at the helm.

FO'RE-MOST [ʒopemæʔt, *Sax.*] the first.

FO'RENESS [of ʒope and *Nes*, *L.*] a promontory.

FORE-NO'ON [ʒope-non, *Sax.*] that part of the day betwixt morning and noon.

To FO'RE-ORDAIN [of ʒope and *ordonner*, *Fr.* or *ordinare*, *L.*] to ordain before, to predestinate.

FO'RE-PART [of ʒope, *Sax.* and *part*, *F.*] the first or preceding part.

FORE-PRIZED, a term used in conveyances, and signifies excepted.

To FORE-REACH [*Sea Language*] is when 2 ships sail together, or one after the other, the ship which sails fastest is said to fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-SAIL, the sail belonging to the fore-mast.

To FORE-SA'ʒ [ʒopʒæʒen, *Sax.*] to speak or say before.

To FORESEE [ʒopʒeon, *Sax.*] to perceive beforehand.

To FORE-SHE'W [ʒope-yceapian, *Sax.*] to shew, signify or betoken beforehand.

To FORE-SHORTEN [with *Painters*] is when a head or face in a draught is made to appear shorter before.

To FORE-SHO'RTEN [ʒope-ayceopʒian, *Sax.*] to shorten at the fore-end.

FO'RE-SIGHT [ʒope-ʒeyihʒe, *Sax.* *gesicht*, *Teut.*] seeing beforehand.

FO'RE-KIN, the prepuce or skin that covers the nut of a man's *Penis* or yard.

To FORE-SLOW, to loiter, O.

To FORE-SPEAK [ʒope-ʒpæcan, *Sax.*] to bespeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-STAFF, an instrument used by mariners for taking observations of the sun, moon and stars, with the face towards the object.

To FORE-STALL [of ʒope and ʒʔal, *Sax.* a stall, or fore and stallen, *Du.*] to buy or bargain for corn, cattle, &c. as it is coming to any market or fair to be sold, in order to sell the same at a higher price; also to prevent, to anticipate.

FORE-STALLER, one who buys provisions coming to the market or fair, in order to sell them at a higher price.

FO'REST [ʒoret, *F.* *foresta*, *L.* *Barb.*] a large space of ground or wood-land, left uncultivated, for breeding and hunting beasts of chase, &c.

FORESTA'GIUM, a duty anciently paid by a forester to the king.

FO'RESTER [ʒoretier, *F.*] a forest-keeper, an officer who is sworn and appointed by the king's letters patents to walk the forest and to watch the *vert* and *venison*; and to attain and present all offences against both, within his own bailiwick or walk.

FO'RESTER in Fee, one who enjoys that office to him and his heirs.

FORETA'STE [of ʒope, *Sax.* and *tater*, *F.* or *tastten*, *Teut.* or prob. of *ʔayʔan*, *Sax.*] a taste beforehand.

FO'RE-TEE'TH [ʒope-ʔoʒay, *Sax.*] the teeth which grow before.

To FORETE'LL [ʒope-ʔellan, *Sax.*] to tell of a matter before it happens, to predict.

To FORE-THI'NK [ʒope-ʒinkan, *Sax.*] to think beforehand.

FORE-THOUGHT [ʒope-ʒohʔ, *Sax.*] a thinking beforehand.

FO'RTITUDE [*fortitudo*, *L.*] is one of the 4 cardinal virtues, and which by *Moralists* is defined to be a constant purpose of mind to undergo dangers, pain, labour, &c. whenever we think them to be best; and its chief rules are to undertake and to endure. Yet by undertaking is not meant fool-hardiness, running rashly into dangers; but the knowledge of undergoing an action to overcome a danger, weighing it well before it be undertaken. *Moralists* also

divide it into 4 species, viz. *Magnanimity*, *Magnificence*, *Constancy* and *Patience*, as to private evils, such as imprisonment, poverty, &c.

To FORE-TOKEN [ʒope-ʔacnian, *Sax.*] to signify beforehand by some signs or tokens.

FO'RE-TOP [ʒope ʔop, *Sax.*] the uppermost or highest forepart of any thing.

To FORE-WARN [ʒope-ʒæpnian, *Sax.*] to give warning of beforehand.

A FO'RE-WIND [ʒope-pinʔ, *Sax.*] a wind that blows right forward.

To FO'REFIT [*forfaire*, *F.*] to lose estates, goods, employment, &c. for neglecting to do one's duty, or for some crime committed.

A FO'REFIT [*forfait*, *F.*] a default, a penalty, a fine. **FO'REFITABLE**, liable to be forfeited.

FO'REFITABLENESS [of *forfait*, *F.*] liability or capability of being forfeited.

FO'REFITURE [*forfaiture*, *F.*] that which is forfeited.

FO'REFITURE of Marriage, a writ lying for the lord against his ward, or tenant, under age by knight's service, who refuses a convenient marriage offered him by his lord, and marries another without the said lord's consent.

FOR'FANG [of ʒope, and ʒanʒen, *Sax.*] a taking beforehand, the taking up of provisions in fairs or markets before the king's surveyors are served.

FORGA'BULUM [in *Law*] forgavel, a small reserved rent in money; a quit-rent.

A FORGE [*forge*, *F.*] a little furnace wherein smiths and other artificers in iron or steel, &c. heat their metals red hot to soften them, and render them more malleable and pliable.

To FORGE [*forger*, *Fr.*] to heat and hammer as a smith does; also to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FO'RGER [*forgeur*, *F.*] a worker at a forge, a counterfeit, a contriver.

FORGER of false Deeds, one who makes and publishes false writings.

FO'RGERY [of *forger*, *F.*] a counterfeiting, a cheat, a falsehood.

To FORGE'T [ʒopʒyʔan, *Sax.*] to let slip out of memory.

FORGE'TFUL [ʒopʒyʔyʔull, *Sax.*] apt to forget.

FORGE'TFULNESS [ʒopʒyʔyʔulneyʒe, *Sax.*] aptness or readiness to forget, deficiency of memory.

FO'RGIA

FORGIA ferraria { [*Old Rec.*] a smithy or smith's forge.

To FORGIV'E [ʒopʒixan, *Sax.*] to pass by an offence or fault; to quit a person of a debt.

FORGI'VENESS [ʒopʒixeneyʒe, *Sax.*] the pardon or remission of a fault, &c.

To FOREGO' [ʒopʒan, *Sax.*] to forsake, give up, quit, &c. a pretence, &c.

FOREHERDA [ʒophepʔa, *Sax.*] a herd land, fore-land or head-land.

FORI'CULUS [among the *Romans*] a deity, who, as they fancied, had the guardianship or tuition of their doors, as *Cardinia* had of the hinges, and *Limentius* of the thresholds.

FORI'NSECUM manerium, a manour which lies without the town or bars, and is not included within the liberties of it.

FORI'NSECUM servitium [in *Old Rec.*] the payment of aid, scutage and other extraordinary impositions of knight's service, in opposition to *intrinsecum servitium*, which signified the common and usual duties within the lord's court and liberties.

A FORK [ʒopʒ, *Sax.* *furca*, *L.*] an instrument for various uses.

FORK Fish, a kind of thornback.

FO'RKED [of ʒopʒ, *Sax.*] having sharp points like a fork.

FO'RKED Heads [with *Hunters*] a term used for all the heads of deer, that bear 2 croches on the top, or which have their croches doubled.

FO'RKET, a little fork, O.

FO'RKEDNESS, the being pointed as a fork.

FORIA'NA, a slow kind of jig, the same as *Stavella*, *Ital.*

FO'RLET Land, such land in the bishoprick of *Hereford*, which was granted upon lease, for the term, *dum episcopus in episcopatu steterit*, that the successor might have it for his present income.

FORLO'RN [ʒoplopen, *Sax.*] forsaken, left comfortless, afflicted, miserable, lost, despairing.

THE FO'RLORN Hope of an Army [so called from the greatness of their danger] men detached from several regiments, or otherwise appointed to give the first onset in battle, or to begin the attack of a besieged place.

FORLO'RONLY [xoplojenlic, Sax.] after a forsaken, comfortless manner.

FORLO'RNNES [xoplojnneye, Sax.] destitution, desolateness, comfortlessness, &c.

FORM [forma, L. forme, F.] fashion, figure, shape, manner.

FORM [Hunting Term] the seat of an hare.

FORM [with *Philosophers*] is the manner of being peculiar to each body, or that which constitutes it such a particular body, and distinguishes it from every other body; or it is the second principle in philosophy, which being joined to matter, composes all natural bodies.

FORM [in *Metaphysics*] signifies the same as *Being*, and is by its form as well as its *Essence*, what it is; yet there is in this term this respect involved, that philosophers do more generally apply it to particular and determinate *Beings*.

FORM and FIGURE [with *Logicians*] is the exterior determination of qualities, as being round, spherical, square, cubical, &c.

To FORM [formare, L. former, F.] to shape, to fashion; also to frame, devise or contrive.

FORM, is an internal cause, by which a material being is constituted what it is.

ESSENTIAL forms, are those forms whereby the several species of bodies become each what they are, and are distinguished from all others, as a hammer, a knife, &c.

Accidental FORMS, are such as are really inherent in bodies; but in such manner that the body may exist in all its perfections without them, as whiteness in a wall.

Syllogistical FORM, is the just disposition both of the terms in respect both of predicate and subject, and of the propositions in respect to quantity and quality.

Simple FORMS, are those of simple bodies, *i. e.* of such as have but few properties.

Natural FORMS, are those which are inherent in bodies, without any thing contributed thereto on the part of man, as the form of marble.

Artificial FORMS, are those which arise from human industry, as a statue.

FORM of Corporiety [according to the *Scotists*] is that which constitutes body in the general essence of body.

FORM [in *Theology*] is one of the essential parts of the sacraments, being that which gives them their sacramental esse.

FORM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of mould, whereon a thing is fastened or wrought.

Printer's FORM, a frame composed of divers pages of composed letters, to be printed off by the press-men.

FORM [in a moral Sense] a manner of being or doing a thing according to rule.

FORM [in *Law*] certain established rules to be observed in processes or judiciary proceedings.

FORMS, long seats or benches to sit on.

FO'RMA pauperis [Law Phrase] is when any person has cause of suit, and is so poor that he cannot dispend the usual charges of suing at law or equity.

FO'RMABLE, capable of being formed.

FO'RMAL [formalis, L.] of or pertaining to form or fashion, according to form; also punctual, precise, affixed.

FORMAL Cause [with *Logicians*] is that which gives an inward essence or being to substance and accidents.

FO'RMALIST [formaliste, F.] a follower of forms and modes; a person of ceremony and complement.

FO'RMALLY [avec formalité, Fr. formaliter, L.] in form, according to form; with formality or ceremony.

FO'RMAMENT [formamentum, L.] a mould, form or shape.

FO'RMALNESS [formalitas, L. formalité, Fr.] ceremony, affectation.

FORMA'LITIES, robes worn by the magistrates of a city or corporation, &c. on publick occasions or solemnities.

FORMA'LITY [formalitas, L.] a form in law, ceremony or outward shew; also preciseness, affectation.

To FO'RMALIZE, to act or play the formalist, L.

FORMA'TION, a fashioning or framing, L.

FORMA'TRIX ? [with the *Ancients*] *virtus* or *facultas*

FORMA'TRICE ? *tas formatrix*, that whereby all bodies had their forms given them, L.

FORMED Stones [with *Naturalists*] are such bodies, which being either pure stone or spars, are found in the earth so formed, that their outward shape very nearly re-

sembles to the external form of muscles, cockles and other shells, &c.

FORME'DON [in the *Descender*] a writ that lies for the recovery of lands, &c. given to one and the heirs of his body, or to a man and his wife, being *Consen* to the donor in *frank Marriage*, and afterwards alienated by the donee: for after his decease, his heirs may have this writ against the tenant or alliance.

FORMEDON [in the *Reverter*] a writ which lies for the donor or his heirs, where land intailed to certain persons and their issue, with condition that for want of such issue, it shall revert to the donor and his heirs, against him to whom the donee alienateth after the issue extinct, to which it was entailed.

FORMEDON [in the *Remainder*] a writ which lies where a man gives lands in tail, the remainder to another in tail; and afterwards the former tenant in tail dieth without issue of his body, and a stranger abateth; then he in the remainder may have this writ.

FORMEE' [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Cross-Patee*.

FO'RMER [of xopmæy't, Sax.] the preceding.

FO'RMERLY, in fore-time, in ancient times.

FO'RMERS [on *Ship-board*] round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a great gun to hold the cartridges, which contain the due charge of powder; also hollow cases of tin or latten, in which the cartridges are carried about in the time of an engagement.

FO'RMETH [in *Hunting*] *i. e.* scatech, a term used of a hare, when it squats in any place.

FORMICA, the ant, emmet or pismire, an insect, L.

FORMICA [in *Falconry*] a distemper that commonly seizes on the beak of a hawk oftentimes, and if not timely prevented, will eat it away, L.

FO'RMIDABLE [formidabilis, L.] to be feared, dreadful, terrible.

FORMING [formans, L.] the art of giving being, or birth to any thing.

FO'RMIDABLY [of formidabilis, L.] dreadfully, terribly.

FO'RMIDABLENESS [qualité formidable, F.] terribleness.

FORMIDOLO'SE [formidolosus, L.] fearful, dreading very greatly.

FORMIDOLO'SITY [formidolositas, L.] fearfulness, very great dread.

FO'RMLESS [of sans forme, Fr.] having no form, shapeless.

FO'RMLESNESS, the having no form, shapelessness.

FORMO'SE [formosus, L.] handsome, beautiful, comely.

FO'RMOST [xopmo'y't, Sax.] the first, going in the front.

FORMO'SUS, *a, um* [in *Botanick Writers*] beautiful, L.

FORMULA [with *Physicians*] a little form or prescription used in extemporaneous practice, in distinction from the great forms which are the officinal medicines, L.

FORMULA [in *Law*] a rule or model, an ordinance or certain terms prescribed and decreed by authority for the form or manner of an act or instrument, &c.

FORMULA [in *Theology*, &c.] a profession of faith; a formulary.

FORMULARY [formularium, L.] a book of forms or precedents for law matters; also the manner or style in proceeding in the law; also a writing which contains the form of an oath to be taken upon some occasions.

FORNACA'LIA [among the *Romans*] the feast of ovens, kept in commemoration of those ancient ovens, in which wheat was baked before the way of grinding corn, and making bread was found out.

FORNA'GIUM [fournage, F. of fornax, L. a furnace, or furnus an oven] a fee taken by a lord of his tenant, bound to bake in his oven; or for liberty to use his own; hearth-money, chimney-money.

To FO'RNICATE [fornicari, L.] to commit fornication.

FORNICA'TION, the act of unchastity between single persons.

FORNICATION [in *Architecture*] an arching or vaulting, so called of *Fornix*, L.

FORNICA'TOR, a whoremonger, L.

FO'RNIX, an arch or vault, L.

FO'RNIX [with *Surgeons*] the brawny substance of the brain, L.

FORPRI'SE [in *Law*] an exaction.

FO'RRAGE [fourrage, Fr.] provision of hay, oats, straw, &c. especially in a time of war.

To FO'RRAGE } [*fourager*, F.] to ride about

To go a FO'RRAGING } the country to get forage.

To FORSA'KE [*forsecan*, Sax.] to leave, to go away from, to quit.

FO'RSCHET, the outer or fore-part of a furlong, skirt or slip of ground that lies next the high way, *Old Sax. Rec.*

FORSECHO'KE [*Old Law*] land or tenements seized by the law for want of the performance of services due from the tenant.

FORSES, water-falls.

FO'RSET, a small trunk or coffin.

FORSOO'TH [*forsoð*, Sax.] a title of reverence used to a mistress; also an interjection of contempt.

FO'RSTAL [*forst-al*, Sax.] a being quit of fines for cattle arrested within one's land.

To FORSWEA'R [*forswearian*, Sax.] to take a false oath, to be perjured.

FORSWORN [of *forswearian*, Sax.] one that hath taken a false oath, perjured.

FORT [probably of *fortis*, L. strong] a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent, fortified either by art or nature, or both; being encompassed round with a moat, rampart and parapet to secure some high ground or passage of a river, and for other advantages.

FORT Royal, a fort which has 26 fathoms for the line of defence.

A Star FORT, a kind of redoubt, composed of re-entering and salient angles, which commonly have from 5 to 8 points.

FORTE [*fortis*, L.] strong.

FORTE [in *Mus. Books*] directs to play or sing loud and strong, *Ital.*

FORTE-FORTE or FF. [in *Mus. Books*] signifies a degree louder than forte only, *Ital.*

FO'RTEMENT, the same as forte, *Ital.*

Piu FORTE or P.F. [in *Musick Books*] signifies a degree louder than only forte, *Ital.*

FORTH [*forð*, Sax.] out of doors, abroad.

FO'RTH-COMING [of *forð* and *coman*, Sax.] ready to be produced or brought forth.

FO'RLET, a little fort. O.

FO'RTHWITH [*forð-pið*, Sax.] presently, immediately, out of hand.

FO'RTIFIABLE, capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION [or *Military Architecture*] is the art of fortifying or strengthening a place, by making works around the same, in order to render it capable of being defended by a small force against the attacks of a more numerous enemy.

Ancient FORTIFICATION, was walls of defence made of trunks of trees, &c. mix'd with earth to secure them against the assaults of an enemy. These in time were alter'd for walls of stone, with little walls or parapets raised on the top of the other, behind which they made use of their darts in security, the parapets being cut into loopholes, and these walls are flanked by round or square towers.

Artificial FORTIFICATION, is works raised by the engineers, to strengthen the natural situation of a place by repairing it and supplying its defects; such as ravelins, horn-works, half-moons, redoubts, &c.

Natural FORTIFICATION, consists in a place being strong by nature, as being situated on a hill or in a marsh, or any other way, that makes it of difficult access; whether by rivers, marshes, strong defiles or the like.

Offensive FORTIFICATION, has regard to the several ways of annoying an enemy, and is the particular concern of the general of an army, who designs to lay siege to some town; it consists in knowing how to take all advantages in the manner of carrying on a siege, &c.

Defensive FORTIFICATION, has respect to the precaution and industry by which a weak party opposes a stronger, and particularly concerns governors of places, who knowing the strength and weakness of the place intrusted to them, ought to endeavour to secure it from surprises, &c.

Regular FORTIFICATION, is one whose bastions are all equal, or that are built in a regular polygon; the sides and angles whereof are generally about a musket-shot from each other.

Irregular FORTIFICATION, is when a town has such an irregular form or situation, as to render it incapable of being fortified regularly, either because of the difference of its sides; some being too long, and others too short; or by its being surrounded with precipices, valleys, ditches, rivers, hills, rocks or mountains, &c.

FORTIFIED [*fortifié*, F.] made strong, strengthened with fortifications.

Durable FORTIFICATION, is one that is built with a design that it shall remain a standing shelter for ages.

Temporary FORTIFICATION, is one that is erected upon some emergent occasion, and designed to last only a little time.

To FO'RTIFY [*fortificare*, L. *fortifier*, F.] to strengthen or make strong, to fence; to secure a place after a regular manner with ramparts, ditches and other bulwarks.

FORTI'LITY [*Old Stat.*] a fortified place, a castle or bulwark.

FO'RTIN, a little fort or sconce built in haste for the defence of a post or pass, &c. called a *field-fort*.

FO'RTINS } are field-forts or small fortresses or sconces;

FO'RLINS } the flanked angles of which are generally distant 120 fathom one from another; they are different in their extent and figure according to the nature and situation of the ground; some of them having whole bastions, and others only demi-bastions; the use of them is only temporary, and are either to defend the line of *circumvallation*, or to guard some passage or dangerous post.

FO'RTINGLES, the same as a *farundel*.

FORTI'SSIMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes extreme loud, *Ital.*

FO'RTITUDE [*fortitudo*, L.] valour, courage or stoutness of mind; one of the cardinal virtues by which a man acts according to the rules of reason, even in the midst of the greatest misfortunes or adversity.

FO'RTITUDES [with *Astrologers*] are certain advantages which planets have to make their influences more strong by being so or so placed, qualified or affected.

A FO'RTLET [*Old Law*] a little fort.

FO'RTRESS [*forteresse*, F.] a place fortified either by art or nature.

FORTU'ITOUS [*fortuitus*, L.] happening by chance, casual, accidental

FO'RTUITOUSNESS [of *fortuitus*, L. *fortuit*, F.] casualness, accidentalness.

FO'RTUNA [in *Ancient Law Books*] the same that we call *Treasure-trove*.

FO'RTUNATE [*fortunatus*, L. *fortuné*, F.] happy, lucky, successful.

FO'RTUNATE Islands, a place famous among the ancients, on account of golden apples, fancied to grow in them; or, as *Varro* says, for sheep with golden fleeces. Ancient geographers describe them as situate without the straits of *Gibraltar* in the *Atlantick* ocean; but the moderns take them to be the *Canary* islands on account of their great temperature and fertility.

FO'RTUNATELY [*fortunatè*, L.] happily, prosperously, successfully.

FO'RTUNATENESS [*fortunatio*, L.] luckiness, successfulness, prosperousness.

FO'RTUNE, is fabled to be the daughter of *Oceanus*, and the servant of the gods. They fancied she had in her possession and at her disposal the honours, riches and happiness of life; that she gave them and took them away at her pleasure: but that she was blind and very unconstant; that she held a wheel in her hand, that she turned without ceasing, raising men sometimes to the top of the wheel, and sometimes casting them down, so that there was nothing settled or secure, that did concern her; she was universally adored, and great princes had her image in gold kept safe with them in their dwelling, that she might be always favourable to them.

She was represented in a chariot dragged by four blind horses; under her feet was a globe, and in her right hand she held the helm of a ship, and in the left a *cornucopia* or horn of plenty. She had many images, statues and temples erected to her, and the *Romans* adored no deity more than *Fortuna*. At her right hand a youth named *favor*, play'd upon a wheel, to intimate how soon her favours might fly away from us: there were at *Rome* two images of her that were remarkable, *Fortuna calva* and *Fortuna vitrea*, which were both very significant.

She had also several temples erected to her honour. One to *Fortuna primigenia*, the other to *Fortuna mascula* which was near to the temple of *Venus* and also *Fortuna muliebris*. There was also *Fortuna privata* and *Fortuna obsequens*, and also *Fortuna barbata*; there were several other *Fortunes*, who had temples.

When *Fortune* was not favourable to them, they were wont to load her with curses and imprecations.

Fortune was also pointed as a naked lady standing upon a globe or ball, having an ensign or foil over-shadowing her.

FO'RTUNES [with *Astrologers*] the two benevolent planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, so termed on account of their kind and benevolent nature.

FO'RTUNY [Ancient Writings] a kind of tournament or running a tilt on horseback with lances.

FORU'RTH [Ancient Deeds] a long slip of ground.

FO'RWARD [forwærd, Sax.] ready, prompt, earnest, eager; also strait on before.

FO'WARDNESS [forwærdneſſe, Sax.] promptness, readiness, eagerness, &c.

FOSS [foss, L.] a trench, moat, ditch or pit.

FOSS [with *Anatomists*] a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or perforation.

FO'SSA, a ditch in which in ancient times women committing felony were drowned.

FOSSA [in *Anatomy*] the middle part of the *cervix*, or hinder part of the human neck.

FOSSA magna [in *Anatomy*] an oblong cavity, forming the inside of the *pubendum muliebre*, and which presents it self upon opening the *labia*, and in the middle of which are the *caruncule myrtiformes*.

FOSS-WAY, one of the four principal high ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, and so called on account of its being ditch'd in on both sides; or because in some places it was never perfected; but left as a great ditch. It leads from *Cornwall* through *Devonshire*, by *Coventry*, *Leicester*, *Newark*, &c. and to *Lincoln*.

FOSSATO'RUM Operatio [Old Rec.] foss-work, or the labour formerly performed by the inhabitants and neighbouring tenants for repairing and maintaining the ditches round a town.

FOSSA'CUM, the duty paid for such service.

FOSSA'TUM, a trench, a place intrenched.

FOSSATUM [Old Rec.] a place fenced with a ditch, or the trench of a cut river.

FO'SSET } a small chest or cabinet.

FORSET }

FO'SSILE [fossilis, L.] that which may be dugged out of the earth.

FO'SSILS [fossilia, of fodere, L. to dig] all manner of things that are dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL-WOOD, trees dug deep out of the ground, suppos'd to have lain there ever since the universal deluge.

NATIVE FOSSILS [by *Mineralists*] are strictly defined to be sensible bodies, generated and growing in and of the earth, whose constituent parts are so simple and homogeneous, that there is no apparent distinction of vessels and juices between the part and the whole.

Compound FOSSILS [with *Miners*] are such as may be divided into different and dissimilar parts.

Adventitious FOSSILS } [in *Mineralogy*] are the subter-
Foreign FOSSILS } raneous exuvia of sea and land animals; and even vegetables, as shells, bones, teeth, leaves, which are found in plenty in divers parts of the earth.

Simple FOSSILS, are all metals, salts, both common and precious; also earths.

To FO'STER [forþrian, Sax. fosterer, Dan.] to nourish, cherish or bring up.

A FO'STER-child [forþer-cild, Sax.] a child brought up by those that are not his natural parents.

A FO'STER-father [forþer-fæder, Sax.] one who brings up another man's child.

FO'STER-land, land allotted for the sustenance of any person.

FO'STER-lean [forþer-lean, Sax.] the jointure of a wife or nuptial gifts.

FO'THER [of forþe, Sax.] any sort of meat for cattle.

FO'TUS, the same as fomentation, L.

FO'VEA, a pit or deep hole in the ground to catch wild beasts, L.

FO'VEA [Old Rec.] a grave, L.

FO'VEA [with *Astrol.*] the fourth house of the figure of the heavens, the same as *Imum caeli*.

FO'VEA Cordis [Anat.] a hollowness in the breast above the pit of the stomach, L.

FOUGA'DE [in *Military Art*] a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than 10 foot wide and 12 deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gun powder, to blow it up.

FOUGHT [of forþan, Sax.] did fight.

FOU'GHTEN, that had been fought. *Milton*.

FOUL [foul, Sax.] unclean, filthy; also unfair, base.

To FOUL [foulan, Sax.] to make filthy.

FOUL [Sea Term] intangled as a rope.

The Anchor is FOUL [Sea Term] signifies the cable is got about the flook.

The ship makes FOUL Water [Sea Term] is when a ship under sail comes into shole water, so as to raise the sand.

To be FOUL on each other, is when ships come so close, as to entangle their rigging, and do one another damage.

The rope is FOUL [Sea Term] signifies the rope is entangled in itself, or hinder'd by another, so that it cannot run or be haled.

FOUL Ship, is one that has been long untrimmed, so that grass, weeds, periwinkles or barnacles stick or grow to her sides under water.

FOULDS, folds. *Milton*.

FOU'LLY [faulice, Sax.] filthily; also unfairly, fraudulently, basely.

FOU'LNES [fylneſſe, Sax.] filthiness, uncleanness; also unfairness, unjustness.

To FOUND [fundare, L. fonder, F.] to build, settle, establish or ground.

To FOUN'D [fundere, L. fondre, F.] to melt and cast metals.

FOUND [of findan, Sax.] did find, was found.

FOUNDA'TION, the lowest part of a building; or the mass of stone, bricks, &c. which supports a building; also the ground-work of any thing.

FOUNDATION, a donation or legacy either of money or lands for the maintenance or support of some community, hospital, school, lecture or other work of piety.

FOU'NDAY [in the *Iron Works*] the space of six days.

FOU'NDER [fundator, L. fondateur, F.] one who lays the foundation of; also a melter or caster of metals.

To FOU'NDER [ad fundum submergere, L. couler à fond, L.] see *Foundering*.

To FOUNDER a Horse, is to over-ride him, or to ride him out of his breath or beyond his strength.

FOU'NDERING, sinking, a ship is said to founder when by a great leak or a great sea-breaking in upon her, she takes in so much water, that she cannot be freed from it; so that she will neither veer nor steer; but lies like a log, and not being able to swim long, will at last sink.

FOU'NDLING [of findan, Sax. to find] a child left in a place or dropt, and found there.

FOU'NDRING [in *Horses*] is an universal rheumatism, or a defluxion of humours upon the sinews of the legs, which causes so great a stiffness in them, that they lose their wonted motion.

Chest FOUNDRING [in *Horses*] a disease in a horse discover'd by his often covering to lie down and standing straddling with his fore-legs.

FOU'NDERING [in the *Body*] befalls a horse by eating too much provender suddenly, when too hot; as also by drinking too much upon travelling when hot, and riding him after it.

FOU'NDRY } the art of melting and casting all sorts

FOU'NDERY } of metals, particularly brass, iron, &c.

FOUNT [of fons, L.] a fountain, *Milton*.

FOUNT [of fundere, L.] a set of printing letters or types.

Arch'd FOUNTAIN, one whose basin and jet are placed perpendicularly under an arch.

Basin FOU'NTAIN, a basin having a jet, spout or perhaps a statue, &c. in the middle.

Cover'd FOUNTAIN, a kind of pavilion built of stone, inclosing a reservoir, and spouting forth the water at a pipe or cock.

Cup FOU'NTAIN, one which besides a basin has a cup supported on a pedestal, &c. and receiving a jet or spout of water rising out of the middle of it.

Marine FOUNTAIN, a fountain composed of aquatick figures, as sea-divinities, naiades, tritons, dolphins, &c.

Naval FOUNTAIN, one made in the form of a ship or galley.

Open FOUNTAIN, is any spouting fountain, with a basin, cup or other ornaments.

Rustick FOUNTAIN, a fountain adorned or enriched with rock-work, shell-work, petrifications, &c.

Satyrical FOUNTAIN, a rustick fountain in manner of a grotto adorned with satyrs, sylvans, fauns, &c.

Statuary FOUNTAIN, one which being open and insulated is adorned with one or more statues.

Symbolical FOUNTAIN, one whose principal ornaments are the attributes, arms or cognifances of the owner or creator.

Pyramidal

Pyramidal FOUNTAIN, one that is composed of several basons or cups raised in stones over each other, each less than the other to the top, supported by a hollow shaft or stem.

Spouting FOUNTAIN, any fountain whose water is darted forth impetuously through one or more jets or ajutages, and returns in rains, net-folds or the like.

Spring FOUNTAIN, a kind of plain spout or stream of water, issuing out of a stone or hole in the wall, without any decoration.

FOUNTAINS [*fontes*, L. *fontaines*, F.] are of 2 sorts, such as dry up in the winter, and such as flow always. Most are of opinion, that the former are produced by the rain. Those perpetual springs may be defin'd to be collections of waters running down from the higher to the lower parts of the earth. Out of a great number of such fountains, rivers are gathered which carry the waters into the sea.

Some have imagined, that the perpetual ones are derived from the sea, and that there are subterraneous tubes in the earth, through which the sea-water is conveyed to the fountains. But this opinion is liable to these two difficulties, how it is possible for the sea-water to be carried to the tops of the highest mountains, since by all experiments in *Hydrostatics* it appears, that the surface of any water contained in any vessel always lies even, so that it is impossible for any one part of the surface to be higher than another; except it be made so by some external force.

2. How it comes to pass that fountain-water is not salt.

Others again dislike this hypothesis, and that for several reasons, and assign rain as the cause of fountains; but if rain were the only cause, whence can it be, that those fountains are never dry in the time of the greatest drought, when there has been no rain for a long time? and therefore others to rain add vapours; which being by the heat of the sun exhaled in vast quantities (as the learned Mr. *Edmund Halley* has proved) and they being carried over the low-land by the wind to the ridges of mountains, where they presently precipitate, and gliding down by the crannies of stone, and part of the vapour entering into the caverns of the hills, the water thereof gathers as in an alembick in the basons of stone it finds; which being once filled, all the overplus of water runs over by the lowest place, and breaking out by the sides of the hills, forms single springs, and many of these running down the valleys between the ridges of the hills, and coming to unite, form little rivulets or brooks; and many of these meeting again in one common valley, and gaining the plain ground, being grown less rapid, become a river; and many of these being united in one common channel, make the largest rivers, as the *Thames*, the *Rhine*, the *Danube*, &c.

FOUR [*quatuor*, L. *quatre*, F.] IV. 4. the figure is called the cube's base, a cube or square having a foot or base of 4 angles; and the cube among solid bodies is accounted the most excellent and perfect, representing firmness, continuance and virtue. The figure in its parts makes up 10, being considered two times and a half, and also in this manner, 1, 2, 3, 4, make 10. It is the number of letters in the *Hebrew* name *יהוה*, and thence by divines called *Tetragrammaton*, or name of 4 letters; and many other nations have given to God a name of 4 letters, as the *Affyrians* Adad, the *Egyptians* Amun, the *Persians* Syre, the *Greek* *Θεός*, the *Latins* Deus, and thence the *French* Dieu.

FOUR Corners [with *Horsemen*] to work a horse upon 4 corners, is in imagination to divide the volt or round into 4 quarters; and when he has done so upon each of these quarters the horse makes a round or two at trot or gallop, and when he has done so upon each quarter, he is said to have made the four quarters.

FOURCH [in *Law*] a delay or putting off or prolonging an action.



FOURCHEE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Four-chée*, is one that is forked at the ends, that has its forks compos'd of straight lines, and blunt ends, as if cut off, as in the figure, F.

FOURIER, an under-harbinger or messenger.

FOURNEAU, a powder-chamber, or chamber of a mine; a hole or cavity made under a work. The top of which is sometimes cut into several points like chimneys, to make more passages for the powder, that it may have its effects on several sides at the same time, F.

FOUT-GELD, an amercement for not cutting out the balls of great dogs feet in the forest.

FOWL [*Fuſel*, Sax. *Fuyl*, Dan.] a bird.

To FOWL [*Fuſelan*, Sax.] to go a fowling.

FOW'LER [*Fuſeler*, Sax.] a bird-catcher, &c.

A FOWLER, a piece of artillery so called.

FOX [*Fox*, Sax. *fucks*, Dan.] a crafty animal; a beast of chase.

A **FOX** [Emblematically] may very properly denote a prudent commander, who, to gain victories with less expence of blood, rather chooses to prevail in his enterprizes by conduct and stratagem, than by downright dint of the foldier's courage.

A **FOX** [Hieroglyphically] was used to represent a subtil fellow, full of wicked intentions; because that animal is notable on account of its craftiness.

A **FOX** [in *Coat Armour*] may represent those, that have done signal service to their prince and country by the administration of justice; or upon embassies or such like negotiations, where wit and dexterity is of more use than strength or valour.

FOX-GLOVES [*ſolcs-gloſay*, Sax. i. e. folks-gloves, *Baxter*] the herb call'd by *Botanists* *Digitalis*, L.

FOX-TAIL, an herb.

FOXES Evil [with *Physicians*] a disease when the hair falls off from the head, by the roots; a shedding of the hair, caus'd by the *Lues Venerea* or otherwise.

To FOX one, to make him fuddled.

To set the FOX to keep the Gieſe.

FOY [*voye*, F. a way, *foy*, Du.] a treat given to friends by those who are going a journey.

To FOYL [with *Husbandmen*] to fallow land in the summer or autumn.

FOY'LING [Hunting Term] the footsteps of a stag upon the graſs.

FRA'CID [*fracidus*, L.] rotten ripe, hoary and putrefied.

FRA'CTION, a broken piece of any thing; also a quarrel or misunderstanding, F. of L.

FRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken number, being a proportionable part of any integer or whole thing.

Proper FRACTION, is one whose numerator is less than the denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

Improper FRACTION, is when the numerator is either equal to or bigger than the denominator, as $\frac{2}{1}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$.

Vulgar FRACTION, is one always expressed by 2 numbers, the one written over the other with a line between, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

Decimal FRACTION, is one that has for its denominator 1. with cypher or cyphers, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{4}{1000}$ commonly for brevity sake is set down thus, .5 .10

A Simple FRACTION, is such as consists of one numerator, and one denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

A Compound FRACTION, is one that consists of several numerators and denominators, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$.

FRA'CTIOUS [of *fractus* or *fractio*, L.] quarrellsome, peevish.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS, quarrellsome temper, aptness to take offence, peevishness.

FRA'CTURE [*fractura*, L.] the breach or rupture of a bone, &c.

FRA'CTURED [of *fractura*, L. *fracture*, F. of *fractus*, L. broken] crackt, broken.

FRÆ'NULUM a little Bridle, L. [with *Anatomists*] a skinny string under the tongue.

FRÆ'NUM a Bridle, L. [in *Anatomy*] a slender ligament, whereby the precipice is ty'd to the lower part of the *Glans*, or to the nut of the *Penis*.

FRAGA'RIA [with *Botanick Writers*] a straw-berry bush, L.

FRA'GILIS, e [in *Botanick Writers*] brittle, easie to be broken.

FRA'GILITY } [*fragilitas*, L. *fragilité*, Fr.] brit-

FRA'GILENESS } tleness.

FRA'GMENT [*fragmentum*, L.] a broken piece of any thing.

FRA'GRANCE } [*fragrantia*, L.] sweetness of smell.

FRA'GRANCEY }

FRA'GRANTNESS [*fragrantia*, L.] fragrancy.

FREIGHT } [*fracht*, Tent. *Fret*, F.] the cargo, lading

FRAIGHT } or merchandize of a ship; also the money

paid for the carriage of it.

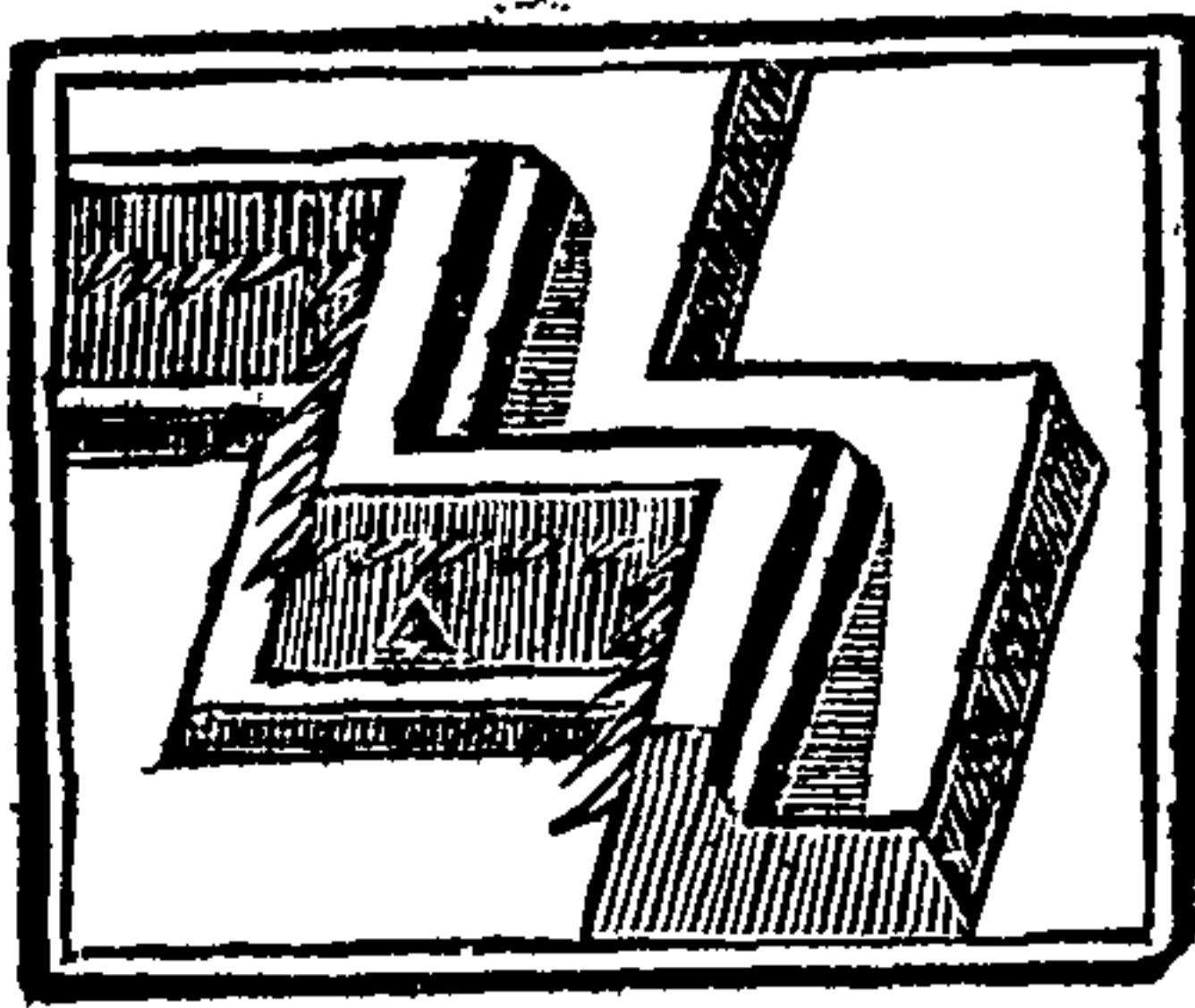
To FRAIGHT, to hire or furnish the cargo of a ship.

FRAIL, a basket of raisons, &c. about 75 pound weight.

FRAIL [*fragilis*, L.] weak of nature, feeble; also brittle.

FRAI'LTY } [*fragilitas*, L. *fragilité*, F.] weakness of

FRAI'LNESSE } nature, brittleness, frailty.



FRAISES [in *Military Affairs*] are pieces of wood of 6 or 7 foot long planted under the *Cordon*, in places which are not faced with stone or brick, they are planted at the base of a *Parapet*, being let about half way into the *Rampart*; they are not laid parallel to the *Base* of the *Rampart*, but a little sloping downwards with their points, that men cannot stand on them; their chiefest use is to hinder the garrison from deserting, which would be easy without them, especially in places with dry moats. They likewise prevent surprizes and escalades. See *A* in the figure.

To **FRAIZE a Battalion**, is to line it every way round with pikes, that if they should be charged with a body of horse, the pikes being presented may cover the musketeers from the shock of the horse, and serve as a barricade.

FRA'ME [*χρῶμα*, *Sax.*] a form, figure, make, &c. also the supporters of a table, &c.

To **FRAME** [*χρησμαιναι*, *Sax.*] to form or fashion; also to square, to contrive.

To be out of **FRAME**, *i. e.* to be disordered or discomposed in body or mind.

FRA'MPOLE Fence [in the manor of *Writtle* in *Essex*] a privilege belonging to the inhabitants, to have the wood that grows on the fence, and as many trees or poles as a man can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of an axe, for the repairing of his fence.

FRANC, a *French Livre*, in value 1 s. 6 d.

FRA'NCHISE [of *franc*, *Fr.* free] liberty, freedom; a particular immunity or privilege pertaining to a city or corporation.

FRANCHISE [in *Common Law*] a privilege or exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction, or an *asylum* or sanctuary where people are secure of their persons, &c.

FRANCHISE Royal, is when the king grants to a man and his heirs, that they shall be free from toll, and such like impositions; also a place where the king's writ runs not, as *Chester* and *Durham*.

FRANCHISE of Quarters [at *Rome*] a certain space or district wherein the houses of ambassadors of the *European* princes are, and where they retire, when they cannot be arrested, nor prosecuted at law.

To **FRA'NCHISE** [*affranchir*] to grant liberty, privileges, freedoms, immunities, &c.

FRANCI'GENA a *Frenchman*, in our ancient customs, was a general name for all foreigners.

FRANCI'SCANS, an order of friars founded by saint *Francis*; they are enjoyn'd chastity, poverty and obedience, and observe several other strict rules of life and conversation.

FRA'NCLING, an old law word for a free-hold.

FRA'NCOLIN, a sort of red-leg'd bird, fit for hawking; a heath-cock, snite or rail.

FRA'NGIBLE [*frangibilis*, *L.*] that may be broken.

FRA'NGIBLENESS [*frangibilitas*, *L.* of *frangere* to break] capableness or easiness to be broken.

FRA'NGIPANE, an exquisite kind of perfume, frequently given to the leather wherewith gloves, &c. is made.

FRA'NGULA [with *Botanists*] the black alder-tree, *L.*

F'RA'NK [*franc*, *F.*] free, open in speech and dealing, sincere; also liberal.

To **FRA'NK Letters**, to order them to be carried without paying the postage.

FRA'NK Almoyn [*Law Term*] a sort of tenure, holding such lands or tenements, as are bestow'd upon people, who wholly give themselves up to the service of God, for pure and perpetual alms.

FRA'NK Bank, that estate in copy-hold lands, which the wife being espoused a virgin, has after her husband's decease as a dower.

FRA'NK Fee [*Law Term*] a tenure in fee-simple, which a man holds at the common law, to him and his heirs, and not by such service as is required in ancient demesne.

To **FRA'NK**, to feed, to fatten, *O.*

FRA'NK ferme [*Law Term*] is land or tenement, wherein the nature of the fee is changed by feoffment, or grant in fee-simple, out of knight's service for certain annual services, so as to be freed from homage, worship, relief and all other services, not contained in the feoffment.

FRA'NK Chase, a liberty of free chase in a circuit, which adjoins to a forest, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compass, are forbidden to cut down wood, &c. without the leave of the forester.

FRA'NK fold, is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenants sheep.

FRA'NK Law, is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

FRA'NK Marriage, a tenure in tail special, whereby lands or tenements are held, to a man and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition of doing no service to the donor, but fealty to the fourth degree.

FRA'NK Pledge, a pledge or surety for a free-man, an ancient custom in *England* for the preservation of the public peace, whereby a certain number of neighbours were bound one for another to see every man of their pledge forth-coming, to answer for any transgression with which he should be charged.

FRA'NKINCENSE [*q. d.* free incense] an odoriferous gum.

FRA'NKLY [*franchement*, *F.*] freely, plainly, sincerely.

FRA'NKNESS [*franchise*, *Fr.*] freeness, open-heartedness, sincerity.

FRA'NTICK [*frenetique*, *Fr.* phreneticus, *L.* φρενετικός, *Gr.*] maddish, distracted, mad.

FRA'NTICKLY [*avec frenesie*, *Fr.* more phrenetico, *L.*] after a frenzical manner.

FRA'NTICKNESS [*phrenesis*, *L.* frenesie, *F.* of φρενέσις, *Gr.*] frenziness, craziness, madness.

FRATE'RIA [*Old Rec.*] a fraternity or brotherhood, or society of religious persons who were mutually bound to pray for the health, &c. of their living brethren, and also the souls of those who were dead.

FRATE'RNAL [*fraternalis*, *L.* fraternel, *Fr.*] of or belonging to or like a brother.

FRATERNA'LITY [*fraternalitas*, *L.*] brotherhood; brotherliness, brotherly affection.

FRATE'RNALLY [*fraternaliter*, *L.* fraternellement, *F.*] after the manner of or like a brother.

FRATE'RNITY [*fraternitas*, *L.*] a brotherhood, the relation of one brother to another; also a company of men entered into a firm bond of society.

FRATE'RNITY of Arms, an alliance or association in arms, in ancient times concluded between 2 knights, who thereby agreed to go together, share their fortune, and mutually assist each other against all the world.

FRA'TRAGE, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the same inheritance or succession: also that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngest brothers.

FRATRES conjurati [in *Ant. L.*] sworn brothers or companions.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricida*, *L.*] a killer or the killing of a brother.

FRAUD [*fraus*, *L.* fraude, *F.*] deceit, guile, a secret, under-hand deceit or injury done to any one.

FRAU'DULENT [*fraudulentus*, *L.*] deceitful, cheating, knavish, &c.

FRAU'DULENCY } [*fraude*, *F.* of *fraudulentus*, *L.*]

FRAU'DULENTNESS } deceitfulness, guilefulness, knavishness.

FRAY [of *affray*, *F.*] a scuffle, a fight.

To **FRAY** [prob. of *frayer*, *F.*] to fret as muslin, &c. also to scare away.

FRAY [*Hunting Term*] a deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs it against a tree to renew it, or cause the pills of her new horns to come off.

FRAUGHT [of *fracht*, *Teut.*] freighted, *i. e.* full laden.

FRAXINE'LLA [with *Botanists*] bastard dittany, *L.*

FREAK [*χρησμαιναι*, *Sax.* frech, *Teut.*] a mad action, a caprice, a whimsy, a maggot; an idle conceit, &c.

FREA'KISH, maggoty, whimsical, &c.

FREA'KISHNESS, capriciousness, maggotiness, &c.

FREAM [with *Husbandmen*] arable or ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recovers.

To **FREAM** [*Hunting Term*] used of a boar that makes a noise at rutting time, of *fremere*, *L.*

FRE'CKLED } [*q. d.* speckled] having many small red-

FRE'CKLY } dish spots in the skin.

FRE'CKLES, a sort of small, hard, dusky buboes or pustules arising on the skin of the face or hands, and most-ly in persons of the fairest and finest skins.

FREE [*χρησμαιναι*, *Sax.*] not in bondage or servitude, at liberty.

FREE, to set or make free, to deliver up.

FREE Bench, is that estate in copy-hold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manour: different manours have different customs, as in the manours of *East* and *West Embourn*, in the county of *Berks*, if a customary tenant die, his wife shall have for her free bench all his copy-hold lands, *dum sola & casta fuerit*; but if she commit inconstancy,

inconstancy, she forfeits her estate; but if she will come into court riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the following words, the steward is bound by the custom to restore her to her free-bench.

Here I am,
Riding upon a Black Ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum,
And for my tail's game,
Have done this worldly shame;
Therefore I pray you, Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again.

FREE Booter, a soldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country to drive away cattle; also a pirate or sea-rover; also a soldier who serves for plunder without pay.

FREE-BORN [of *ƿneah-beoƿpe*, *Sax.*] born in freedom, with a right to privileges and immunities.

To **FREE** [*Sea Term*] when a ship's pump throws out more water than she leaks into her, it is said to free her.

To **FREE** [*a Boat*] is to bale or lade out the water.

FREE Bord, a certain quantity of ground, beyond or without the fence; as of 2 foot and a half, which is claimed in some places.

FREE Chapel, one that is of the king's foundation, exempted or freed from the jurisdiction of the ordinary; or a chapel founded within a parish over and above the mother church, to which it was free for all the parishioners to come.

FREE'DOM [*ƿneadom*, *Sax.*] liberty, easiness of doing a thing, immunity, exemption from.

FREEDOM of the Will, a state or faculty of the mind, wherein all the motions of the will are in our power; and we are enabled to determine on this or that; to do good or evil without any force or constraint from any foreign cause whatsoever.

FREEDOM of Contradiction [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereby we are at our choice to *will* or *nill*; to love or not love, &c.

FREEDOM of contrariety [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereby we are at our own choice to do *good* or *evil*; to be *virtuous* or *vicious*, to take a horse or a lion.

FREEDOM of a City, &c. a right of exercising a trade or employment, &c. in a city or town corporate, and a being elected to the dignities and offices of it.

FREE'DSTOLL { [of *ƿnið* peace, and *ƿtole*, *Sax.* a *FRI'DSTOLL* } seat} a stone chair in a church near the altar granted by king *Athelstan* to *John de Beverly*, archbishop of *York*, to which offenders used to fly for sanctuary.

FREE-HOLD [of *ƿneah* and *healdan*, *Sax.*] a fee estate. **FREE-HOLD in deed**, [in *Law*] the actual possession of or right a man has to hold lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREE-HOLD [in *Law*] is the right that a man has to such lands or tenements before he seizes or enters upon them.

FREE-HOLDERS, are those persons who possess a freehold, so called because they hold lands or tenements inheritable by a perpetual right to them and their heirs for ever.

FREE-STONE, a sort of stone that works up like alabaster; used in building, and dug up in many parts of *England*.

FREELY [*ƿneolice*, *Sax.*] with freedom and ease; also liberally.

FREE-MAN [*ƿneaman*, *Sax.*] one intitled to particular privileges and immunities; one free from servitude.

FREENESS [*ƿneahneƿe*, *Sax.*] a being free; also liberality.

FREE Warren, the power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chace in any such lands.

FREEZ [so called probably because first made by the *Frisons* or in *Friezland*] a sort of coarse woollen cloth.

FREEZING [in *Physiology*] congelation, is the fixing of a fluid; or the depriving it of its natural mobility, by the action of cold; or the act of converting a fluid substance into a firm, coherent, rigid one, called ice.

To **FREEZ** [*ƿnȳƿan*, *Sax.*] to congeal into ice.

FREEZ [with *Gunners*] the same as the muzzle-ring of a cannon.

FREEZ [in *Architecture*] is that part of the entablature of columns between the *Architrave* and *Corniche*.

Tuscan FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes it flat and plain, the highest 30 minutes, the lesser 35 *Scamozzi* makes it plain, and 42, and *Palladio* convex or swelling, and in height but 26 minutes.

Doric FREEZ, both *Vitruvius* and *Vignola* make this freez flat, only carved with triglyphs and metopes, and the height of it 30 or 45 minutes, and *Scamozzi* and *Palladio* 45 minutes.

Ionick FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes this freez flat, but commonly carved with acanthus leaves, lions and men, &c. and in height 30 minutes, *Vignola* 45, *Scamozzi* 28, and *Palladio* convex or swelling, but 27 minutes.

Corinthian FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes this like the *Ionick*, and in height 30 minutes 2 thirds; *Vignola* the same but 45 minutes, *Scamozzi* and *Palladio* the same; but the former 31 and 3 fourths, and the latter 28 minutes in height.

Composite FREEZ, *Vitruvius* makes that freez flat; but beliet with cartoufes and carved between every cartoufe, and in height 52 minutes and a half; *Vignola* the same; but 45 minutes, *Scamozzi* but 32 minutes, *Palladio* convex or swelling, but in height 32 minutes.

A **Convex FREEZ** { are those whose profile is a
A **Pulvinated FREEZ** } curve.

Flourished FREEZ, is one enriched with rinds of imaginary foliages.

Historical FREEZ, is one adorned with bas relief's, representing histories, sacrifices, &c.

Marine FREEZ, one representing sea-horses, *Tritons*, and other things pertaining to the sea, as shells of fishes, baths, grotto's, &c.

Rustick FREEZ, is one whose courses are rusticated or imbossed.

Symbolical FREEZ, one adorned with things pertaining to religion, as the *Apparatus* of sacrifices, &c.

FREEZING Mixture [in *Chymistry*] a composition of ingredients, which we call, or some simple ones which mixed with other bodies will cause them to congeal into ice.

FREEZLAND Horse, the same as *Chevaux de friez*.

FRENCH [*François*, *F.*] of or belonging to the *French* nation.

FRENCH Marigold, a plant.

FRENCHIFIED, addicted to the *French* fashions, customs or interest.

FRE'NDENT [*frendens*, *L.*] gnashing the teeth.

FRE'NDLESS Man [with the *English Saxons*] an outlaw'd man.

FRE'NSY { [*phrenitis*, *L.* of *φρενιτις*, *Gr.* *frenesie*, *F.*]

FRE'NZY } a sort of madness or dotage.

FRE'QUENCY { [*frequentia*, *L.*] oftenness; usual-

FRE'QUENTNESS } nels; commonness.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, *L.*] often, ordinary, common.

To **FREQUE'NT** [*frequentare*, *L.* *frequentet*, *F.*] to go often to a place, to haunt, to resort to.

FREQUE'NTATIVE [*frequentativus*, *L.*] a term apply'd by *Grammarians* to such verbs, as denote the repetition or often doing of an action.

FRE'SCA [*Old Rec.*] fresh water, rain, also a land-flood.

FRESCA'DES, cool walks, shady retiring places, *Ital.*

FRE'SCO, *fresco*, cool, *Ital.* to drink in *fresco*, to drink cool liquors; to walk in *fresco*, to walk in the cool; to paint in *fresco*, to paint upon green walls, that the colours may the better sink in.

FRESCO, a way of painting or plaistering (or rather both, upon walls to endure the weather, and representing birds, beasts, herbs, fruit, &c. in relief. It is done with a compost of the powder of old rubbish stones, mixt with burnt flint (or lime) and water, with which the wall is plaistered a good thickness, and painted with colours ground with lime-water, milk or whey, and laid on the plaister while it is wet, by which means they incorporate with the plaister so as never to wash out.

This was the ancient *Grecian* way of painting, and afterwards used by the *Romans*; there have been several whole towns of this work in *Germany*, and excellently well done, but now they are ruin'd by the wars.

There are 3 chambers in the Pope's palace at *Rome*, done in *fresco* by *Raphael Urbin*, and *Julio Romano*, and likewise a most excellent *fresco* work at *Fontan be l'eau* in *France*, which was the work of *Bollameo*, *Martin Ronse* a *Florentine* and others, containing the continued travels of *Ulysses*, in 60 pieces.

FRESH [*ƿneƿch*, *Sax.* *frais*, *F.*] new, not stale; refreshed; also unsalted; also cool (spoken of the air.)

FRESH Disseisin [*Law Term*] that disseisin that a man may seek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the king or the judges.

FRESH Fine [*Law Term*] that which was levied within a year past.

FRESH Force [*in Law*] a force done within 40 days.

FRESH Gale [*Sea Term*] is when a wind blows immediately after a calm.

FRESH Man, a novice or young student in an university, college, &c.

FRESH Shot [*with Mariners*] the falling of a large river into the sea, so that it will make the water fresh for a mile or two at the mouth of the river.

FRESH the Hawse [*Sea Phrase*] or *veer out more cable*, is when part of a cable that lies in the hawse, is fretted or chafed, and it is required that more cable be veered out, that so another part of it may rest in the hawse.

FRESH Spell [*Sea Term*] a fresh gang to relieve the rowers in the long boat.

FRESH Suit, such a following of an offender as never ceases from the time of the offence committed or discovered till he be apprehended or seized.

FRESH Suit within the view, impowers the officers who pursue trespassers in the forest, to seize them even without the bounds of it.

FRESH Water Soldier, a raw and unexperienced one.

To FRESHEN [*rendre frais, F.*] to make fresh that which has been salted; or that which is grown faint or discoloured.

FRESHNESS [*of fraicheur, F.*] newness; a not being salted; also the being refreshed from tiredness; also coolness of air.

To FRET [*of ꝥꝛeꝝan, Sax.* to gnaw, according to *Merie Casaubon*] to be chafed or fretted in mind.

FRET'FUL [probably of ꝥꝛeꝝul, Sax.] peevish.

FRET'FULNESS, peevishness.

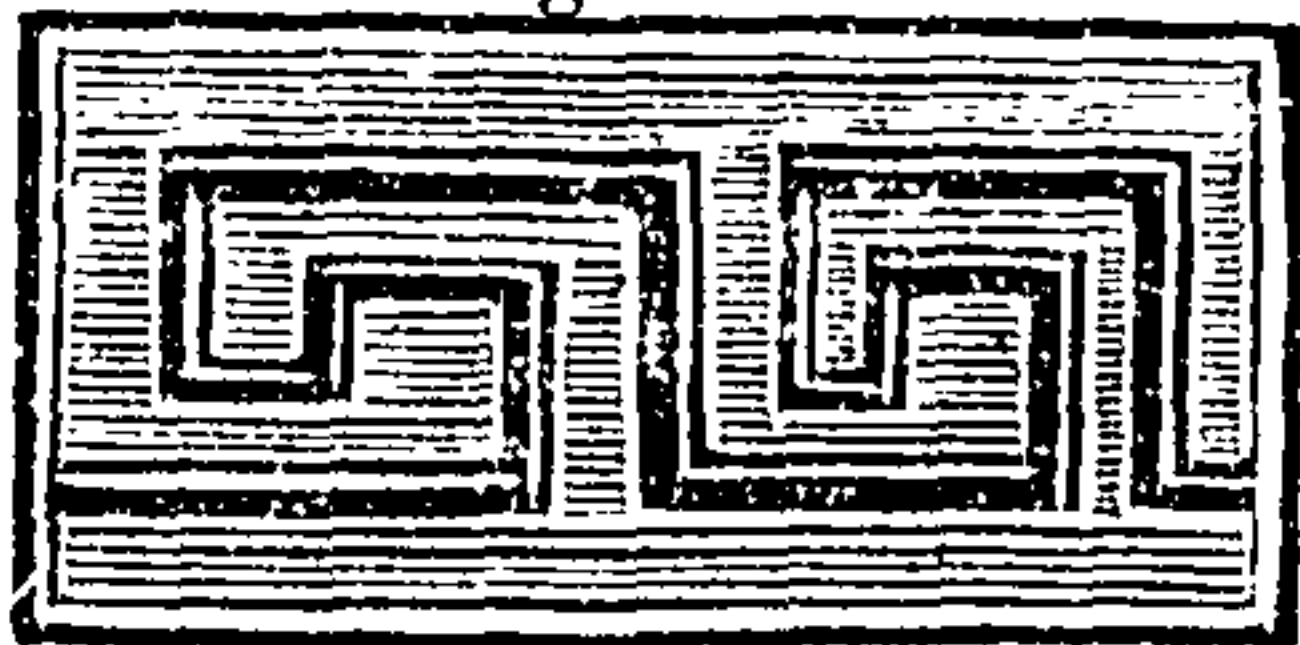
FRET-WORK, a sort of plaisterer's work so called.

To FRET as cloth [*ꝥꝛeoꝝan, Sax.*] to wear out.

A FRET, a fume or heat of passion.

A FRET [*Mus.*] a particular stop on a musical instrument.

FRET or FRETTE [*in Heraldry*] is supposed by some to be called so, because its pieces seem to fret one another by their alternate superposition. Some are of opinion it represents a true lover's knot. It is represented as in the figure.



FRET } [*in Architect.*]

FRETTE } is a knot or ornament that consists of two lifts, or small fillets, variously interlaced or interwoven, and running at parallel distances equal to their

breadth, every turn of which and intersection must be at right angles, they were used by the ancients on flat members, as the faces of the *corona* or eaves of cornices, under the roofs, soffits, &c.

FRET WORK [so called of *frette*] it signified the timber-work of a roof, is an instrument of frets used to fill up and enrich flat empty spaces; principally used in roofs which are fretted over with plaister work.

FRETS [*with Miners*] openings made in the banks of rivers made by land-floods.

FRI'ABLE [*friabilis, L.*] that may be crumbled or rubbed into small particles.

FRI'ABLENESS } [*friabilitas, L.*] brittleness, aptness

FRIABI'LITY } to crumble into small particles.

Friability is supposed to arise from that friable bodies do consist wholly of dry parts, irregularly combined and which are readily separated, as having nothing glutinous, &c. to bind them together.

FRIA'TION, a crumbling, *L.*

FRI'BBLING, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling question.

FRI'BURGH } [*of ꝥꝛiꝝ peace, and boꝛge, Sax.* a

FRI'HBURGH } surety] a surety for the peace and good behaviour.

FRICA'NDORS [*in Cookery*] a sort of *Scotch-collops*, larded, farced and stewed.

FRICASEY [*Cookery*] a dish of fry'd meat; as rabbits, chickens, &c.

FRICA'TION } a rubbing or chafing or grating the

FRI'CTION } surface of one body against that of another.

FRICA'TION } [*with Physicians*] a rubbing or chafing

FRI'CTION } any part of the body, either dry, with the hand or linen-cloths, or moist with oils, ointments, waters, &c.

FRICTION [*in Mechanicks*] is the resistance that a moving body meets withal from the surface whereon it moves.

FRIDAY [*Friðar-dæġ, Sax.*] the sixth day of the week

Good FRIDAY, the Friday next before *Easter*.

FRI'DEGAST, a certain idol of the ancient *Britons*.

FRIEND [*ꝥꝛeond, Sax.*] a familiar or kind person.

FRI'NDLESS [*ꝥꝛeondleas, Sax.*] who has no friends.

FRI'NDLINESS [*ꝥꝛeondlicneſſe, Sax.*] friendly or kind behaviour.

FRI'NDLY, friendlike, kind.

FRI'NDSHIP [*of ꝥꝛeond and ſhip, Sax.*] the quality or kindness of a friend.

FRI'ER [*frater, L. frere, F.*] a brother of a religious society, a monk, &c.

FRIER [*with Printers*] a page or sheet so ill wrought off at the press, that it can scarce be read.

FRI'ERS [*fratres, L. freres, F.* i. e. brethren] monks or religious persons of which there are 4 principal orders, 1. the *Friers Minors* or *Franciscans*, or *Grey Friers*, 2. the *Augustines*, 3. the *Dominicans* or *Black-Friers*, 4. the *Carmelites* or *White Friers*.

FRI'ERS, the several places of the city of *London*, that are called by the name of *Friers*, as *White-Friers* took their name originally from houses or cloisters of friers there formerly situate.

FRI'ERY } [*confratre, F.*] a society of friers; also their

FRI'ARY } cloister or habitation.

FRI'GA [*ꝥꝛiġa, Sax.*] a goddess of the ancient *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Germans*, &c. whom they adored to obtain plenty and earthly blessings and prosperity in their affairs. a certain author writes that she stood on the right hand of the great god *Theramis*, and *Woden* the god of war on the left. She was pictured with a sword in one hand, and a bow in the other; from this goddess our *Friday* is supposed to have taken its name.

FRI'GAT [*fregate, F.*] a sort of ship, a small man of war built somewhat lower and longer than others for swift sailing, and having no more than two decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a *Venetian* vessel built with a square stern without any foremast; having only a main mast, a mizzen mast and bolt-sprit, used in the *Adriatick* sea.

FRIGEFAC'TION, a making cold, *L.*

FRIGEFIED [*frigefactus, L.*] made cold, *L.*

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium, L.*] a place either to make or keep things cool in.

FRI'GID [*frigidus, L.*] cold, impotent, slight.

A FRIGID Stile, is a low, jejune manner of diction, wanting force, warmth of imagination, figures of speech, &c.

FRIGIDITY } [*frigiditas, L.*] coldness, impoten-

FRIGIDNESS } cy.

To FRIGHT } [*ꝥꝛiġtan, Sax. frifter, Dan.*] to put

To FRIGH'TEN } into a fright, to terrify.

FRI'GHTFUL [*ꝥꝛiġtul, Sax.*] causing fright or terror; also apt to be put into a fright.

FRI'GHTFULNESS [*ꝥꝛiġtulneſſe, Sax.*] aptness to be affrighted; also terribleness of aspect.

FRIGORI'FIC [*frigorificus, L.*] making or producing cold.

FRIGORI'FICK Particles [*with Philosophers*] such particles as are in themselves essentially cold, and by entering and piercing other bodies, produce in them that quality which is called cold.

To FRILL [*of friller, F.*] to quake or shiver with cold; used of a hawk, as the hawk frills.

FRINGE [*frange, F.*] a sort of ornament.

To FRINGE [*franger, F.*] to garnish with fringes.

FRI'PERER [*un fripier, F.*] a broker that new cleans, trims and sells old clothes.

FRI'PERY [*friperie, F.*] old clothes.

To FRISK [probably of *frizzare, Ital.* or of *frisque, F.* fresh and brisk] to leap or skip up and down nimbly or wantonly.

FRI'SKINESS, skittish wantonness in skipping and flitting to and fro, &c.

FRI'SKY [probably of *frisque, F.* brisk, or *frizzare, Ital.*] leaping and jumping up and down.

To FRIST [probably of *ꝥꝛiꝝan, Sax.* to give respite, or *fristen, Du.*] to sell goods on trust or on time.

FRI'T [*with Chymists*] ashes or salt bak'd or fry'd together with sand.

FRITH [probably of *fretum, L.* the sea] it is now used in *Scotland* for an arm of the sea or the mouth of a river.

FRITH [*ꝥꝛiꝝ, Sax.* peace] among the *English Saxons* signified a wood; for they accounted several woods sacred, and made them sanctuaries.

FRITH-BREACH [*of ꝥꝛiꝝ and bꝛice, Sax.*] the breaking of the peace.

FRI'THGAR [*ꝥꝛiꝝ-ġear, Sax.*] the year of jubilee.

FRI'THGILD

FRAETHGILD [in *ancient Records*] the same as is now called a gild, fraternity or company.

FRITHSOKEN [ꝥꝛið-foen, *Sax.* asylum] a liberty, privilege or power of having frankpledge.

FRI'TILLARY [with *Botanists*] a flower that is very finely chequered and resembles the shape of a dice-box, from whence it has its name, *L.*

FRI'TTER [of *frit* or *frité*, *F.* fry'd, of *frigere*, *L.*] a sort of small pancake.

FRI'VOLOUS [of *frivolus*, *L.* *frivolé*, *F.*] vain, trifling, insignificant.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS [of *frivolus*, *L.* *frivolé*, *F.*] triflingness, insignificance, vainness.

FRIZE. See *Freeze*.

FRI'ZZLED [*frisé*, *F.*] curled or crisped

A FRI'ZZLING [*frisure*, *F.*] a curling or crisping, properly of the hair.

FRO' [ꝥꝛam, *Sax.*] from.

FROCK [probably of *frac*, *F.* a monk's habit] a garment worn over other apparel.

FRODMO'RTEL { [ꝥꝛeo moꝛp-ðeab, *Sax.*] an immunity or free pardon granted for murder or man-slaughter.

FROENULUM Penis { [in *Anatomy*] a membrane which ties the *praputium* to the glands of the *Penis*, *L.*

FROG [ꝥꝛoðða, *Sax.*] a creature that lives both on land and in the water.

FROG-BIT, *grass*, *lettice*, several sorts of herbs.

FROISE [probably of *frying*, *Eng.*] a sort of pancake with bacon.

FRO'LUCK [urolick, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of play.

A FROLICK [urolick, *Du.*] a merry prank.

To be FROLICK [urolecken, *Du.*] to be in a merry humour, merrily disposed.

FRO'LUCK-OME, disposed to play, or full of merry pranks, whimsies, &c.

FRO'LUCKSOMENESS, the playing of merry pranks, whimsies, &c.

FRO'NDATED [*frondatus*, *L.*] leaved, having leaves.

FRO'NDENT [*frondens*, *L.*] bringing forth leaves.

FRONDI'FEROUS [*frondifer*, *L.*] bearing leaves.

FRONDO'SENESS { [*fronditas*, *L.*] leafiness.

FRONDO'SITY {

FRONT [*frons*, *L.*] the forehead, the upper part of the face; also the face of a work or building.

FRONT [in *Prospective*] the orthographical projection of an object upon a parallel plane.

FRONT of a Battalion, is the first rank of file-leaders; it is also called the face or head of a battalion.

FRONT of a Squadron, is the first rank of troopers.

FRONT of an Army, is the first row of tents in the first line, which [in the *Horse*] are the quarter-masters tents, [and in the *Foot*] those of serjeants.

FRONT [of a *Place*] is the face of a place, or the *Tenaille*, i. e. all that is contained between the flanked angles of two neighbouring bastions, viz. the two faces, the two flanks and the curtain.

To FRONT every way [*Military Phrase*] is when men are faced to all sides.

FRO'NTAL [in *Architecture*] a little *fronton* or pediment sometimes placed over a little door or window.

FRONTAL Bone, the bone of the forehead.

FRONTA'LE [with *Physicians*] an external medicine applied to the forehead, *L.*

FRONTAL, a part of the bridle of an horse.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] two muscles, one on each side of the forehead; commonly supposed to spring from the scull; but now known to arise from the occipital muscles; or the *frontales* and *occipitales* are rather one continued digastrick muscle on each moving the scalp and skin of the forehead and eye-brows.

FRO'NTATED [in *Botany*] signifies that the *petalum* or leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line.

FRONTI'ER, the border, confine or boundary of a kingdom or province, which the enemies find in the *front* when they are about to enter the same.

FRONTI'NIACK, a sort of rich, luscious *French* wine, so called from the place where made.

FRONTIS Os [with *Anatomists*] a bone of the scull, in figure almost round, which joins the bones of the sinciput and the temples by the *Coronal Suture*, and the bones of the upper jaw by the transverse suture, and the *Os Sphenoides* by the *Sphenoidal suture*.

FRO'NTISPIECE [*frontispicium*, *L.* *frontispice*, *F.*] the

title or first page of a book done in picture; also the forefront of a building.

FRO'NTLET [*frontale*, *L.* *un franteau*, *F.*] forehead attire.

FRO'NTON [in *Architecture*] an ornament with us more usually call'd pediment.

FRO'PPISH, fretful, froward, peevish.

FRORE, frozen.

FROST [ꝥꝛoꝛt, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] an excessive cold state of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors is suspended; or that state of the air, &c. whereby fluids are converted into ice. A hoar-frost is generated, when the vapours near the earth are congealed by the coldness of the night, which only happens in winter, when cold predominates, so that the difference between dew and hoar-frost is, that mists do turn to dew, if they consist of drops of water; but into hoar-frost, when they consist of vapours that are congealed in their passage down to the earth.

Frost contracts metals, or rather the cold effects it; but on the contrary it dilates fluids; for a 12 foot tube of iron lost 2 lines in length being exposed to the air in a frosty night; but liquids are swelled and dilated by frost nearly one tenth of their bulk, and by that means bursts not only vessels of glass and earth; but even of wood or iron or other metals, as has been found by many experiments.

FROSTED, done or made in imitation of frost.

FRO'STINESS [ꝥꝛoꝛtighneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] frosty quality.

FRO'STY [ꝥꝛoꝛtigh, *Sax.*] as a frosty season.

FROTH [probably of *ἀφρός*, *Gr.*] the spume of fermented liquors or liquid things.

FRO'THINESS, fulness of froth, frothy quality; the want of solidity and substance; lightness, emptiness, windiness.

FRO'THY, having or full of froth, empty, vain, trifling; not substantial, nor solid, light, &c.

The FROUNCE [with *Falconers*] a disease in the mouth of an hawk.

FROUNCE [with *Farriers*] pimples or warts in the palate of an horse.

FROW, a *Dutch* woman.

FRO'WARD [ꝥꝛamꝥearð, *Sax.*] peevish, cross, surly, stubborn.

FRO'WARDLY [ꝥꝛamꝥearðlice, *Sax.*] in a froward manner.

FRO'WARDNESS [ꝥꝛamꝥearðneꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] peevishness, fretfulness, surliness.

FRO'WEY [with *Carpenters*] timber is said to be frowey, when it is evenly tempered all the way, and works freely without tearing.

To FROWN [*fronser le sourcil*, *F.*] to knit the brows, wrinkle the forehead, &c.

FROW'NING [*sourcils froncer*, *F.*] knitting the brows, wrinkling the forehead.

FROW'NINGLY, with an air of displeasure, &c.

FROWY, without knots.

FROYSE, a pancake with bacon in the middle of it.

FROZEN [of ꝥꝛoꝛt, *Sax.* frost, *Dan.*] congealed with frost.

FROZENNESS, congealedness by frost or cold air.

FRUCTI'FEROUS [*fructifer*, *L.*] fruit-bearing; also producing gain or profit.

To FRUCTIFY [*fructificare*, *L.*] to bring forth fruit.

FRUCTUO'SITY [*fructuositas*, *L.*] fruitfulness.

FRUCTUO'SE [*fructuosus*, *L.*] fruitful, commodious, beneficial.

FRU'GAL [*frugalis*, *L.*] thrifty, sparing.

FRUGA'LITY { [*frugalitas*, *L.* *frugalité*, *F.*] thrifti-

FRU'GALNELS { ness, sparingness in expences.

FRU'GGIN, a fork or pole to stir the fire about in an oven.

FRUGI'FERENT [*frugiferens*, *L.*] bearing or producing fruit.

FRUGI'FEROUSNESS, fruit-bearingness, fertility.

FRUGI'FEROUS [*frugifer*, *L.*] fruit-bearing.

FRUGI'VOROUS [*frugivorus*, *L.*] devouring fruit.

FRUGI'VOROUSNESS [of *frugivorus*, *L.*] fruit-devouring quality or faculty.

FRUIT [*fructus*, *L.*] in its general sense includes whatsoever the earth produces for the nourishment and support of human kind and animals, *F.*

FRUIT [with *Botanists*] is defined to be that, which succeeds to each flower, whether it consists of one or more seeds; some restrain the word *fruit*, to signify only that which is esculent.

Natural FRUITS, are such as the earth produces of its own accord, without any culture.

FRUITS of Industry, are such as tho' they are natural require some culture to bring them to perfection.

Civil FRUITS [in *Law*] are rents, salaries, wages.

FRUITS [in the *Canon Law*] denotes every thing, whereof the revenue of a benefice consists, as glebe, tithes, rents, offerings, &c.

FRUITAGE [of *fruit*, *F.*] all kinds of edible fruits.

FRUITAGE [with *Painters, Carvers, &c.*] the representation of fruits or branched works.

FRUITERER [*fruitier*, *F.*] a seller of fruit.

FRUITERY, a place for laying up and keeping fruits.

FRUITFUL [of *fruit*, *F.* and *full*, *Sax.* &c.] fertile.

FRUITFUL Signs [with *Astrologers*] are *Gemini, Cancer* and *Pisces*, so called, because if the moon and principal significators be in any of those signs and strong, they doubt not but the enquiring party will have children.

FRUITFULNESS [of *fruit*, *F.* and *fulneſſe*, *Sax.*] fertility.

FRUITFULNESS [in *Hieroglyphicks*] is represented by an olive-tree.

FRUITFULNESS [in *Sculpture, &c.*] was represented by a lady sitting upon a bed, with two little infants hanging about her neck.

FRUITION [*fruitio*, *L.*] enjoyment.

FRUITION [by *Moralists*] is defined to be the rest or delight of the will in the end obtained.

FRUITLESS [of *fruit* and *leaf*, *Sax.*] unprofitableness.

FRUM, luxuriant, *O.*

FRUMENTACEOUS [*frumentaceus*, *L.*] pertaining to bread-corn.

FRUMENTACEOUS Plants, are such as have a conformity with *frumentum*, *L.* wheat, either in respect to their leaves, fruit, ears or the like; or such as have their culm pointed, and their leaves like reeds; bearing their seeds in ears, like common corn.

FRUMENTATION, a general dole of corn, *L.*

FRUMENTOSE [*frumentosus*, *L.*] full of corn.

FRUMENTY [of *frumentum*, *L.*] furmety, a pottage made of wheat, milk, sugar, &c.

FRUMGILD [with the *English Saxons*] a payment or recompence to the kindred of a person slain or murdered.

FRUMSTOLE [*frumstole*, *Sax.*] a chief seat or mansion-house.

To FRUMP [probably of *frumpeten*, *Teut.* i. e. to frizzle up the nose as in derision] to flout, jeer or mock; to taunt, to snub.

FRUSCA Terra [*Old Rec.*] untilled, waste ground.

FRUSH { [in *Horses*] a sort of tender horn, arising in

FRUG \ the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSSARE terram [*Ancient Deeds*] to break up new ground.

FRUSSURA domorum [*Old Rec.*] burglary, the breaking of houses by thieves.

FRUSSURA terre [*Old Rec.*] land newly broken or lately plough'd up.

FRUSTRANEUS [of *frustra*, *L.* in vain] in vain, to no purpose.

To FRUSTRATE [*frustrare*, *L.*] to make void, to deceive, to disappoint.

FRUSTRATION, a rendering void, a disappointing.

FRUSTRATION [with *Astrologers*] a debility or weakness that happens to a planet, when it proceeds towards a conjunction with another, but before they are joined one of them becoming retrograde, the design is frustrated.

FRUSTRATIVE { of or belonging to frustration; also

FRUSTRATORY \ apt to frustrate.

FRUSTUM, a fragment, a broken piece; a piece cut off or separated from a body.

FRUSTUM of a Pyramid or Cone, is a part or piece thereof, cut off usually by a plane parallel to the base.

FRUTEX [in *Botanick Writings*] a shrub, *L.*

FRUTICATION [with *Botanists*] a sprouting forth of young sprigs.

FRUTICOSE Stalks [in *Botany*] those stalks of plants that are of a hard, woody substance.

To FRY [*frigere*, *L.* *frire*, *F.* *φρυγναι*, *Gr.*] to dress vic-tuals in a frying-pan.

FRY, the spawn of fish, young fishes; a multitude, a company.

FU'AGE [*fouage*, *F.*] chimney-money, hearth-money.

FUB, as a fat fub or fubs, a plump young child.

FU'CATED [*fucatus*, *L.*] painted, coloured.

FUCA'TION, a disguising, a cloaking.

FUCOSE [*fucosus*, *L.*] painted, feigned, counterfeited.

To FUCK [probably of *fucken*, *Du.* to thrust or knock, *Dr. T. H.* others of *fader*, *Du.* to beget; others of *fatico*, *L.* of *φύτω*, *Gr.* to plant] a term used of a goat; also *subagitare forminam*.

To FU'DDLE [some derive it of a *puddle*, *q. d.* to drown in a puddle of drink, *wipe*, &c. others of the word *full*, *Sax.* full, by inserting *d*, and the *Scots* use the word *full* to signify being in liquor or drunk.

FU'DDLE-CAP { a tippler, a drunken fellow.

FU'DDLER }

To FU'DGEL, to make a shew of doing or acting; but making no riddance.

FU'ER [*Law Term*] escaping by flight, *F.*

FUER en fait [*Law Term*] is when a man does actually run away, *F.*

FUER en Lay [*Law Term*] is when a person being called in the county, he appears not till he is outlaw'd.

FUGACIOUSNESS { [*fugacitas*, *L.*] aptness to fly

FUGACITY }

FU'GA Demonum [i. e. the flight of the Devils] the herb *St. John's-wort*.

FUGA'IA, festivals observ'd by the ancient Romans on account of the expulsion of their kings. From which pattern the *English* seem to have taken their *Hock Tide*, and having cleared the lands of their insolent neighbours the Danes, instituted the annual sports of *Hock-Tide*, consisting of such pastimes as throwing at cocks.

FUGATION, a putting to flight, *L.*

FU'GHA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular way or manner, according to which some musick is composed, of which there are several sorts.

FU'GILE, an imposthume in the ears.

A FU'GITIVE [*Fugitivus*, *L.*] one who flies out of his country; a deserter, a run-away, a renegade, a wanderer.

FUGITIVE Goods [*Law Term*] the proper goods of him that flies upon having committed a felony; which being lawfully found after the flight, belong either to the king or lord of the manour.

FU'LCIMENT [*fulcimentum*, *L.*] a prop or underfer.

FULCIMENT [in *Mechanicks*] is the same as point of suspension or that point on which a *libra* or *velis* plays, or is suspended.

To FULFIL [*fulfillan*, *Sax.*] to accomplish or perform.

FU'LGENCY { [of *fulgentia*, *L.*] shiningness, bright-

FU'LGENTNESS \ ness, fulgidity.

FU'LGENT [*fulgens*, *L.*] shining, glistering.

FU'LGID [*fulgidus*, *L.*] bright, shining.

FULGIDITY [*fulgiditas*, *L.*] brightness, shiningness, glory.

FULGURA'TION, a lightening or flashing of fire in the clouds, which tho' to us it seems to precede thunder, yet in reality they are both together.

FULIGINATED [*fuliginatus*, *L.*] besmeared with soot.

FULIGINOUS { [*fuliginosus*, *L.*] full of soot.

FULIGINOSE }

FU'LMART, a pole-cat, a kind of wild cat.

FULL [*full*, *Sax.*] filled with.

FULL nigh [*fulluch*, *Sax.*] very nigh.

FULL oft [*full oye*, *Sax.*] very often.

To FULL Cloth [*fullare*, *L.* *fouler*, *F.*] to mill it in order to thicken it.

FU'LLAGE, the money paid for fulling cloth.

FU'LLER [*fullo*, *L.* *fullepe*, *Sax.* *un fouler*, *F.*] one who fulls or thickens cloth.

FULLERS-earth, a sort of nitrous earth which scours like soap.

FU'LLERS Weed { an herb.

FU'LLERS Thistle }

FU'LLERY, a work-house or place where cloth is full'd.

FULLONICAL [*fullonicus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a fuller.

FU'LLY [*fullice*, *Sax.*] to the full.

FU'LNES [*fullneſſe*, *Sax.*] plenty.

FU'LMINANT [*fulminans*, *L.*] thundering.

To FU'LMINATE [*fulminare*, *L.* *fulminer*, *F.*] to thunder, to hit with a thunder-bolt.

FU'LMINATING Legion, a legion in the Roman army of *Marcus Aurelius* who were Christian soldiers, who in the war against the *Sarmatae*, *Marcomanni*, &c. saved the whole army, ready to perish with thirst by their prayers, procuring a very plentiful shower, with thunder, lightning and hail.

FULMINA'TION, a thundering, *L.*

FULMINA'TION [with *Chymists*] is the great and crackling noise made by metals or minerals heated in a crucible.

FUL-

FULMINATION [in the *Romish Canon Law*] is the sentence of a bishop or other ecclesiastick appointed by the pope, whereby it is decreed that some bull sent from the pope shall be executed; it is also the execution or denunciation of a sentence of anathema made in publick with due solemnity.

FULMINOUS [*fulmineus*, L.] of or belonging to thunder.

FULMI'NEUM telum } the thunder-stone, a sort of hard stone that is supposed to fall out of the clouds with a clap of thunder, L.

FU'LSOM [probably *q. foulson*] noisom, distasteful, nasty, loathsom, luscious.

FU'LSOMNESS [*q. d. foulsonness*, i. e. somewhat foul and nasty, *Sax.*] loathsomness, nastiness, &c.

FU'LVID [*fulvidus*, L.] of a deep, yellow colour.

FUMA'GIUM, smoak-farthing, fire-money, or a customary payment for the hearths.

FUMA'DOES } our pilchards, garbaged, salted, and dried in the smoak, *Ital.* and *Span.*

FUMA'RIA } [with *Botanists*] fumitory, earth-smoak, L.

FU'MATED [*fumiatus*, L.] smoaked, fumed.

To **FU'MBLE** [*fambler*, *Dan.*] to handle a thing clumsily or awkwardly.

To **FU'ME** [*fumare*, L. *fumer*, F.] to smoak or steam.

A **FU'ME** [prob. of *fauum*, *Teut.* froth, *q. d.* frothing in the mouth by reason of passion] a rage, a fret.

To **FUME** [prob. of *fauum*, *Teut.* froth, *q. d.* to foam or froth at the mouth for anger or rage] to chafe, to be in a fret.

FU'METS [with *Hunters*] the ordure or dung of a hare, hart, &c.

FU'METORY, an herb.

FUMIDITY } smoakiness; the being smoaky.

FUMIDNESS }

FUMIFEROUS [*fumifer*, L.] bringing smoak.

FUMIFICK [*fumificus*, L.] making smoak, perfuming.

FUMIGANT [*fumigans*, L.] smoaking, fuming.

To **FUMIGATE** [*fumigare*, L.] to perfume a place; also to raise a salivation by the fumes of *Mercury*.

To **FUMIGATE** [with *Chymists*] is to make one mixt body receive the smoak of another; to impregnate it with the volatile parts of the burnt body.

FUMIGATION, a perfuming with the smoke of sweet-wood or other matter, either for qualifying the air, or fumes of *Mercury*.

FUMIGATION [with *Surgeons*] a salivation raised by

FUMIGATION [with *Chymists*] a fumigating or smoaking, an erosion or eating away of metals by smoke or vapour, for helping some kind of distempers.

FUMO'SE } [*fumosus*, L. *fumeux*, F.] smoaky.

FUMO'US }

FUMO'SITY [*fumofitas*, L.] smoakiness.

FU'MY [of *fumus*, L.] smoaky, or full of fume.

FUN, sport, game, banter, &c.

To **FUN** one; to sooth, cajole, coaks, wheedle.

FUNAMBULATION, a walking, or dancing on a rope, L.

FUNCTION [*functio*, L. *fonction*, F.] the performance or exercise of any office or duty; a particular calling or employment.

Animal FUNCTION, is that without which we cannot perceive, will, remember, &c. such are *feeling*, *seeing*, *imagining*, *judging*, *passions*, *voluntary motions*, &c.

FUNCTION [in a *Physical Sense*] is the same as action; an effective motion produced in any part of an animal by the proper aptitude or fitness of such a part for the uses appointed by the author of nature.

Natural FUNCTIONS, are those which change the food, &c. so as to assimilate it to our own nature; such are the *viscera* or bowels, and the vessels that receive, retain, seern, &c. the humours.

Vital FUNCTIONS, are those necessary to life; and without which it cannot subsist, as the action of the heart, brain, lungs, &c.

FUND [*fundus*, L. land or a bottom, or of *fond*, Fr.] a bank or repository of publick money, the capital or stock of a company or corporation.

FUND of the Eye [*Anatomy*] the part possessed by the *Chorooides* and *Retina*.

FUNDAMENT [of *fundamentum*, L. a foundation, *fondament*, F.] the breech or buttocks, which are as it were the seat and foundation of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL [*fondamental*, Fr.] pertaining to a foundation; principal, chief, serving for a base, rest or support of any thing.

FUNDAMENTALLY, according to fundamental principles.

FUNDAMENTAL Diagram, the projection of a sphere upon a plane.

FUNDAMENTALNESS, fundamental quality; chiefness, principalness.

FUNDUS uteri [*Anat.*] is the body or principal part of the womb, in contradiction to the *Cervix* or neck.

FUNDUS vesicae [*Anat.*] is the cavity of the bladder, wherein the urine is contained, L.

FUNDUS coeli [*Astronomy*] is the point opposite to the point of culmination; or the point of the ecliptick, wherein it is intersected by the meridian, beneath the horizon, L.

FUNDUS Plantae [*Botany*] that part of a plant, where the stalk meets and joins the root, L.

FUNE'BREOUS [*funebri*, L. *funebre*, Fr.] belonging to a funeral, doleful, mournful.

FU'NERAL [*funeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a burial.

FU'NERAL [*funerale*, L. *funerailes*, F.] a burial.

FUNERAL Oration, a sermon or discourse pronounced in praise of a person deceased, at the ceremony of his funeral.

FU'NERARY [*funerarius*, L.] pertaining to funerals.

FUNE'ST [*funestus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY }

FUNGOUSNESS } spunginess.

FUNGOUS [*fungosus*, L.] spongy or full of holes like a mushroom.

FUNGOUS Fleesh, a spongy excrescence, called *proud fleesh*, frequently growing on the lips of wounds, &c.

FUNGUS, a fleshy tumour or excrescence, very spongy, soft and pale, arising on the membranes, tendons and other nervous parts in consequence of ulcers, wounds, &c.

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little rope; also the navel-string.

FUNI'CLAR [*funicularis*, L.] belonging to a rope or string.

FUNI'CLAR Hypothesis [in *Mechanicks*] an hypothesis produced by one *Francis Linus* against the spring and weight of the air, so as to explain the rising and falling of quicksilver in a weather-glass or barometer, by means of a funiculus or little string at the top, or a very fine thin substance, which is continually drawing it self up, or is stretched out more or less, according to the different temperature of the outward air.

FUNI'CLUS, a small rope, L.

FUNI'CLUS [with *Anatomists*] the navel-string of a young child, a skinny channel that reaches from the navel of the child to the placenta of the womb. The use of which is to convey the blood of the mother by the veins to the child, for its nourishment, &c. L.

FUNK, a strong rank smell; also touchwood; also a suffocating smoke, &c.

FU'NNEL, *q. d.* tunnel of *tun* or contract of *insundibulum*, L.] a vessel for pouring liquor into a bottle, &c.

FURA'CIOUS [*furax*, L.] thievish, inclined to steal.

FURA'CIOUSNESS [*furacitas*, L.] thievishness, &c.

FURA'CITY [*furacitas*, L.] thievish inclination, thievishness.

FU'RBELOE, a sort of plaited or ruffled trimming for womens scarves, petticoats, &c.

To **FU'R'BISH** [*fourbir*, F.] to make arms bright, by scouring, cleansing and polishing.

FU'R'BISHER [*fourbisseur*, Fr.] one who brightens or gives a lustre to arms, &c.

FURCA and **FOSSA** [*Old Rec.*] *q. d.* the forked gibber and ditch, an ancient jurisdiction of punishing felons, the men by hanging, and the women by drowning, L.

Ad FURCAM & flagellum [*Old Law*] the meanest servile tenure or manner of holding land, when the bondsmen was at his lord's disposal, either for life or death, L.

FURCA'LE os } [with *Anatomists*] the upper bone of the *sternum*, otherwise called *jugulum*, L.

FURCE'LLA }

FURCHE' [*fourchée*, F.] a kind of cross in a coat of arms, forked at each end, as in the escutcheon.

FURENDAL; See *Farding-deal*.

FURFURA'CEOUS [*furfuraceus*, L.] branny, made of bran.

FURFURATION, the falling of scurf from the head, in combining, &c. L.

FU'RFURES, those scales which fall from the head, or from any other parts of the body, which often happens when the *cuticula* or scarf skin is separated from the *cutis* or real skin, L.

FURIA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies with fury and violence; but not so much in respect to the

Com FURIA }

the loudness of sound, as the quickness of time and movement, *Ital.*

FU'RIBUND [*furibundus*, L.] full of madness, or like a madman, raging.

The FU'RIES [*furia*, L.] according to the poets are the daughters of Nox (night) and Acheron one of the rivers of Hell. Their names are *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*, who live in Pluto's dominions, and are his rods to scourge guilty and sinful souls. Some interpret them to be the pricking and gripings of guilty consciences. *Euripides* calls them the 3 evils of the mind, *Anger*, *Avarice* and *Concupiscence*. And thence,

Alecto has her name from *Ἀλεξτὼ*, Gr. never ceasing from the titillation or pleasures, of which she is the avenger.

MEGÆRA [of *μεγαλῶ*, Gr. I hate or envy] being the punisher of the envious, &c.

Tisiphone has her name of *τίσις* revenge, and *φόνος*, Gr. murder; because she avenges this wickedness that is committed by anger.

They are termed the daughters of night, on account of the ignorance of mortals, who prefer short pleasures to eternal pains.

FU'RIOUS [*furiosus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging.

FURIO'SITY } [*furiositas*, L.] furious mood or

FU'RIOUSNESS } quality.

To FURL [*fresler*, Fr.] to wrap up and bind a ship's sail close to the yard.

FU'RLED [*freslé*, F.] tied up as sails.

FU'RLING Lines [in a ship] small lines made fast to the top-sails, top-gallant sails, and mizen-yard arms, to furl up those sails.

FU'RLONG [*furlang*, Sax.] an acre in length, or 5th part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH, a leave granted to a soldier to be absent a while from his company.

FU'RMETY [*frumentum*, L. *fourmentée*, F.] a sort of pottage made of hulled wheat.

FU'RNACE [*fornax*, L. *un fourneau*, F.] a kiln or fire-place for melting, brewing, distilling, &c.

Moveable FURNACE, one used by Chymists in shape like a reverberatory furnace.

Wind FURNACE, a furnace so built as to draw the air strongly; to make the fire burn vehement, to fuse and melt the matter in the vessels called coppels or crucibles.

FU'RNAGE [*fournage*, F.] a fee paid by tenants of a lord of a manour for baking bread in his oven.

To FU'RNISH [*fournir*, F.] to find, provide or supply; also to give or afford.

FU'RNITURE [*fourniture*, F.] the utensils requisite for an house or any other thing.

FU'RNITURE [in Dialling] lines drawn on dials for ornament, as the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuth, almucantars, &c.

FU'RO, the fitchet or fitchow.

FUROLE' [prob. of *feu* fire and *rouler*, F. to roll] a little blaze of fire, which sometimes appears by night on the tops of soldiers lances, or on the sail-yards of a ship at sea, which whirls and leaps in a moment from place to place. It is at sea sometimes the fore-runner of a storm. If there were 2 of these, the ancients called them *Castor* and *Pollux*, and they were accounted to forebode safety; but if one, *Helena*, and was thought to forebode ship-wreck.

FU'ROR, fury, madness, rage, L.

FUROR *uterinus* [with Physicians] i.e. the fury of the womb, a species of madness peculiar to women, exciting them to a vehement desire of venery, and rendering them insatiate therewith, L.

FURR [*fournure*, F.] the skin of some sorts of wild beasts dressed with the hair on, worn both for warmth and ornament; also a sort of hoariness, upon a chamber-pot, &c. also upon the tongue in a fever.

To FURR [*fourrer*, F.] to adorn or line a garment with furs; also to grow hoary or foul as the tongue; or as an urine-vessel, &c.

FURR [in Heraldry] is the representation of the skins of certain wild beasts, seen in the doubling of mantlings in coat armour, and is sometimes used in the bearing.

FU'RRIER [*foureur*, F.] one who deals in furs, &c.

FU'RRING [with Architects] is the making good the rafters feet in the cornice.

FU'RRING a Ship, a laying on double planks on the sides of a ship, after she is built, called *Plank* upon *Plank*; or more properly the ripping off the planks, and putting new timbers on the former timbers, and also other planks upon them, to make a ship bear the better sail.

FU'RROW [*furph*, Sax.] a trench cast up by a plough, &c.

FU'RTHER [*forðor*, Sax.] beyond.

FU'RTHERANCE, a promotion and help, &c.

FU'RTHERMORE [*forðor-mære*, Sax.] and besides what has been said, &c.

FU'RTHERMOST [*forðor-mæȝt*, Sax.] the most distant.

FU'RTHEST [*furðæȝt*, Sax.] the most distant.

FU'RTIVE [*furtivus*, L. *furtif*, Fr.] stolen, private, by stealth.

FURU'NCULUS [with Surgeons] a swelling as big as a pigeon's egg puffed up and painful, especially when it begins to ripen and putrefie.

FU'RY [*furor*, L. *furie*, F.] rage, madness, frenzy.

FURZ [*kýpy*, Sax.] a prickly sort of plant, used for fuel.

FUSARO'LE [with Architects] a moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinum in the Dorick, Ionick and Composite capitals.

FUSCA'TION, a darkening or clouding, L.

FU'SCUS, a, um, [in Botanick Writers] of a brown colour, L.

FU'SE } is a pipe of wood filled with meal-powder,
FUSEE' } salt-petre and sulphur, having some threads of quick-match fixed in the top of it. When it is used, it is driven into the bomb, being cut to a length proportional to the distance, the bomb is to be thrown, that it may be spent, and the bomb break when it falls.

FUSE'E [*fusil*, F.] a kind of light musket.

FUSEE [of a Watch] that part about which the chain or string is wound.

FUSIB'ILITY } [of *fusibilité*, F. of *fusilis*, L.] apt-

FU'SIBLENESS } ness or readiness to flow or melt, that quality in metals or minerals that disposes them for fusion.

FU'SIBLE } [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted, F.

FU'SILE } [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted, F.

FU'SIL } [in Coat Armour] is a spindle, and

FUSE'E } differs from the lozenge, in that it is longer, and the lower part more acute and sharp than the other, i.e. the collateral or middle parts; See the figure.

FUSILE'ER [*fuselier*, F.] a soldier that carries a fusée or light gun.

FU'SILLIS } [in Heraldry] signifies a field or

FUSILE' } an ordinary intirely covered over with *fusils*: See the Figure.



FU'SION, a founding or melting, or running metals into fluids, F. of L.

FUST [with Architects] the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital, or that part comprehended between the base and the capital, called also the naked.

FU'STIGATED [*fustigatus*, L.] beaten with a cudgel.

FU'STIAN [of *fustaine*, F. a place in Egypt, where it was made, or, as *Menagius* says, of *faustanum* in corrupt Latin Writers, and supposes it to be derived of *Fustis* on account of the tree on which cotton grows] a sort of nappy cotton-cloth.

FU'STICK, a sort of wood brought from the West-Indies used in dying cloth.

FU'STI-LUGS, a dirty drab, a fluttish woman, that smells rank.

FU'STINESS, rankness in smell, mustiness.

FU'STY, rank in smell, stinking, musty.

FU'SURE [*fusura*, L.] a flowing or melting of metals.

FU'TILE [*fuilis*, L.] babbling, foolish, silly.

FUT'LENESS } [*futilitas*, L. *futilité*, F.] blabbing,

FUT'ILITY } silliness, lightness, vanity.

FU'TURE [*futurus*, L. *futur*, F.] that is to come hereafter.

FUTURI'TION, the act of generation, L.

FUTURI'TION [with Philosophers] a future being or existing.

FUTTOCKS [in a Ship] the compassing timbers, which make the breadth of it, and are scarfed upon the ground timbers.

FUTU'RITY [of *futurus*, L. *futur*, F.] the time to come.

FUTY [*futis*, L.] foolish, silly.

FUTY [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FUZZE [in Horses] two dangerous splents, joining above and downwards.

To FUZZ, to ravel or run out.

FY } [*f*, Fr. *foy*, Du] an interjection of abhor-

FIE } rence.

FYRDERONGA [*fýrðerung*, Sax.] a fault for not going upon a warlike expedition after a summons.

G.

G, *Roman*; **Gg**, *Italic*; **GG**, *English*, are the 7th Letters of the Alphabet; **Γ γ**, *Gamma*, *Greek*, and **ג**, *Gimel*, *Hebrew*, are the 3d Letters of their Alphabets.

G, in *Latin Numbers*, signified 400.

G, with a Dash at Top, signified 40000.

The Letter **G** in *English* has a double Sound, a hard, as *Gold*, *Gorge*, *Gore*, &c. and a hard and soft Sound in *Gorgeous*, as if it were written *Gorjeous*; but when *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u* follow the latter Sound, instead of *g* must be *j* Consonant; as *James*, *Jane*, *Jem*, *Jewel*, *Jilt*, *John*, *Jude*.

G is not heard in *Phlegm*, *Sign*, *Campaign*, *Reign*, *Design*, *Feign*.

Gh sounds like *ff* in *Laugh*, *Cough*; nor is it sounded in *nigh*, *night*, *might*, *caught*, *bought*, *sought*, *thought*, &c.

GABA'RAGE, Wrappers in which *Irish* Goods are wrapped.

GABBA'RA [of **גבר**, *Heb. Syr. and Arab.* a Man] a Name by which the *Egyptians* called the dead Bodies, which they kept by them instead of burying them.

GABBERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

GABBERDINE [*galverdine*, *F.*] a Shepherds coarse Frock or Coat.

To **GABBLE** [prob. of *gabbelen*, to Chirp as Birds do, or of *gavioler* or *habler*, *F.* to prate] to talk fast to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GABEL [*gabelle*, *F.* **גבול**, *Sax.* which some derive of **קבל**, he received, or **קבלה**, a Receipt, *Heb.*] an Excise in *France* upon Salt, which Writers say, raises the King as much Money as all the Mines of *Chili*, *Peru*, *Potosi*, and all the rest of *America* yields to the King of *Spain*. The whole Commerce of Salt for the Inland Consumption lying wholly in the King's Hands, who sells and distributes all of it to his Farmers and Officers appointed for that purpose. In our *Antient Records*, &c. it is taken to signify a Rent, Custom, Duty or Service yielded or done to the King or to some other Lord.

GABIONA'DO, a Bulwark made with Gabions.

GABIONS, are Baskets of five or six Foot high, and four or five broad. equally wide at Top and Bottom; they are made of Pieces of Willow of about six Foot long, stuck in the Ground in a Circle, which they work round with small Branches, Leaves and all, and afterwards fill them with Earth, to mak a Cover or Parapet betwixt them and the Enemy; they are sometimes used in making Batteries.

GABLE End of an House, is the upright and triangular End, from the Cornice or Eaves to the Top of the House.

GABLOCKS [with *Sportsmen*] false Spurs for Fighting Cocks.

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a geometrical Perch.

GAD of Steel [**גאב**, *Sax.*] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire in order to quench in Liquor.

To **GAD** [prob. of *gaen*, *Du.* or *gan'gan*, *Sax.* to go] to ramble, rove, range or straggle about.

GADDDING [prob. of *gaen*, *Du.* to go, or *ganging*, *Scotch*] rambling, roving, ranging, straggling about.

GAD FLY [prob. as tho' Goad-fly, because it pricks like a Goad; or of *gadding*, because it makes Cattle to go astray] an Insect, call'd also the Gad-bee.

GAFF, an Iron Hook to pull great Fishes into a Ship; also a false Spur for a Fighting Cock.

GAFFER [of **גאב**, good, and **גאב**, a Father, *Sax.*] a Country Appellation for a Man.

GAFFLE, a part of a Cross.

GAFFOLD-Gild, the payment of Custom or Tribute.

GAFFOLD-Land, Land that pays a certain Custom or Tribute, called *Gaffold-Gild*.

GAGATES [so called of *Gagas* a City of *Lyfia* in *Asia*, where it was in Plenty] a sort of Stone, which, when rubbed, smells like Brimstone, and that will take Fire immediately.

GAGE [*gauge* or *jauger*, *F.*] a Rod to Measure Casks with.

GAGE, a Pledge or Surety, *F.*

Mort GAGE, is that which is left in the Hands, of the Proprietor, so that he reaps the Fruits of it; in opposition to *vis gage*, where the Fruits or Revenues are reaped by the Creditor, and reckoned as part of the Debt paid.

GAGE of a Ship, is so many Feet of Water as she draws.

To **GAGE** } [*jauger*, *F.*] to measure with a Gage, to
To **GAUGE** } find out how much any liquid Vessel contains.

To **GAGE Deliverance** [*Law Term*] to give Security that a Thing shall be delivered; the same as to Wage Deliverance.

Weather GAGE, when one Ship is to the Wind, or is to the Weather of another, she is said to have the Weather Gage.

A **GAGE** [with *Joiners*] is an Instrument made to strike a Line truly parallel to the strait Side of any Board, &c.

GA'GER [*jauger*, *F.*] a Measurer of Casks or Vessels.

GA'GGED [prob. of *geag*, *Sax.* the Cheek-bone] having an Instrument or Piece of Wood put into the Mouth to keep it from shutting.

GA'GGLING, the Noise made by a Goose.

GA'ANITES [of *Gaian*, Bishop of *Alexandria*] a Sect, who deny'd that *Jesus Christ*, after the hypostatical Union, was subject to any of the Infirmities of human Nature.

GA'ENESS } [*gaieté*, *F.*] cheerfulness of Temper; also

GA'VETY } gallantry or fineness in Apparel.

GA'LLARD, brisk, merry, blithe, jolly, pleasant, light-hearted, cheerful, *F.*

GAIN [*rain*, *F.*] Profit, Lucre a Person reaps from his Trade, Employment, Industry.

To **GAIN** [*gagner*, *F.*] to get, to win, to obtain, to carry a point,

GAIN [with *Architects*] the bevelling Shoulder of a Joist or other Timber.

GA'INAGE [*gaignage*, *F.*] all Plough Tackle and Instruments for Husbandry-Work, carried on by the baser sort of Sokemen and Villains.

GAINAGE [in *Law*] Land held of the meaner Sort or Villains; also the Profit arising from the Cultivation of such Lands.

GA'INERY } [*old Rec.*] Tillage or Husbandry; also the
GA'INURE } Profits arising thence, or of the Beasts used in that Employ.

GA'INFUL [of *gain*, *F.* and *gull*, *Sax.*] profitable, advantageous.

GA'INFULNESS, profitableness, advantageousness.

GA'INLY, cleverly; handily, dexterously.

GA'INNESS, handiness, dexterity.

To **GAINSAY** [*gean-yeogan*, *Sax.*] to speak against, to deny or contradict.

GAIN-STANDING [of *gean-yeogan*, *Sax.*] resisting, opposing; resistance, opposition.

GAITRE [*getreop*, *Sax.*] the Dog Berry-Tree.

GALACTITES [*γαλακτίτης*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone so called, because it is as white as Milk; also a sort of Earth called *Milk Marle*.

GALA'CTOPOTE [*galactopota*, *L.* of *γαλακτοπότης*, *Gr.*] a Milk Drinker.

GALACTOPHAGIST [*galactophagus*, *L.* of *γαλακτοφαγός*, *Gr.*] a Milk-eater, a Milk-sop.

GALACTOPHORUS [*γαλακτοφόρος*, *Gr.*] carrying or conveying Milk.

GALACTOPHORI Ductus [in *Anatomy*] certain Vessels which serve to convey the Milk and Humour, call'd Chyle, from the Guts to the Glandules or Kernels of the Breast.

GALA'CTOPLETICK Faculty [of *γαλακτός* of *γαλα*, Milk, and *πλεω*, *Gr.* to fill] an aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GALA'CTOSIS [*γαλακτοσις*, *Gr.*] the changing into Milk, or the production of Milk in the Breasts.

GA'LANGAL, an *Indian* aromack Plant.

GALANTINE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing a Pig, *F.*

GALATEA [*the Sea Nymph*] was by the Antients painted as a beautiful young Virgin, with her Hair carelessly falling about her Shoulders like Silver Threads, and a fair Pearl hanging at each Ear, holding in her Hand, and viewing a Sponge made of Sea Froth.

GALAXY [*γαλαξίας*, *Gr.*] that long, white, luminous Tract which seems to encompass the Heavens like a Swathe or Girdle, and which is perceivable in a clear Night, especially when the Moon does not appear.

GALBANE'TUM [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Composition made of *Galbanum*, *L.*

GALBANUM, a Gum issuing from the Incision in the Root of a ferulaceous Plant, called *ferula Galbanifera*, *L.* growing in *Arabia*, &c.

GALE [prob. of *gale*, *Brit.*] a Blast or Stream of Wind.

LOOM GALE [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind blows gently, so that the Ship may bear her Top sails a Trip.

A stiff GALE
A stiff GALE
Strong GALE

[*Sea Phrase*] is used of the Wind when it is very high.

To **GALE away** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship that sails faster than another, finding more Wind than the other in fair Weather, when there is but little Wind.

GA'LEA, an Helmet, *L.*

GALEA [with *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Flower, *L.*

GALEA [with *Physicians*] a Pain in the Head; so called, because it takes in the whole Head like an Helmet.

GALEA [with *Anatomists*] a Term used of the Head of an Infant that is newly Born, when it is covered with Part of the Membrane or Skin called *Amnios*.

GALE'AS, a heavy, low built Vessel, with both Sails and Oars; it carries three Masts; but they cannot be lowered as in a Galley, viz. a *Main-Mast*, *Fore-Mast* and *Mizen-Mast*. It has 32 Seats for Rowers, and 6 or 7 Slaves to each. They carry 3 Tire of Guns at the Head; the lowermost has 2 Pieces of 36 Pounders each; the second 2 Pieces of 24 Pounders each; and the third 2 Pieces of 18 Pounders each. At the Stern there are 2 Tire of Guns, each of 3 Pieces, and each Piece 18 Pounders.

GALEA'TE Flowers, the same as *Galeatus*.

GALEA'TED [*galeatus*, *L.*] wearing an Helmet.

GALEA'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] hooded; whose upper Part resembles a kind of Helmet or Hood, as in the Flower of Sage, &c.

GALE'GA [with *Botan.*] Goat's Rue, *L.*

GALE'NA [of *galein*, *Gr.* to shine] a sort of Oar in Mines, that affords both Silver and Lead.

GALE'NICAL } of or pertaining to *Galen* the Physician,

GALE'NICK } as *Galenick Physick*, that which is founded upon the Practice of *Galen*.

GA'LENIST, one who practises Physick according to the Principles of *Galen*.

GA'LEONS } those *Spanish* Ships that are sent to *Vera*

GA'LLIONS } *Cruz* in *New Spain*, and if they are employ'd to any other Part, they are not called by that Name.

GALE'OPSIS [with *Botan.*] Water Betony, or stinking dead Nettle, *L. of Gr.*

GALERI'ULATE Flowers [*Botany*] the same as *Cucullate*.

GALERI'LATED [*galericulatus*, *L.*] having Brims like, or resembling an Hat.

GALIUM } [with *Botanists*] the Herb Cheese-Rennet,

GALLIUM } or our Lady's Bed-straw, *L.*

GALL [*gall*, *Teut.* Zealla, *Sax.* the Bile] one of the Humours of the Body, a yellow bitter Juice, secreted from the Blood in the Glands of the Liver; a Fret or Sore.

GALL Bladder, a membranous Receptacle, in Figure resembling a Pear, situate at the lower Margin of the Liver, in which the Humour call'd *Gall* is contain'd.

To **GALL** [*Zeallan*, *Sax.* galler, *F.*] to fret or rub off the Skin; also to teaze or vex.

GALL Nut, a sort of round Nut or Fruit, that grows on an Oak, used in making of Ink.

GA'LLA, the Gall Nut or Oak-Apple, *L.*

GALLA Moschata [with *Apothecaries*] a certain fragrant Confection, *L.*

GA'LLANT [*galant*, *F.*] civil, polite, accomplish'd; also fine, spruce; also courageous, brave.

A **GALLANT** [*un galant*, *F.*] a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one who keeps Company with a married Woman.

A **GALLANT Man**, one somewhat gayer, brighter, and more agreeable than Men in common are.

To **GALLANT** } [*galantiser*, *F.*] to court, to act the

To **GALLA'NTISE** } Gallant; to lead or conduct a Lady with an air of Gallantry.

To **GALLANT** a Woman, to court her in the way of a Gallant.

GALLANTNESS } [*galanterie*, *F.*] amorous Intrigue;

GALLANTRY } genteelness; Valour, Bravery.

GALLE'AS [*galleasse*, *F.*] a great double Galley.

GA'LLYHALPENS, a sort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GALLERY [*gallerie*, *F.*] a sort of Balcony that surrounds a Building.

GALLERY, a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

GALLERY of a Mine, a narrow Passage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carried on under any Work that is designed to be blown up.

GALLERY for passing a Moat, is a covered Walk made of strong Beams, and cover'd over-head with Planks, and load-ed with Earth; 'twas formerly used for putting the Miner to the Foot of the Rampart: sometimes the Gallery is covered over with *Raw Hides*, to defend it from the artificial Fires



of the Besieged. The Gallery ought to be very strong, of double Planks on that side towards the Flank, to make it Musquet-Proof. It is made in the Camp, and brought along the Trenches in Pieces, to be join'd together in the Foss; it ought to be eight Foot high, and ten or twelve wide; the Beams ought to be half a Foot thick, and two or three Foot asunder; the Planks or Beards nailed on each side, and filled with Earth or Planks in the middle; the covering to rise with a Ridge, that what is thrown upon it by the Besiegers with a design to burn it, may roll off. See the Figure.

GALLERY [in a Ship] is a kind of Balcony made upon the Stern without Board, in which there is a Passage out of the Captain's Cabin, call'd the great Cabin.

GALLERY [with *Architects*] a covered Place in a House, much longer than broad, and which is usually on the Wings of the Building, serving to Walk in; also a little Isle or Walk, serving as a common Passage to several Rooms placed in a Line or Row.

GA'LLY [*galeré*, *F.*] a Ship that has both Sails and Oars.

GALLEY, is a low built Vessel, that has both Sails and Oars, and commonly carries two Masts, viz. a *Main-Mast* and a *Fore-Mast*, that may be struck or lowered at Pleasure. They are generally about 130 Foot long, and 18 Foot broad in the middle.

GALLEY-Men, Merchants of *Genoa*, which antiently arrived in *England* in Gallies, landing their Goods at a Key near the *Custom-House*; thence called *Galley-Key*.

GALLEY [with *Printers*] a wooden Frame into which the Compositor empties his Composing Stick as often as it is filled.

GALLEY-Slave, a Person condemned to Row in the Gallies.

GALLEY-Worm, an hairy Insect, whose Legs on each side resemble the Oars of a Galley.

Condemnation to the GALLEYS [in *France*] a Penalty imposed on Criminals and Delinquents, whereby they are adjudg'd to serve the King on State as Slaves on board the Gallies; either for their Life Time, or for a limited Time.

GALLI'US. See *Galliambeck*.

GALLIA'MBICK Verses, Verses so named of the Galli or Priests of the Goddess *Cybele*, and *Jambus*, a Verse consisting of an *Anapaestus* and *Tribrachus*.

GALLIARD [*gaillard*, *F.*] gay, brisk, merry, jocund.

GALLIARD, a sort of Dance, consisting of very different Motions and Actions, sometimes gliding smoothly, sometimes capering, and sometimes acrofs.

GALLIARDA [in *Musick Books*] the Name of the Tune that belongs to the Dance call'd a *Galliard*, and is commonly in Tripple Time, of a brisk lively Humour, something like a Jigg, *Ital.*

GALLICAN [*gallicanus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to *France* or the *French* Nation.

GALLICE'NTRUM [with *Botan.*] Sage of *Rome*, *L.*

GALLICHRISTA [with *Botan.*] the Herb yellow or white Rattle.

GALLI'CISM, a *French* Idiom, or speaking after the manner of the *French*.

GALLIGA'SKINS [of *Caligæ-gallo-vasconica*, *L. i. e.* Stockings of the *Gallovascones*, or the *French Vascones*, a People of *Gascon* in *France*, who used them] a sort of wide Breeches.

GALLIMA'TIAS, a dark perplexed Discourse, where several Things are huddled together, so as to make an inconceivable Jargon.

GALLIMA'WFREY [*gallimafrée*, *F.*] an Hotch-pot of several sorts of Meat dressed together.

GALLI'ON, } a sort of Ship or large Galley, having four

GA'LEON, } Decks, and only using Sails; in which the Spaniards in War Time, convey their Bullion and Plate from the *West-Indies*.

GA'LIOT [*gallioté*, *F.*] a small Ship or Galley, fit for the Chase.

GALLIOT, is a little Galley, or a sort of Brigantine, built very slight and fit for Chase. It carries but one Mast, and two or three Pattereroes: It can both Sail and Row, and has sixteen or twenty Seats for the Rowers, with one Man to each Oar. All the Seamen on Board it are also Soldiers, and each has a Musket lying by him ready when he quits his Oar.

GALLOGEA'SSES, wild *Irish* Soldiers, that Fight on Horse back.

GA'LLON, a Measure containing four Quarts. • GAL-

GALLON [*Wine-Measure*] contains eight Pints or 231 solid Inches; *Winchester-Measure* contains 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid Inches.
GALLON [*Corn-Measure*] contains 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid Inches.
GALLOON [*Galon, F. & Gallica fimbria, a French Lace*] a kind of narrow Ribon or Tape of Silk, &c.
TO GALLOP [*Gallop, F.*] to ride fast, the swiftest Pace of a Horse.

A GALLOW [*Galep, F.*] the swiftest Pace of a Horse.
GALLOSHES [*Galloches, F.*] Leather-Cases, a sort of Clogs to be worn over Shoes.

GALLOWES [*Galloway or Galga, Sax. Gallre, Dan.*] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged; also a part of a Printing-Press.

GALLOWSES, contrivances made of Cloth, and Hooks and Eyes, worn over the Shoulders by Men to keep their Breaches up.

GALLOWAY [prob. of *Gallopade, F.* a small gallop,] an easy gentle Pad-Nag.

GALLOW-Grass, an Herb.

GALLOW-Clappers [*Galga, a gallowes, and clappan, Sax.*] Thieves.

GALLS, a sort of hard Fruit like a Nut, which grows on the Gall-Tree.

GALLIES [in the *Scotch Law*] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

GALLÉDA, a thick viscous Juice extracted from the gristly Parts of Animals by boiling to a Jelly.

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GAMBA

GANG-Week [*gang-an-see, Sax.*] i. e. Walking-week, Rogation-Week, when Processions are made to illustrate the Bounds of Parishes, &c.

GANGES [with *Seamen*] are the several Companies belonging to a Ship, and employ'd in executing their several Watches, Works, &c. as the *Boat-Swain's-Gang*, &c.

GANG-Way [of a Ship] all the several Ways of Passages from one part of it to the other.

GANGES [*Hieroglyphically*] a famous River in India, is represented in Painting in the Shape of a rude and barbarous Savage, with bended Brows, of a fierce and cruel Countenance, crowned with a Palm, and having a Pitcher, as is usual to other Floods, and a Rhinoceros by his Side.

GANGIATORS [in the Practice of *Scotland*] Officers whose business is to examine Measures, Weights, &c.

GANGLIO [*γανγλιον, Gr.*] a small, hard, knotty Tumour, formed on the nervous and tendinous parts, without any discolouring of the Skin or sense of Pain.

GANGREL [of *gan-gre* a goer, and *ellen, Sax.* strong, *q. d.* a stout walker] a tall, ill shapen Fellow or Woman.

TO GANGRENE [*ε gangrenet, F. gangrænium corripere, L. of γανγρεν inde γανγρενισ, Gr.*] to contract a cadaverous Corruption, attended with a stench, blackness and mortification.

A GANGRENE [*gangrena, L. γανγρενισ, Gr.*] a Mortification in its first or beginning State; while yet the Part retains some Sense of Pain, and a Share of natural Heat, by which it is distinguished from a Mortification, where there is no sense nor warmth.

GANGRENE [*gan-gre, F.*] a sort of Glove or Armour for the Hand or Arm, made of Iron, &c.

GANTLET [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Bandage for the Hand.

GANYMEDE, a Catamite or Bardachio, the Name takes its rise from what the Poets tell us of a beautiful young Trojan Shepherd, whom *Jupiter* ravish'd or carried off by his Eagle, or rather by himself under the Figure of an Eagle, as he was Hunting on Mount *Ida* near *Troy*, and made him his Cup-bearer in the room of *Hebe*, whom he displac'd, for having made a false Step and spilling his Nectar.

GA'OL [prob. of *Gayol, F.*] a Prison.

GA'OLER, the Keeper of a Jail, a Prison-keeper.

GA'OL-Delivery, is the clearing of a Prison of Prisoners, by setting at Liberty such whose Prosecutors do not appear against them.

GAP [of *geapan, Sax.* to gape] an open Place in a Hedge, &c.

TO GAPE [*geapan, Sax.*] to open the Mouth, Lips, Sides, &c. wide.

GA'PING [*gapeung, Sax.* opening wide.]

GAPE-Seed, staring, gaping, loitering, idling in going on an Errand.

GARANTRO'NIUM-Marmor, a sort of Marble-stone of a gold Colour on a purple Ground, with Lines resembling *Arabick* Letters.

GARB [prob. of *geapian, Sax.* to trim up, or *garbe, F.*] Attire, Dress.

GARB [of *Liquor*] a sharp and piquant Taste.

GARBAGE [prob. of *garbolare, Ital.* or of *garbler, O. F.* or *cribler, F.* to cleanse Drugs] the Entrails, &c. or Offal of Cattle.

GARBA [*Sagittarum, old Rec.*] a Sheaf of 24 Arrows.

GARBE [in *Heraldry*] a Sheaf, of *Gerbe, F.* a Sheaf of any kind of Grain. The *Garbe* represents *Summer*, as the Bunch of Grapes does *Autumn*: Flowers the *Spring*, and a Tree withered and without Leaves, *Winter*.

GARBEL, a Plank next the Keel of a Ship, called also a Garboard.

GARBING [prob. of *garbolare, Ital.* or *garbeller, O. F.*] cleansing of Spices from Dross, &c.

GARBELER of Spices, an Officer in the City of *London* who was empowered to enter into any City or Warehouse to view and search Drugs, Spices, &c. and to garble or cleanse them.

GARBLES, the Dust, Filth, &c. separated by Garbling.

GARBING of *Bow-Staves* [*old Stat.*] the sorting or culing out the good from the bad.

GARBARD Plank [of a Ship] the first Plank of a Ship fastned on her Keel on the outside.

GARBARD-Strike, is the first beam in a ship next to her Keel.

GARBOL [of *garboul, O. F.*] trouble, disturbance, uproar, disorder.

GARBCE [*old Rec.*] a poor servile Lad; a Boy-servant.

GARBCE [*old Rec.*] a poor servile Lad; a Boy-servant.

GARBCE [*old Rec.*] a poor servile Lad; a Boy-servant.

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GARD } [*garde*, F.] Protection or Defence; especially
GUARD } the Life-guard, or Yeomen of the Guard to a
 Prince; also the Hilt of the Sword or Hem of a Garment.

GARD [in a *Law Sense*] guardianship or management of
 Children under Age; also of Idiots.

GARD-du-Cord } that which stops the *Fusée* of a Watch
GARD-du-Gut } when wound up, called also the *Guard-
 Cock*.

GARD Manger, a Store-House for Viſtuals.

GARDANT, keeping guard, watching, F.



GARDANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes any Beast full
 fac'd, looking right forward. See the *Escutcheon*.

GARDE Robe, a Wardrobe or Place to keep
 Clothes in.

GARDEN [*garde*, Brit. *jardin*, F.] a Plot of Ground
 furnished with Plants, Flowers, &c.

To **GARDEN** a Hawk [*Falconry*] is to put her on a Turf of
 Grass to cheer her; also to give her an airing, or to let her
 fly at large.

GARDENER [*jardinier*, F.] a dresser of a Garden.

GARDEVISURE, a Safe-guard and Defence, a Vizor, F.

GARDEYNE, a Guardian or Warden, O. F.

GARDEYNE de l' Estenery, Warden of the Stanneries, O.
 F. *Law*.

GARDEYNE de l' Eglise, a Church-Warden, O. F. *Law*.

GARDIAN [*gardien* of *garder*, F. to keep, take care of,
 &c.] one that has the Custody or Charge of any Person or
 Thing; especially of the bringing up such as are not of Age
 and Discretion to manage their own Affairs; Children or
 Idiots.

GARDIAN of the Spiritualities, he to whom the spiritual
 Jurisdiction or Government of any Diocess is committed,
 during the vacancy of a Bishop's See.

GARDIAN of the Cinque Ports, a principal Magistrate in
 the Havens in the East Part of England, i. e. of the five
 Ports or Harbours. See *Cinque Ports*.

GARE, a sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the
 Shanks of Sheep.

GARGANTUA [of *gargantua*, Span. a Throat] the Name
 of a great Giant or Monster, a Bugbear.

GARGAREON [*γάργαραν*, Gr.] the cover of the Wind Pipe.

GARGARIZED [*gargarizatus*, L. *gargarisē*, F. *γάργαραίζω*,
 Gr.] gargled, rinsed or washed; spoken of the Throat or
 Mouth.

GARGARISM [*γάργαρασμα*, Gr.] a liquid Medicine to wash
 or cleanse the Throat or Mouth.

GARGET, a Distemper in Cattle, causing their Eyes and
 Lips to swell, &c.

GARGIL, a Distemper in Geese.

GARGILLON [*Hunting Term*] the principal Part of the
 Heart of a Deer.

To **GARGLE** [*gargarizare*, L. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gar-
 gouiller*, F.] to wash the Mouth and Throat, by gargling the
 Liquor to and fro in the Mouth and Throat without swal-
 lowing it.

The **GARGLE** [*gargouille*, F. *gargel*, Teut. *gurgulio*, L.]
 the Gullet of the Throat.

A **GARGLE**, a wash for the Mouth, &c.

GARISH [of *γάρσιπ*, Sax. to make preparation] gawdy,
 gorgeously apparelled.

GARISHNESS, gayness, glaringness, gorgeousness in At-
 tire, showiness.

GARLAND [*garlande*, F.] a Coronet or Ornament of
 Flowers made for the Head.

GARLAND [of a Ship] a Collar of Rope wound about the
 Head of a Main Mast, to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GARLICK [*garleac*, Sax.] a Plant well known.

GARMENT [prob. of *garnir*, F. to garnish or adorn, q.
garnishment or *garniture*, F.] any Vestment or wearing Ap-
 parel.

GARNER [*granarium*, L. *grenier*, F.] a Store-house for
 Corn, a Granary.

GARNETU'RA [in *Ant. Writ.*] Furniture or Implements
 of War.

GARNET [of *granata*, Span. *granatus*, L.] a Granate
 Stone, a sort of Carbuncle, so called from its red Colour,
 like that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.

GARNIAMENTUM [old Rec.] any manner of garnishing or
 trimming of Clothes, &c.

To **GARNISH** [of *γάρσιπ*, Sax. to prepare, or *garnir*,
 F.] to adorn, set off or trim; also to furnish.

GARNISH, a Prison Fee paid to the Fellow Prisoners, &c.
 at the first entrance into a Prison.

To **GARNISH** [in *Cookery*] the adorning of Dishes.

GARNISHEE [in the Court of *Guild-Hall*] the Party in
 whose Hands the Money of another Person is attach'd.

GARNISHER [*celui qui garnit*, F.] he that adorns, sets
 off, &c.

GARNISHMENT [of *γάρσιπ*, Sax. to prepare] a warn-
 ing or notice given to one for his Appearance, for the better
 furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GARNITURE [of *garnir*, F.] Furniture of a Chamber or
 Dwelling House; trimming of Garments, &c.

GARRET [prob. of *garite*, O. F. a Turret] the upper-
 most Floor in a House.

GARRETER, one who lives in a Garret or upper Room
 of a House.

GARRISON [*garnison*, F.] a Place of Defence, into which
 Soldiers are put; also a Body of Forces disposed in a Fortrefs,
 to defend it against an Enemy, or to keep the Inhabitants
 in Subjection, or to be subsisted during the Winter Season.

To **GARRISON** [*mettre garnison*, F.] to furnish a Garrison
 with Soldiers.

GARRULOUS [*garrulosus*, L.] full of Talk, always
 prating.

GARRULOUSNESS } [of *garrulitas*, L.] talkativeness,
GARRULITY } pratingness.

GARSUMME [old Rec.] a Fine or Amerciament.

GARTER [*jartiere*, F.] a Bandage for the Leg.

GARTER, the most Noble Order of the Garter was in-
 stituted in the Year 1350, by King *Edward* the III, as some
 say, on Account of his many signal Victories, particularly
 one, wherein it is said the King's Garter was used for the
 Token. But others say on the following Account, that the
 King dancing one Night with his Queen and other Ladies,
 took up a Garter which one of them had dropt; whereat
 some of the Lord's Present smiling, the King said, that he
 would make that Garter of high Reputation; and soon after
 erected the Order of the *Blue Garter*, with this Motto, *Honi
 soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Evil to him that Evil thinks*. The
 latter of these Motives is most generally believed to have been
 the Ground of the Institution of this Order of Knighthood.
 However, both these Motives might concur to the same End;
 and it has ever since been esteemed a great Addition of Ho-
 nour bestow'd on the noblest Person of the *English* Nation,
 and many foreign Princes have thought themselves honoured
 in being admitted into it. The Number of the Knights is 26,
 including the King, and that is one Thing that enhances the
 Value of it, that never any more are admitted, whereas all
 or most other Orders have been so freely bestow'd, that they
 have lost much of their Esteem by it. The famous Warrior
St. George of *Cappadocia*, is made the Patron of this Order;
 and every Knight of it is to wear as his Badge, the Image of
St. George on Horse-back, trampling on a Dragon, with his
 Spear ready to pierce him, the whole garnished with precious
 Stones appendant to a blue Ribbon about their Necks; be-
 cause that Saint is said to have slain such a Monster, that in
 his Days ravaged the Country.

They are also obliged to wear a Garter on the left Leg,
 set with Pearls and precious Stones, having this Motto, *Honi
 soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Shame to him that Evil thinks*;
 without which two Ornaments they are never to appear A-
 broad; and also King *Charles* the Ist ordained, that every
 Knight should always wear a Star of Silver, embroidered on
 his Cloak or Coat, with the *Escutcheon* of *St. George* within
 the Garter, in the Centre of it. See *St. George*.

To **GARTER** [*attacher les Jartieres*, F.] to tie or bind
 with a Garter.

GARTER King at Arms, the Chief of the three Kings at
 Arms, the other two being named *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*;
 also a Bend in Heraldry.

A **Fish GARTH**, a Dam in a River for catching of Fish.

GARTMAN, the Owner of an open Wear, where Fish
 are kept.

GARYOPHYLLUM [*γάρυφύλλον*, Gr. i. e. the Leaf of
 a Nut] the Clove-Gilliflower.

GAS [according to *Van Helmont*] a Spirit not capable of be-
 ing coagulated, or the most subtile and volatile Parts of any
 Thing.

GASCONADE, a boasting or vaunting of something very
 improbable; so termed from the *Gascoons*, a People of *Gasco-
 ny* in *France*, said to be much addicted to Bragging and Rho-
 domontade.

GASCOYNS, the inward Parts of a Horse's Thighs.

GASE-HOUND [*gaseus*, L.] a Dog that hunts by Sight,
 so as to make excellent Sport with the Fox and Hare.

To **GASH** [*bacher*, F.] to cut.

A **GASH**, a deep cut.

A **GASP** [prob. of *gape*, L.] to gape for Breath.

To **GASP** [q. d. gape by an *Epenthesis* of Letter S] to open
 the Mouth wide, to pant for Breath.

GA'STER [*γαστήρ*, Gr.] the whole lower Bellow, the Womb or the Stomach.

GA'STER *Epiplœica* [*Anatomy*] a Vein which opens into the Trunk of the *Vena Porta*, form'd of several Branches deriv'd from the Stomach and *Epiplœon*.

GA'STLINESS [*γαιτῆλειος* of *γαιτῆ*, a Ghost] ghost-likeness, frightfulness, terribleness of Aspect.

GA'STLY [*γαιτῆλιος*, Sax.] like a Ghost, frightful, terrible.

GA'STRICA [*Anat.*] the upper Branch of the splenick Vein bestow'd on the Stomach.

GA'STRICK [of *γαστήρ*, Gr.] pertaining to the Belly.

GASTRICK Juice, the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMIUS [*γαστροκνήμις*, Gr.] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS *Externus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which with the *Gastrocnemius internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg; when this Muscle acts, the Foot is said to be extended or pulled backwards.

GASTROCNEMIUS *Internus* [*Anat.*] call'd also *Soleus* from its Figure resembling a Sole Fish, is placed under the *Gastrocnemius externus*. These Muscles are serviceable in *Walking, Running, Leaping, &c.*

GASTRI'LOQUUS [of *γαστήρ*, Gr. the Belly, and *loqui*, L. to speak] one who speaks out of the Belly.

GA'STROMANCY [*γαστρομαντεία* of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *μαντεία*, Gr. divination] the manner of this was thus, they filled certain round Glasses with fair Water, about which they placed lighted Torches, and then invoked a *Dæmon*, praying in a low murmuring Voice, and proposed the Question to be solved; a chaste, unpolluted Boy, or a Woman big with Child, was appointed to observe with the greatest Care and Exactness all the Alterations of the Glasses; at the same Time desiring, beseeching, and also commanding an Answer, which at length the *Dæmon* used to return by Images in the Glasses, which by reflection from the Water represented what should come to pass.

GA'STROMARGY [*gastromargia*, L. of *γαστρομαργία*, Gr.] gluttony, ravening.

GASTRO'TOMY [*γαστροτομία* of *γαστήρ* and *τέμνω*, Gr. to cut] a cutting open the Belly or Womb.

GASTROMY'TH [*Γαστρομύθος* of *γαστήρ* and *μῦθος*, Gr. Speech] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHI'A [with *Anat.*] a sewing up of Wounds of the Belly.

GATE [*Γατε*, Sax.] an Entrance into a City, Palace, &c.

GATE, a Motion or Posture of the Body in Walking.

GATE [with *Hunters*] a Term used, when they endeavour to find a Hart by his Slot, &c.

GATE of the Sea } [with *Sailors*] is when two Ships lie aboard one another in a Wave or Billow, and by that means sometimes become Rib broken.

To **GA'THER** [*Γαθεῖν*, Sax.] to collect, to pick up; also to crop, as Herbs, Flowers, &c.

A **GATHER** [*g.* a gathering or collection of the Inwards of a Calf, &c.] the Heart, Liver and Lights.

GATNER-Bag [with *Hunters*] the Bag or Skin inclosing a red Deer in the Hind's-belly.

A **GA'THERING** [*Γαθεῖν*, Sax.] a Collection; also what is collected at one Time.

GAU'DIES [of *gaudia*, L. Joys] double Commons, such as are allow'd in Inns of Court on Gaudy Days.

GAUDI'LOQUOUS [*gaudiloquus*, L.] speaking gladfom Things.

GAU'DINESS [of *gaudium*, L.] affected gayness in Apparel; shewiness.

GAU'DY [of *gaudium*, L.] affected, gay or fine.

GAUDY Days [of *gaudium*, L. Joy] certain Festival Days observed in Inns of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [*Γαβελ*, Sax.] Tribute, Toll or Custom; yearly Rent, Payment or Revenue.

GAVEL-kind [of *Γαβελ* and *κύν*, Sax. i. e. given to all the Kin] *William* the Conqueror, after passing thro' *Kent* towards *Dover*, was suddenly surrounded by the *Kentish* Men, each of them bearing a Bough in his Hand; but soon, throwing down their Branches, they discovered their Arms, proffering to give him Battle, if he would not let them enjoy their ancient Liberties and Customs of *Gavel-kind*, &c. which he then, compelled by his ill Circumstances, swore to do; and now they only of all *England*, enjoy the ancient *English* Liberties.

Gavel-kind, signifies in Law a Custom, whereby the Land of the Father was equally divided at his Death among all his Sons, or the Land of the Brother at his Death, equally divided among all his Brethern, if he have no Issue of his own. This Custom, with some difference, is still observed in *Urchensfield* in *Herefordshire*, and elsewhere; and all *Gavel-kind*

Lands in *Wales*, are made descendable to the Heirs according to the Course of the Common Law. In *Gavel-kind*, tho' the Father be hang'd, the Son shall inherit; for their Custom is, *the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough*.

GAVEL Bread, Corn Rent, Provisions of Bread or Corn reserved as a Rent to be paid in kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, } a Measure of Ale, antiently paid by
GA'VELSESTER, } way of Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELE'T [in *Kent*] a special and antient kind of *Cessavit* or Custom, whereby the Tenant shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holds; If he withdraw from his due Rents and Services.

GAVEL Gida } [*Γαβελ γίδα*, Sax.] that pays Tribute or
GAVEL Gilda } Toll, O.

GA'VEL-Rep [*Γαβελ-ρεπ*, Sax.] the Duty of reaping for the Lord of the Manour,

GAVELE'RTH } [*Γαβελ-ηερθε*, Sax.] the Duty or Work
GAVELHE'RTE } of ploughing so much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-LING-Men [*Γαβελ-μαν*, Sax.] Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

GAVEL-Med [*Γαβελ-μεδ*, Sax.] the Duty of mowing Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

GA'VELOCK, a Pick or Bar of Iron to enter Stakes into the Ground.

GAVELOCKS [*Γαβελουκαγ*, Sax.] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE Point, a Point of solid Measure, is the diameter of a Circle whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAU'GER [*jaugeur*, F.] a Measurer of Casks and Vessels containing liquid Things.

GAU'GING [of *jaugeur*, F.] the Art of measuring of liquid Vessels, and finding their Capacities or Contents.

GAUNT [of *Γεφανιαν*, Sax. to decrease] Lean, having lost his Flesh and Fat.

GAUNTNESS, Leanness, the having lost Flesh.

GAVO'TTA [in *Musick Books*] an Air of a brisk and lively Nature, and always in Common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the first Part usually in four or eight Bars, and the second in four, eight, twelve or more.

GAWZ, a sort of very thin Silk for Hoods, Neckcloths, &c.

GAY or *Gayment* [in *Musick Books*] gay, brisk, lively, *Ital.*

GAY [*gai*, F. prob. of *gaudens*, L. rejoicing] merry, pleasant of Temper; also fine, spruce in Attire.

GA'YAC. See *Guayacum*.

GAY'NAGE [in *Husbandry*] Plough-tackle and such like Instruments; also the Profit proceeding from Tillage of Land, held by the baser kind of *Sokemen*.

GA'YNA'RUM [*old Lat. Rec.*] Wainage, Plough-tackle or Instruments of Husbandry.

GAY'NESS, airiness, briskness, merriness, &c.

GAY'TER Tree, the Tree call'd Prickwood.

To **GAZE** [prob. of *Γεγαν*, Sax. but *Minshew* will have it from *αἰδέσθαι*, Gr. to admire] to stare, to look about, or earnestly upon.

GAZE Hound } [*αἰδῆστος*, L.] a Dog which hunts by
GAST Hound } sight, and makes good Sport with a Fox or Hare.

GA'ZING [of *Γεγαν*, Sax. or *αἰδέσθαι*, Gr. to admire, according to *Minshew*] staring, looking about, or earnestly.

GA'ZEL, a kind of *Arabian* Deer; also an Antelope of *Barbary*.

GAZE'TTE [some derive it of *Gazetta*, a Coin antiently Current at *Venice*, the common Price of the first News-Papers printed there; others from *IX*, *Izgad*, *Heb.* a Messenger] a News-Paper or Book.

GA'ZETTIER [*gazetier*, F.] a Writer or Publisher of *Gazettes*.

GAZONS, are Sods or Pieces of fresh Earth covered with Grass, about a Foot long, and half a Foot broad, cut in form of a Wedge to line the *Parapet*; if the Earth be fat and full of Herbs, it is the better; they are made so, that their Solidity makes a Triangle; to the end, that being mixt and beat with the rest of the Earth of the *Rampart*, they may easily settle together, and incorporate in a Mass with the rest of the *Rampart*. The first Bed of *Gazons* is fixed with Pegs of Wood; the second Bed ought to be laid to bind the former, that is, over the Joints of it, and so continued till the *Rampart* is finished; betwixt these Beds there is usually sown all sorts of binding Herbs to strengthen the *Rampart*.

GARZUL, a Weed growing in *Egypt*, of which the finest Glasses are made.

GEAR } [of *geapian*, *Sax.* to make ready] Harness for

GEER } Draught-Horses, Attire, Furniture, Stuff, &c.

GEAT [*gagates*, *L.*] a kind of precious Stone or solid Bitumen, commonly call'd *Black-Amber* or *Jett*.

GEBURSCRIF [*geburscric*, *Sax.*] Neighbourhood, an adjoining Town or Territory.

GEBURUS [*gebun*, *Sax.*] a Country Neighbour.

In his GEERS [of *geapcunge*, *Sax.* preparation] in order, furnished, dressed, ready prepared to act.

GESE [of *goy*, *Sax.*] Fowls well known.

GEH'NNA [גיהנום, *Heb.* i. e. the Valley of *Hinnom*, probably the Possessor of it] a Valley near *Jerusalem*, where there was a Place call'd *Tophet*, where the *Israelites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*; wherefore, to put a stop to those cruel and abominable Practices, King *Josias* gave Order for all the Filth and Carcasses to be carried thither, and a Fire to be kept continually burning to consume them. And hence, by a Metaphor, it is taken to signify *Hell*.

GE'LABLE [*gelabilis*, *L.*] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GE'LATINA [in *Pharmacy*] any sort of clear, gummy Juice.

GE'LATINOUS, approaching or coming near to the Consistence of a Jelly.

GELD } [Gild of *gilban*, *Sax.* to pay] Money, Tribute,

GILD } or Tax; also an amends or satisfaction made for

GYLD } a Crime.

GE'RID [*gelidus*, *L.*] Cold.

GELIDITY } [*geliditas*, *L.*] Coldness, Frozenness.

GE'RIDNESS }

To **GELD** [*gaelder*, *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GE'LDABLE [of *gilban*, *Sax.* to pay] liable to pay Taxes.

GELDABLE [of *gaelder*, *Dan.*] capable of being gelded.

GE'LDDED [*gylte*, *Sax.* or *gaelder*, *Dan.*] having the Testicles or Stones cut out.

GE'LDING [of *gylte*, *Sax.* or *gaelder*, *Dan.*] a gelded Horse.

GE'LDER *Rose*, a Flower.

GE'LLY [of *gelando*, *L.* *gelée*, *F.*] the Liquor of Meat boil'd to a thick Consistence.

GELSEMINUM [with *Botanists*] *Jessamin*.

GE'LOSCOPY [of *glaos*, Laughter, and *σκοπία*, *Gr.* to view or consider] a sort of Divination performed by means of Laughter; or a divining any Persons, Qualities or Character, by observation of the manner of his Laughing.

GEM [*gemma*, *L.*] a Jewel.

GE'MARA, the second Part of the *Babylonish Talmud* of the *Jews*.

GEMA'TRIA [גמטריא, *Heb.*] the first kind of Arithmetical Cabala, in use among the *Cabalistical Jews*.

GEMELLI'PAROUS [*gemellipara*, *L.*] bearing Twins.

GE'MELLES [*Heral.*] the bearing Barrs by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.

GEME'LLUS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Elbow, so called from its double rise, viz. from the upper Part of the Shoulder Blade inwardly, and from the upper back Part of the Shoulder Bone.

To **GE'MINATE** [*geminare*, *L.*] to double.

GEMINA'TION, a doubling, *L.*

GE'MINI, Twins, two Children or Young born at one Birth, *L.*

GEMINI [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles serving to move the Thigh outward.

GEMINI [with *Astrol.*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

GEMINI [with *Astronomers*] Twins, one of the Signs of the Zodiack, *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. These are call'd *Dioscuri*, for they were born and brought up in the Land of *Laconia*, where they chiefly shew'd themselves, and outdid all Men in brotherly Love. For they neither contended for Command nor any thing else. *Jupiter* therefore, that he might make the Memory of their Unanimity immortal, called them *Gemini*, i. e. *Twins*, and assign'd them the same Place among the Stars.

GE'MINOUS Arteries [*Anatomy*] two small Arteries passing down the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-Bone.

GEMITES, a precious Stone in which one may see two white Hands holding together.

To **GEMM** [of *gemma*, *L.*] to put forth Buds.

GE'MMA [with *Botanists*] the turgid Bud of any Tree, when it is beginning to bear, *L.*

GEMMA, a Jewel, *L.*

GE'MMA Sal. a sort of common Salt which is taken out of Pits and shines like Crystal, *L.*

GE'MMARY [of *gemma*] a Jewel-House.

GEMINA'TUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into two by a Partition, as the Seed-pods of *Tragacantha*, *Goats-Beard*, &c.

GEMMI'FEROUS [of *gemmafer*, *L.*] producing Gems or Jewels.

GEMMO'SITY [*gemmositas*, *L.*] abundance of Pearls.

GE'MMOW Ring [of *geminus*, *L.* double] a double Ring in Links.

GEMO'NIE Scala, a Place in *Rome*, to which the Bodies of Malefactors that were executed, were dragged and thrown down. It was in the *Aventine*, near the Temple of *Juno Argiva*.

GE'MOTE [*gemot*, *Sax.*] a Court holden on any occasion.

GE'NA Mala [with *Anatomists*] the Part of the Face from the Nose to the Ears; also the Chin and the Jaw-bone, either upper or under, *L.*

GENDA'RMERIE, the Cavalry of the Household to the *French King*.

GENDA'RRES, Horsemen who formerly served in compleat Arms, now a particular Body of Cavalry in *France*.

GE'NDER of Nouns [among *Grammarians*] is founded on the difference of two Sexes *Male* and *Female*, and they are call'd from the *Latins* *Masculine* and *Feminine*, and few Languages have any more Genders but these two; but the *Greeks* and *Latins* have another Gender, which the *Latins* call *Neuter*, that is as much as to say *Neither* (*masculine* or *feminine*) as *Homo* a Man, is *masculine*, and *Mulier* a Woman, is *feminine*, and *Saxum* a Stone, is *neuter*.

This Gender is in *Latin* distinguished by the Articles *hic*, *haec* and *hoc*; but it is a difficult Thing to distinguish the Gender in the *English* Tongue; and there is scarce any Language in the World, but the *English* Tongue, that does not admit of a difference of Gender in its Articles and Nouns; all the Distinctions that it has consists in the Pronouns, *he*, *she*, &c. The Adjectives of either Gender in the *English* Tongue have no difference in their Termination. As for Instance, as the Adjectives *good* and *white* have no difference in the Termination, whereas the *Latins*, have *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, and the *French* have *bon* masculine, and *belle* feminine for *good*, and the *Latins* have *albus*, *alba*, *album* for *white*, and the *French* *blanc* and *blanche*.

GENDER [with *Geometricians*] geometrical Lines are distinguish'd into Genders, Classes or Orders, according to the Number of the Dimensions of an Equation. expressing the relation between the Ordinates and the Abscissæ.

GENEA'LOGIST [*genealogus*, *L.* of *γενεαλογία*, *Gr.*] one skilled in describing Pedigrees.

GENEA'LOGICAL [*genealogicus*, *L.* *γενεαλογικος*, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Genealogies or Pedigrees.

GENEA'LOGY [*genealogia*, *L.* of *γενεαλογία* of *γενος*, a Descent, and *λογος*, a Word or Discourse] a series or succession of Ancestors or Progenitors; also a summary Account of the Relations and Alliances of a Person or Family, both in the direct or collateral Lines.

GENEARCH [*genearcha*, *L.* *γενεαρχος*, *Gr.*] the chief of a Stock or Family.

GE'NERABLE [*generabilis*, *L.*] that may be engendered or begotten.

GE'NERABLENESS, capableness of being generated.

GE'NERAL [*generalis*, *L.*] pertaining to all kinds, common, that extends to a whole *Genus*.

A **GENERAL**, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governour of a religious Order among the Catholics.

A **GENERAL** [in *Military Affairs*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give notice for the Foot to be in readiness to March.

GENERAL Synod, a Council held in which Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations are assembled together.

GENEA'LE, the single Commons, or the ordinary or usual Provision of the Religious in Convents.

GENEA'LITY [*generalitas*, *L.* *generalité*, *F.*] the whole or greatest Part.

GE'NERALNESS, the generality, or being general.

GENERALI'SSIMO [*generalissimus*, *L.*] supreme General, one that commands Generals: Commander in Chief, *L.*

GE'NERANT [*generans*, *L.*] begetting, a generating, begetting or bringing forth.

To **GE'NERATE** [*generare*, *L.*] to beget or produce.

GE'NERATED Quantity } [with *Mathemat.*] whatsoever
GE'NERED Quantity } is produced in *Arithmetick*,
either by the Multiplication, Division, Extraction of Roots; or in *Geometry*, by the Invention or finding out the Contents, Area, and Sides; or of extreme and mean Proportionals, without *Arithmetical Addition and Subtraction*.

GENERATING Line } [in *Geometry*] is that which by
GENERATING Figure } its Motion or Revolutions pro-
 duces any other Figure plain or solid.

GENERATION [in *Physics*] is the Act of procreating or producing a Thing, which before was not in being.

GENERATION [with *Schoolmen*] a total change or conversion of a Body into a new one, which contains no sensible Part or Mark of its former State.

GENERATION, Lineage, Race or Descent, *L.*

GENERATION [with *Philosophers*] is defined to be a real Action, whereby a living Creature begets another like it of the same kind.

GENERATIVE, serving to generate, beget or produce.

GENERATIVENESS [of *generatif*, *F. generativus*, *L.*] generative or begetting Quality or Faculty.

GENERICAL [genericus, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Genus or Kind.

GENEROUSA [Law Term] a Gentlewoman, so that if a Gentlewoman be termed Spinster in any original Writ, Appeal or Indictment, she may abate and quash the same, *L.*

GENEROUS [generosus, *L.*] noble, free, bountiful.

GENEROUSITY } [generositas, *L. generosité*, *F.*] gene-
GENEROUSNESS } rous Disposition, Bountifulness.

GENESIS [γενεσις, *Gr.*] the first of the five Books of *Moses*, so called by the *Greeks*, on account of its beginning with the History of the Generation or Production of all Things.

GENESIS, Generation, Original, Rise.

GENESIS [with *Geometricians*] the forming of any plain or solid Figure by the Motion of some Line or Surface is call'd the *Describent*, and that according to which the Motion is made is call'd the *Dirigent*. Thus a right Line moved Parallel to its self, is said to generate a *Parallelogram*, and a *Parallelogram* turned about one of its Sides as an Axis, generates a *Cylinder*.

GENET, a small siz'd, well proportioned *Spanish* Horse.

GENET [with *Horsemen*] a *Turkish* Bit, the Curb of which is all of one Piece, and made like a large Ring, and made above the Liberty of the Tongue.

To ride with the Legs a *Genette*, *i. e.* in the *Genet* or *Spanish* Fashion, that is, so short that the Spurs bear upon the Horse's Flank.

GENET, a little Creature, whose fine Furr is called by that Name.

GENETHLIACAL [γενεθλιακός, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Casters of Nativities, Astrologers, Fortune-Tellers; also to Books which treat of the Calculation of Nativities.

GENETHLIACI [γενεθλιακοί, *Gr.*] Astrologers, Persons who erect Horoscopes, or pretend to tell Persons what shall befall Men, by means of the Planet which presidet at their Nativity, *L.*

GENETHLIACUM *Carmen*, a Poem or Composition in Verse upon the Birth of a Prince or other illustrious Person, in which the Poet, by a kind of Prediction, promises him Honours, Successes, &c.

GENETHLIALOGY [genethliologia, *L. γενεθλιαλογία*, *Gr.*] a casting of Nativities.

GENEVA [genevre, *F.*] a distill'd Water produc'd from the Berries of the Juniper Tree.

GENIAL [genialis, *L.*] Festival, Joyful, Merry; also pertaining to Marriage; also a term apply'd by the Antients to certain Deities, who (as they imagined) presidet over the Affairs of Generation.

GENIALES *Dii*, the four Elements, the twelve Signs, and the Sun and Moon, so call'd by the Antients.

GENIALITY } festivalness, merriness at Meat.
GENIALNESS }

GENICULARIS [with *Botan.*] Garden-Valerian, *L.*

GENICULATION, a bowing of the Knee, *L.*

GENICULATUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] jointed, *L.*

GENICULUM [with *Botanists*] the Joint or Knot in the Stalk of a Plant; hence those Plants which have Knots or Joints are called *geniculate Plants*. And hence *Genicula* with a Joint, *Geniculis* with Joints, *L.*

GENICULO [in *Botan. Writ.*] signifies with a Knot, &c. and *geniculis* with Knots, &c. *L.*

GENII [of *gignendo* or *generando*, begetting, *i. e.* suggesting unto us Thoughts] the *Heathens* imagined that every Person was Born with two *Genii*, proper to him or her; these were also named *Dæmones*; the one was good and favourable, and persuaded to Honesty and Virtue, and in Recompence of it procured to him all manner of good Things proper to his Estate; and the other was the *Evil Genius*, who was the Cause of all Wickedness and Mishap. That these *Genii* were born and dy'd with them; that they were of a middle Nature between Gods and Men; that they partook of Immortality from the one, and Passions from the other; and having Bodies

fram'd of an aerial Matter, inhabited the vast Region of the Air, and acted as Mediators between God and Men, and were the Interpreters and Agents of the Gods, communicated the Wills of the Gods to Men, and carried the Prayers and Vows of Men to them; they believed that the good *Genii* rejoic'd at the good, and were afflicted at the ill Fortune of their Wards; that the evil *Genii* took a pleasure in persecuting Men and bringing them evil Tidings, which last were called *Larvæ* and *Lemures*. That they very rarely appear'd to Men, and wherever the former did it was in favour of some extraordinary Virtue, &c.

And they also imagined, that Kingdoms, Cities and Places had their peculiar *Genius's*. The *Genius* of the *Roman* State was painted with a *Cornucopia* in one Hand, and a Dish full in the other, which was stretched forth on an Altar. The *Heathens* thought the *Genii* to be of a middle Nature between God and Man, and therefore imagined them to be the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Terra*.

They reckoned also all the Stars into the Number of the *Genii*, and therefore worshipp'd them, as the *Jews* did, in the Quality of Angels. They painted them in a different manner; sometimes as a Serpent; sometimes as Boys and Girls, or as old Men, but always with a Garland of Palm-Tree on their Heads, whence this Tree was call'd *Arbor Genialis*.

In some antient Medals, the *Genius* of the Emperor of *Rome*, was painted as a Man with a large Dish of all sorts of Flowers in one Hand, and a Scourge in the other, to express both Rewards and Punishments.

They esteem'd it unlawful to kill any Creature to their *Genius* on their Birth-day, because they thought it undecent to take away Lives of Creatures on the same Day that they received their own.

The usual Offerings to the *Genii* were Wine and Flowers. As Men had their *Genii*, the Women had their *Junones*, Goddesses, that they imagined watch'd over and protect'd them.

GENIOGLOSSI [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Fore-part of the lower Jaw, under another call'd *Gentohyoides*, and which, enlarging themselves, are fastened into the Basis of the Tongue.

GENIOHYOIDÆUS [Anat.] a Muscle of the *Hyoides*, which with its Partner, arising from the internal Parts of the lower Jaw Bone, are inserted into the superior Part of the Fore-Bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

GENIOGRAPHY, considers or treats of the Nature of Angels and Intelligences.

GENISTELLA [with *Botan.*] Dier's-Weed, Base-Broom, *L.*

GENISTA, the Shrub called Broom, *L.*

GENITAL [genitalis, *L.*] generative, begetting.

GENITAL Bodies, the beginning of all things, the Elements.

GENITAL [in *Medicine*] something relating to generals.

GENITALIS [with *Botanists*] Glader, Sword-grass, *L.*

GENITALS } [genitalia, *L.*] the Privy Parts of a
GENITORES } Male; viz. the spermatick Vessels, the
Testes, and the *Penis*.

GENITES } such Persons among the *Jews*, who de-
GENITIBI } scended from *Abraham*, without any mixture of foreign Blood; or such who issued from Parents, who, during the *Babylonish* Captivity, had not married with any gentile Family.

GENITIN [q. *Junetia* of *June*] a kind of Apple that is the earliest Ripe of any others.

GENITIVE Case [in *Grammar*] one of the six Cases of Nouns, by which Property or Possession is chiefly imply'd, as *Filii*, of a Son, from *Filius*, *L.* a Son.

GENITURA, a Name by some given to the Semen, both of the Male and the Female.

GENIUS [among the Antients] was used to signify a Spirit either good or evil; which they supposed did attend upon every Person; they also allow'd *Genii* to each Province, Country, Town, &c. also a Man's natural Disposition, Inclination, &c.

GENIUS, the Force or Faculty of the Soul, considered as it thinks or judges; also a natural Talent or Disposition to one thing more than to another.

GENNET, an Animal not much unlike a Cat, as well for bigness as shape; but the Nose or Snout is long and slender like a Weasel; it is extraordinary light and swift, and the Skin as fine and soft as Down. There are two sorts of them, the most common is grey, mottled or full of black Spots, the other as black as Jet, and as glossy as the finest Velvet; but speckled with red, and their Smell is much like that of a Civet-Cat.

GENT [Abbrev. of *Gentel*] in a good garb, fine, spruce, neat.

GENTNESS [of *gentilis*, L.] neatness, spruceness, fineness in Dress.

GENTEEL [of *gentilis*, L.] having the Air, Behaviour or Carriage of a Gentleman; also handsomely dressed, neat, gallant.

GENTEELNESS [of *gentilitas*, L. *gentiliffé*, F.] genteel Carriage; also genteel Dress.

GENTIANA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Gentian, L.

GENTIANELLA, the Herb Bastard Felwort, L.

GENTIL, a sort of Maggot or Worm that is a Bait to fish with.

The **GENTILES** [*gentes*, L. Nations] among the *Jews* all were called *Gentiles*, who were not of the twelve Tribes; but now those are called *Gentiles* by the *Christians*, who do not profess the *Christian* Faith.

GENTILES [with *Grammarians*] Nouns which betoken a Person's being such a Country.

GENTILISM, Heathenism, *i. e.* the Opinions or Practices of Heathens.

GENTILITIOUS [*gentilitius*, L.] pertaining to a Stock, Kindred or Ancestors.

GENTILITY [*gentilhomme*, F. of *gentilis*, L.] the Quality of a Gentleman.

GENTLE [*gentil*, F. of *gentilis*, L.] meek, mild, tame, moderate, civil, obliging.

GENTLENESS, meekness, mildness, tameness, civility, &c.

GENTLY, softly, mildly, tamely, meekly, tenderly.

GENTLEMAN [*gentilhomme*, F. *generosus*, L.] is properly, according to the ancient Notion, one of perfect Blood, who had four Descents of Gentility both by his Father and Mother, *viz.* whose Father's Grandfather, his great Grandfather, his Grandfather, and his Father on both Sides were all Gentlemen.

Gentlemen have their beginning either from Blood, as before, as they are born of Parents of Worth; or for having done something in Peace or War, for which they are worthy to bear Arms, and be accounted Gentlemen.

Formerly such Gentlemen had many Privileges, as first, that if one Gentleman detracted from another, Combat was allow'd; but if a Peasant or mean Person did so, he had a Remedy in Law.

2. In Crimes of an equal Nature a Gentleman was punished more favourably than a Peasant, &c.

3. Gentlemen might expect a peculiar Honour and Respect to be paid them by mean Persons.

4. The Evidence of a Gentleman was accounted more authentick than that of a Peasant.

5. In chusing of Magistrates, &c. the Vote of a Gentleman was prefer'd before that of an ignoble Person.

6. A Gentleman was to be excused from Services, Impositions and Duties,

7. A Gentleman condemned to Death, was not to be hanged but beheaded; nor was his Examination to be taken with Torture.

8. It was a punishable Crime to take down the Coat Armour of a Gentleman, to deface his Monument, or to offer Violence to the Ensign of any noble Person deceased.

9. A Gentleman was not to accept a Challenge from a Peasant; because there was not a Parity in their Conditions.

The ancient *Saxons* admitted none to the Degree of Gentlemen that liv'd by Trades or buying or selling; except Merchants and those that follow'd Husbandry; which was always esteem'd a creditable Way of Livelihood, and preferable to trading to Sea.

The Reason why those that are Students in the Inns of Court are esteem'd Gentlemen is, because antiently none but the Sons of Gentlemen were admitted into them.

But the Students of Law, Grooms of his Majesty's Palace, Sons of Peasants made Priests or Canons; or those that have receiv'd Dignity in the Schools, or borne Offices in the City, tho' they are stiled Gentlemen, yet they have no Right to Coat Armour.

If a Man be a Gentleman by Office only, and loses that Office, then he also loses his Gentility.

In our Days all are accounted Gentlemen that have Money, and if he has no Coats of Arms, the King of Arms can sell him one.

GENTLEMANLY } like a Gentleman, after the manner
GENTLEMANLIKE } of a Gentleman.

GENTLEMEN of the Chapel, Officers in Number thirty two, whose Duty and Attendance is in the Royal Chapel; of which twelve are Priests, and the other twelve are call'd *Clerks of the Chapel*, who assist in the performance of Divine Service.

GENTLEMANNRY } [of *gentilitas*, q. d. *bona gente*, L.

GENTLEMANSHIP } [Dan, *Sax.* and *skip* of *Ycip*, *Sax.* termination] the Dignity of a Gentleman.

GENTLEWOMANSHIP, the Dignity of a Gentlewoman.

GENTRY [*gentilhomme*, F. of *gens*, L.] the lowest Degree of Nobleness, such as have descended of ancient Families, and always borne a Coat of Arms.

GENUFL'XION, a bending of the Knee, or kneeling down.

GENUIN Teeth, the *Dentes Sapientie*; which see.

GENUINNESS [of *genuinus*, L. and *neyre*, *Sax.*] naturalness, trueness, realness, as to what it is said or taken to be, or appears to be.

GENUS, Kindred, Stock or Lineage; also manner, sort, fashion.

GENUS [with *Grammarians*] signifies the kind of the Noun, Masculine, Feminine or Neuter.

GENUS [among *Logicians*] is the first of the universal Ideas. And is when the Idea is so common, that it extends to other Ideas, which are also universal, as the *Quadrilater* is *Genus* with respect to the *Parallelogram* and *Trapezia*; *Substance* is *Genus* with respect to *Substance* extended, which is called *Body*, and the *Substance* which thinks, which is called *Mind*.

GENUS Summum [with *Logicians*] is that which holds the uppermost class in its predicament; or it is that which may be divided into several *Species*, each whereof is a *Genus* in respect to other *Species* placed below, L.

Subaltern GENUS [with *Logicians*] is that, which being a *Medium* between the highest *Genus* and the lowest *Species*, is sometimes considered as a *Genus* and sometimes as a *Species*, L.

GENUS Remotum [with *Logicians*] is where there is another *Genus* between it and its *Species*, L.

GENUS Proximum [in *Logick*] the next or nearest *Genus*, is where the *Species* is immediately under it, as *Man* under *Animal*, L.

GENUS [in *Botany*] is a System or Assemblage of Plants agreeing in some one common Character, in respect to the Structure of certain Parts, whereby they are distinguish'd from all other Plants.

GENUS [in *Musick*] a certain manner of sub-dividing the Principles of Melody, *i. e.* the consonant Intervals into their concinnous Parts.

GENUS [with *Rhetoricians*] is distributed into *demonstrative*, *deliberative* and *judiciary*.

GENUS [in *Algebra*] this Art by the Antients was distributed into two *Genera* Logistick and Specious.

GENUS [with *Anatom.*] an Assemblage or System of similar Parts, distributed throughout the Body, as the *Genus Nervosum*, the Nerves so considered.

GEOCENTRICK [of $\gamma\epsilon$, the Earth, and $\kappa\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha$, Gr. a Centre] the Earth being supposed to be the Centre.

GEOCENTRICK [with *Astronomers*] is apply'd to a Planet or its Orbit, to denote its being concentrick with the Earth, or as having the Earth for its Centre.

GEOCENTRICK Latitude of a Planet [*Astron.*] is the Latitude of the Planet beheld from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth to the Plane of the Earth or true Ecliptick.

GEOCENTRICK Place of a Planet [*Astron.*] is the Place in which it appears to us from the Earth; supposing the Eye fix'd there; or it is a Point in the Ecliptick to which a Planet seen from the Earth is referred.

GEOCENTRICALLY, according to that System of the World, that supposes the Earth to be the Centre of the Universe.

GEODÆ'SIA [*γεωδαισία* of $\gamma\epsilon$ and $\delta\alpha\iota\alpha$, Gr. to know] the Art of measuring and surveying of Land or Surfaces, and finding the Contents of all plain Figures.

GEODÆTICAL, pertaining to Surveying.

GEODÆTICAL Numbers, such as are considered according to the vulgar Names or Denominations; by which Money, Weights, Measures, &c. are generally known or particularly divided by the Laws or Customs of several Nations.

GEODÆTICALLY, by way of Survey of the Earth.

GEO'GRAPHER [*γεωγράφος*, Gr.] a Person skill'd in Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL } [*γεωγραφικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to
GEOGRA'PHICK } Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL Mile, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a *Sea Mile*.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, according to the Art of Geography.

GEO'GRAPHY [*γεωγραφία* of $\gamma\epsilon$, the Earth, and $\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$, Gr. to describe] the Doctrine or Knowledge of the Earth as to its self, and as to its affections; or it is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situations, and other remarkable things pertaining to it.

GE'OMANCER [*γνομάνης*, Gr.] a Pretender to skill in Geomancy.

GEOMANCY [*geomancy* of *γῆ* and *μαντεία*, Gr. Divination] a kind of Divination performed by a Number of little Points or Dots made on Paper at random; and considering the various Figures and Lines, which those Points present, and thence forming a Judgment of Futurity, and deciding any Question proposed.

GEOMANTICALLY, according to the Science of Geomancy.

GEOMETRICAL [*geometricus*, L. of *γεωμετρικός*, Gr.]

GEOMETRICK } of or pertaining to Geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY [of *geometrice*, L. *geometriquement*, F. *geometrique*, Gr.] according to the geometrical Art.

GEOMETRICIAN [*γεωμέτρης*, Gr.] one skill'd in the Science of Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL Place, is a certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a local or undetermined Problem.

GEOMETRICAL Line, is that wherein the relation of the Abscissa to the Semi-ordinates may be expressed by an *Algebraick* Equation.

GEOMETRICAL Proportion, is a Similitude or Identity of Ratio's, as 8, 4, 30 and 15 are in geometrical Proportion.

GEOMETRICAL Progression, a Series of Quantities in continued geometrical Proportion, *i. e.* increasing in the same Ratio, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and so on.

GEOMETRICAL Place, a Line whereby an indeterminate Problem is constructed.

GEOMETRICAL Construction of an Equation, is the contriving and drawing Lines and Figures, whereby to demonstrate the Equation, Theorem or Canon to be geometrically true.

GEOMETRICAL Solution of a Problem, is when the Problem is solved according to the Rules of Geometry; and by such Lines as are truly geometrical or agreeable to the Nature of the Problem.

GEOMETRY [*γεωμετρία* of *γῆ*, the Earth, and *μετρία*, Gr. to measure] Geometry originally signified the Art of Measuring the Earth, or any Distances or Dimensions on or within it; but it is now used for the Science of Quantity, Extension or Magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to Matter.

It is very probable, that it had its first Rise in *Egypt*, where the River *Nile*, every Year overflowing the Country, and leaving it covered with Mud, laid Men under a Necessity to distinguish their Lands one from another by the Consideration of their Figure; and to be able also to measure the Quantity of it, so that each Man after the fall of the Waters might have his Portion of Ground allotted and laid out to him. After which, it is very likely, a farther Contemplation of those Draughts and Figures help'd them to discover many excellent and wonderful Properties belonging to them, which Speculation continually was improving and still is to this Day.

Out of *Egypt* *Thales* brought it into *Greece*, and there it received its chiefest Perfection. For the Geometry of the Antients was contained within narrow Bounds, and extended only to right Lines and Curves of the first Kind or Order; whereas new Lines of infinite Orders are receiv'd into Geometry, which Orders are defined by Equations, involving the Ordinates and Abscisses of Curves.

The Subject of *Geometry* is the Length, Breadth and Height of all Things. It is divided into *Speculative* and *Practical*. The former treats of the Properties of *Lines* and *Figures*, such as *Euclid's Elements*, *Apollonius's Conicks*, &c. and the latter shews how to apply these Speculations to use in Life.

Geometry may also be divided into these three subordinate Parts. *Altimetry*, which is the Art of measuring strait Lines. *Planimetry*, or the Art of measuring of Surfaces. *Stereometry*, the Art of measuring Solids or Bodies.

Geometry is painted as a Lady with a fallow Face, clad in a green Mantle fringed with Silver, and holding a silver Wand in her right Hand.

GEOMETRY, is the Science or Doctrine of Extention or extended Things, *viz.* Lines, Surfaces and Solids, which discovers the magnitudes or greatness of Things precisely, with their Capacities, &c.

Theoretical GEOMETRY } is a Science which treats of
Speculative GEOMETRY } Magnitude or continued Quantity, with its Properties considered abstractedly, without any relation to material Beings; it contemplates the Property of Continuity, and demonstrates the truth of general Propositions, call'd *Theorems*.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *Speculative* to *Practice*; as the measuring of Land or solid Bodies, Navigation, Fortification, Dialling.

Elementary GEOMETRY, is that which is employ'd in the Consideration of right Lines, and plain Surfaces and Solids generated from them.

Sublimer GEOMETRY, is employ'd in the Consideration of curve Lines, conick Sections, and Bodies form'd from them.

GEOR'NICAL [*georgicus* of *γῆ* and *οἶκος*, Gr. Labour] of or pertaining to the Tilling or Manuring of Land.

GEORGE [of *Γεωργος*, Gr. an Husbandman] a proper Name of Men; the most noted of that Name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune or Colonel under the Emperor *Dioclesian*, who is said to have kill'd a huge Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was expos'd to be devoured. This Champion by some is taken for our *St. George*, the Patron Saint of *England*, of whose Chivalry and Exploits so many romantick Stories are told.

St. GEORGE, the Patron of *England*, some say, was a famous Warrior of *Cappadocia*, who after he had exercis'd his Valour in the Wars, laid down his Life for the Christian Faith, on which Account he was honoured of all the Christian World, and many Churches were erected in Honour of him, and he became at length to be the Patron Saint of *England*. This *St. George*, according to the Legend, did many brave Exploits in his Life-time, and after his Death is said to have appeared several Times in the Wars undertaken against the Infidels in the Holy Land, and to have fought on the Side of the Christians. And the Devotion of *Justinian*, introduc'd him into the Calendar; and that of *Robert de Oily*, built him a Church in the Castle at *Oxford*; and King *Edward III.* built him a Chapel at *Windsoer*. However, *Gelasius*, Bishop of *Rome*, condemn'd the Legend of *St. George* as heretical and ridiculous; and the Synod of *Ariminum* declared the Sufferings of *George* Apocryphal, in that it was set forth by Hereticks.

Neither the Time or Place of his Martyrdom are agreed on by Writers. Venerable *Bede* says, that the 9th of the *Calends* of *May* or 23d of *April* was the Birth Day of *George* the Martyr, who was eminent for Miracles, and suffered under *Dacianus*, a Potent King of *Persia*, that reigned over seventy Kings; but no such a Person as this *Dacianus* is to be found in History. But *Bede* adds, that his Sufferings are reckoned among the Apocryphal Writings.

As for the *Arian* Martyr, the Persecutor of *St. Athanasius*, and Usurper of the *Alexandrian* See, Pope *Zachary* built a Church for him, and plac'd the Head of *George* there, tho' the Body had been intirely burnt to Ashes 400 Years before. And it seems as if this eminent Martyr was not known in the World till 300 Years after his Death. *William* of *Malmfbury* makes the Place of his Martyrdom at *Rama*, if (as he says) we may give Credit to Fame; and *William* of *Tyre* says, he found a Resting-Place at *Lydda*, so that nothing of certainty is to be come at concerning this renowned Saint; and especially his Story of killing the Dragon, which some understand allegorically, to mean Fighting against the Dragon of Heresy, &c. And indeed this Allegory of Fighting with and killing the Dragon hath been taken up by other Nations, which had no particular Relation to any *George*, as the Order of the Dragon, instituted by the Emperor *Sigismund*, among the *Hungarians*, on Account of his Successes in Battles against the *Turks*, the Dragons of Schism and Heresy that devoured Religion. And since we cannot find our Patron *St. George*, I shall conclude the Enquiry with the following Lines:

*St. George to save a Maid the Dragon slew,
A pretty Tale, if all that's told be true?
Some say there are no Dragons, and 'tis said,
There was no George, I wish there was a Maid.*

GEORGE Noble, a gold Coin in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* in Value or Current at 6s. 8d.

GEORGIANS [so called from one *David George*, a *Hollander*] who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himself was the true *Messias*.

GEOR'GICKS [*γεωργικός*, Gr.] Books treating of Husbandry, Tillage, breeding Cattle, &c.

GEOSCOPY [of *γῆ* and *σκοπεῖν*, Gr. to view] a Knowledge of the Nature and Qualities of the Earth or Soil, obtained by viewing and considering it.

GEOTICK [of *γῆ*, the Earth, Gr.] a sort of Magick performed by the Assistance of a *Dæmon*, the same as *Geomancy*.

GERAH [גרה, Heb.] a silver Coin; in Value 7d. Half-penny *English*; but others say, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Penny.

GERANIUM [*geranium*, Gr.] the Herb call'd *Stork's-bill*, L. **GERANTES** [of *γέρων*, Gr. a Crane] a precious Stone in Colour like a Crane's Neck.

GE'RENT [*gerens*, L.] bearing, carrying or behaving.

GE'RESOL [in *Musick*] one of the Cliffs.

GE'RAFCON [*Gefalcon*, Ital. prob. of *gyrare*, L. to turn round in the flight], a Bird of Prey in Size between a Vulture and a Hawk; and of the greatest Strength next the Eagle.
GERA'NDER [*Germandré*, F.] the Herb called *English Treacle*.

A GERMAIN, a kind of long and pretty large Pear.
GERMAN [*Germanus*, L.] come of the same Stock.
A Brother GERMAN, a Brother both by the Father and Mother's Side, in distinction to an *uterine Brother*, which is only so by the Mother's Side.

Cousin GERMAN are Cousins in the first or nearest Degree, being the Children of Brother or Sister.

GERMANICUS, *a, um*, [with *Botan. Writ.*] of the growth of Germany.

GERMANITY [*Germanitas*, L.] Brotherliness; the Relation of a Brother; also brotherly Behaviour.

GERMINATE [*germinare*, L.] to branch, sprout out, bud, blossom.

GERMINANT [*germinans*, L.] sprouting, budding, blossoming, &c.

GERMINATION, a springing, sprouting, or budding forth.

GERMINS [*Germina*, L.] young shoots of Trees.

GEROCOMICA, Physick prescribing Diet for old Men.

GERONTES [of *Γέρων*, Gr. an old Man] Magistrates in Greece, the same at Sparta that the *Areopagites* were at Athens.

GERONTOCOMIA [*Γερωντοκομία* Gr.] a part of Physick which shews the way of Living for old Men, in order to preserve their Health.

GERONTOCOMIUM [*Γερωντοκομίου* of *Γέρων*, an old Man, and *κομίσω* to take care of] an Hospital or Alms-house for poor old People.

GERSA [with *Apothecaries*] a fine Powder made of some sorts of Roots, as Snake-weed, Wake-Robin, &c.

GERSA Serpentaria [with *Apothecaries*] a kind of Ceruss made of the Roots of the Herb *Aron* or *Cuckowpintle*. L.

GERSUMA } [*Ærsumma*, Sax.] a Fine or In-
GERSUME } come.

GERSUMARIUS, finable, liable to be Amerced, or Fined at the discretion of the Lord of the Manour.

GERUNDS, [of *gerere*, to administer or govern] it is a part of a Verb that admits no Variation, and governs the same as the Verb; but has neither Tense, Number, or Person.

In the *English Tongue* Gerunds and Participles are the same in Termination, and have no other distinction but the *Particle* and the *Noun-Substantive*, which always follow and precede the one the other: As *loving* is both a Participle and a Gerund, as a *loving Man*, *loving* is here a Participle; in *loving him*, *loving* is a Gerund.

GERYON [*Γέρων*, Gr. i. e. the Bawler,] as the Poets tell us, this Geryon was a monstrous Giant that had three Heads. But the truth of the Matter is, There was a City in the *Euxine Sea*, call'd, *Tricarenia*, [*Τρικαρηνία*, Gr. i. e. three Heads] where Geryon dwelt in great Reputation, and abounding in Wealth, and, among the rest, had an admirable Herd of Oxen: *Hercules* coming to drive them away slew Geryon who oppos'd him; and they that saw him drive away the Oxen admired at it, and to those that enquired concerning the Matter, they answered, that *Hercules* had driven away the Oxen of *Tricarenian Geryon*; from which some imagined that Geryon had three Heads: And this gave birth to the Fiction. *Palæphatus*.

GESSAMPI'NI [in *Botany*] Cotton-Trees.

GE'SSANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when the Head of a Lion is borne over a Chief.

GE'SSES, the Furniture pertaining to an Hawk.

GESTA'TION, a carrying or bearing; also the time or continuance of a Child in the Womb of the Mother, L.

GESTICULATION, a representing a Person by gestures, and postures; also the using too much gesture in speaking, L.

GESTICULO'SE [*gesticulofus*, L.] full of gestures or motions of the Body.

GESTS [*gesta*, L. *gestés*, F.] noble Feats, noble Exploits, &c.

GESTUOSITY [*gestuofitas*, L.] Apishness in gestures.

GESTU'RES [*gestus*, L. *gestes*, F.] Motions of the Body, to signify some Idea or Passion of the Mind, Behaviour.

GESTU'OSE [*gestuofus*, L.] full of gesture.

TO GET, [*getan*, Sax. to obtain, to acquire.

GETTINGS [of *getan*, Sax. to get] Acquisitions; Things gotten by Labour, Traffick, &c.

GEU'LES [in *Heraldry*] a Red or Vermillion Colour.

GEWGAWS [*gēgar*, Trifles, or *Deapgar*, Sax. Images] Play-things for Children, Toys, Trifles.

GHA'STLY, [*gæste*, Sax.] like a ghost.

GHERKINS, a sort of foreign Cucumbers pickled.

GHEUX [*Gutux*, F. a Beggar] a Name they gave to the Protestants in the time of the Civil Commotions in the Low-Countries; because the Protestant Persons of Quality, habited like Beggars, assembled together to a Banquet in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*; and there, while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Scheme of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Country.

GHI'TTAR } [*Guitern*, F. prob. of *Cithara*, L.] a musical
GHI'TTERN } Instrument formerly in much use with the
Italians, &c.

GHIZZARD [*gigerium*, L. or of *gbizzern*, Lincoln] the Bag under the Throat or Crawl of a Fowl.

GHOST [*gæst*, Sax.] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOSTLINESS [*gæstgeli* and *neye*, Sax.] Likeness to a ghost; also Spiritualness, in opposition to Carnalness.

A GI'ANT [*gigant*, Sax. *Gigas*, L. of *Γίγας*, Gr. *Geant*, F.] a Person of a large and uncommon Size and Stature.

Of the Giants that were Sown.

It is related that *Cadmus*, after he had slain the Dragon in *Lerna*, taking away his Teeth, sow'd them in his own Land; and that from them armed Men sprung up. But the truth is, *Cadmus*, by Birth a *Phœnician*, had, among other things, (as Kings are wont to have) many Elephants Teeth; and being about to undertake an Expedition with his Brother *Phanix*, to fight for the Kingdom: Now *Dracon* was a King of *Thebes*, and the Son of *Mars*, who being slain, *Cadmus* seiz'd on the Kingdom. *Dracon's* Friends made War against him, and his Children also rose up against him; who being inferior, having made Spoil of *Cadmus's* Wealth and his Elephants Teeth, returned home, and one was dispers'd one way, and another another; some to *Attica*, some to *Peloponnesus*, some to *Phocis*. and others to *Laeris*: From which Places they issuing out, made War against *Thebes*, and were stout Warriours, after they had carried off *Cadmus's* Elephants Teeth, and fled away, the *Thebans* said that *Cadmus* had brought this Calamity upon them, by slaying *Dracon*, from whose Teeth being sown, many stout and brave Warriours sprung up against them. And this was the original of that Fiction. *Palæphatus*.

GI'ANTESS [*une Geante*, F.] a gigantick Woman.

GI'BBERISH [probably q. d. *Jabberish* of *Jabber*, or *gabberen*, Du. or of *gabbeje*, Sax. an Inchanter] Pedlars, French Jargon, nonsensical unintelligible Talk.

GIBBEROSITY [*gibberofitas*, L.] Crump-shoulderness, crookedness in the Back.

GIBBET [*Gibet*, F.] a gallows with one Post upright, and another at the top in the form of the Letter T, for the hanging Malefactors on.

GI'BBLE, Gabble, Prating, nonsensical foolish Talk.

GI'BBERUS, [*Anatomy*] the backward and larger Process of the *Ulna*, which enters the hinder cavity of the Shoulder.

GIBBOSITY } [*gibbofitas*, L.] the Bunchingness or
GIBBOSSENESS } sticking out most commonly on the
GI'BBOUSNESS } Back.

GI'BBOUS [*Gibbosus*, L.] Hump-backed.

GI'BBOUS [with *Astronomers*] a Word apply'd to the enlightened Parts of the Moon during her Course from Full to New, when the dark Part appears falcated or horned; and the light One gibbous and bunched out.

GI'BBOUS solid [with *Mathematicians*] is that which is comprehended of gibbous Superficies, and is either a Sphere or Various. A Sphere is a gibbous Body absolutely round and globular.

A *Various gibbous Body*, is a Body which is comprehended by various Superficies, and a circular Base, and is either a Cone or a Cylinder.

TO GI'BE [of *gabber*, F. or *gabberen*, Du.] to Jeer, Mock, Flout.

GI'BBLETS [of *gobeaux*, F. Mouthfuls, q. d. gobbelets] the Neck, Legs, Pinions, Ghizzard, and Liver of a Goose, &c.

GIBELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens.

GIDDY [*gīdicg*, prob. of *gyssan*, Sax. to play] Vertiginous, unsettled in Mind, rash, inconsiderate.

GI'DDINESS, Inconsiderateness, Rashness; also Vertiginousness.

GI'FTED [of *gift*, Sax.] endowed, qualified, furnished with Gifts or Endowments, as a *gifted Brother*.

A GIFT, a Donation, Gratuity, Present; Endowment, Qualification.

GIFT-Rope [*Sea Term*] a Boat-Rope, a Rope with which the Boat is fastened to the Bow, when she is Swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A **GIO**, a wanton Woman; also a Horn-Top for Boys to Whip.

GIGA [in *Musick Books*] a figg, some of which are to be play'd flow, and others brisk and lively, but always in Triple Time of one kind or another, *Ital.*

GIGANTICK [*gigantus*, L. *gigas*, Gr.] a Giant, Gr.] Giant like, or pertaining to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGANTICKNESS, Giant-like Size.

GIGANTOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, L. of *gigas* and *machia*, Gr. a Fight] the War, the Poets tell us, that the Giants made against Heaven.

GIG Mill, a Fulling Mill for Woollen Cloth.

To **GIGGLE** [prob. of *gichelen*, Du. or of *geagile*, Sax. wanton] to laugh wantonly or fillily.

GIGGLING [prob. of *geagile*, Sax. *gichelen*, Du.] laughing out, wantonly, childishly or fillily.

GIGOT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf, or the Knuckle part after the Fillet has been cut off.

GIGS [in *Horses*] a Disease, when Swellings grow on the Inside of their Lips.

GILBERTINES, a religious Order of 700 Friars and 1100 Nuns, founded by one *Gilbert* in *Lincolnshire* in the Year 1145.

GILD [of *gilðan*, Sax. to pay] a Tribute, a Tax, a Contribution; also a Society or Fraternity, a Company of Persons united, jointly to carry on some Affair, either religious or civil. In Popish Times there were many Gifts in most Parish Churches, by the Contributions of several Persons, who contributed so much annually for the Maintenance of a Priest to say so many Masses, &c. on such certain Days, and for themselves particularly, and also for Wax-Tapers and other Necessaries in that Service.

GILDABLE, liable to pay a Gild.

GILD-Ale [*gilð æle*, Sax.] a drinking Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD Merchant, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.

GILD Rents, certain Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity.

GILD-Hall } [*Gilda-Aula*, L.] the chief Hall of the
GUILD-Hall } City of London.

GILDHALDA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Easterly Merchants, held at a Place in London call'd the *Still-Yard*.

To **GILD** [of *gylðan*, Sax.] to wash, plait or do over with Gold, &c.

GILDER, one who does over with Gold, &c.

A **GILL**, a Measure containing a Quarter of a Pint.

GILL Hooter, an Owl.

GILL creep by the Ground, the Herb Ale-hoof.

GILL [*Fuliana*, L.] the Nick-name of a Woman, a Miss, as every Jack must have his Gill; a mean, sorry Wench or Woman.

GULLA Vitrioli [*Chymistry*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GILLI-FLOWER. See *Juli-flower*.

GILLS [prob. of *gula*, L. or *agallas*, Span. gilt, gilded] openings on the Sides of the Heads of Fishes.

GILVUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a flamel or brick Colour.

GILT Head, a Sea Fish.

GIMLET [*un gibelet*, F.] a Nail-piercer or Borer.

GIMMAL Ring. See *Gemmore*.

GIMP, a sort of Mohair-Thread covered with the same, or a Twist for several Works formerly in Use.

GIN [prob. a Contraction of *Engine*] a Trap or Snare for catching wild Beasts or Birds, &c.

GIN [a Contraction of *Genevre*, F.] a Spirit made of Juniper-berries.

GINCRACKS, a contemptible Name for some Things, a sort of Engine work or new Contrivance.

GINGER [*Zingiber*, L. of *Zingibers*, Gr.] an Indian Root of a biting, hot Taste well known.

GINGERNESS, tenderness, niceness.

GINGIBER Florens [with *Botan.*] Dittany or Dittander, L.

To **GINGLE** [prob. of *jangle*] to make a tinkling Noise, or like little Bells; also to use Words which have a chiming and affected Sound.

GINGLING [q. d. *tingling*, prob. of *tinnire*, L.] a Noise like that of Bells, &c. also chiming in Sound.

GINGLYMUS [*γινγλυμς*, Gr.] a joining of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Cavity of another; and again, the Cavity of the latter into the Head of the former, as that of the Thigh Bone with the *Tibia*, &c.

To **GINGREAT**, to Chirp as a Bird does.

GIN SENG [in *Tartary*] a wonderful Plant; which in

Effect makes the whole *Materia Medica* for People of Condition, being too dear for the Common People.

To **GIP**, to take out the Guts of Herrings.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.

GIPPIES [of *Egyptii*, i. e. *Egyptians*] pilfering Stragglers, who under pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GIRAFFA, an *Asiatick* Beast, called in *Latin* *Camelopardalus*.

GIRASOL [of *girare* and *sol*, L.] the Sun-Stone, a precious Stone of a whitish, shining Colour, which when placed towards the Sun, sends forth a golden Lustre.

To **GIRD** [*gýrtan*, Sax.] to bind round about, to tie up close.

GIRD Brew, the Dregs or coarser Substance of small Oatmeal, boil'd to a Consistence in Water, and eatth with Salt and Butter.

GIRDERS [in *Architecture*] the largest pieces of Timber in a Floor, whose Ends are usually fastened into the Summers or breast Summers, and the Joists are usually framed into the Girdles.

GIRDLE [*gýrdel*, Sax.] a Belt or Band of Leather or other Matter to gird up the Loins.

GIRLE [*Hunting Term*] a Roe-buck of two Years Old.

GIRDLER [of *gýrdle*, Sax. a Girdle] a Maker of Girdles; but now chiefly a Maker of Bridles for Horses, &c.

Girding GIRT } [*Sea Term*] used of a Ship when the
To be GIRT } Cable is so taught, i. e. strained, that upon the turning of the Tide they cannot get it over the Stern Post, but it lies across it.

GIRELLA, a Vane or Weather Cock.

A **GIRLE** [*ceopla*, Sax. which *Minshew* supposes to be derived of *garrula*, L. prating, because they are usually talkative; or of *girella*, a Weather Cock, because of their fickleness] a young Maid.

GIRLISH, like a Girl, after the manner of a Girl.

GIRLISHNESS, girlish Disposition or Behaviour.

GIRNING, grinning.

GIRON } [in *Heraldry*] a Gore or triangular Figure,
GU'IRON } having a long, sharp Point like the Step of a Stair-Case, and ending in the Centre of the Escutcheon.



GIRONNE } [of *giran*, F. a Lap] as if you
GIRONNY } suppose one sitting, his Knees being posited somewhat asunder, and a traverse Line being imagined drawn from one to the other, that with the two Thighs make a Giron, as in the Figure.

GIRTH [of *gýrdel*, Sax.] a Girdle for a Horse, which comes under his Belly and is buckled on his Side.

GIRTH [with *Cock Fighters*] the Compass of the Body of a Cock.

GIRTH Web, the Tape or Ribbon of which Horse Girths are made.

GIRTHOL [in the Practick of *Scotland*] a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge.

GISARMS } a kind of Halbert or Weapon with two
GU'ISARMS } Spikes, which some call Bisarms.

To **GISE Ground**, is when the Owner of it does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze.

GISEMENT, Cattle so taken in to be grazed or to feed at so much per Week.

GITH, an Herb or Weed that grows among Corn.

To **GIVE** [*gýfan*, Sax.] to bestow, afford, produce; also to begin to thaw.

GIVEN [with *Mathem.*] signifies something supposed to be known.

GIVEN [of *gýfan*, Sax.] bestowed, afforded, produced.

GIVEN to, propense or addicted to.

GIVES [*gebangs*, Du.] Fetters, Shackles.

GIZZARD. See *Ghizzard*.

GLA'BILITY [*glabritas*, L.] smoothness, bareness of Hair.

GLA'CIAL [*glacialis*, L.] Icy, belonging to Ice.

GLACIALIS Humour [with *Oculists*] the Icy Humour, one of the three Humours of the Eye, which is contained in the Uveous Coat, and is thicker than the rest.

GLA'CIALNESS, Iceiness.

GLA'CIATED [*glaciatus*, L.] frozen, turned to Ice.

GLACIA'TION, the freezing or turning any Liquid into Ice, L.

GLA'CIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepness, or an easy sloping Bank; but especially that which ranges from the Parapet of the covered Way to the level on the Side of the Field.

GLACIS of a Cornish [in *Architect.*] an easy, imperceptible Slope in the Cymaise of a Cornish, to promote the descent and draining off the Water.

GLAD [*glad, Sax.*] joyful, merry.
To GLA'DDEN [*gladian, Sax.*] to make glad.
GLA'DDON } an Herb, also call'd Spurge-Wort.
GLA'DWIN }
GLADE [prob. of *glad, Gr.* a Branch, or of *glabe, Sax.* the setting of the Sun] a View or Passage made thro' a Wood by Lopping the Branches of Trees; also a breaking in of Light.

GLA'DNESS [*gladneye, Sax.*] Joy, Mirth,

GLA'DSOM [*gladyome, Sax.*] merry, joyous.

GLADIATORS [among the Romans] Sword-players, who fought in the *Circensian Games*, and at the Funerals of great Men, one against another, even to the loss of their Lives; either to divert the People, or to pacify the ghosts of their Kindred. These Exercises in the Amphitheatres were very extravagant, for according to the greatness of him that gave these Pastimes to the People, there were to be seen many hundred Combatants appearing upon the Sand one after another. And some Emperors gave 1000, others 10000 Penceers. These Fencers were for the most part Slaves, who were sent to the Fencing-masters to be instructed and prepared for this Exercise.

Some of them fought only with a naked Sword in the right Hand and a Buckler in the left, others appeared compleatly armed; some march'd to the Encounter blindfold, others fought with a Trident and a Net to entangle their Adversary, and if any was caught in the Net, it was not possible to escape Death.

He that overcame was wont to kill his Adversary, if the Spectators did not save his Life with a bended Thumb lifted up, by which they made known their Pleasure; and when they opened the Thumb strait, it was a Sign of Condemnation.

GLADIATURE [*Gladiatura, L.*] the feat of Fighting with Swords.

Jus GLADII [*ant. Writ.*] the Right of the Sword is used for a supreme Jurisdiction.

GLAIR [*glair, F.*] the White of an Egg.

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a sort of Weapon like an Halbard, *F.*

To GLANCE [prob. of *glantz, Teut.* or *Eslancer, F.* or of *lancea, L.* a Spear] to give a glance or cast of the Eye; also to reflect upon cursorily; also to allude to; also to glitter like a Lance.

GLA'NDAGE *Massage*, the Season of turning Hogs into the Woods; also the feeding Hogs with Mast.

GLA'NDERS, a Disease in a Horse, a thick, skinny and bloody Humour proceeding from a Defect in the Lungs and voided by the Nostrils.

GLANDIFEROUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears Acorns, as the *Ilex*, the Holm-oak, *Suber*, the Cork-tree, *Castanea*, the Chestnut-tree, *L.*

GLANDIFEROUS [of *glandifer, L.*] bearing Mast.

GLANDINOSE [*glandinosus, L.*] full of Mast.

GLANDS [*glandes, L.* and *F.*] Flesh-Kernels, a sort of Substance in an animal Body of a peculiar Nature, the Use of which is to separate the Fluids.

Conglomerate GLAND } an irregular Assemblage of several
Compound GLAND } simple Glands, ty'd together and wrapt up under one common Membrane.

Vascular GLANDS, are only clusters of little Vessels, which uniting together form the Canal or excretory Duct through which their secreted Juice is discharged.

Vesicular GLANDS, are Assemblages of Vesiculæ, communicating with each other, and all terminating in two or three larger Vessels by the Prolongation of which the excretory Duct is form'd.

GLA'NDULA, a little Acorn, *L.*

GLA'NDULA } [with *Anatomists*] a Kernel in the Flesh,

GLA'NDULE } a soft, fat, spungy Substance of a peculiar Nature, serving to strengthen the Vessels, to suck up superfluous Humours, and to moisten other Parts.

GLA'NDULA Pinealis [with *Anatomists*] a Glandule or Kernel in the folding of the Brain call'd *Choroides*, called also *Coronarium*, on account of its resembling a Cone or Pine-apple in Shape.

GLANDULA Guidonis [with *Anatomists*] a kind of Swelling like a Glandula, soft, moveable without Roots, and separate from the Parts about it.

GLANDULA pituitaria [*Anatomy*] a small Glandule in the *jella equina* of the Brain, which Kernel is covered over with the *rete Mirabile* in many Brutes, but not in Men.

GLANDULÆ lumbaræ [*Anat.*] three Glands so termed on account of their lying upon the Loins.

GLANDULÆ odoriferæ [*Anat.*] certain small Glands in that part of the *Penis* where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Bala-*

nus, so called from a great Scent which separated Liquor emits, *L.*

GLANDULÆ Schæceæ [*Anat.*] a large Number of Glands lying under the Skin of the Auricula of the Ear, and which because they separate a greasy Matter, are so called by *Kassalva*, the first discoverer, *L.*

GLANDULÆ Myrtiformes [*Anat.*] the contracting of the Fibres of the broken Hymen upon the first Coition, *L.*

GLANDULÆ renales [*Anat.*] two Glands lying wrapt up in Fat, between the *Aorta* and the Kidney, a little above the emulgent Vessels,

GLA'NDULE [*glandula, L.*] a Kernel in the Flesh.

GLA'NDULES Adventitious [with *Surgeons*] are those Kernels, which are sometimes under the Arm-holes, in the Neck, as the King's-Evil, &c.

Perpetual GLANDULES } [with *Surgeons, &c.*] are the
Natural GLANDULES } *Pancreas* or Sweet-Bread, the
Glandula pinealis, &c.

GLANDULO'SA Tunica Intestinorum [with *Anat.*] small Glandules or Kernels, of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is full; whose Use is to soak in the strained Juice call'd Chyle, and to distribute it to the *lacteal Veins, L.*

GLANDULOSA Corpora [with *Anat.*] two Glandules or Kernels, lying under the seminal Bladders, near the common Passage of the *Semen* and *Urine*, which they serve to lubricate or make slippery; also affording a kind of Vehicle to the seminal Matter, *L.*

GLANDULOSE } [*glandulosus, L.*] full of Glandules or
GLANDU'LOUS } Kernels.

GLANDU'LOUSNESS, fulness of Glandules.

GLA'NDULOUS [*glandulosus, L.*] full of Kernels; also full of Mast.

GLANDULOUS Roots [with *Botan.*] those Roots that grow Kernel-wise, and are fastened together with small Glandules, Fibres or Threads.

GLANDULOUS Flesh [with *Anat.*] is such Flesh as that of the Almonds of the Ears, Breasts, Sweet-breads, &c.

GLANS, an Acorn; also the Tip or Button of the *Penis*; also the Tip or Extremity of the *Clitoris*.

GLANS unguentaria [with *Anat.*] the Fruit of a Tree like Tamarisk, about the size of an Hasle-Nut, with a Kernel like an Almond, *L.*

To GLARE [prob. of *esclairer, F.*] to over-blaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

GLAREOSE [*glareosus, L.*] full of Gravel and Sand.

GLA'RING [prob. of *esclairant, F.*] dazzling, blazing out; apparent.

To GLASE [of *glæy, Sax.* Glafs] to do over with Glafs; also to set a gloss upon Linen, Silk, &c. also to make Glafs Lights for Windows.

GLASS [*glæy, Sax.*] an artificial transparent Substance said to have been first invented by the Inhabitants of *Sidon*; the first Maker of it in *Rome*, was in *Tiberius's* Time, whom he put to Death for Fear it should detract from Gold and Silver; and they lose their Repute. It was first brought to *England* in the Year 662, by *Renault*, a foreign Bishop.

In *Anno* 1610. the *Sophy* Emperor of *Persia*, sent to the King of *Spain* six Glasses that were Malleable, *i. e.* did not break by being hammered.

An Artist in *Rome*, in the Time of *Tiberius*, made Vessels of Glafs of such a Temper, that being thrown on the Ground, they did not break but only bruise, which the Author with a Hammer smoothed and straitened again before the Emperor.

GLASS, is made of fine Sand and the Ashes of *Kaly* or *Fern*; the Ashes of which Herbs are most proper, because they abound with abundance of fixt Salts, which are very porous or spungy; these Ashes being put into a violent Fire, their Corners are consumed by it, and by this means the Surface of their Parts are made so smooth and even, that they touch in more Points than they did before, and afford a free Passage to the Beams of Light, and cannot be rendered dark and opaque without the mixture of some foreign Matter.

GLASS is also made of Flints and other such like Materials.

GLASS Drops or Bubbles, are small Parcels of coarse green Grass, taken out of a Pot in Fusion at the End of an Iron Pipe, and being exceeding hot are dropt into a Vessel of cold Water, and let to lie there till they are cold. These are call'd *Prince Rubert's-Drops*, and do exhibit this surprising Phenomenon, that as soon as you break off the least Bit from the Stem or picked End of them, the whole bulk of the Drop, or great part of it, flies into small Atoms or Dust with a brisk Noise.

GLASS of Antimony [with *Chymists*] the most fixed and hardest Matter of that Mineral, that is found at the Bottom of the Crucible, cleared from the Fæces or Dregs.

Jealous

Jealous GLASS, a sort of wrinkled Window Glass, of such a Quality, that a Person cannot distinctly see what is done on the other side of it, but yet admits the Light to pass thro' it. It is cast in a Mould, and is compos'd all over its Surface with oblong circular Figures, in the form of a Weaver's Shuttle, concave on one side and convex on the other.

Hour GLA'SSES were first made by the *Sicilians*.

GLA'SSY [*glæssig, Sax.*] of the Nature of or like Glass.

GLA'STUM, the Herb Woad, wherewith Cloth is dyed blue; with which the antient *Britains* painted themselves, to make themselves look terrible to their Enemies.

GLA'VERING, fawning, flattering.

GLA'UCIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Celandine, *L.*

GLAU'COMA [*Γλαυκωμα, Gr.*] a fault in the Eye when

GLAU'COSIS } the CrySTALLINE Humour is changed into a grey or Sky-Colour.

GLAUCO'NIUM [with *Botanists*] Penny-Royal, *L.*

GLA'UCUS, *a, um* [with *Botan. Writ.*] of a whitish, green Colour, with something of a blueish Cast, as the Leaves of the *Persian Lily*, *French Sorrel-Tree*, *Sedums*, &c.

GLAUCUS [according to the *Poets*] was a Fisherman, who being a fishing, as he caught the Fish, he threw them on the Bank, and they had no sooner tasted of an Herb but they leap'd into the Sea again; which *Glaucus* perceiving, tasted of the Herb himself, and presently leapt into the Sea, and became one of the Gods of the Sea: *Palæphatus* tells us, that the reality of the Fiction is, *Glaucus* was a Fisherman of *Antbedon*, and an excellent Swimmer, whom the Inhabitants of the City, seeing him plunge himself (dive) under Water, and by and by to rise in another Place, and not having seen him for some Days afterwards, till at length he show'd himself to them, and some of his Domesticks asking him where he had been all that Time, he inventing a Lye, reply'd he had been in the Sea. And at the same Time having caught Fishes and put them in a certain Place, when the Citizens wanted Fish and no other Fisherman durst venture to go a fishing on Account of the Tempest that then rag'd, he bid the Citizens ask for what Fish they pleas'd and he would procure them for them; which he doing, they gave it out that *Glaucus* was a Sea God. But at length in Swimming he was kill'd by a Sea Monster, whereupon he never being seen to come out of the Sea again, they gave it out that he dwelt in it, and had his Residence there.

GLA'VEA [*old Rec.*] a Glave, Javelin or Hand Dart.

To **GLA'VER**, to smooth up or fawn upon.

GLAY'MOUS, muddy, clammy.

GLAY'MOUSNESS, muddiness, clamminess.

To **GLAZE** [*glæzen, Sax.*] to do over with Glass; also to set a gloss upon Linen, &c.

GLAZED [of *glæzen, Sax.*] done with Glass; also having a gloss set upon it.

GLA'ZIER, one who works or makes Glass Windows.

GLEAD [*glida, Sax.*] a Kite.

GLEAM [*leoma, Sax.* a Light] a Ray or Beam of Light.

To **GLEAM** [with *Falconers*] is said of a Hawk, when she calls or throws up Filth from her Gorge.

GLE'AMING [of *leomian, Sax.*] shining or casting forth Beams of Light.

To **GLEAN** [*glaner, F.*] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after Reaping.

GLE'ANING [prob. of *glanant, F.*] gathering Ears after Reaping.

GLEAR. See *Glair*.

GLEBA'RIZÆ [*old Rec.*] Turf, Pete or Earth fit to burn.

GLEBE [*gleba, L.*] a Turf or Clod of Earth.

GLEBE Land, Church Land, most commonly taken for Land belonging to a Parish-Church or Parsonage besides the Tithe.

GLE'BOUS } [*glebosus, L. of gleba*] full of Clods.

GLE'BOUSNESS } [*glebositas, L.*] fulness of Clods.

GLE'BOUSITY } [*glebositas, L.*] fulness of Clods.

GLE'BULENT [*glebulentus, L.*] cloddy, abounding with Clods, &c.

GLEDE [*glida, Sax.*] a Kite.

A **GLEDE** [*glæð, Sax.*] a hot Ember or live Coal.

GLEE [*glæ, glæc, Sax.*] gladness, Mirth, Joy.

GLEE'FUL [*glæful, Sax.*] full of gladness.

GLEE'FULNESS, fulness of Joy, Mirth, &c.

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

GLEET [prob. of *glisan, Sax.* to glide] a venereal Disease, a Flux of thin Humour from the Urethra; also a thin Matter issuing out of Ulcers.

GLE'NE } [*Γλαυν, Gr.* an Eye-lid] the Ball or Apple of

GLE'NA } the Eye; also the hollowness of a Bone which receives another into it; those Cavities of Bones that are of a

middle kind, that is, neither the deepest nor shallowest, but in a mean between.

GLENOIDES [of *Γλυν and ιδος, Gr.* form] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first Vertebra or turning Joint of the Neck.

GLIB [prob. of *gliban, Sax.*] slippery, smooth as Glass, &c.

GLIBNESS [prob. of *gliban and neffe, Sax.*] slipperiness.

GLICYRRHIZA. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

To **GLIDE** [*gliban, Sax.*] to slide or pass along easily and gently, as Water in a Brook, &c.

To **GLIMMER** [*glimmer, Dan.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does by break of Day, &c.

GLIMMERING [*glimmer, Dan.*] casting a glancing or trembling Light.

GLIMPSE, a sudden and transient Beam or Flash of Light; a sudden and short View.

GLISCERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does, *L.*

GLISCERE [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits; or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

GLISS [with *Botanists*] a Thistle or Piony Root, *L.*

To **GLI'STEN** } [*glisteren, Du.*] to shine, to be bright

To **GLI'STER** } or sparkling.

A **GLISTER**. See *Clyster*.

To **GLITTER** [*glitican, Sax.*] to shine, &c.

GLITT } [with *Surgeons*] a thin Matter issuing out of

GLEET } Wounds and Ulcers; especially when the Nervous or Sinewy Parts are bruised and hurt.

GLITTERING [*glitican, Sax.*] shining bright, sparkling.

To **GLOAR** [*gloeren, Du.*] to look askew.

GLOAR [prob. of *gloriosus, L.*] as gloar Fat, fulsomly Fat.

GLOA'RINESS, fulness of gloar Fat.

GLO'ARY, fulsomly Fat.

GLOBATED [*globatus, L.*] made round or like a Ball.

GLOBE [with *Mathematicians*] is a solid Body exactly round, contained under one Surface, in the middle of which is a Point, from whence all right Lines drawn to the Surface are equal one to another.

GLOBE artificial Terrestrial, a Globe that has all the Parts of the Earth and Sea, drawn or delineated on its Surface, like as on a Map, and placed in their natural Order and Situation.

GLOBE artificial Celestial, is a Globe upon whose Superficies is painted the Images of the Constellations, and the fixed Stars, with the Circles of the Sphere.

GLOBE [*Hieroglyphically*] represented the World. On this Globe were delineated the Circles of the Zodiack, the Signs, and a multitude of Stars, and was supported on the Back of a Man upon his Knees, which were covered with his long Garment; intimating that the World was upheld by the Power of God, who seems to be covered to the lower Ranks of Creatures, with divers Emblems and dark Shadows.

GLOBOSE } [*globosus, L.*] round as a Globe or Bowl.

GLO'BOUS }

GLO'BOSUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] is when the Flowers grow round together at the Top of the Stalk like a Ball, as in the Globe Thistle, *L.*

GLOBO'SENESS [*globositas, L.*] roundness in Form, globular Form.

GLO'MERATED [*glomeratus, L.*] wound round in a Bottom, as Yarn, &c.

GLO'BULAR [*globularis, L.*] round like a Globe.

GLOBULAR Chart, is the representation of the Surface, or some Part of the Surface of the terraqueous Globe upon a Plain, wherein the Parallels of Latitude are Circles nearly concentrick; the Meridians Curves bending towards the Poles, and the Rhumb Lines also Curves.

GLO'BULARNESS [of *globularis, L.*] the same as *Globoseness*.

GLO'BULES [*globuli, L.*] such Particles of Matter as are of a globular or spherical Figure.

GLO'BULOUS [*globulosus, L.*] being round in Form of a Globe.

GLO'BULUS Nasi [*Anat.*] the lower Cartilaginous moveable Part of the Nose, *L.*

GLOMERA'TION, a winding round in a Bottom or Ball, as Yarn, &c. is wound, *L.*

GLO'MEROUS [*glomerosus, L.*] round like a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c.

GLO'OMINESS, duskiness, darkness, cloudiness.

GLO'OMY [*glomung, Sax.*] dusky, dark or cloudy.

GLO'RIA Patri [*i. e.* Glory to the Father] a Formula or Verse in the Liturgy, repeated at the End of each Psalm, and

upon other Occasions to give Glory to the Holy Trinity, called also *Doxology*, *L.*

GLORIA in Excelsis [*i. e.* Glory in the Highest] a kind of Hymn also rehearsed in the Divine Office, *L.*

GLOBIFICATION, a glorifying, an admitting to the State of Glory; also a giving Glory, *L.*

TO GLO'RIFY [*glorificare*, *L.* *glorifier*, *F.*] to give Glory to, to Praise; also to place among the Blessed.

GLO'RIOUSNESS [*l'estat glorieux*, *F.*] glorious Estate, Quality, &c.

GLO'RY [in a *Stage Play*] is a representation of Heaven.

TO GLO'RY [*gloriar*, *L.* *se glorifier*, *F.*] to boast, brag or vaunt; to pride ones self in.

GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams of Light commonly drawn round the Head of our Saviour, Saints, &c.

GLORY [*gloria*, *L.*] Honour, Renown, Reputation, Fame.

GLORY [with *Divines*] the Majesty of God considered with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

TO GLOSE [of *Eleyan*, *Sax.*] to flatter, sooth, colloque with.

A GLOSS [*glossa*, *L.* *γλῶσση*, *Gr.*] a Comment, Exposition or Interpretation; also a Shiningness or Lustre set upon Silk, Cloth, Stuff, &c.

A GLOSS, also is a literal Translation or Interpretation of an Author in another Language Word for Word.

TO GLOSS [*glossare*, *L.*] to Comment or make Notes upon.

GLO'SSARY [*glossarium*, *L.*] a Dictionary explaining the hard, obscure or barbarous Words of a Language.

GLO'SSING upon [of *glossare*, *L.* *glosser*, *F.*] commenting briefly upon.

GLO'SSINESS [of *glossen*, *Teut.*] shiningness; shewiness.

GLOSSOCO'MIUM [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument for setting broken Limbs, *L.*

GLOSSOCO'MON [in *Mechanicks*] a Machine composed of divers dented Pinions, for raising huge Weights or Burthens.

GLOSSO'GRAPHER [*γλωσσγράφος* of *γλῶσσα*, the Tongue, and *γράφω*, *Gr.*] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY [*γλωσσγραφία*, *Gr.*] the Skill of Writing a Glossary.

GLOSSOGRA'PHICAL, according to the Art of Glossography.

GLOSSOPE'TRB [of *γλῶσσα* and *πέτρα*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone resembling the Tongue of a Man; also a Stone call'd the Tongue Stone.

GLO'TTIS [*γλωττίς*, *Gr.*] one of the five Gristles of the Larynx or Head of the Wind Pipe; the Chink of the Wind Pipe.

A GLOVE [*Elor*, *Sax.*] a covering for the Hand.

GEOVE Silver [*old Rec.*] Money given to Servants to buy them Gloves.

To throw the GLOVE, a Practice or Ceremony antiently used, being a Challenge to a single Combat.

GLO'VER [*glovere*, *Sax.*] a maker of Gloves.

GLO'VERS Stitch [with *Surgeons*] is when the Lips of a Wound are sew'd upwards after the manner of Gloves.

TO GLOW [*glowan*, *Sax.*] to grow Hot or Red as the Cheeks or Ears do.

TO GLOUT } to look furlily, doggedly, &c.

TO GLOWT }

GLOW-WORM [*glep-pypim*, *Sax.*] a sort of Insect that shines in the dark.

GLO'ZING [of *glezun*, *Sax.*] flattering, colloquing, &c.

GLUE [*gluten*, *L.*] a sticky, clammy Composition to join Boards together.

GLU'INESS [of *glutinosus*, *L.*] sticky Quality.

GLU'ISH [*glutinosus*, *L.*] sticking, clammy, gluey Nature or Quality.

GLU'MNESS [of *glomun*, *Sax.*] fullness in Looks.

TO GLUT [*glutire*, *L.*] to over-charge, to over-stock.

A GLUT, an over-charge or over-stock.

GLUTÆI [*γλῆται*, *Gr.*] the Name of several Muscles which move the Buttocks.

GLUTÆUS Major [with *Anatomists*] the largest Muscle of the Thigh, that makes up the Buttocks, which takes its Rise from the outward Part of the Spine of the *Os ileum*, as also from the hindmost Parts of the *Sacrum* and *Os coccygis*, and is let into the *Linea Aspera*, on the Back of the Thigh Bone; so that when this Muscle acts, it puts the Thigh directly backwards.

GLUTÆUS Medius [with *Anatomists*] the middle Muscle of the Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous beginning of the *Glutæus Major*, arising from the outward Part of the *Os ileum*, and having its Insertion to the upper and outward Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*. This Muscle is employ'd in turning the Thigh inwards.

GLUTÆUS Minor [with *Anatomists*] the lesser Muscle of the Thigh, lying wholly under the *Glutæus Medius*, taking its Rise from the *Dorsus Ilei*, and having its Insertion at the upper Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*, so that its Fibres running parallel with those of the *Medius*, assist it in all its Actions.

GLU'TEN [with the *Antient Physicians*] a kind of dewy Humour, that sticks close to the Parts, otherwise called *Ros Glutæa*.

GLUTIA [*γλῆται*, *Gr.*] two Prominences of the Brain call'd *Nates*.

GLUTI'NAMENT, Paste or gluish Matter, *L.*

GLUTI'NATIVENESS [of *glutinatio*, *L.* or *glutineux*, *F.*] gluey Quality.

GLUTINOUSNESS [of *glutineus*, *L.*] gluish or sticking Quality.

GLU'TOS [*γλῆτος*, *Gr.*] one of the Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone, otherwise called the *greater Rotator*.

GLU'TTON [a certain Animal said to be found in *Lithuania*, *Muscovy*, and other Northern Countries] this gluttenous Beast stuffs it self with Carrion, till its Paunch sticks out like a Drum, and then getting in between two Trees, &c. it presses out the Ordure backwards and forwards, and afterwards returns to the Carcass to gorge it self again.

GLU'TTON [*glouton*, *F.*] a greedy devourer.

GLU'TTONY, eating excessively.

GLU'Y [*glutinosus*, *L.*] sticking, or like Glue.

GLY CONIAN Verse, a Verse consisting of two Feet and a Syllable; or as others say, of three Feet, a spondee and two Dactyls, or rather a Spondee, Choriambus and a Pyrrhic.

GLYCHE [in *Architect.*] a general Name for any Cavity or Canal used as an Ornament.

GLYCIPI'CRIS [with *Botanists*] the Plant Bitter-Sweet, or windy Night-Shade, *L.* of *Gr.*

GLYCYRRHIZA [*γλυκυρρίζα*, *Gr.*] the Plant called Li-quorice, *L.*

GLY'CYSIDE [with *Botanists*] the Piony, *L.* of *Gr.*

GLYN [*Dooms-Day Book*] a Valley or Dale.

GLY'PHICE [*γλυφική* of *γλύφω*, *Gr.* to carve or engrave] the Art of Carving, Cutting or Casting the Images or Resemblances of natural Things in Metal.

GNAPHA'LIIUM [with *Botanists*] the Plant Cud-Weed, *L.* of *Gr.*

GNAR, a hard Knot in Wood.

TO GNA'SH [prob. of *gnægan*, *Sax.* to gnaw] to grate or make a grating Noise with the Teeth.

GNAT [*gnæt*, *Sax.*] a small Insect or Fly that stings.

GNAT Snipper, a Bird.

GNATHO'NICAL, playing or acting the Part of *Gnatho*, a Parasite, flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing Persons Humours for self Ends.

GNATHONIZING [of *Gnatho*, a Flatterer in *Terence*] flattering, soothing the Humour of a Person.

TO GNAW [of *gnægan*, *Sax.* or *knawen*, *Teut.*] to bite off.

GNO'MA [*γνώμη*, *Gr.*] a Sentence.

GNO'ME, a Name which the Cabalists give to a sort of invisible People, who, as they fancy inhabit the inward Parts of the Earth and fill it to its Centre.

GNO'MON [*γνῶμων*, *Gr.*] an Index.

GNOMON [in *Parallelograms*] a Figure made of the two Complements, together with either of the *Parallelograms* about the Figure; as in this *Parallelogram*, the *Gnomon* is N added to A, A added to B, or N added to G, added to D, added to E.

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Stile, Pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow of which pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMO'NICK } [of *γνῶμωνικός*, of *γνῶμων*, *Gr.* the stile

GNOMO'NICAL } Pin or Cock of a Dial] belonging to a Dial, or the Art of Dialling or *Gnomonicks*.

GNOMO'NICKS [of *γνῶμωνικός*, *Gr.*] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONOLOGICAL, of or pertaining to the Art of Dialling.

GNOSI'MACHI [*γνῶσιμαχοί*, *Gr.* q. d. Enemies of Wisdom or Knowledge] a Sect of Hereticks who were professed Enemies to all studied Knowledge in Divinity.

GNOSTICKS [*γνῶστικοί*, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks, *An. Ch.* 125. who arrogated to themselves a high Degree of Knowledge, and looked upon all other Christians as simple and ignorant, who interpreted the sacred Writings in a too low and literal Sense in all Things; they held that the Soul of Man was of the same Substance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good and the other bad; they also deny'd the future Judgment.

To Go [*gan* and *ganzen*, *Sax.*] to walk, move, &c.
 Go to Bed at Noon, the Name of an Herb.
 To Go to God } [*Law Phrase*] is to be dismissed
 To Go without Day } the Court.
 GOA, the arched Fig-Tree; a Tree in some Parts of
 Asia, of one of which comes a whole Wood; for the Boughs
 reaching to the Ground take Root.
 To GOAD [*goad*, *Sax.*] to prick with a Goad.
 A GOAD [*goad*, *Sax.*] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron,
 to drive Cattle with.
 GOAD, an English Ell, by which Welch Frize is measured.
 GOAL [as some imagine of *goel*, *Du.* or *gaule*, a Pole,
 which being set in the Ground was the Place to run to] the
 end of a Race.
 GOAL [*geole*, *F.*] a Prison or Jail.
 GOALER [*geolier*, *F.*] the Keeper of a Jail or Prison.
 To GOAR [prob. of *gebodian*, *Sax.* *ferare*, *L.*] to bore
 or pierce with a Horn, as a Bull, &c.
 GOARING [*Sea Term*] a Sail is said to be cut goaring,
 when it is gradually cut sloping, and is broader at the Clew
 than at the Earing.
 GOAT [*gæte*, *Sax.*] an Animal well known.
 GOAT Hart, a stone Buck.
 A wild GOAT [*Hieroglyphically*] was used to represent a
 very sober Man, because this Animal lives in Desert Places
 not frequented, drinks seldom, and will subsist a long Time
 without Water.
 GOAT's-Bread, Goat's-Beard, Goat's-Marjoram, Goat's-
 Rue; several sorts of Herbs.
 GOAT-Chaffer, an Insect; a kind of Beetle.
 GOAT'S-Thorn, a Shrub.
 GOATISH [of *gæticg*, *Sax.*] of the Nature of or like a
 Goat.
 A GOATHERD [*gæte-hieþe*, *Sax.*] a Keeper or Feeder
 of Goats.
 GOAT Milker } [of *gæte* and *melcan*, *Sax.*] a kind of
 GOAT Sucker } Owl.
 GOB } [*gobean*, *F.*] a mouthful, a great bit of
 GOBBET } Meat.
 To GOBBLE [*gobber*, *F.*] to eat voraciously, or swallow
 down without Chewing, as Ducks, &c.
 GOBELINS, a celebrated Manufactory at Paris and else-
 where, for the making of Tapestry, &c. for the Use of the
 Crown.
 GOBLET [*goblet*, *F.* as some will have it of *Cupa*, *Lat.*
Barb. but *Budæus* of *cupator*, *Gr.*] a large drinking Vessel,
 commonly of a round Form, and without either Foot or
 Handle.
 GOBBLING [of *gobant*, *F.*] eating voraciously, swallowing
 down hastily.
 GOBLIN [*gobelin*, *F.*] a Spirit, a Bugbear, a Hobgoblin.
 GOBONE } [in *Heraldry*.] See *Compone*.
 GOBONATED }
 GOD [*gōd*, *Sax.*] the Divine Being.
 GOD [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient Egyptians re-
 presented by the Body of a Man, covered with a long gar-
 ment, bearing on the top of the Head an Hawk; By the Ex-
 cellency, Courage, Nimbleness and good Qualities of this
 Bird, shadowing out the incomparable Perfections of its
 Creator.
 The Egyptian Priests did also represent God, by a Man
 sitting upon his Heels, with all his lower Parts covered, to
 intimate, that he hath hid the Secret of his Divine Nature, in
 his Works that appear to our Eyes.
 GODDESS [*Godeſſe*, *Sax.*] a She-Deity.
 Gods and Goddesses of the Romans were many; the mul-
 tiplication of Deities is suppos'd to be for the satisfying the
 Minds of the ignorant People, who could not comprehend
 how one and the same Deity could be diffus'd throughout all
 the Parts of the Universe.
 The chief of the Gods of the Romans were *Jupiter*, the
 God of Thunder, his Wife *Juno*, the Goddess of Riches;
Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom; *Venus*, the Goddess of
 Beauty; *Mars* of War; *Mercury* of Eloquence; *Apollo* of
 Physick; *Neptune* of the Sea; *Vesta* of the Earth; *Ceres*
 of Bread-Corn; *Diana* of Hunting; *Saturn* of Time;
Janus of Husbandry; *Sol*, the Sun; *Luna*, the Moon;
Bacchus of Wine; *Victoria* of Victory; *Cupid* of Love;
Nemesis of Revenge, &c.
 Besides their many other Deities, all the Perfections and
 Virtues of the Soul were adored as so many Deities, viz.
Mens, the Mind; *Virtus*, Virtue; *Honor*, Honour; *Pietas*,
 Piety, &c. And they had particular Divinities over every
 Part of a Man's Life.
 The young Babes were under the Protection of the fol-
 lowing Deities, viz. *Opis*, *Nascio*, *Vatitanus*, *Levana*, *Cu-*

nina, Goddesses that look'd to the Child in the Cradle; *Ru-*
mina, that assist'd it in Sucking.

Potina, *Educo*, *Offilago*, *Fabulinus*, *Carnea*, *Juventus*, *Or-*
bona, *Volupia*, *Libentina*, *Anculi dii*; were honoured by
 Servants.

New married Couples had several Deities, as *Jugatinus*,
 that joined them together; *Domiducus*, he that led the Bride
 home; *Manturna Dea*, *Virginensis*, *Cinxia*, *Mutinus*, *Deus-*
pater, *Subigus*, *Dea-mater*, *Præma*, *Viriplace Dea*, who all
 had their several Offices appointed them in Marriages.

The Women had also the following Goddesses of Child-
 bearing, viz. *Mena Dea*, *Juno*, *Fluonia* and *Lucina*, *Par-*
tunda, *Latona*, *Egeria*, *Bona Dea*, *Magna Genata*, &c.

They had also *Muria*, the Goddess of Laziness.
Strenua Dea, the Goddess of Strength and Valour.
Stimula Dea, the Goddess that prompts Men to Labour.
Agonius Deus, a God who bless'd their Undertakings.
Dea Horta, a Goddess that persuaded them to any Business.
Catius Deus, a God that made them careful.
Volumnus Deus, the God of their Wills.

Adeona and *Abeona*, Goddesses of their coming in and go-
 ing out.

Victoria, the Goddess of Victory.
Pellonia, a Goddess that was very active in driving away
 Enemies.

Fessonia Dea, a Goddess who helped those that were weary.
Averruncus Deus, the God that averted all Evil.
Angeronia, the Goddess of Silence.

Laverna, a Goddess who gave Thieves success in their
 Robberies, and unto whom they offered Sacrifices. Thieves
 were under her Protection, divided their Spoil in her Wood,
 where she had a Temple erected.

Nenia Dea, *Libitina*, &c. the Goddesses of Funerals.
 The Romans also had Gods and Goddesses of the Fields,
 besides a multiplicity of Nymphs and Satyrs; as *Jugatinus*,
 the God of the Mountains; *Pan*, was a God of the Field;
Sylvanus, the God of Cattle; *Priapus*, of the Gardens; *Fero-*
nia, of the Woods.

Pales, was the Goddess of Fodder and of Shepherds.
Flora, the Goddess of Flowers.
Pomona, the Goddess of Apples and such like Fruit.
Tutullina, a Goddess who had an Eye over Corn.
Robigus, a God that preserved their Corn from Mildew.
Populonia } Goddesses that defended their Corn from
Fulgura } Thunder.
Pilumnus, a God of Bakers.
Picumnus, a God that taught Men to improve the Ground
 with Dung.

Bubona, the Goddess of Oxen.
Hippona, the Goddess of Horses.
Mellona, the Goddess of Bees.
Rufina, a Goddess of the Country.
Terminus, a God of Limits.

The Romans had increased the Number of their Deities to
 several Thousands, every Affection of the Mind and Disease
 of the Body was honoured as a Deity, viz. *Pavor* and *Pal-*
lor, *Cloacina*, *Rediculus*, *Tempestas*, *Febris*, *Fugia*, *Fornax*,
Caca, *Vicepota*, *Volturnus*, &c.

And as the Romans enlarged their Dominions, they admit-
 ted all the Gods and Goddesses of other Nations into their
 City, as *Sanctus* or *Deus Fidius*, the God of the Sabines;
Jo or *Jus* and *Ostis*, Goddesses of the Egyptians; all the
 other Gods of the Grecians, Illyrians, Gauls, Spaniards,
 Germans and Asiatick People were brought to Rome, and
 there worshipped.

When *Tiberius* heard of the Miracles of our Saviour, by
 the Information of *Pilate*, he desired the Senate, that *Jesus*
Christ might be introduced amongst the Number of their
 Deities; but they did not consent to it; either because the
 Place of his Nativity was generally hated by all Nations; or
 rather because he could not be rightly worshipped there where
 there was such a multiplicity of idle Gods.

GO'DBOTE [*gōdbote*, *Sax.*] an Ecclesiastical Fine or A-
 mercement antiently paid for Offences against God.

GOD'VO [in *Cookery*] a delicious kind of Farce.
 GO'DLESS [*gōbleſſe*, *Sax.*] without God, impious, wicked.
 GO'DLINESS [*gōbleneſſe*, *Sax.*] pious or religious Qua-
 lity or Disposition.

GOD-FATHER [*gōd-faþer*, *Sax.*] a Man that is Surety to
 a Child in Baptism.

GOD-FATHERS [of *Duels*] in antient Times were a kind of
 Advocates chosen by the two Parties, to represent the Rea-
 sons of their Combat to the Judge.

GOD-MOTHER [*gōd-mōþer*, *Sax.*] a Woman that is Surety
 for a Child at Baptism.

God-Child [*gōð-cylð*, *Sax.*] the Child for whom Sureties undertake.

God-Son [*gōð-ſuna*, *Sax.*] a Man-Child, for whom Sureties have undertaken.

God-Daughter [*gōð-ðohtor*, *Sax.*] a Woman-Child, for whom Sponsors have answered in Baptism.

Go'dwite, a kind of Quail.

Gog Maogg, a *British* Giant, said to have been twelve Cubits high; an Image of which stands in the *Guild-Hall* of *London*.

To be a Gog [prob. of *goques*, *F.* merry Mood, Pin or Cue] to be eagerly desirous of.

Go'GGLE Eyed, having full, rolling Eyes.

Go'GING Stool, a ducking Stool.

Go'ING [of *gan*, *Sax.* to go] walking, moving.

GOING to the Vault [with *Hunters*] used of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like a Coney.

Go'LA [with *Architects*] an Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [*gōld*, *Sax.*] is the richest and heaviest Metal, and the most solid or least porous; it is supposed to be composed of a more pure and red subtle *Sulphur*, and pure *Mercury*, red and not burning, consisting of Particles so thin, and so firmly interwoven, that it is scarce possible to separate them one from another. The Parts being so closely connected, that it will not suffer any Diminution or Loss by Fire. It is not subject to Rust, and being heated or melted, preserves its Heat longer than any other Metal, and in Weight is ten times heavier than Earth, and there is seven times as much Matter in a Piece of Gold, as in one of Glass of the same Magnitude.

It is of so durable a Nature, that no Body can be extended so much as Gold, one Ounce of it being (as is reported) capable of being beat out into 750 Leaves, each four Fingers breadth square; nay, some affirm, that one Ounce of it may be beaten out so, as to cover ten Acres of Ground; and by Wire-drawers it is extended to that Length, that one Ounce will afford a Thread of 230400 Foot long.

The ancient *Phœnicians*, who were famous Merchants, and scarce knew any other God besides their Gold, painted their Idols with large Purfes at their Sides full of Money.

G'OLDEN [*gōlden*, *Sax.*] of Gold.

GOLDEN Fleece, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold; also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered in Sheep's Skins with the Wool on.

Go'LDILOCKS [*gōldi-locas*, *Sax.*] a Flower.

Go'LD-FINDER [of *gōld* and *findan*, *Sax.*] one who empties Privies or Houses of Easement.

G'OLD-FINCH [*gōld-ſinc*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

Go'LD-HAMMER [*gōld-hameſi*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

Go'LD-PLEASURE, the Name of an Herb.

Go'LDEN-RING, a Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it self up in its Leaves.

Go'LDEN-ROD, the Name of an Herb.

Go'LDEN-RULE [is so called by way of Excellency] which is either single or compound, direct or inverse. The single *Golden-Rule*, is when three Numbers or Terms are proposed, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as the Question following; if four Horses eat eighteen Bushels of Corn in a certain Number of Days, what will eight Horses require in the same Time, *viz.* thirty six Bushels.

The compound *Golden-Rule*, is when five Terms are propounded, in order to find out a sixth, as if four Horses eat eight Bushels of Corn in three Months, how much will serve eight for nine Months.

The *Golden-Rule direct*, is when the Sense or Tenour of the Question requires the fourth Number sought, to bear such proportion to the second, as the third Number has to the first: So in the first Question, as eight is the double of four, so ought the fourth Number to be the double of eighteen, *i. e.* thirty six.

The *Golden-Rule inverse*, is when the fourth Term required ought to proceed from the second Term, according to the same Rate or Proportion, that the first proceeds from the third; as for Example, if four Horses do require a certain Quantity of Corn six Days, how many Days will the same Quantity serve eight Horses: Here four is half eight, so ought the fourth Term required to be half six. This is called also the *Rule of Three indirect* or *backwards*.

GOLDEN Number [in *Astronomy*] a Number beginning with one, and encreasing one every Year, till it comes to nineteen, and there begins again, the Use of which is to find the Change, Full and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN Sulphur of Antimony [with *Chymists*] Regulus of Antimony boil'd in Water and strained, having Vinegar afterwards poured on it, so that a reddish or gold coloured Powder will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel.

GOLDENY, the Fish also call'd a *Gilt-head*. *Burnish'd Gold* is Gold smooth'd and polish'd with a Steel Instrument call'd a Burnisher.

Million of GOLD, a Phrase used to signify a million of Crowns.

Mosaic GOLD, Gold applied in Pannels on a proper ground, distributed into Squares, Lozenges, and other Compartments, part whereof is shadowed to raise or heighten the rest.

Fine GOLD is that which is refined and purged by Fire, of all its Impurities and all Alloys.

Shell GOLD is that used by the Illuminers, and with which Persons may write in Gold with a common Pen. It is made of Leaves of Gold reduced to an impalpable Powder, by grinding on a Marble.

Virgin GOLD is Gold just taken out of the Mines, before it hath passed under any action of Fire, or other Preparation.

A Tun of GOLD, with the *Dutch*, is in value 10000 Florins; a Tun of Gold, at 4*l.* the Ounce, amounts to 96000*l.*

GOLD-Foil, [of *Feuille*, a Leaf,] Leaf-Gold.

Go'LDING [*Guldelin*, *Du.*] a sort of Apple.

GOLDLING, a Fish.

Go'LDSMITH [*gōldſmið*, *Sax.*] a worker or seller of Gold or Silver Vessels.

GOLLS prob. of *gally* of *gealyan*, to weild] because the Hands handle and manage Affairs.

Go'LOPS } [in *Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundlets of a
Go'LPES } purple Colour.

Go'MAN } [prob. q. Goodman] a Husband or Master of
Go'MMAN } a Family.

GOME, the black and oily grease of a Cart-Wheel, &c.

Go'MPHÆNE [with *Botanists*] the Herb Jealousy or Popinsay.

GOMPH'ASIS [*Γομφιας*, *Gr.*] a Distemper of the Teeth, when they are loose and ready to drop out.

Go'MPHOMA } [*Γομφωσις*, *Gr.*] the fastening of one Bone
GOMPHOSIS } into another like a Nail, as of the Teeth in the Jaws.

Go'NAMBUSH [in *Brazil*] a Bird not much bigger than a Fly, with shining Wings, that sings so sweetly, that it is not much inferior to a Nightingale.

Go'MPHOS [*Γόμφος*, *Gr.*] a kind of Swelling in the Eye, when the Ball of it goes beyond the Skin call'd *Uvea Tunica*.

GONA'GRA [*Γονάγρα* of *γόνυ*, the Knee; and *ἀγρε*, a Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Knee.

GONA'RCHA } [of *γόνυ*, a Knee, or *γωνία*, *Gr.* an Angle]

GONO'RCHA } some take it to be a Dial drawn on divers Surfaces or Planes, some of which being horizontal, others vertical, others oblique, &c. are formed divers Angles.

GONE [of *gan*, *Sax.* to go] departed, passed away, taken away.

GONE out a Head [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when a Ship under Sail has passed before the Head of another.

Go'NDOLA [some derive it of *Γονάλας*, a Bark or little Ship; others of *γόνυ*, a little Vase, *Gr.*] a flat, long Boat used by the *Venetians*.

GONFA'LO } the Church Banner carried in the Pope's

GONFA'NON } Army; also a kind of round Tent, borne as a Canopy at the Head of the Processions of the principal Churches in *Rome*, in case of Rain, its Verge or Banner serving for a Shelter.

GONFALONIER, the Pope's Standard Bearer.

GONORRHOEA [*Γονόρροια* of *γόνος*, Seed, and *ῥοι*, *Gr.* to flow] a Disease when there is a frequent discharge, or an involuntary dripping of the Seed without erection of the *Penis*; called also a Clap or running of the Reins.

GONORRHOEA Cordata [with *Surgeons*] a Distemper, when, together with the Effusion of the *Semen*, the *Urethra* is bent like a Bow with Pain.

Go'NGRONA [with *Surgeons*] every Swelling that happens in the sinewy Parts, with hardness and roundness.

GOOD [*gōð*, *Sax.*] beneficial, &c.

Go'ODNESS, good Quality, &c.

GOOD a bearing } [in *Law*] is an exact Carriage of a

GOOD Behaviour } Subject towards the King and his Liege People, to which some Persons upon their dissolute Course of Life are bound.

GOOD Country, an Assize or Jury of Country-Men or good Neighbours.

GOOD Escheat [in *Law*] forfeited.

Go'ODLINESS [*Gōðlicneſſe*, *Sax.*] goodly Appearance, Quality, Nature, &c.

Go'OD-LACK! an Interjection or Admiration.

Go'ODMAN [*gōðman*, *Sax.*] a Country Appellation for a Master of a Family.

GOOD

GOODNESS, is whatever tends or conduces to preserve or improve Nature or Society; in opposition to Evil, which tends to destroy or impair it.

GOOD [in *Metaphysics*] is the essential Perfection and Integrity of a Thing, whereby it has every thing that belongs to its Nature.

Natural Good } is that whereby a Thing possesses all
Physical Good } things necessary to its *bene esse*, i. e. to its well being or second perfections; and to the performance of its Functions and Uses.

Moral Good } is the Agreement of a thinking reasonable
Ethick Good } Being, and of the Habits, Acts and Inclinations of it, with the Dictates of right Reason, and the Will of the Creator, as discovered by natural Right.

Relative Good, such as is in Foods, which may be good for one and bad in another.

GOODY [*q. d.* *Goody*, *Sax.* i. e. Good-wife] a common Country Appellation of a Woman.

Adventitious Goods [in *Law*] are such as arise otherwise than by Succession from Father or Mother, or from Ancestor to Descendant.

Dotal Goods, are such as accrue from a Dowry, and which the Husband is not allowed to alienate.

Paraphernal Goods [in *Law*] are those which the Wife gives the Husband to Enjoy, on Condition of withdrawing them when she pleases.

Provestitution Goods [in *Law*] are such as arise by direct Succession.

Receptitious Goods [in *Law*] are such as the Wife might relerve a full or intire Property of to her self, and enjoy them independant of her Husband, in distinction from *dotal* and *paraphernal*.

Vacant Goods [in *Law*] are those abandoned and left at large, either because the Heir renounces them, or because the deceased has no Heir.

GOUGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOLE [prob. of *Gepalian*, *Sax.*] a Ditch, a Trench, a Puddle.

GOOSE [*gōy*, *Sax.*] a Fowl well known.

A **GOOSE** [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* pourtray'd, to signify a vain Babbler, or a silly Poet.

Wild Goose [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* pictured, to signify a *seasonable silence*, because it is reported of that Fowl, that when it flies over Mountains where Eagles resort, knowing their natural Inability to keep Silence, they take a Stone into their Bill, which hinders them from making a Noise, and when they are out of Danger they let it fall.

GOOSE Berries, a well known Fruit.

Winchester Goose, a Swelling in the Thigh.

GOOSE Bill, an Instrument used by Surgeons.

GOOSE Intentos [*Lancashire*] a Custom by which the Husbandmen claim a Goose on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost, at which Time the old Church Prayers ended thus; *ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intentos*.

GOOSE Wing [*Sea Term*] a particular way of fitting up the Sail on the *Miffen Yard*, in order that the Ship may Sail more swiftly before a Wind or Quarter Wind, with a fair, fresh Gale; it is sometimes call'd a *studding Sail*.

GO'R-BELLIED [of *gōr*, Filth, and *bælig*, *Sax.*] one that hath a great Belly; also a Gormandizer, a Glutton, &c.

GORCE } [*gōrnij*, *Sax.*] Furz, a Shrub.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

GORDIAN-KNOT, an Intricacy, so called in Allusion to one Gordius, a Phrygian, who being exalted from a Husbandman to be a King, hung his Plough and Husbandry Utensils in the Temple, ty'd up in such an intricate Knot, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that should untie it; which Alexander the Great, after several Essays, not being able to do, cut it with his Sword.

GORE [*gōre*, *Sax.*] corrupt or clotted Blood.

GORE [in *Heraldry*] is one of the Abatements of Honour, and is a Figure consisting of two Lines drawn, one from the sinister Chief, and the other in the sinister Base, both meeting in an acute Angle in the middle of the *Fesse Point*; and *Guillim* says, denotes a Coward.

To **GORE** [*gēopian*, *Sax.*] to Wound with a Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

GORE [*old Rec.*] a small, narrow slip of Ground.

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance of a Bastion, or of a Ravelin, or of other Out-work.

GORGE of a flat Bastion [in *Fortification*] is a right Line,

which bounds the Distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE of a Ravelin, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE [in *Architecture*] a kind of Moulding hollow on the inside, which is larger, but not so deep as the *Scotia*, and serves for Compartments, Chambranes, &c. also the narrowest Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Capitals, lying between the Astragal, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulus.

GORGE of a Chimney, is that Part between the Chambrane and the Crowning of the Mantle,

GORGE of the half Moon, is the space contained between the two Ends of the Faces next the Place, call'd also *Gorge of the Ravelin*.

GORGE of the Out-works, is the space between their Wings or Sides next to the great Ditch.

To **GORGE** [*gorger*, *F.*] to fill, to glut, to cram.

GORGED [*gorge*, *F.*] filled, glutted, crammed, &c.

GORGED [with *Ferriers*] swelled.

GORGED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Crown, Coronet, or the like, is represented about the Neck of a Lion or Swan.

GO'RGREN, a part of the antient Armour, being that which covered the Throat.

GO'RGEIOUS, fine, costly, rich, gallant, magnificent, stately.

GO'RGEIOUSNESS, sumptuousness, costliness, splendidef.

GO'RGET [*une gorgette*, *F.* *gorgietta*, *Ital.*] a Woman's Neck-dress; also a sort of Breast-Plate worn by Soldiers.

GO'RSTY } [*gōrnij*, *Sax.*] furzy, full of furze.

GO'SSY }

To **GO'RMANDIZE** [*gourmander*, *F.*] to eat gluttonously.

GO'S-HAWK [*gōy-haxoc*, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

GO'SLIN [a diminutive of *gōy*, a Goose, *q. d.* *Gooseling*] a young Goose; also a sort of Substance that grows on Nut-Trees.

GO'SPEL [*gōypell* of *Hoō*, God or Good, and *ypellian*, *Sax.* to tell or relate, *q. d.* God's Relation or good Saying] the Books of the New Testament, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*; also the Principles and Doctrines of Christianity in them revealed.

GO'SPELLER, he that reads the Gospel in a Cathedral Church.

GO'SSIP [of *gōb*, *Sax.* God, and *yīb*, a Kinsman or Woman, *q. d.* Relation in God, a Sponsor in Baptism] hence, a prating, talkative Woman, that goes about from House to House, telling or hearing gossiping Stories.

A **GO'SSIPING**, a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying-in; a spending the Time idly, in gadding from Place to Place to hear or tell News or Tales concerning Persons or Things.

GOSSOMER, a thin, Cobweb-like, or downy Substance that flies about in sunny Weather, and which is supposed to rot Sheep.

GO'THICK Building, a manner of Building brought into Use after those barbarous People, the *Goths* and *Vandals* made their Irruptions into *Italy*; who demolished the greatest Part of the antient *Roman Architecture*, as also the *Moors* and *Arabs* did the *Grecian*; and instead of these admirable and regular Orders and Modes of Building, introduc'd a licentious and fantastical Mode, wild and chimerical, whose Profiles are incorrect, which altho' it was sometimes adorn'd with expensive and costly Carvings; but lamentable Imagery, has not that Augustness, Beauty and just Symmetry, which the antient *Greek* and *Roman* Fabricks had: However, it is oftentimes found very strong, and appears rich and pompous, as particularly in several *English* Cathedrals.

Antient GO'THICK Architecture, is that which the *Goths* brought with them from the *North* in the sixth Century. Those Edifices built after this manner are exceeding massive, heavy and coarse.

Modern GO'THICK Architecture, is light, delicate and rich to an extreme, full of whimsical and impertinent Ornaments, as *Westminster-Abby*, *Coventry-Croft*, &c.

GO'THS, an antient People of *Gothia*, an Island in the *Baltick-Sea*, eighteen Miles in length, situated by *Denmark* and not far from *Norway*, subject to the Crown of *Sweden*. The first of them came out of *Scythia*, in the Northern Part of *Europe*. From *Gothia* or *Gothland* they rambled into *Germany*, where an hundred Thousand of them were slain before the Year of *Christ* 314. But not long after they brought in to Subjection and Barbarism a great Part of the *Christian* World, and possess'd themselves of a Part of *Italy*, now call'd *Lombardy*, whence they were call'd *Lombards*.

GO'TTEN [of *gētan*, *Sax.* to get] procured, possessed of, &c.

GOUD } the Plant called Woad, used by Diers in making
GAUD } a yellow Colour.

To **GOVERN** [*gouverner*, F.] to rule, to manage, to look to, to take care of; also to carry or behave ones self.

GOVERNABLE, that may be governed.

GOVERNABLENESS [of *gouverner*, F.] capableness, also Disposition to be governed or ruled.

GOVERNANT [*gouvernante*, F.] a governess, one who has the bringing up of a Child of a Person of Quality.

GOVERNING [*gouvernant*, F. *gubernans*, L.] exercising Rule, &c.

GOVERNMENT, a Rule, Dominion, either Supreme or by Deputation; also the Place governed; also the form or manner of governing, F.

GOVERNOUR [*gouverneur*, F.] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE, an Instrument used by divers Artificers; a sort of round, hollow Chissel for boring Holes, Channels, Grooves, &c.

GOURDY Legs, a Distemper in Horses.

GOURNET, a small Bird.

GOURDS [*cucurbita*, L. *gobourdes*, F.] a Plant, something resembling a Melon.

GOUT [*goutte*, F. *gusto*, Ital. *gustus*, L.] taste.

GOUT [*la goutte*, F. prob. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, *q. d.* a Humour that descends as it were by Drops into the Joints, *Gr.*] a painful Disease, occasioned by the falling down of a sharp Humour upon the Nerves and Tendons.

GOUTY [*gouteux*, F.] afflicted with the Gout.

GOUT-WORT, the Herb Gerard, *Asb-weed* and *Jump-about*.

GO'UTINESS [of *la goutte*, F. or *gouteur*] the State or Condition of a gouty Person.

GOWN [*goon*, C. Br. *gonnelle*, F. *gonna*, Ital.] a long upper Garment.

GOW'NMAN, one who wears a Gown.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

GRA'BATARI [of *tephar*, Gr. a hanging Bed or Couch] such Persons which antiently deferr'd the receiving Baptism till they came to be on their Death Bed.

To **GRA'BLE** [*grabbelen*, Teut.] to handle untowardly.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] favour, good-will, agreeableness, a genteel Air, &c. F.

GRACE [with *Divines*] a gift which God gives to Man of his own free Liberality, and without his having deserved it at his Hands; whether this gift respect the present or the future Life.

Natural GRACE, the gift of Being, of Life, of such and such Faculties, of Preservation, &c.

Supernatural GRACE, a gift from Above, conferr'd on intelligent Beings in order to Salvation.

Actual GRACE, is that grace which is given to us by God, for the special performance of some particular good Thing, as to enable us to resist a Temptation.

Habitual GRACE, is that which resides stately in us, is fixed in the Soul, and remains till some egregious wilful Sin erases it.

Efficacious GRACE, is such as has the Effect

Sufficient GRACE, is such, as tho' it has not the Effect, yet might have had it.

Act of GRACE, is an Act of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Prison, &c.

Days of GRACE [in *Commerce*] a certain Number of Days allow'd for the Payment of a Bill of Exchange after it becomes due; which in *England* are three.

To **GRACE**, [*faire grace*, F.] to do honour to, to adorn.

Expectative GRACES, are a sort of reversionary Benefices, disposed of before they become vacant.

GRACES [in the *Heathen Theology*] were a set of fabulous Deities, three in Number, who attended on *Venus*, supposed to be the Daughters of *Jupiter*, their Names *Aglaia*, *Thalia* and *Euphrosyne*.

The **GRACES** are said to be the beneficent Daughters of *Jupiter*; and they will have them to have been Born of *Eurydomene*, who possessed ample Fortunes. And some say that *Juno* was Mother of the *Graces*. For the *Graces* are the most Noble and Illustrious of all the Goddesses.

The nakedness of them intimates, that even poor Persons, who have no Wealth at all, may be able by their Services to gratify Persons in some Things. Some think that by their being represented Naked is intimated, that we ought to be ready to do good Offices.

Some will have the *Graces* to be but two; others three. They that make them two, do it because some ought to do good Offices, and others ought to be grateful to them of whom they receive them. They are feigned to be three, because he that has had experience of being made amends for

a kindness done, ought not to leave off doing good Offices, but it is his Duty to be doing again, and continually doing good Offices.

The *Graces* are called *agents of joy*, Joy; because those who are beneficent are of a cheerful Countenance, and their beneficence makes them that receive it cheerful.

They are represented handsome, both because they are beautiful themselves, and in that they add a Lustre to the Beauty of those that exercise Liberality, and are prone to do good Offices.

GRACEFUL [of *gratia*, L. *grace*, F. *full*] handsome, comely, &c.

GRACEFULNESS [of *grace*, F. and *zulneyre*, Sax.] comeliness, decency, becomingness.

GRACELESS [of *grace*, F. and *leay*, Sax.] void of grace, wicked.

GRACELESSNESS, graceless or wicked Nature or Disposition.

GRACILE [*gracilis*, L.] slender, lean.

GRACILENESS, slenderness, leanness.

GRACILENT [*gracilentus*, L.] slender.

GRACILIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writers*] slender.

GRACILIS Musculus [with *Anatomists*] *i. e.* the slender Muscle; a Muscle of the Leg, arising from the inward jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and inserted to the *Tibia*, so as to assist in bending the Leg and Thigh inwards, L.

GRACIOUSNESS [of *gratiosus*, L. *gracieux*, F.] gracious Disposition.

GRADA'TED [*gradatus*, L.] having, or made with Degrees or Steps.

GRADA'TIO [with *Rhetoricians*] the same Figure that is called *Climax*, Gr.

GRADA'TION [in *Architect.*] an artful Disposition of several Parts, as it were by Steps or Degrees, after the manner of an Amphitheatre.

GRADATION, a going Step by Step, L.

GRADATION [with *Chymists*] a kind of Process belonging to Metals, &c. and is the raising or exalting them to a higher degree of Purity and Goodness, so as both to increase their Weight, Colour, Consistence, &c.

GRADATION [with *Logicians*] an Argumentation, consisting of four or more Propositions, so disposed, as that the Attribute is the Subject of the second, and the Attribute of the second the Subject of the third, and so on.

GRADA'TORY, a Place which is ascended by Steps; the Ascent out of a Cloister into a Choir of a Church.

GRADUAL [*gradalis*, L. *graduel*, F.] done by Degrees.

The **GRADUAL** [*le graduel*, F.] that Part of the Mass, which is Sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRADUAL Psalms, are 15 Psalms from the 118th or the 119th to 134th, which were antiently Sung by the Levites, as they went up the 15 Steps of *Solomon's Temple*, a Psalm on each Step.

GRADUALITY } [of *graduel*, F. *gradualis*, L.] gradual

GRADUALNESS } Procedure; going on Step by Step

To **GRADUATE** [*graduere*, F. of *gradus*, L.] to give Degrees in an University.

A **GRADUATE** [*gradué*, F.] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

GRADUA'TED [*graduatus*, L.] having taken, or on whom is conferred a Degree in the University.

GRADUATION [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of graduating or dividing any thing into Degrees.

GRAFF } [*greffe*, F.] a Scion of a Tree, &c. to be in-

GRAFT } grafted into another Stock.

To **GRAFF** } [*greffer*, F.] to inoculate or graft a Scion

To **GRAFT** } of one Tree into the Stock of another.

GRAFFER [*old Stat.*] a Scrivener or Notary.

GRAFFIUM [*old Rec.*] a Writing Book or Register of Deeds and Evidences.

GRAIN [*gramm*, L. *graine*, F.] any Fruit or Seed growing in a *Spica* or Ear, as Wheat, &c. also a minute Body or parcel of a Body pulverized, as a Grain of Salt, Sand, &c.

GRAIN, the smallest Weight used in *England*, taken from the Weight of a Grain of Wheat taken out of the middle of the Ear of Corn dry'd; 24 Grains make a Penny Weight, 20 Penny Weights an Ounce, 12 Ounces a Pound Troy Weight.

GRAIN, of Gold is in value two Pence, of Silver half a Farthing.

GRAIN of Wood, the way the Fibres run.

GRAIN Colour [prob. of *grana*, Span. and Ital.] Reds or Purples dyed with the Grain call'd *Cochineal*.

GRAIN, the Figure or Representation of Grains on Leather, Stones, as *Morocco Leather*, &c.

GRAIN [with *Apothecaries*] 20 Grains make a Scruple
3, 3 Scruples a Dram 3, 8 Drams an Ounce 3.
GRAIN Staff, a Quarter Staff with short Lines at the End
call'd *Grains*.
GRAINS of Paradise, the Plant or Seeds of Cardamum.
Against the GRAIN, against the Inclination of the Mind.
GRAINING-Board [with *Curriers*] a Board made with
Nicks or Teeth like a Saw, used in graining Leather.
GRAIN GRIFF, Sorrow, Mishap, O.
GRAMIA, a certain Rheum in the Eyes.
GRAMINOSE } [graminus, L.] full of, or abounding
GRAMINEOUS } with Grass.
GRAMINEOUSNESS [of *gramineus*, L.] grassiness, or being
full of Grass.
GRAMERCY } [prob. *q. d.* Grant-Mercy, or *Grandem*
GRAMMERCY } *mercedem det tibi Deus*, i. e. God give
you a great Reward] I thank you.
GRAMMA [Γραμμα. *Gr.* a Letter] hence comes *Grammar*,
because it shews in the first place how to form articulate
Sounds, which are represented by Letters.
GRAMMAR [grammaire, *F.* grammatica, *L.* of Γραμμα-
τις, *Gr.*] the Art of Speaking and Writing truly, established
by Custom, Reason and Authority; also a Book that contains
the Rules of any Language.
GRAMMARIAN [grammaticus, *L.* of Γραμματικῆς, *Gr.*
grammarion, *F.*] one who is skilled in Grammar Learning.
GRAMMATIAS, a kind of Jasper Stone, with white
Strokes or Lines overthwart.
GRAMMATICA'STER, a Snatterer in Grammar; a paltry
School-Master. *L.*
GRAMMATICAL [grammaticalis, *L.*] of or pertaining to
the Art of Grammar.
GRAMMICK [grammicus, *L.* of Γραμμικός, *Gr.* a Line]
made by Lines; demonstrated by Lines.
GRAMPLE, a kind of Sea Fish.
GRAMPUS, a Fish of the Whale kind; but that does not
grow so large.
GRANADIER [grenadier, *F.*] a Soldier that throws Gra-
nadoes..
GRANADO, an Iron Globe filled with combustible Matter,
having a Fuzee at the touch Hole, to be fired and thrown
among Enemies in a Battle.
GRANARY [granarium, *L.* grenier, *F.*] a Store-house
for Corn.
GRANATE, a precious Stone of a shining, transparent,
yellowish red.
GRANATUM, a Pomegranate. *L.*
GRANATA'RIOUS [old *Rec.*] an Officer in a Religious House,
who kept the Corn.
GRANATE [granatus, *L.*] that has many Grains or Ker-
nels.
GRAND [grandis, *L.*] great, vast, chief.
GRANDAME, [of *Grand* and *dame*] a Grandmother.
GRAND Cape [in *Com. Law*] a Writ which lies when any
real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear; but
makes default upon the first Summons.
GRANDCHILD, the Child of ones Child, either Son or
Daughter.
GRADE'VOUSNESS [grandævitæ, *L.*] greatness of Age.
GRAND-DAUGHTER [of *Grand* and *daughter*, *Sax.*] a Son
or Daughter's Daughter.
GRAND Distress [in *Law*] a Distress taken of all Lands or
Goods that a Man has within the County or Bailiwick.
GRAND Days [at the *Inns of Court*] certain Days solemnly
observ'd in every Court, as *Ascension-Day*, *St. John Baptist*,
All-Saints, *All-Souls*, and *Candlemas-Day*.
GRANDEE, a Nobleman of Spain, one of the prime Rank
and Quality, &c.
GRANDEE [in *Mus. Books*] grand or great, and is used to
distinguish the grand or great *Chorus* from the rest of the
Musick. *Ital.*
GRAND Gusto [with *Painters*] a Term used to signify,
that there is something in the Picture that is very great and
extraordinary, calculated to surprize, please, and instruct.
GRANDEUR, greatness, dignity, nobleness, state-magnifi-
cence, excellence.
GRANDEVITY [grandævitæ, *L.*] very great Age.
GRANDEVIOUS [grandævus, *L.*] very old.
GRAND Seigneur [a great Lord] the Title given to the
Emperor of the *Turks*.
GRANDFATHER [grand, *F.* of *L.* and *ya-bey*, *Sax.*] a Fa-
ther's Father.
GRANDMOTHER [Grand and *mo-bey*, *Sax.*] a Mother's
Mother.
GRAND Sergeantry, is where a Man holds certain Lands
of the King by the Personal Service of carrying a Banner or

Lance, or leading his Horse; or being his Champion, Car-
ver, Butler, &c. at his Coronation.

GRANDSIRE [of *Grandis*, *L.* and *byr*, *Brit.*] a Grand-
father. *F.*

GRANDILOQUENCE [Grandiloquentia, *L.*] softness of
Speech; a high Style or manner of Expression.

GRANDIFICK [grandificus, *L.*] doing great things.

GRANDIMONTE'NSERS, a certain Order of Monks.

GRANDINOSE [grandinosus, *L.*] plenteous in Hail.

GRANDISONOUS [grandisonus, *L.*] that maketh a great
Sound.

GRANDO, Hail, *L.*

GRANDINOSUM Os, [Anatomy] the fourth Bone in the
Foot, otherwise called *Cuboides*.

GRANGE, a large Farm furnished with Barns, Granaries,
Stables, and all Conveniencies for Husbandry; also a Farm-
House.

GRANIFICE [granificium, *L.*] Malt-making.

GRANGERUS } a certain Officer belonging to a Religi-
GRANGIA'RIOUS } ous House, whose Business it was to
look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANI [old *Writ.*] Mustachoes, or Whiskers of a Beard.

GRANIFEROUS Seed Pods [in *Botany*] such Pods as
bear small Seeds like Grains.

GRANIVOROUS [Granivorus, of *grana* and *vorare*, *L.*
to devour,] devouring or feeding on Grains.

GRANITE [granito, *Ital.*] a sort of speckled Marble re-
sembling grains of Sand.

GRANOMASTIX, the Mastick-Tree. *L.*

GRANOSE [granosus, *L.*] full of Grains.

GRANT, a Concession of a thing desired or begged of
one, a Gift, an Allowance.

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing as
cannot well be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth, as
Rents, *Reversions*, &c.

To **GRANT** [*Minshew* derives it of *gratitudo*, *L.* freely;
others of *garantir*, *F.*] to allow, to give, to bestow, &c.

To lie in **GRANT** [*Law Phrase*] used of a thing that cannot
be assigned without Deed.

GRANTEE, the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR, the Person who makes a Grant.

GRANULATED [of *granum*, *L.*] made into Grains or
Corns.

GRANULATION [with *Chymists*] an Operation performed
on Metals, by dropping them melted thro' an Iron Colander,
&c. into cold Water, that it may congeal or harden into
Grains.

GRANULE [granulum, *L.*] a small Grain.

GRANULOUS Root [with *Botanists*] is a kind of grumous
Root with small Knobs, each resembling a grain of Wheat,
as in *white Saxifrage*.

GRANUM, a grain of any Corn, a Kernel or Fruit; also
the least Weight now in Use, the 20th Part of a Scruple.

GRAPES [grapes, *F.*] the Fruit of the Vine.

GRAPES [in a Horse] Arrests or mangy Tumours in his
Legs.

GRAPHICAL [of Γραμμικός, *Gr.*] curiously described, or af-
ter the Life, exact.

GRAPHICE [Γραμμική, *Gr.*] the Art of Painting, Limning
or Drawing.

GRAPHOIDES [Anatomy] a Process of the Scull-bone, a-
bout the Basis of the Brain, shaped like a Pen for a Table
Book.

GRAPHOMETER, a mathematical Instrument, being half a
Circle divided into 180 Degrees, having a Ruler, Sights and
a Compass in the middle, to measure Heights, &c.

GRAPNEL Anchor [grapin, *F.*] a small Anchor for a Boat
or small Ship, or Galley, being without Stocks, and having
four Flocks.

GRAPNELS [in *Ships of War*] Iron Instruments to be
thrown into an Enemies Ship to take hold of her.

To **GRAPPLE** [grabellen, *Teut.*] to grasp or lay hold of,
to contend or strive earnestly for.

To **GRAPPLE** [with *Horsemen*] is when a Horse lifts up
one or both his Legs at once, and raises them with Precipi-
tation, as if he were a curvetting.

To **GRASP** to inclose in the Hand, to take hold on with
the Hand, to seize on.

To **GRASP at**, to endeavour strenuously to obtain a
Thing.

GRASIER } [of *gras*, or as some will have it, of *gras*,
GRASIER } *F.* Fat] one who grazes, feeds and fattens
Cattle for Sale.

GRASS [Græs, *Sax.*] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS Cocks [Husbandry] small heaps of Mown Grass,
lying the first Day to dry.

GRASS HEARTH } an antient Custom in some Places, for
GRASS HURT } Tenants to bring their Ploughs, and to
do one Day's Work for their Lord.

GRA'SSHOPPER [*græj* and *hoppan*, *Sax.*] an Insect well known.

GRASS-WEEK [in the *Inns of Court*] Rogation Week.

GRASS PLANTANE, an Herb.

GRASSA'TION, a robbing, a killing; also a spoiling, a laying waste.

GRA'SSATURE [*grassatura*, *L.*] a robbing and killing.

GRA'SSINESS [of *græj* and *neſſe*, *Sax.*] the having or fulness of Grass.

GRA'SSY [*græjic*, *Sax.*] full of, or having Grass.

GRATE [*crates*, *L.*] part of Chimney Furniture, Convenience for a Fire; also a sort of Iron, Lattice Work, &c.

To **GRATE** [*grater*, *F.*] to scrape or reduce into a coarse Powder by rubbing on a Grater; to offend, to vex, to fret, to gall; also to inclose or furnish a Place with Grate-work.

GRA'TED [*grate*, *F.*] fretted or made small by rubbing on a Grater; also vexed, galled, fretted, done with Grate-work.

GRA'TEFUL [of *gratus*, *L.* and *jull*, *Sax.*] willing or propense to Reward, or make Amends for Service done; or ready to acknowledge a Favour receiv'd; also agreeable, acceptable, pleasant.

GRA'TEFULNESS [*gratitude*, *F.* of *gratitudo*, *L.*] grateful Disposition or Temper.

GRATES [*crates*, *L.*] Iron Lattices; also Iron Bars in a Frame on a Fire Hearth to make a Fire in.

GRATIA Dei [i. e. *the Grace of God*] a Plaster made of Wax, Rosin, Suet, Turpentine, Mastick and Frankincense, *L.*

GRATIA Dei [with *Botanists*] the Plant lesser Centaury, *L.*

GRATIA Expectativa, expectative Benefices or Favours, Bulls by which the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings before they become void.

GRATICULATION, the dividing a Draught or Design into Squares, in order to reduce it.

GRATIEU'SEMENT [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Gratioso*.

GRATIFICATION, a rewarding or making amends for some Service, &c. also a Present, a free Gift.

GRATIFICK [*gratificus*, *L.*] grateful, thankful.

GRATIFIED [*gratifié*, *F.* *gratificatus*, *L.*] recompensed, requited with one good turn for another.

GRAT'ING [*gratant*, *F.*] rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRATINGS [of *Ships*] wooden Grate-work, which lies on the upper Deck, between the Main and Fore-Masts, to let in Air and Light to the Part underneath.

GRATIO'LA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Hissop, *L.*

GRATIO'US [*gratiosus*, *L.* *gracieux*, *F.*] kind, favourable, courteous, civil.

GRATIO'USNESS [*gratiositas*, *L.* *gracieuseté*, *F.*] grace, favour, civility, kindness.

GRATIO'SO [in *Musick Books*] an agreeable manner of Playing, *Ital.*

GRATIS, freely, for nothing, without reward, *L.*

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, *L.*] thankfulness, grateful Disposition or Carriage. It is a Virtue in the Receiver of a Benefit, by which he demonstrates, that the kindness was acceptable to him, and upon that Score entertains a hearty Respect for the Author of it, seeking all Occasions to requite him, *F.*

GRATUITOUS [*gratuitus*, *L.*] done voluntarily, without any regard to Interest or Recompence, freely bestowed.

GRATUITOUSNESS, free bestowment, without Expectation of Reward or Recompence.

GRATUITY [*gratuité*, *F.*] a free Gift or Reward.

GRATULATED [*gratulatus*, *L.*] saluted with Congratulations or Expressions of Pleasure on good success, &c.

GRATULATION, a rejoicing on the behalf of another; a wishing of Joy, *L.*

GRATULATORY, pertaining to gratulation or wishing another Joy of good Successes.

GRA'VA [*old Rec.*] a Grove, a small Wood, Copse or Thicket.

GRAVE [*græve*, *Sax.*] a Hole in the Ground, dug for Burial of a dead Person.

GRAVE [*gravis*, *L.*] that is of a composed Countenance, serious, sober, sedate.

GRAVE [spoken of *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVE [in *Musick Books*] a very grave or slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, but slower than *Largo*, *Ital.*

GRAVE } [*græve*, *Sax.* a Governor, *grave*, *græve*,
GREVE } *Du.* a Vicount] a German Title, signify'g a Count, a Governor, &c.

GRAVE [in *Grammar*] an Accent oppos'd to Acute, thus (').

To **GRAVE** [*grævan*, *Sax.* *graver*, *F.* prob. of *grævan*, *Gr.* to write] to engrave.

To **GRAVE a Ship**, is to bring her to lie dry a Ground, and then to burn off all the old Filth that sticks to her Sides without Board.

GRAVE'DINOUS [*gravedinosus*, *L.*] drowsy, heavy-headed.

GRAVE'DINOUSNESS, drowsiness; heavy-headedness.

GRAVEDO [in *Physick*] a heaviness or listlessness which accompanies a lessened Transpiration or taking Cold, *L.*

GRA'VEL [*gravelle*, *F.*] the larger and stony Part of Sand; also Sand in the Bladder and Kidneys of human Bodies.

To **GRA'VEL**, to lay Walks with Gravel; also to puzzle, perplex or *non-plus*.

GRA'VELLED Ashes [with *Chymists*] the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Ashes.

GRA'VELLINESS [of *gravier* or *la gravelle*, *F.*] fulness of Gravel.

GRA'VELLING [with *Farriers*] a disorder incident to Travelling Horses, occasioned by little gravel Stones getting in between the Hoof and the Shoe.

GRAVEMENT [in *Musick Books*] a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*, *Ital.*

GRAVEN [of *grævan*, *Sax.* *gravé*, *F.*] engraven.

GRA'VENESS [*gravitas*, *L.* *gravité*, *F.*] a severe, composed, quiet Countenance; soberness.

GRAVE'LENCE } [*graveolentia*, *L.*] a stinking, rank
GRAVE'LENCY } Smell.

GRAVE'LENT [*graveolens*, *L.*] smelling rank, stinking.

GRA'VER [of *grævan*, *Sax.* to engrave, *un graveur*, *F.*] an Engraver.

GRAVER [*graveur*, *F.*] an Engraver; also an Engraver's Working Tool.

GRAVER [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument for taking the Scales off from Teeth, &c.

GRA'VID [*gravidus*, *L.*] big with Child.

GRAVIDITY [*graviditas*, *L.*] a being big with Child.

GRAVISONOUS [*gravisonus*, *L.*] sounding greatly, highly.

GRA'VITAS Acceleratrix [in *Mechanicks*] the same as *vis centripeta*, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth, accelerating their Motion as they come nearer towards it, *L.*

To **GRA'VITATE** to weigh or press downwards.

GRA'VITATING, weighing or pressing downwards.

GRAVITATION [with *Philosophers*] is the Exercise of Gravity, or a Pressure that a Body, by the Force of its Gravity, exerts on another Body under it.

GRA'VITY [*gravitas*, *L.* *gravité*, *F.*] is that Force by which Bodies are carried or tend towards the Centre of the Earth, or the natural tendency of one Body towards another; also the mutual tendency of each Body and each Particle of a Body towards all others.

GRAVITY [*Mechanicks*] the *Conatus* or tendency of Bodies towards the Centre of the Earth.

Absolute GRAVITY [with *Philosophers*] is the whole Force, by which any Body tends towards the Centre of the Earth.

Accelerate GRAVITY, is the Force of Gravity considered as growing greater, the nearer it is to the attracting Body or Point.

Relative GRAVITY, is the Excess of the Gravity in any Body above the specific Gravity of a Fluid it is in.

GRAVITY [in *Hydrostatics*] the Laws of Bodies gravitating in Fluids.

Specific Gravity } is the Excess of Gravity in any
Apparent Gravity } Body, above that of an equal quantity and bulk of another.

GRAVITY [in *Musick*] an Affection of Sound, whereby it becomes denominated grave, low or flat.

GRA'VY, the Juice of Meat.

GRAY [*græj*, *Sax.*] a mixed Colour partaking of Black or White.

GRAY of the Morning, the break of Day.

GRAY-Hound [of *græj*-*hunte*, *græj* *hunte*, *Sax.* or *graa*, *Dan.* *hunte*, *Sax.*] Hunting-Dog.

GRAYNESS [of *græj*, *Sax.* *graa*, *Dan.* *gris*, *F.*] Ash-colouredness.

GRAY'LING, a Fish.

To **GRAZE** [*græſer*, *F.*] to glance, pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

To **GRAZE** [of *græj*, *Sax.*] to feed on Grass; also to keep Cattle at Grass.

GRA'ZING [of *græj*, *Sax.* Grass] feeding on Grass.

GRAZING [of *græſer*, or *græſant*, or *græſer*, *F.*] glancing, passing lightly over a Thing.

GRA-

GRA'ZIER [either of *Uray*, *Sax.* or *graißer*, or *engraißer*, *F.* to fatten] one who fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisse*, *F.*] Fat of Beasts.

GREASE [with *Farriers*] a swelling and gourdiness of Legs.

TO GREASE [*graißer*, *F.*] to dawb or smear with Grease.

GREASE Molton, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over hard Riding or Labour.

GRE'ASED [*graisse*, *F.*] dawbed with Grease.

GRE'ASINESS [of *graisse*, *F.*] greasy Condition.

GRE'ASY [*covert de graisse*, *F.*] dawbed with Grease.

GREAT [*groat*, *Sax.*] large, big, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT Circles of the Globe or Sphere [with *Astronomers*] are those, whose Plants passing thro' the Centre of the Sphere divides it into two equal Parts or Hemispheres, of which there are six drawn on the Globe, *viz.* the *Meridian*, *Horizon*, *Equator*, *Ecliptick* and the two *Coloures*.

GREAT Circular-sailing [with *Navigators*] is the manner of conducting a Ship in, or rather pretty near the Arch of a great Circle, that passes thro' the Zenith of the two Places, from whence, and to which she is bound.

GREAT Hare [with *Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men [*old Stat.*] the Laity of the higher House of Parliament; also the Knights of the lower House.

TO GRE'ATEN, to make great, to amplify, to enlarge, to augment.

GRE'ATNESS, largeness, mightiness, nobleness.

GRE'AVES [*greves*, *F.*] Armour antiently worn on the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, a Native of *Greece*; also one learned in the *Greek* Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*græcismus*, *L.*] the Idiom or Propriety of the *Greek* Language.

GREE [*gré*, *F.*] Contentment, Satisfaction.

GREE [in *Law*] will, allowance, liking.

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree or Step.

To make GREE to Parties [in *Law*] is to give them Satisfaction for an Injury done.

GRE'EDINESS, a greedy, covetous, eager Appetite or Desire after.

GRE'EDY [*Urebiß*, *Sax.*] covetous or eager after, desiring more than enough.

GREEK, of or pertaining to *Greece*; also the *Greek* Language.

GREEN [*Urene*, *Sax.*] the Colour of Grass, Herbs, &c.

GREEN Chaffer, a kind of Beetle.

GREEN-Cloth, a Board or Court of Justice held in the Compting-House of the King's Household, for the taking Cognizance of all Matters of Government and Justice within the King's Court Royal; and for correcting all the Servants that shall offend.

GREEN-Finch, a Bird.

GREEN-House, a Conservatory for tender Plants.

GREEN Hue [in *Forest Law*] every thing that grows green within the Forest.

Mountain GREEN, a sort of greenish Powder, found in little Grains like Sand in some Mountains in *Hungary*, &c.

GREEN Hide, is one not yet Curried; but as it is just taken off from the Carcasses of Beasts.

GREENISH, inclinable to, or of a faint green.

GREENISHNESS, a faint greenness.

GREENNESS, green Colour or Quality.

GREEN Silver [in *Writtle in Essex*] the Duty of an Half-penny paid yearly to the Lord of the Manour.

GREEN Wax [*Stat. Law*] a Term used for the Estreats, Issues and Fines in the *Exchequer*, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court; made in Green Wax, to be levy'd in the County.

TO GREET [*gretan*, *Sax.*] to salute, to wish to or for a Person some Felicity or other.

GREETING [of *gretan*, *Sax.*] saluting; Salutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Flock.

GREGA'RIOUS [*gregarius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Flocks, Herds or Companies.

GREGARIOUS Birds, such as do not live Solitary; but associate in Flights or Coveys, a great many together in Company.

GREGO'RIAN [of one *Gregory*, a Barber in the *Strand*, the first Inventor] a Cap of Hair.

GREGORIAN Year, a new Account of Time or Year, the new Account or new Style, established upon the Reformation of the Calendar, by Pope *Gregory XIII.* *A. D.* 1582. according to which the Year consists of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes and 12 Seconds; whereas, according to the old Style, or *Julian* Account by *Julius Cæsar*, the Year did consist of 365 Days, 6 Hours, whereby 10 Days being taken out of the Month of *October*, the Days of their Months go

always 10 Days before ours; as for Instance, their 11th Day is our first. Which new Style or Account is used in most Parts of *Europe*.

GRE'MIAL [*gremialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Lap.

GRE'MIL, the Herb Pearl-Plant.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] Veal Collops larded, Pigeons and a Ragoo bak'd in a Stew Pan, being covered underneath and on the Top with thin Slices of Bacon.

GRENADI'NS [*Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*.

GREVA [*old Writ.*] the Sea Shore.

GREVE [*gveera*, *Sax.*] a Denomination of Power and Authority, signifying as much as Count.

GREUT [in *Mines*] the earthy Part of what is dug up, having no Oar in it.

GREW [of *gropen*, *Sax.*] did grow.

GREY-Hound [*grih-hund*, *Sax.* which *Minshew* will have of *Grætus*, *q.* *Greek*-Hound, such Dogs having been first used in Hunting; but others of *Grey*, a Badger, a Hound, *q.* a Dog that hunts the Badger] a swift, slender Hunting Dog.

GRICE, a young wild Boar.

GRIDELIN Colour, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRID-IRON [probably of *Grate* and *Iron*, *q. d.* a *grated Iron*] a Kitchen Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF [*grief*, *F.* of *grave*, *L.* heavy] Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind.

GRIEVANCE [of *grief*, *F.* or *gravis*, *L.*] an Injury, Loss, or any thing that causes grief.

TO GRIEVE [prob. of *grever*, *F.* *gravari*, *L.*] to be sorrowful.

GRIEVOUS [of *grief* or *grever*, *F.*] causing grief, burdensom, hard to bear, &c.

GRIEVOUSNESS [*grief*, *F.*] heaviness, burdensomeness, afflictedness.

GRIFFIN } [*griffon*, *F.*] a fabulous Creature, half an Eagle, and half a Lion, to express Strength and Swiftneß joined together, extraordinary Vigilancy to preserve things, with which they are intrusted. They really exist no where but in Painting or Sculpture, tho' the Poets feign, that *Apollo* had his Chariot drawn by them.

GRIG [prob. of *grecca*, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they chiefly lie] the smallest sort of Eel.

GRILL, a sort of small Fish.

TO GRILL Oysters, the same as scolloping them.

A GRILLA'DE, a Dish of broiled Meat, *F.*

GRILLUS [with *Chymists*] Salt of Vitriol, that provokes Vomiting.

GRIM [*grim*, *Sax.*] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, sour and angry look'd.

GRIMACE [of *grim*, *Sax.* and *acies*, *L.* prob.] a Distortion of the Visage or Countenance, either by Way of Contempt, Diffimulation, &c.

GRIMNESS, severity or crabbedness of Countenance.

TO GRIME [*begrimen*, *Du.*] to besmut or daub with Soot, &c.

TO GRIN [*grinian*, *Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to Laugh contemptuously.

TO GRIND [*grindan*, *Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

GRINDER [*grindere*, *Sax.*] one who grinds.

GRINDERS [*grindere*, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal, that grind and break the Meat in Chewing.

GRINDING [of *grindan*, *Sax.*] sharpening by grinding on a Grindstone; also breaking small with a Mill.

GRIND-STONE [*grindstein*, *Sax.*] a round Stone for grinding or sharpening iron Tools.



GRINGOLE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross *Gringollée*, is a Cross made in the same manner as the Cross *Ancree* or *Anchored*, with this difference, that those that should represent the Flocks of the Anchors at the End, are the Heads of the Stakes, which turn both ways as the Flocks do. See the *Escutcheon*.

GRIP } [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Meadow

GRIFE } or plow'd Land, in order to drain it.

TO GRIFE [*gripan*, *Sax.* *griper*, *F.*] to hold fast in the Fist; to seize or lay fast hold of; also to squeeze hard with the Hand; also to twinge or wring the Guts.

A GRIFE [*Uripe*, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

GRIFE [of a Ship] is the compass or sharpness of her Stern, under Water, especially towards the Bottom of the Stern.

GRIFE [*Uripe*, *Sax.*] as an old GRIFE, an old Usurer.

TO GRIFE [with *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps a good Wind.

GRIPPE-STICK [with *Surgeons*] a Stick used in cutting off an Arm.

The **GRIPES** [of *ḡripe*, *Sax.*] a wringing or twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPINGNESS [of *ḡripan*, *Sax.*] griping Quality.

GRIPPE. See *Grip*.

GRISLED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRISLY [ḡriyllic, *Sax.*] hideous, frightful to behold; rough, squalid, ugly.

GRISLY Seeds, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRISLINESS, hideousness, frightful Aspect, ugliness.

GRISSEL, a light Rount, or a light Flesh-colour.

GRIST [ḡriſt, *Sax.*] Corn ground at a Mill.

GRISTLE [ḡriſtle, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRISTLINESS [of ḡriſtle, *Sax.*] fulness of Gristles.

GRIT, a Fish call'd also a *Grample*.

GRIT [gret, grwt, *Brit.* ḡriſteta, *Sax.*] the Dust of Stones, &c.

GRITLINESS, fulness of Grit or Dust of Stones, &c.

GRITH [ḡrið, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH-BRECH [ḡrið-bryce, *Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace.

GRIZLED [prob. of *gris*, *F.* grey] variegated with Strakes, &c. of different Colours, as black and white intermixt, &c.

GRIZLINESS, grizly Colour, or being grizly.

GROAN [prob. of *grōn*, *Brit.* or ḡriān, *Sax.*] a deep Sigh either from Sorrow or Pain.

TO GROAN [ḡriānian, *Sax.*] to fetch deep, hard and loud Sighs.

TO GROAN [with *Hunters*] who say a Buck groans when he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

GROANING [of ḡriānian, *Sax.*] fetching deep or bitter Sighs, &c.

GROATS, hull'd great Oatmeal.

GRO'AT [grot, *F.*] a silver Coin of four Pence Value.

GRO'ERS [of *groſſa*, *F.* probably so call'd, because anciently they sold all by the *Gross* or *Wholesale*; or as others of *groſſus*, *L.* a green Fig, in which they traded] one of the twelve chief Companies of *London*.

GRO'ERY, Plums, Sugar, Spices, &c. sold by Grocers; also Half-pence and Farthings.

GRO'GRAM [prob. q. *groſſ-grain*, i. e. coarse Grain or Thread] a sort of Stuff.

GRO'IN [prob. of ḡriōpān, *Sax.* to grow, on account of the Increase of Nature] the Part of the Body between the Belly and the Thighs.

GRO'MEL, the Herb *Gromwell*.

GRO'METS [in a *Ship*] small Rings fastened with Staples on the upper Side of the Yard, to which the Lines call'd Laskets and Caskets are ty'd and made fast.

GRO'MWELS, most servile Persons on Ship-board.

GRO'N [ḡriōn, *Sax.*] a Bog or Quagmire.

GRO'NNA } [ḡriōnno, *Sax.*] a deep hollow Pit, a Bog or

GRU'NNA } Quagmire.

GROOM [of *grom*, *Du.* a Boy, &c.] formerly a Servant in some mean Station, Lads sent on Errands or Laqueys; but now it is usually taken for one who looks after Horses.

GROOM-Porter, an Officer belonging to the King's Court, who has the direction of Games.

GROOM of the Stole [of ḡriōd, *Gr.* a Robe] an Officer of the Court, who has the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOVE [prob. of ḡriāyan, *Sax.* to engrave] a hollow Channel cut in Stone, Wood, &c.

GROOVE [with *Miners*] a deep Hole or Pit sunk in the Ground to search for Minerals.

TO GROPE [ḡriāpian, *Sax.*] to feel with the Hands, as Persons in the Dark.

GRO'PING [a Method of *Fishing*] by putting ones Hands into Water Holes, and tickling them about the Gills, which renders them so Tame, that they may be caught with the Hand.

GROSS [groſz, *Teut.* *crassus*, *L.* *gros*, *F.*] thick, fat; also dull; also foul, notorious.

GROSS [in the Sense of the Law] absolute or independant; as *Adwovſon in Gross*, is distinguished from *Adwovſon Appendant*.

GROSS Weight, the Weight of Goods together with the Cask or Vessel containing, &c. out of which *Tare* and *Tret* is to be allowed.

A **GROSS**, twelve Dozen.

GROSS, as a *Villain in Gross*, a servile Tenant, who was not appendant or annexed to the Land or Manour, and to go along with the Tenure, as an Appurtenance of it; but was like the other personal Goods and Chattles of his Lord; at his Lord's free Pleasure and Disposal.

GROSS-BOIS, great Wood, properly such as is accounted Timber, either by the common Law or Custom of the Country, *F.*

GROSSOME [old Law] an Amercement or Fine. See *Gerſuma*.

GROSSUS [in *Medicine*] the same as *Crassus*, *L.* gross or coarsly powdered.

GROSSITY [groſſitas, *L.*] grossness.

GROSSNESS [of *groſſierete*, *F.* *groſſitas*, *L.*] thickness, fatness, dulness, baseness, &c.

GROSSULA'RIA, the Gooseberry-bush, *L.*

GROT } [grotte, *F.*] a Cave or Den, a Hole in the

GRO'TTO } Ground, a Cavern or Den in a Mountain or Rock; also a little artificial Edifice made in a Garden, in imitation of a natural Grotto.

GROTE'SQUE Work } [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] a Work

GROTE'SCO } or Composition in the grotesque Manner or Taste, consisting either of things which are entirely imaginary and have no Existence in Nature, or of things distorted out of the way of Nature, so as to surprize and raise ridicule.

GROTE'SK [grotesca, *Ital.* *grotesque*, *F.*] Figures in Painting or Carving, representing odd or preposterous Things; a sort of antique Work.

GROTE'SKS, little fanciful Ornaments of Animals compounded of Filhes, Foliages, Fruits, &c.

GRO'VE [ḡriove, *Sax.*] a small Wood or Place set with Trees.

The **GROVE** of *Dodona*, which some place in *Theſſaly*, and others in *Epirus*, was constituted by *Dodonim* the Son of *Javan*, Captain of a Colony sent to inhabit those Parts. Here was a Temple erected to *Jupiter*, thence call'd *Dodonæus*, near which Temple was a sacred Grove full of Oaks or Beeches, in which the *Dryades*, *Fauni* and *Satyrs* were thought to inhabit; and as is said, were frequently seen dancing under the Shade of the Trees. These Oaks or Beeches are storied to have been endued with a human Voice and prophetic Spirit. The Reason of which Fiction some think was this, That the Prophets, when they gave Answers, placed themselves in one of these Trees; and so the Oracle was thought to be uttered by the Oak, which was only pronounced from its hollow Stock, or from among its Branches. And whereas mention is made of the brazen Kettles of this Oracle, *Dæmon* in *Suidas* reports, they were so artificially plac'd about the Temple, that one being struck, the Sound was communicated to all the rest. Others describe the matter thus: That there were two Pillars, on one of which was placed a Kettle, upon the other a Boy holding a Whip in his Hand with Lashes of Brags, which being struck against the Kettle by the Violence of the Wind caused a continual Sound.

GRO'VELING [prob. q. d. *groundling* of ḡriunb, *Sax.*] lying with the Face towards the Ground.

To feed **GROVELING** [Hunting Term] used of a Deer when she feeds lying on her Belly.

TO GROUL [prob. of *grollen*, *Teut.* to be angry] to make a Noise as a Dog, beginning to be angry; to grumble or mutter.

GRO'ULING [of *grollen*, *Teut.*] grumbling, muttering.

GROUND [ḡriunb, *Sax.* *Dan.* and *Teut.*] the Earth, a Pavement, the Bottom, the foundation or original Cause.

GROUND [of ḡriunbān, *Sax.*] made or broken small in a Mill, &c. also sharpened on a Stone, &c.

GROUND Ivy [ḡriunb-lyiſ, *Sax.*] an Herb.

GROUND Pine, the Name of a Plant.

GROUND Plates [with *Architects*] the outermost Pieces of Timber lying on or near the Ground, and framed into one another with Mortises and Tenons of the Joists, the Summer and Girders; and sometimes the Trimmers for the Stair-case and Chimney-way, and the binding Joists.

TO GROUND, to set or lay a thing on the Ground; to lay a Ground-work; to take for a Foundation; to raise an Argument upon.

GROUND Angling, a fishing under Water without a Float.

GROUND Plumbing [with *Anglers*] is the finding the depth of the Water with a leaden Plummet on the Line.

GROUND Tackle [in a *Ship*] Anchors, Cables, &c. and all those things requisite to make her ride safe at Anchor in a convenient Road.

GRO'UNDED [of ḡriunb, *Sax.*] founded, built or resting upon, sustained by.

GRO'UNDLESS [ḡriunbleaſ, *Sax.*] without Ground, Foundation or Reason.

GRO'UNDLING [grundling, *Teut.*] a Fish so call'd.

GRO'UNDSEL [of ḡriunb, *Sax.* and prob. of *suil*, *F.*] the Ground Timber or Threshold of a Door.

GROUND Timbers [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers which lie on her Keel, and are fastened to it with Bolts thro' the Keelson.

GROUND [in *Painting*] is the Surface, upon which the Figures and other Objects are raised or represented.

To **GROUND a Ship** [*Sea Phrase*] is to bring her on the Gound to be trimmed, i. e. to be made clean or scrubbed; to have some Leak stoppt, or the like.

GROUNDS [ḡṇanḡ, Sax. the bottom] the Ground-work, the Principles of any Art or Science; the Settlings or Dregs of Drink; Reasons.

GROUP [in *Painting and Sculpture*] an Assemblage or Knot of two or more Figures of Men, Beasts, Fruits, or the like, which have some apparent relation one to the other.

GROUP [in regard to the *Design*] are combinations of divers Figures, which have relation to each other; either on account of the Action, or of their Proximity, or of the Effect they have.

GROUP [in *Musick*] is one of the kinds of Diminutions of long Notes, which in the working forms a sort of Group, Knot, Bush, &c. a Group commonly consists of four Crotchets, Quavers, &c. tied together.

GROUP [in *Architecture*] a term us'd of Columns, as they say a group of Columns, when there are three or four Columns join'd together on the same Pedestal.

GROUPS [in regard to the *clair obscure*] are Bodies of Figures, wherein the Lights and Shadows are diffused in such manner, that they strike the Eye together, and naturally lead it to consider them in one view.

To **GROUP** [ḡṛoṣper, F.] to make an Assemblage or Complication of Figures.

GRU'PADES [with *Horsemen*] see *Croupades*.

GROUT [ḡṇut, Sax.] a sort of large Oatmeal, or the larger or hully Part of Oatmeal.

GROUT-HEAD [ḡṇut-heaṛḡḡḡ, Sax.] a great Head.

To **GROW** [ḡṇopan, Sax.] to thrive, to encrease, to flourish.

GRO'WING [of ḡṇopan, Sax.] encreasing, thriving, waxing larger, &c.

To **GROWL** [ḡṛollen, Teut.] to make a Noise, as a Dog when irritated.

GRO'WLING [prob. of ḡṛollen, Teut.] snarling, making a Noise like a Dog.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch woollen Cloth upon after it has been woven.

GROWSE, a kind of Fowl in the Northern Parts of *England*.

GROWTH [ḡṇopḡḡe, Sax.] Increase, Progress.

GROWTH Halfpeny, a Rate paid in some Places, as a Tithe for every fat Beast.

GRUA'RII [in *Forest Records*] the principal Officers of the Forest.

GRUB, a sort of Maggot.

To **GRUB up** [ḡṛoben, Teut.] to delve or dig up the Roots of Trees, &c.

GRUB'BAGE } [in *Husbandry*] a grubbing Tool.

GRUB-AX }

GRUB'ING a Cock, is the cutting off his Feather under the Wings.

GRUBBS [with *Physicians*] a kind of white, unctuous, little Pimples or Tumours, rising on the Face, chiefly on the *Alae* of the Nose.

To **GRU'BBLE** [ḡṛubelen, Teut.] to grobble, to search or feel all over.

To **GRUDGE** [ḡṛuger, F.] to think much of, to envy one a thing.

GRU'DGING, thinking much, envying.

GRU'EL [ḡṛau, F.] a sort of Pottage made of Oatmeal.

GRUFF, churlish, dogged.

GRU'FNESS, furliness, churlishness, sour Looks, &c.

GRUM [ḡṇim, Sax.] grim-faced, four-looking.

To **GRU'MBLE** [ḡṛommeler, F. **ḡṛommelen**, Du.] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRU'MBLING [ḡṛommelant, F.] muttering between the Teeth, signifying Displeasure, tho' unwilling to declare the Cause.

GRUME [in *Medicine*] a Particle of Blood, Milk or other Fluid, which is coagulated, thickened, hardened; or not sufficiently thin and diluted.

GRU'MMEL, an Herb.

GRU'MNESS, crabbedness, fierceness of Countenance.

GRU'MOUS [ḡṛumofus, L.] full of Grumes, little Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS Blood [in *Medicine*] that which is too thick for Circulation.

GRUMOUS Root [with *Botan.*] that which is composed of several Knobs, as the *Asphodel* and *Pilewort*.

GRU'MOUSNESS, fulness of Clods or Lumps, grumosity.

To **GRUNT** [ḡṛunnire, L. **ḡṛunter**, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Hog.

GRU'NTING [ḡṛunniens, L. **ḡṛunzen**, Teut.] making a Noise like a Hog.

GRY [ḡṛḡ, Gr. according to Mr. *Lock*] a Measure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Line, a Line being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and an Inch $\frac{1}{10}$ of a philosophical Foot.

GRY'PHITES, one who has a crooked Nose like a Hawk's Bill; Gr.

GUA'CATAN, *Indian* Pilewort.

GUA'ACUM, the Wood of a Tree in the *West Indies*, very much used in Physick, called also *lignum sanctum*.

GUAIA'VAS, a sort of *Indian* Apple.

GUARANTEE [ḡarant of *garder*, F. to keep, &c.] a Prince or Power appointed by treating Parties, to see that Articles of Agreement are performed on each side.

GUARANTEE [in *Law*] he whom the Warranter undertakes to Indemnify or secure from Damage.

GUARANTY, the Office or Duty of a Guarantee.

GUARD [ḡarde of *garantir*, F.] Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in *Military Art*] the Duty performed by a Body of Soldiers, to secure all by watchfulness against the Attempts of the Enemy.

Advance GUARD, a Party of Horse or Foot, which marches before a Body when an Army is upon the March, to give notice of the approaching Danger.

Main GUARD [in a *Garrison*] a Guard from whence all the other Guards are detach'd: as (in the *Field*) it is a considerable Body of Horse, sent out to the Head of the Camp, to secure the Army.

Piquet GUARDS, small Guards at the head of every Regiment.

Royal GUARDS, are such as guard the King's Person.

Quarter GUARD [in a *Camp*] a small Guard, commanded by a subaltern Officer, and posted about an hundred Yards before every Battallion.

Grand GUARD [in a *Camp*] consists in three or four Squadrons of Horse, commanded by a Field Officer, and posted before the Camp on the right and left Wing, towards the Enemy, for the Security of the Camp.

GUARDS du Corps, the same as *Royal Guards*.

Regiment of GUARDS, certain Regiments which do Duty wheresoever the King's Person is.

Standard GUARD, a small Guard of Foot, which a Regiment of Horse mounts in their Front, under a Corporal.

To **GUARD** [ḡarder, F.] to defend or keep from, to ward off danger.

GUARD [in *Fencing*] an Action or Posture proper to defend or screen the Body from the Efforts or Attacks of an Enemies Sword.

GUA'RDANT [in *Heraldry*] a term used of a Lion borne in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of defence of it self.

GUARD-Cock. See *Gardecant*.

GUA'RD [ḡarde, F. defended with a Guard.

GUARDS [with *Astronomers*] a Name sometimes apply'd to the two Stars nearest the Pole, being in the hind part of the Chariot at the Tail of the little Bear.

GUA'RDIAN, he to whom the Charge or Custody of any Person or Thing is committed.

GUARDIAN [in *Law*] one who is intrusted with the Education, Tuition, &c. of such as are not of sufficient Discretion to guide themselves and their own Affairs, as Children and Idiots.

GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities, a Person to whom the Jurisdiction or Collation of a Bishoprick is committed during the Vacancy of the See.

GUA'RDIANSHIP [of *garder*, F. to defend, &c.] the Office of a Guardian.

GUA'STALD, a Person who has the custody or keeping of the King's Mansion Houses.

GU'BINS [ḡobeau, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine, Cod-fish, &c.

GU'DGEON [ḡobio, L. *goujon*, F.] a River Fish well known.

To **swallow a GUDGEON**, to bear, put up or pass by an Affront.

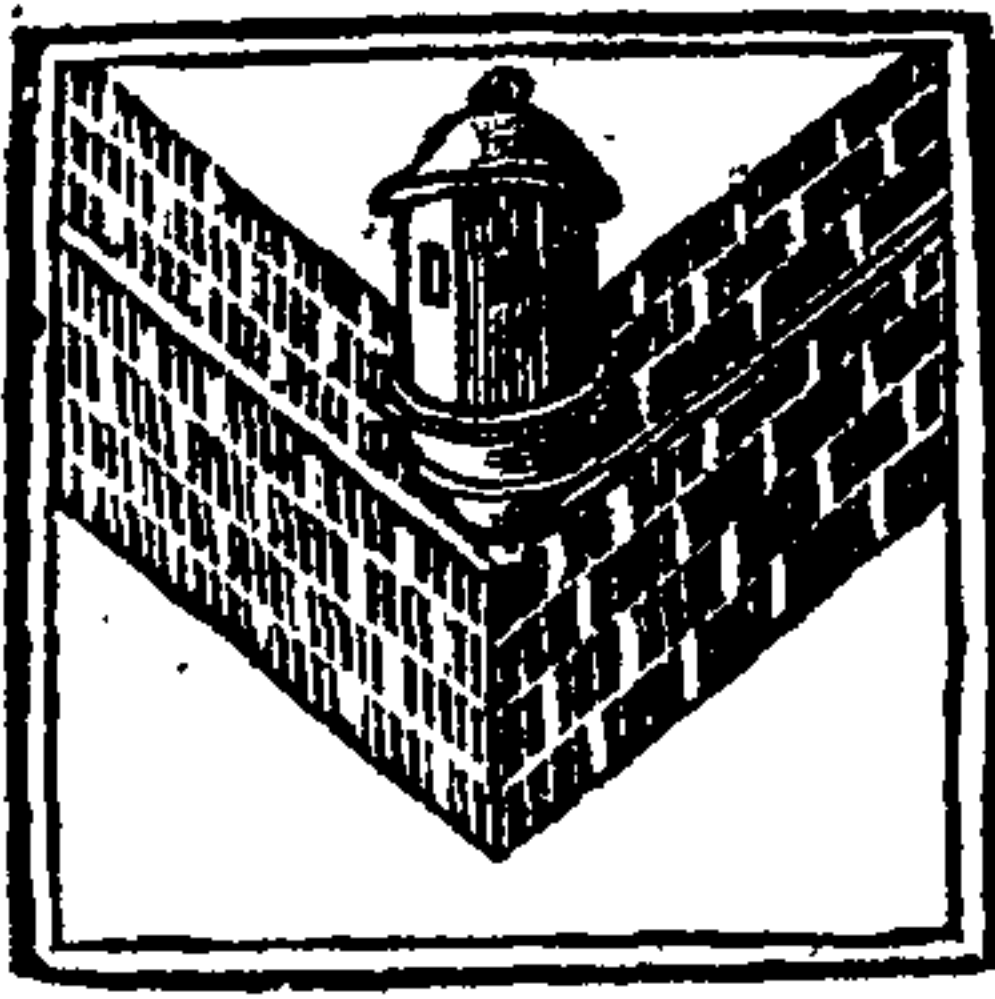
GU'DGEONS, a sort of Rudder-Irons, being the Eyes drove into the Stern Post, into which the Hooks call'd Pintles go to hang on the Rudder.

GU'ELPHS, a noted Faction in *Italy*, Antagonists to the *Gibellines*.

GUE'RDON, a Reward, a Recompence, F.

GUER-

GUERDONABLE, that may be fit to be rewarded.
GUERDONLESS, unrewarded.



GUERITE, is a sort of small Tower of Stone or Wood, generally on the Point of a *Bastion*, or on the Angles of the *Shoulder*, to hold a *Centinel*, who is to take care of the *Foss*, and to watch to hinder Surprizes; some call *Echaugette* those which are made of Wood and are of a square Form, for the *Guerites* of Stone are roundish, and are built half without the Wall, and terminate at a Point below, which ought to be at the *Cordon*, that the *Centinel* may discover along the *Faces*, *Flanks* and *Curtins*, and all along the *Foss*; they ought to be about six Foot high, and their breadth three and a half.

GUERKINS, a sort of pickled Cucumbers.

A GUESS [*ghisse*, Du.] to Conjecture.

GU'EST [*gieyt* or *geyt*, Sax. and Dan.] a Person invited to an Entertainment.

GUEST ROPE [with *Mariners*] a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steering or going too much in and out, as she is towed after a Ship.

GUET, a Watch, a Person posted as a Spy in any Place, F.

GU'GGLING [prob. of *gorgogliare*, Ital.] making a Noise, as Liquor pouring out of a Bottle that has a narrow Neck.

GUIDANCE [of *guider*, F.] Conduct, Leading, &c.

GUIDAGE, Money paid for a safe Conduct thro' a strange or foreign Territory.

TO GUIDE [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct in a Way or Journey,

A GUIDE, a Director or Conductor, F.

GUIDON, a kind of Flag or Standard borne by the King's Life-guard; being broad at one extreme and almost pointed at the other, and slit or divided into two. Also the Officer who bears it.

GUILD [*gild*, Sax.] a Tax, Tribute or Fine; also a Company or incorporated Society. Hence comes *Guild-Hall*, q. d. the Hall of the *Guilds* or Companies of the City.

GUILD-HALL [*gild* of *gildan*, Sax. to pay, because a common Contribution, and *Deal*, an Hall, i. e. the common Hall of the *Gilds*, or Companies, or incorporated Citizens of *London*] this Hall was first built in the Year 1411, by *Thomas Knolls*, then Mayor, the Aldermen and Citizens; but being destroy'd by the great Fire in 1666, it was rebuilt more spacious, being in Length from *East* to *West* 170 Feet, and in Breadth 68. It cost the City 40000 Pounds; the two Giants of terrible Aspect and monstrous Height, that stand facing the Entrance of the Hall, the one holding a Pole-ax, the other a Halbert, are suppos'd, the former to represent an ancient *Britain*, and the other a *Saxon*.

GUILDHALLA Teutonicorum, a Title of the Fraternity or Society of *Easterling* Merchants in *London*, commonly call'd the *Steel-Yard* in *Thames-Street*.

GU'LD-MERCHANT, a certain Liberty or Privilege, whereby Merchants are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land within their own Precincts.

TO GUILD. See *To Gild*.

GU'LDER [*gulden*, Du.] a Dutch Coin in Value about 2 s. or 1 s. 10 d. *Sterling*: That of *Germany* 3 s. 8 d. $\frac{4}{5}$.

GUILE [prob. of *guiller*, O. F. or be *Galien*, Sax. to bewitch] fraud, deceit.

GU'LEFULNESS, fraudulentness, deceitfulness, craftiness, wiliness.

GU'LELESS, free from guile or deceit.

GU'LELESNESS, clearness of, or the being intirely free from guile or deceit.

GUILT, guiltiness, consciousness of having committed a Fault, Crime, &c.

GU'LTINESS [prob. of *gild*, a Tax, &c. of *gildan*, Sax. to pay a Tax, &c. q. d. liable to make an Amends or pay for a Fault committed] culpableness, liableness to suffer for a Crime proved to have been committed.

GU'LTLESS, free from Crime, Innocent.

GU'LTLESNESS, Innocency.

GU'LTY, culpable, in Fault, deserving to be condemned or blamed.

GU'LLAM, a kind of Bird.

GU'MAD, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemle-meer*.

GU'NEA } [of *Guinea* in *Africa*] a gold Coin current at

GU'NEY } 21 s.

GUINEA'NUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] of the growth or product of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

GARUISMS, a Weapon having two Points or Pikes. *Chaucer*.

GUISE, Mode, Fashion, Custom, F.

GU'LA, the upper Part of the Throat.

GULE } [in *Architecture*] the Neck or narrowest Part

GU'LA } of the lowest Capital of a Pillar; or a wavy Member, whose contour resembles the Letter S, called an *Ogee*.

GULCH } [probably of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a great

GU'LEHIN } Eater, or a short tun-bellied Man, Boy, &c.

GU'LDUM [old Records] a taxing or imposing of a Fine to be paid in Money.

GU'LES [either of גולל, Heb. a Piece of red Cloth, *Ma-chenzi* or گل, Arabick, a red Rose. *Menestrer*.]

GU'LES [in *Heraldry*] signifies the red Colour, in Engraving it is made by perpendicular Lines from the top of the *Escutcheon* to the bottom. It is said to represent Fire, which is the chiefest, lightest, and clearest of the Elements. *Morgan*

says, it denotes the Power of the Almighty; and of Virtues, Martial Prowess, Boldness and Hardiness; with Or (Gold) a desire of Conquest, and with Argent (Silver) a depressing the envious and revenging the Innocent. See the Figure.

Of spiritual Virtues *Gules* denotes Justice, Charity, and an ardent Love of God and our Neighbour. Of worldly Virtues, Valour, Nobility, Hardiness, and Magnanimity. Of Vices, Cruelty, Choler, Murder, Slaughter. Of the Planets Mars. Of precious Stones, the Ruby. Of Metals, Copper. Of Trees, the Cedar. Of Flowers, the Piony, the Clove Gil-liflowers and the Pink. Of Birds, the Pelican. Of the Ages of Men, the Manly. Of the Months of the Year, March and July; of the Days of the Week, Tuesday.

GULE of *August*, so called, as some say, from *Gula*, L. the Throat, on account of a Cure performed on a certain Woman of a Disease in her Throat, by kissing the Chains St. Peter was bound with at *Rome*, thence in antient Almanacks, call'd *Sancti Petri ad Vincula*] the first Day of *August*, or *Lammas-Day*.

GULF [*golfe*, F.] a part of the Sea running between two Lands call'd *Streights*; being embraced and almost surrounded; also a Depth in the Sea that cannot be fathomed, a Whirlpool.

GULB, a Weed that grows among Corn.

TO GULL [*guiller*, F.] to deceive, cheat, to counsel, chouse, or defraud.

GU'LLING, deceiving, cheating, defrauding, duping.

GULLE'RIES, cheating Tricks.

GU'LLET [*gula*, L. *goulet*, F.] the Windpipe.

GU'LLISHNESS, Sottishness, Stupidity.

GU'LLY-GUT, a Punch-belly.

A GULL, a Sea Fowl.

GU'LLING [a Sea Term] is when the Pin of a Block or Pully eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

TO GU'LLY [prob. of *goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noise in drinking.

GU'LLY-HOLE, a place at the Grate, or entrance of the Street-Channels for a Passage into the Common-shore.

TO GU'LLY } [*Gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as

TO GO'GLE } Liquor poured out of a Bottle.

GULO'SITY [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

A GULP, as much Liquor as goes down the Throat at one Swallow.

TO GULP [*golpen*, Dutch] to swallow down with a Noise.

GU'LTWIT [Law-Term] a Satisfaction or Amends made for a Trespass.

TO GUM [*gommer*, F.] to dawb with gum.

GUM [*Gummi*, L.] a Vegetable Juice issuing through the Pores of certain Plants, and there hardening into a tenacious transparent Mass.

GUM Anima a resinous Juice oozing from a Tree in *America*.

GUM-Arabick, a gum so called brought from *Arabia*, &c.

GUM-Cistus, the name of an Herb.

GUM-Cotta, a congealed Juice of a yellow Colour brought from the *Indies*.

GUM-Olibanum, Frankincense.

GUM-Tachamachaca, a gum much used by the *Indians* in all Swellings in the Body.

GUM Ammoniacum, a gum of a bitterish Taste, that burns clear when set on Fire.

GUM Caranna, a gum used by the *Indians* for Swellings.

GUM Copal, a gum which will serve for a Perfume instead of Frankincense.

GUM Elemi, a gum smelling like Fennel; but of a bitter Taste.

GUM Lac, the Juice of an *Indian* Tree.

GUM Opopanax, the Juice of the Herb or Root of *Panax* *Herculis*.

GUM Sagapenum, good for Pains in the Side.

GUM Sarcocolla, good for glueing Flesh together.

GUM Tragacanth [*ترجانت* and *dragum*, Gr.] i. e. Goat's Horn.

GU'MMATA [in *Medicine*] stumous Tumours.

GU'MMATED [*gummatum*, L.] done over with gum.

GU'MMINES [of *gummosus*, L. *gommeux*, F. *gummi*, L. *gomme*, F.] gummy Nature or Quality.

GU'MMOSE [*gummosus*, L.] that hath much gum.

GUMMO'SITY, gummy Quality.

GU'MMY [*gummosus*, L. *gommeux*, F.] full of gum.

GUMS [*goma*, Sax.] the Flesh that covers the Jaw-bones, into which the Teeth are set.

GUN [Somner derives *Gun* of *Mangon*, a warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns] a Fire Arm or Weapon of several sorts and sizes.

GUN-POWDER, a Composition of Salt Petre, Sulphur, and Charcoal mixed together, and usually granulated, which easily takes Fire, and rarifies or expands with great Vehemence, by means of its Elastick Force.

GUN-POWDER-Treason, a Festival Day observed on the 5th of November, in Commemoration of the happy deliverance of King James I. and the House of Lords and Commons, by the discovery of the *Gun-Powder-Plot*.

GU'NNEL [of a Ship] the Gun-Wale.

GU'NNERY, the Gunner's Art.

GU'NSTER, one who goes a shooting with a Gun or Fowling-Piece.

GU'NTER'S Line [so call'd of Mr. Gunter, formerly Geometry Professor of Gresham College] call'd also the Line of Numbers, is the Logarithms laid off upon straight Lines; the Use of which is for performing Arithmetical Operations, by means of a pair of Compasses, or even without, by sliding two of these Lines of Numbers by each other.

GUNTER'S Quadrant, a Quadrant of Wood, Brass, &c. being partly of a Stereographical Projection upon the plain of the Equinoctial, the Eye being in one of the Poles where the Tropick, Ecliptick and Horizon are Arches of Circles; but the Hour Circles are all Curves, drawn by means of the several Altitudes of the Sun, for some particular Latitude, every Day in the Year. The Use of it is to find the Hour of the Day, Sun's Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER'S Scale, that which Sailors commonly call the *Gunter*, is a large plain Scale, with the Lines of artificial Sines and Tangents upon it, laid off by strait Lines, and so contriv'd to a Line of Numbers, that is on it, that by the help of this Scale and a pair of Compasses, all the Cases of Trigonometry, both plain and spherical, may, to a tolerable exactness, be solv'd, and of consequence all Questions in Navigation, Dialling, &c. may be wrought by it.

GUNS and POWDER, were invented or found out by Bartholdus Swartz, a Franciscan Fryar, about the Year 1380. temp. K. Richard II. by his mixing Salt Petre and some other Ingredients in a Mortar, on which he had placed a Stone, and having occasion to light a Candle in striking Fire, a Spark fell into the Mortar, and the Composition blew up with great Violence and Noise. This gave a Handle for the Invention of Guns, and the first that used them were the Venetians against the Inhabitants of Geneva.

Gun-Powder was had from foreign Parts, and at dear rates, till Queen Elizabeth order'd it to be made in England.

GU'NWALE [of a Ship] is that piece of Timber which on either side reaches from the half Deck to the Fore-Castle; also the lower part of the Port, where any Ordnance are.

GURGE [*gurgis*, L.] a Whirl-Pool.

GU'RGIANS, a sort of coarse Meal.

GU'RGEON } the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

GU'RGIANS }

GURGY'PTING [with *Falcon*.] a Term used when a Hawk is stiff-neck'd and choak'd.

GURGU'LIO [with *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe; the same as *Cion* and *Epiglottis*.

GU'RNARD, a Fish.

To GUSH [*geotan*, Sax. *goffeten*, Du.] to pour or run out suddenly and with Force.

GU'SHING [of *geotung*, Sax.] pouring or running out suddenly and with Force.

GU'SSET [*gouffet*, F.] a triangular, small Piece of Cloth, used in Shirts, Smocks, &c.

GUSSET [in *Heraldry*] is formed by a Line drawn either from the Dexter or Sinister Chief Points, and falling perpendicularly down to the extreme Base, as in the Escutcheon: Or thus, it proceeds from the Dexter or Sinister Angle of the Chief, de-



scending diagonally to the Chief Point, and from thence another Line falls perpendicularly upon the Base. Mr. Guillim calls it one of the whimsical Abatements of Honour, for a Person who is either Lascivious, Effeminate, or a Sot; or all of them.

GUST [*gust*, Sax.] a sudden puff or blast of Wind.

GUST [*gustus*, L. *goute*, F.] the Taste.

GUST [*old Writ.*] a Stranger or Guest who lodges with a Person the second Night.

GU'STABLE [*gustabilis*, L.] that may be tasted; agreeable to the Taste.

GU'STO, a relish, favour or Taste, *Ital.*

GUTS [prob. of *kutteln*, Teut.] the Bowels.

To GUT, to take out the guts, to empty.

GU'TLING [of *Guts*] stuffing the guts, eating much or often.

GU'TTA, a Drop of any Liquor.

GUTTA Gamandra, a kind of Gum or hardened Juice brought from the *East Indies*, L.

GUTTA Rosacea [with *Physicians*] a redness with Pimples in the Nose, Cheeks, or over the whole Face, as if they were sprinkled with rose coloured Drops.

GUTTA Serena [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, consisting in an intire prevention of Sight, without any apparent Defect of the Eyes; excepting that the Pupil seems something larger and blacker than before.

GU'TTAL Cartilage [with *Anatomists*] is that which includes the third and fourth Gristle of the Larynx.

GU'TTATED [*guttatus*, L.] spotted with Spots or Speckles like Drops.

GU'TTÆ, Drops.

GU'TTE [in *Architecture*] are certain Parts in Figure like little Bells, in Number six, placed below the Triglyphs in an Architrave of the Dorick Order. They are so called of *Gutta*, L. a Drop, from their Shape, resembling the Drops of Water that have run along the Triglyph, and still hang under the Closure betwixt the Pillars.

GUTTE de l' Eau, a Drop of Water, F.

GUTTE de l' Eau [in *Heral.*] are painted Argent or White, F.

GUTTE de larmes [in *Heraldry*] is where Drops of Tears are represented in a Coat of Arms of a Blue colour, F.

GUTTE de Sang [in *Heraldry*] Drops of Blood, F.

GUTTE de l' Or [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold, borne in a Coat of Arms of Or or of Gold colour.

GU'TTER [*goutiere*, F.] a Canal or Spout for carrying Water.

GUTTER Tile, a three cornered Tile laid in Gutters.

To GUTTER, to sweal or run as a Candle.

GU'TTERA [*old Rec.*] a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from Leads or Roofs of Buildings.

To GU'TTLE [of *gut*, F.] to eat much.

GU'TTOSE [*guttosus*, L.] full of Drops.

GU'TTURAL [*gutturalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Throat.

GUTTURAL Letters, such as are pronounced in the Throat.

GU'TTURALNESS [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] the being pronounced in the Throat; spoken of Letters.

GU'TTURIS Os [*Anatomy*] the same that is call'd *Hyoides Os*, L.

GU'TTUS [with *Antiquaries*] a sort of Vase used in the Romans Sacrifices, to take Wine and sprinkle it *Guttatim*, i. e. Drop by Drop upon the Victim, L.

GU'TTY [in *Heraldry*] signifies Drops, and they being represented in Coat Armour of several Colours, the Colour should be mentioned in Blazon.

GU'T-WORT, an Herb,

GUVE de ronde [in *Fortific.*] is the same as *single Tenaille*.

GUY Rope [in a Ship] a Rope made fast to the Fore-Mast at one End, and is received thro' a single Block siezed to the Pennant of the winding Tackle, and then again reev'd thro' another, siez'd to the Fore-Mast. The Use of which is to hale forward the Pennant of the winding Tackle.

GU'ZES [in *Heraldry*] with the *English*, are Roundles of a sanguine or murrey Colour; but the *French* call them *Tor-teux*. *Guzes* being of a bloody Hue, are suppos'd by some to represent Wounds.

To GU'ZZLE, to drink greedily or much; to Tipple.

GWARB Merched [among the *Welsh*] a Payment or Fine to the Lords of some Manours, upon the Marriage of the Tenants Daughters, or upon the committing the Act of Incontinency.

GWA'LISTOW [of *gal*, a Gallows, and *ystop*, Sax. a Place] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors.

GWAYF, Goods that Felons, when pursued, threw down and left in the High-Way, which were forfeited to the King

or Lord of the Manour, unless lawfully claimed by the right Owner within a Year and a Day.

TA GRAB, to joke upon, banter, jeer, flout, &c.

GALT-WIFE. See Gultwit.

GYLT-WIFE [gylo-pite, Sax.] a Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

GYMNASIARCH [gymnasarcha, L. of *gymnasia* of *gymnasios*, a Place of Exercise, and *archos*, a Ruler, Gr.] a chief or head Master of a School, the Governor of a College.

GYMNASIUM [gymnasium, Gr.] a Place of Exercise in any Art or Science, a School.

GYMNASTICK [of *gymnasticus*, L. *gymnasticos* of *gymnasios*, Gr. to exercise] of or pertaining to Exercise.

GYMNASTICKS [gymnastiki, Gr.] that part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercise.

GYMNICI ludi [among the Greeks] certain Exercises, as running, leaping, throwing of Quoits, wrestling, boxing, fencing, &c.

TO GYMNOLOGIZE [gymnologizeo, Gr.] to dispute naked, or like an Indian Philosopher.

GYMNOPTEDIA [gymnoptidia, Gr.] a kind of Dance in use among the Lacedæmonians, performed by young Persons dancing naked, during the Time of the Sacrifices, and singing a Song in honour of Apollo.

GYMNOSOPHISTS [of *gymnos*, naked, and *sophistes*, a Sophister] certain Indian Philosophers who went naked, and lived solitary in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYMNOSPERMOUS Plants [of *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, Seed, Gr.] such Fruits as bear a naked Seed inclosed by the Calix only, without any Seed Vessel.

GYNÆCIA [gynæcia, Gr.] such Accidents in general as happen to Women; also Womens Monthly Courses, L.

GYNÆCIUM [gynæceion, Gr.] the Womens Apartment, or a separate Place where the Women kept themselves retired and out of the sight of Men.

GYNÆCOCRACY [gynæcocracia of *gynē*, a Woman, and *cracia*, Power] Petticoat Government, Feminine Rule.

GYNÆCOCRA'TUMENIANI [of *gynē* and *cratē*, overcome] an antient People of Sarmatia Europæa, said to be so called, because after they had been overcome by the Amazons, they were obliged to have venereal Commerce with them.

GYNÆCOMASTON } [gynæcomastē, Gr.] a Tumor or
GYNÆCOMASTOS } Swelling in the Flesh or Breasts of Women.

GYPSUM *Parget*, white Lime, Plaister; also a sort of Plaister Stone, white and soft like Alabaster, which being lightly burnt, serves to make the Chalk called Plaister of Paris.

GYPSY [q. *Ægyptii*, L. *Egyptians*] strolling Beggars, who pretend to tell Fortunes.

GYROMANCY [of *gyrare*, L. and *μαντεία*, Gr. Divination] a kind of Divination, by walking round in a Circle.

GYRATION, a turning round; also a giddiness, L.

GYRFALCON, a Bird of Prey. See *Gersfalcon*.

GYRO'NE [in Heraldry] an Ordinary which consists of two strait Lines, drawn from several Parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Fesse-Point of the same.

GYRO'SE [gyrosus, L.] full of Turnings.

H.

Hh, Roman; *H*h, Italick; **H**h, English; **ח**, Hebrew, is expressed only by (') a Note of Aspiration in Greek.

H, is not accounted properly a Letter, but Note of Aspiration before a Vowel, and among the Poets it sometimes obtains the Power of a Consonant. In Latin it never comes before a Consonant; but always before one of the five Vowels and y; as *Habeo*, *Hebes*, *Hiatus*, *Homo*, *Humus*, *Hydra*, &c. but in English it does, as *bought*, *taught*, &c.

H with a Dash at the Top [with the Antients] signified 200000.

HAACK or Hake, a sort of dry'd Fish.

HA'BEAS *Corpora*, a Writ lying for the bringing in a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to appear upon the Summons call'd *Venire Facias*, for the Trial of a Cause, L.

HABEAS *Corpus*, a Writ which a Man, indicted of a Trespass before Justices of the Peace, or otherwise, and laid in Prison, may have out of the King's-Bench, to remove himself thither, and to answer the Cause there, L.

HABER'NA, the Reins of a Bridle, L.

HABENA [with Surgeons] a Bandage for the drawing together the Lips of Wounds, instead of stitching them.

HABENDUM [in a Deed or Conveyance] i. e. to have and

to hold; a Word of Firm. All Deeds or Conveyances consists of two Parts, the *Premises* and the *Habendum*; the former consists of the Names of the *Grantor* and *Grantee*, and the thing granted; the latter limits and qualifies the Estate.

HA'BERDASHER [Hawberdasher derives it of *habere* bag? Tent. will you have this? as Shop-keepers say] a dealer in small Wares, as Tape, Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. also of Hats.

HA'BERDINE [abberdeen, Du. *huberdein*, F.] a sort of Salt-Fish.

HABER'GION [haubergeon, F.] a Coat of Mail.

HABERE *Facias* *Seisinam*, a judicial Writ, which lies where a Man has recovered Lands in the King's Court, directed to the Sheriff commanding him to give him the Seisin thereof, L.

HABERE *Facias* *Visum*, a Writ which lies in divers Cases, as in Dower, Formedon, &c. where a View is to be taken of the Land or Tenements in Question.

HA'BERJECTS, a sort of Cloth of a mixt Colour.

HABER'GEON [haubergeon, F.] a short Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HABILE [habilis, L.] active, nimble.

HABILIMENT [habilitament, F.] Apparel, clothing Attire.

HABILIMENTS of War [ant. Stat.] Armour, Harness, Utensils and other Provisions for War.

HA'BIT

HA'BITUDE } [habitus, L.] an Aptitude or Disposition

HA'BITUDE } either of Mind or Body, acquired by a frequent Repetition of the same Act.

HA'BIT [habitus, L.] the Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use, Custom, Attire, Dress.

HABIT [in Metaphysics] is a Quality that is superadded to a natural Power, that makes it very readily and easily perform its Operations.

HABIT [with Logicians] one of the ten Predicaments.

HA'BITABLE [habitabilis, L.] that may be inhabited or dwelt in.

The HABITABLE, the Earth. Milton.

HABITABLENESS, a being capable of being inhabited.

HABIT'ED [habellē, F.] attired, dressed; also accustomed.

HABITUAL [habituel, F.] grown to a Habit by long Use, Customary.

TO HABITUATE [s' habituer, F. of *habitus*, L.] to accustom to.

HABITUATED [of *habitus*, L.] that which has gotten a habit of, accustomed to.

HABITUDE [with Logicians, Moralists, &c.] is the Disposition of Mind and Body, acquired by repeated Acts; as the *Fancy*, *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Address* in the Arts of Dancing, Painting, Writing, &c.

HABITUS [in Metaphysics] is the Application of a Body to that which is near it.

HA'BLE, a Sea Port or Haven.

HAB-NAB [a Contraction of habban, to have; and nabban, Sax. not to have; or, if you had rather, of *happen hap*, i. e. whether it happen or not] rashly, at a venture.

A HACHE } [hachis, F.] a Dish of minced Meat, a

A HASH } Hash.

TO HACK [hacken, Tent.] to hew or cut.

An HACK, a common, hackney Horse.

TO HA'CKLE [hackelen, Du.] to cut small.

HAD-BOTE [had-boȝe, Sax.] a Recompence made for Offences against the holy Order, or Violence offered to Clergymen.

HA'DDOCK, a sort of Cod-Fish.

HADERU'NGA [of *had*, a Person, and *runḡ*, Sax. Respect] Partiality, respect of Persons, *Old Law*.

HAD I WIST [i. e. I wist or thought I had it] an uncertainty, a doubtful Matter.

HADRO'BULUM [ἁδρὸβυλον, Gr.] a certain sweet-scented Gum, in Media.

HÆCCA'SITY [with Chymists] the same specifick Essence or active Principle by which a Medicine operates.

HÆLO'SIS [with Oculists] a reflected Inversion of the Eye-Lid.

HADRO'SPHÆRUM [ἁδρὸσφαῖρον, Gr.] a kind of Spikenard with a broad Leaf.

HÆMACHATES [ἁμαχάτης, Gr.] a sort of Blood coloured Agate.

HÆMALOPS [ἁμαλόψ of *αἷμα*, Blood, and *ὄψ*, the Sight, Gr.] a redness of the Eyes, proceeding from an Inflammation; or a stretching of the Blood Vessels, commonly called Blood-shotten Eyes.

HÆMATITES [ἁματίτης, Gr.] the Blood-Stone, a Stone used in stopping of Blood.

HÆMATODES [ἁματόδης, Gr.] the Herd Cranes-Bill.

HÆMA-

HÆMATOCHYSIS [*Ἀιματοχυσίς*, Gr.] any preternatural flowing of Blood, whether critical or symptomatical; the same as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOCÆLE [*Ἀιματοκάλη*, Gr.] a Tumor turgid with Blood.

HÆMATOSIS [*Ἀιμάσις*, Gr.] the Art or Faculty of making Blood.

HÆMAPHOBUS [of *ἄμα*, Blood, and *φοβός*, Fear, Gr.] one that is afraid to be let Blood.

HÆMODIA [*Ἀιμοδία*, Gr.] a painful numbness of the Teeth.

HÆMOPTICA [*Ἀιμοπτικά*, Gr.] Remedies which Cure Spitting of Blood.

HÆMOPTYSIS [*Ἀιμοπτύσις* of *ἄμα*, Blood, and *πτύω*, Gr. to spit] a spitting of Blood.

HÆMORRHAGIA [*Ἀιμορραγία* of *ἄμα*, Blood, and *ῥέω*, to burst, Gr.] a bursting forth of Blood out of the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or other Parts of the Body.

HÆMORRHOIDAL Veins internal [with *Anatomists*] are Branches of the mesenterick Vein, which pass to the Gut *Rectum*, and thence to the Fundament.

HÆMORRHOIDAL Veins external, arise from the hypogastrick Vein, and sometimes from a double Branch of it, spreading about the Sphincter of the *Anus*.

HÆMORROUS [*Ἀιμορροῖς*, Gr.] the hemorrhoid Serpent; so called, because those that are bitten by it, Blood issues out of all the Passages of their Body.

HÆMORRHOIDES [*Ἀιμορροῖδες* of *ἄμα* and *ῥέω*, to flow, Gr.] swelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Emerods or Piles, a Distemper proceeding from abundance of melancholy Blood, by which the Veins of the Fundament being stretcht often send forth Blood or Matter.

HÆMOSTATICKS [of *ἄμα*, Blood, and *στατός*, Gr. causing to stop] Medicines which stanch Blood.

HÆREDE Abducto, a Writ which lay for the Lord, who having by Right the Wardship of his Tenant under Age, could not come at his Body, he being convey'd away by some Person.

HÆREDE Deliberando, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, willing him to command one who had the Body of him who was Ward to another, to deliver him to the Party whose Ward he was by reason of his Land.

HÆRESIARCH [*Ἡρεσιάρχης*, L. *Ἡρεσιάρχης* of *ἥρεσις*, Heresy, and *ἄρχος*, a Ruler, Gr.] an Arch or Chief Heretick.

HÆRETARE [*Law Term*] to give a Right of Inheritance; to make Donation, Feoffment or Gift hereditary to the Grantee and his Heirs.

HÆRETICO Comburendo, a Writ which lay against one who was an Heretick, viz. who having once been convicted of Heresy by his Bishop, and having abjured it, afterwards falling into it again, or some other, is thereupon committed to the secular Power.

HAFT [*ἡφτ*, Sax.] the handle of a Knife.

An **HAG** [*ἡαγγε*, Sax.] a Witch.

HA'GA [*ἡαζα*, Sax.] a Mansion or Dwelling-house.

HA'GARD, having a fierce or wild Look.

HAGARD Hawk, a wild Hawk who prey'd for her self some time before she was taken.

HA'GGESS [prob. of *hecken*, Du. to cut small] a sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minced Meat.

To **HA'GGLE**, to stand hard in Buying.

To **HAGGLE** [q. to hackle, of *hackelen*, Du.] to cut unhandfomly.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horses.

HAGIOGRAPHIA [*ἁγιόγραφία* of *ἅγιος*, holy, and *γράφω*, to Write, Gr.] the canonical Books of holy Scripture.

HAGLOSI'DERE [*ἁγός*, holy, and *σίδερος*, Iron, Gr.] a Plate of Iron about three Inches broad, and sixteen long, which the *Greeks* under the Dominion of the *Turks* (being prohibited the Use of Bells) strike one with a Hammer to call the People to Church.

HAGIOGRAPHER [*ἁγιόγραφος*, Gr.] a Writer of holy Things.

HAIL [of *hægele*, Sax.] a Meteor formed of Flocks of Snow, which being melted by warm Air, and afterwards meeting with cold Air, is congealed and turns to Hail, whose Stones are of a different Figure, according to the Solution of the Flocks, and fall rudely by Reason of their Weight.

HAIL [*hæl*, Sax.] all Health.

To **HAIL a Ship** [*Sea Phrase*] to call to the Men on Board, to salute them and inquire whether she is Bound.

HAIL-Stone [*hægolytan*, Sax.] a small Globule of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL Work Folks [q. d. holy Work Folks] those Persons

who held Lands for the repairing or defending some Church or Sepulcher.

HAIMHALDATIO *Cattallorum* [in the *Prædict* of *Scotland*] a seeking Restitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAINOUS [*haineux*, F.] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAINOUSNESS, [of *haineux*, F.] outrageousness, &c.

HAIR [*hære*, Sax.] a flexible Substance growing out of the Skin of Animals.

HAIRS-Breadth [among the *Jews*] was accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAIRINESS [*hæpne*, Sax.] being hairy.

HAIRY [*hæpne*, Sax.] having, or covered with Hair.

HAKE, a Pot-hook.

HA'KEDS, a sort of large Pike Fish, caught in *Ramsay Meer*.

HA'LEARD } [*halebærde*, F.] a Weapon well known.

HA'LEBERD } [*halebærde*, F.] a Weapon well known.

HALBERD [among *Farriers*] an Iron foldered to the Toe of a Horse's Shoe, that sets out before to prevent a lame Horse from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDIER [*haleberdier*, F.] an Halbert-bearer.

HALCIONES [of *ἅλς*, the Sea, and *καίω*, to lay, Gr.] a kind of Sea Birds, of whom it is related, that they build their Nests on the Waves of the Sea, in the midst of the most stormy Winters; but when the young ones, being hatcht, peep out of the Shell, the Sea round about them appears calm, and if it be rough, it never hurts them.

HALCYON Days, a Time of Peace and Tranquillity.

To **HALE** [*haler*, F.] to pull or drag along.

HALE [of *heal*, Sax.] healthful, &c.

HALF [*thaly*, Sax.] the equal Part of any thing divided into two.

Front HALF Files [with *Military Men*] the three foremost Men of a Battalion.

Rear HALF Files, the three hindermost Men of a Battalion.

HALF Mark, a Noble, six Shillings and eight Pence.

HALF-Pence, Half-pence and Farthings were first ordered to be made round by King *Edward I.* in the Year 1280, for before that Time, the Penny had a double Cross, with a Crease, so that it might be easily broken in the middle to make Half-pence, or into four Quarters to make Farthings.

HALF Bloom [in the *Iron Works*] a round Mass of Metal that comes out of the Finery.

HALF Moon [in *Fortification*] an Outwork that hath only two Faces, forming together a saliant Angle, which is flank'd by some part of the Place, and of the other Bastions.

Knights of the HALF Moon or Crescent, an Order of Knighthood, created by *Rene*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. *Praise*.

HALF Tongue, a Jury impannelled in a Cause where the Party to be try'd is a Foreigner.

HALF Seal [in *Chancery*] the Sealing of Commissions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Cases Ecclesiastical or Marine.

HALICA'CBUS [*ἡλικακάβος*, Gr.] the red Winter-Cherry or red Night-Shade.

HALIDOM [*haligdom*, Sax. i. e. holy Judgment] whence, in antient Times, by my *Halidom*, was a solemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEUTICKS [*ἁλιεύτικα*, Gr.] Books treating of Fishes, or the Art of Fishing.

HALIMASS [q. d. Holy-Mass] the Feast of *All-Saints*, Nov. 1.

HALIMOTE, a Court Baron.

HALIMUS [*ἁλῖμος*, Gr.] Sea Purslain.

HALINI'TRON, Salt-Nitre or Salt-Petre.

HALIO'GRAPHER [of *ἅλς*, the Sea, and *γράφω*, to describe] a Describer of the Sea, an Hydrographer.

HALIO'GRAPHY, the Description of the Sea.

HALITUOUS [*halitusus*, L.] passing thro' the Pores, vaporous, thin.

HALL [of *heal*, Sax. *hul*, L.] a publick Edifice, a Place of Justice, &c. also a great Room where the Servants of a Noble Family Dine, &c. also a Place or Noble House for the Assemblies of Companies of Tradesmen; in antient Time, Mansion Houses were called Halls; and hence at this Day, the Seats of Gentlemen are still called Halls.

HALL [with *Architects*] a large Room at the entrance of a fine House, &c.

HALLAGE, a Fee due for Clothes brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*; also a Toll paid to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for Commodities sold in the common Hall of the Place.

HALLILUJAH [הללויה *i. e.* Praise ye the Lord.] a Term of Rejoicing; sometimes repeated at the end of Verses on that occasion.

HA'LLIARDS [*in a Ship*] are Ropes which serve for hoisting up all the Yards, except the cross Jack] and the Sprit-Sail Yard.

HA'LLIBOT, a Fish something like a Plaice.

HA'LLIER, a Net for catching Birds.

TO HA'LLOW [halgian, Sax.] to make holy, to consecrate, to set apart for divine Service.

TO HALLOO', to set on or incite a Dog to fall on Cattle, &c.

HALLUCINATION, a Blunder or Oversight, an error of Opinion.

HALM } [healm, Sax.] the Stem or Stalk of

HAULM } Corn.

HALMYRODES [ἁλμυρός, Gr.] a Fever attended with sharp, brackish Sweats.

HALO [with Astronomers] a Ring or Circle round the Moon, which sometimes appears coloured like the Rainbow.

HALO [ἅλως, Gr. an Area] a certain Meteor in form of a bright Circle of various Colours, that surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars, L.

HALO [with Physicians] the red Circle round the Breasts of Women.

HA'LSER } [of halve, the neck and yeel a Rope] a

HAW'SER } Cable to hale a Barge, &c. along a River.

HA'LSER } one who hales a Barge or Ship along.

HA'LSTER }

HALT [healt, Sax.] Lame, Crippled.

TO HALT [healtan, Sax.] to go Lame.

TO HALT [faire halte, F.] to stand still, to discontinue the March, a Phrase most properly used to Soldiers.

An **HA'ALTER** [healtne, Sax.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horse; or of a Malefactor, in order to hanging.

TO HA'ALTER [of healtne, Sax.] to put a Rope, &c. about the Neck.

HA'ALTER-Cast [with Farriers] an Excoriation of the Pastern, caused by the halter of an Horse being intangled about the Foot, upon the Horse's endeavouring to rub his Neck with his hinder Foot.

HA'LYMOTE [haliġ-gemote, Sax.] the Meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Manour; a Court Baron; also an Assembly of Citizens in their publick Hall, so termed in some Places in *Herefordshire*; it may also signify an ecclesiastical or holy Court.

HALY-WORK-FOLKS [haliġ-pojk-ŋolc, Sax.] antiently signified such Persons of the Province of *Durham*, as held Lands on Condition of defending the Corps of St. *Cuthbert*, and thereupon claimed the Privilege not to be forced to go out of the Bishoprick, either by the King or the Bishop.

HAM [hamme, Teut.] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog, &c.

HAM [ham, Sax.] either at the beginning or end of a Name of Place is derived from a *House, Farm* or *Village*.

HAMADRYADES [ἡμαδρυάδες of ἡμῖ and δρυς, Gr. an Oak] Nymphs feigned to have inhabited the Woods and Meadows, among the Flowers and green Pastures, and were thought to be born and die with the Trees, over which they had the Charge.

HA'MAXOBIANS [of ἡμαξα, a Car, and βίος, Gr. Life] a Nation or People who lived wholly in Chariots.

HA'MBLING of Dogs } [Forest Law] is the same as Expe-

HA'MELING } ditating or Lawing, but most properly Ham-fringing.

HA'MKIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HA'MLET [probably of ham, Sax. and let, Teut. a Member, or of hameau, F. a Village] a Division of a Manour, &c. divided into Precincts, having Parish-Officers distinct from the other Parts or Divisions; also a few straggling Houses that depend upon another Parish or Village.

HA'MMA [ant. Writ.] a home Close, a small Croft or little Meadow.

TO HA'MMEL } to cut the Ham or Nerve of the

TO HAM-STRING } Thigh, to hough.

HA'MMER [hamej, Sax. hammar, Dan.] a Tool used by various sorts of Artificers.

TO HAMMER [of hamej, Sax.] to knock with a Hammer.

HA'MMOCK [of hammaca, Sax.] a hanging Bed for Sailors on Ship-board.

TO HA'MPER, to entangle, to perplex, to confound.

HA'MPER } [of hand pannier, as *Minshew* supposes] a

HA'NAPER } sort of large Basket with Handles, for putting up Bottles of Liquor.

Clerk of the HANAPER [in Chancery] an Officer who receives all Money due to the King for the Seal of Charters, Patents, &c. and the Fees due to the Officers for inrolling, &c.

HA'NCES [in *Architeſture*] the Ends of elliptical Arches, which are Areas of a smaller Circle than the Scheme.

HA'NCES } [in a Ship] falls or descents of the Fife-Rails;
HA'NCES } placed on Banisters in the Poop, and down the Gang-way.

HANCH [henche, F. hanke, Du.] the Hip, a part of the Body.

HAND [hand, Sax.] a Member of the Body.

HAND [in *Falconry*] is used for the Foot of an Hawk.

HAND [in the *Manage*] is used in division of the Horse into two Parts, in respect to the Rider's Hand, as

Spear HAND, the right Hand.

Bridle HAND, the left Hand.

To keep a Horse upon the HAND [in *Horsemanſhip*] is to feel him in the Stay upon the hand, and to be always prepared to avoid any Surprize or Disappointment from the Horse.

To rest well upon the HAND [with *Horsemen*] is said of a Horse that never refuses, but always obeys and answers the effects of the hand.

To yield the HAND [with *Horsemen*] signifies to slacken the Bridle.

HAND [with *Horsemen*] the Measure of the Fist clinch'd, *i. e.* four Inches.

To sustain the HAND [with *Horsemen*] is to pull a Bridle in.

To force the HAND [with *Horsemen*] is said of a Horse when he does not fear the Bridle, but runs away in spite of the Horseman.

To make a Horse part from the HAND is to put on at full speed.

Fore-HAND [of a Horse] is the Fore-parts of him, as Head, Neck, and Fore-Quarters.

Hind-HAND [of a Horse] all the Parts except those before-mentioned.

HAND [Hieroglyphically] denotes Power, Equity, Fidelity, Justice.

HA'NDED-Root [with *Botanists*] is a kind of tuberous Root, divided as it were into several Fingers, as in some Species of *Orchis*.

HAND'S Breadth, a Measure of three Inches.

HAND [in *Painting*, &c.] the Manner or Style of this or that Master.

HAND of Justice, a Scepter or Battoon about a Cubit long, having an Ivory Hand at the Extremity of it, used as an Attribute of Kings, with which they are painted in their Royal Robes, as on their Coronation Day.

HAND-GRITH [hand ġrið, Sax.] Peace or Protection given by the King with his own Hand.

TO HAND, is to pass a thing from one to another by the Hand.

HA'NDFUL [handfulle, Sax.] as much as can be grasped in the Hand.

HA'NDICRAFT [of handicraeft, Sax.] a working Trade.

HA'NDKERCHIEF [of hand, Sax. the Hand, and couvrir, F. to cover, and chief, the Head] a Garment for the Neck or the Pocket

HAND Habend, a Thief taken in the very Fact, having the stolen Goods in his Hand.

HAND boven Bread, Bread made but with little Leaven, stiff.

HAND Speck } a sort of wooden Leaver for moving heavy

HAND Spike } Bodies.

A HA'NDLE [handle, Sax.] that part of any Instrument or Vessel that is to be held in the Hand.

TO HA'NDLE [either of handlian, Sax. or handler, Dan.] to feel with the Hand, thence Metaphorically, to treat of.

HA'NDSOM, comely, beautiful; also decent, becoming.

HA'NDSOMNESS, comeliness, beauty.

HA'NDY [handigh, Du.] ready with the Hand.

HA'NDINESS, readiness or aptness for Business.

HANDY Warp, a sort of Cloth.

HANDY Work [hand peoc, Sax.] work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA [at *Bilboa* in Spain] a Corn Measure containing $1 \frac{3}{4}$ of a Bushel English.

TO HANG [hangān, Sax. hanger, Dan.] to suspend or hang upon.

HANGER [of hangān, Sax. to hang] a broad, crooked, short Sword.

HA'NGERS, Irons for hanging a Pot over the Fire.

HA'NGINGS, Lining for Rooms, &c. of Arras, Tapestry.

HANGING Pear, a Pear that hangs on the Tree till September.

HA'NGLING [with *Cock Fighters*] is the measuring the Girth of a Fighting Cock's Body, by the grasp of the Hand and Fingers.

HANG-MAN [of hangman and man, Sax. *hanger*, *Dan.*] an Executioner.

HANGING, *Drawing and Quartering*, is not found in History till the 26th Year of the Reign of King Henry III, when one William Marise, Son of an Irish Nobleman, was hang'd, beheaded and quartered for high Treason.

Antiently the Bodies of Felons, who were executed, were not allowed to be Buried, but hung on the Gallows, till the Parliament in the Time of King Edward II, ordered that they should be Buried.

As to hanging in Chains, this Practice does not seem to be used in England, till the Time of King Richard II, when some of the Rebels, in Wat Tyler's Riot, having been taken down from the Gallows at St. Albans, he commanded the Bailiffs to cause Chains to be made, and hang the Bodies in them on the same Gallows, there to remain as long as one Piece would stick by another.

HANGWITE [of hang and wite, Sax. a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon, who had been hanged without a Trial, or escaped out of Custody.

HANK, a Tie, Obligation, &c.

A HANK, a Skain of Thread, Silk, &c.

A HANK, a Habit, Custom or Propensity of Mind.

TO HANKER, to covet after, to be earnestly desirous of.

HANNOCK [at Malaga in Spain] a Corn Measure, in Weight 20 lb. or heaped 144 Pound.

HANSE [an antient Gothick Word] a Society of Merchants, or a Corporation united together for the good Usage and safe Passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom; or for the better carrying on of Commerce.

HANSE Towns [in Germany] the Germans bordering on the Sea, being antiently infested with Barbarians, for their better defence entred into a mutual League, and gave themselves that Name, either from the Sea on which they bordered, or from their Faith, which to one another they had plighted (with their Hand *han(a)*) or from the same Word, which in their old Language, signified a League, Society or Association.

HANSEA'TICK, belonging to *Hanse*.

HANSEL [q. d. *handsale*, prob. of *handset*, a New-Years Gift] the first Money taken for the Sale of any Commodity, or taken the first in the Morning.

HANS in Kelder [i. e. Jack in the Cellar] a Child in the Belly of the Mother.

HANS-GRAVE, the chief of a Company or Society.

HAP, Fortune, Chance.

TO HAP } [of *happer*, F. *happen*, *Du.* to snatch
TO HAP'PEN } up] to fall out.

TO HAP [in Law] to catch or snatch.

HA'PLESS [of *happy* and *less*, neg.] unhappy, unfortunate.

HA'PPY [*happus*, C. Brit.] prosperous, felicitous, blessed.

HA'PPINESS [probably of *happus*, Brit.] felicity, blessedness.

HA'PPERLET, a sort of coarse Coverlet for a Bed.

HA'QUE, a sort of hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a certain antient Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a sort of Gun, call'd also a *Harque-buse*.

HA'QUENY, an ambling Horse, O. F. a hackney Horse.

HARANGUE [*harangue*, F. derived, as some think, of *ara*, L. an Altar] because Harangues are made before Altars.

An **HARA'NGUE**, a publick Oration or Speech, a tedious or troublesome Discourse, a too pompous, prolix or unseasonable Discourse or Declamation.

TO HARANGUE [*haranguer*, F.] to make such a publick Speech or Oration.

TO HARASS [*harasser*, F.] to tire, to wear out, to disquiet; also to lay waste a Country by continual Inroads.

HARA'TIUM [old Writ.] a Race or Stud of Horses kept to breed.

HARBINGER [*herberger*, Teut.] an Officer of the Court who goes a Day before and provides Lodgings for a King in his Progress.

HA'RBOUR [*hejebepga*, Sax.] a Station where Ships may ride safely at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter or Place of Refuge.

TO HARBOUR, to receive, entertain or lodge.

TO HARBOUR [Hunt. Term.] is said of a Deer, when it lodges or goes to Rest.

HA'RBOURLESS, without, or having no Harbour.

HARD [*harp*, Sax.] close, compacted; also difficult.

TO HARDEN [*heapbian*, Sax.] to grow or make hard.

HARDI'MENT [in Musick Books] with Life and Spirit, Ital.

HA'RDISH [of *heapdicg*, Sax.] something hard.

HA'RDSHIP [of *heapb*, Sax. and Ship] hard Case, Circumstances and Sufferings.

HARD Horse, is one that is insensible of Whip or Spur.

HA'RDNESS [*heapneye*, Sax.] hard Quality; that Quality whereby the Parts cohere firmly together, so as to resist the Touch.

HA'RDINESS [of *hardieffe*, F.] boldness, stoutness.

HARD Meat, Hay and Oats.

HARDS of Flax, &c. [*heapbej*, Sax.] the coarser part separated from the finer.

HARD-SHREW, a kind of Mouse.

HA'RE [*hapa*, Sax.] a wild Creature, *Dan.*

A HARE [Emblematically] denotes vigilancy, quick hearing, wantonness, fear, fruitfulness and solitude.

HARE'S-FOOT, Hare's-Ear, Herbs.

HARE-Brained, heedless, giddy-headed.

HARE-Lip, a Lip cloven or parted like that of a Hare.

HARE-Pipe, a Snare for catching Hares.

TO HARE [*harier*, F.] to hurry, to put into Confusion.

HA'RICOT [Cookery] Mutton Cutlets, with several sorts of Fish and Fowl in a Ragoo, &c.

HA'RIER, a sort of hunting Dog.

HARIOLA'TION, a Soothsaying, L.

HA'RRIOT } [*hepegat*, according to Sir Edward Coke, of
HE'RRIOT } *hepe*, an Army, and *gat*, Sax. a Beast] the

best Beast that a Tenant has at the hour of his Death, which by Custom is the due of the Lord of the Manour.

HA'RRIOTABLE [of *hepegat*, Sax.] liable to pay Harlots.

HA'RRIOT-Service [Law Term] is when a Man holds Land by paying Harlots at the Time of his Death.

HARLE'QUIN, a Buffoon, a Merry-Andrew, a Jack-Pudding.

HA'RLOT [a diminutive of *Whore*, q. *Whorelet*, i. e. a little Whore, or of *Arlotta*] a Whore, a Concubine, a Mifs.

HA'RLOTRY [either of *Arlotta*, Concubine of Robert, Father to William the Conqueror; or *Arlotta*, Ital. a proud Whore, q. d. *Whorelety*, or little *Whoredom*] the Practice of Whores or Harlots.

HARM [*heajm*, Sax.] hurt, damage.

TO HARM [*heajmian*, Sax.] to prejudice, to hurt, to do damage to, &c.

HA'RMFUL [*heajmyul*, Sax.] hurtful, mischievous.

HA'RMLESS [*heajmleye*, Sax.] innocent, not apt to do harm.

HA'RMLESNESS, harmless Disposition or Quality.

HARMONIA [in Musick Books] harmony, the result or agreement of several different Notes or Sounds joined together in accord, Ital.

HARMONIA [in Anatomy] a joining of Bones by a plain Line, as is visible in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

HA'RMONICA [in Musick] a term given by the Antients to that part which considers the difference and proportion of Sounds, with respect to acute and grave.

HARMONICAL [*harmonicus*, L. *ἀρμονικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to harmony; musical.

HARMONICAL Division of a Line [with Geometricians] is a Division of a Line in such manner, that the whole Line is to one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

HARMONICAL Proportion [in Musick] three or four Quantities are said to be in an *harmonical Proportion*; when in the former Case, the difference of the first and second shall be to the difference of the second and third, as the first is to the third; and in the latter, the difference of the first and second to the difference of the third and fourth, as the first is to the fourth.

If there are three Quantities in an *harmonical Proportion*, the difference between the second and twice the first, is to the first as the second is to the third; also the first and last is to twice the first, as the last is to the middle one.

If there are four Quantities in an *harmonical Proportion*, the difference between the second and twice the first, is to the first as the third to the fourth.

HARMONICAL Arithmetick, is so much of the Theory and Doctrine of Numbers, as relates to the making the Comparisons, Reductions, &c. of musical Intervals, which are express'd by Numbers, in order to the finding out the mutual Relations, Compositions and Resolutions.

HARMONICAL Series, is a Series of many Numbers in continued harmonical Proportion.

HARMONICAL Composition, in a general Sense, includes the Composition both of harmony and melody.

HARMONICAL Intervals, is an interval or difference of two Sounds which are agreeable to the Ear, whether in Consonance or Succession.

HARMONICAL Sounds, such Sounds as always make a certain determinate Number of Vibrations in the time that

some other fundamental Sound, to which they are referred, makes one Vibration.

HARMONIOUS [*harmonicus*, L.] full of harmony or melody; agreeable.

HARMONIOUSNESS [of *armonia*, Gr. *harmonia*, L.] agreeableness in Sound, or musical Proportion.

HARMONY [*harmonia*, L. *armonia* of *armonia*, to agree together, Gr.] Melody; a musical Consort; a due Proportion; an Agreement or pleasing Union between several Sounds continuing at the same Time; either of Voices or musical Instruments.

HARMONY [in a lower Sense] signifies agreeableness, suitableness, the due proportion of any thing.

Simple HARMONY, is that, where there is no concord to the Fundamental, above an Octave.

Compound HARMONY, is that, which to the simple harmony of one Octave, adds that of another Octave.

HARMONY of the Spheres } [with the *Philosophers*] a kind
HARMONY Celestial } of Musick, supposed to be produced by the sweetly tuned Motions of the Stars and Planets. They attribute this harmony to the various and proportionate Impressions of the heavenly Globes upon one another, which, by acting under proper Intervals, form a harmony. For, as they thought it not possible that such large Bodies, moving with great rapidity, should be silent, and that the Atmosphere continually impelled by them must yield a set of Sounds proportionate to the impulsions it receives, and they not running all in the same Circuit, nor with the same Velocity, different Tones must arise from this diversity of Motions, which being all directed by the Hand of the Almighty, do form an admirable Symphony or Concert.

To **HARNESSE** [*harnacher*, F.] to accouter or dress with harness.

HARNESSE [*harnache*, Teut. *harnois*, F.] all the Accoutrements of an Horse; the Furniture of Horses, either for Coach or Waggon; also the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman.

HASTING Harness, a sort of harness, the where- of has but single allowance.

HA'RO } a Custom among the *Normans*, much the same,

HA'ROL } if not the Original of the *Hue and Cry* after Offenders. The Reason of the Name and Practice is said to be this: There was once a Duke of *Normandy*, call'd *Rollo*, a Man of great Justice and Severity against Offenders; and thereupon, when they follow'd any one upon the Pursuit, they cry'd *Ha-Roll*, q. d. *Ah-Rollo*, where art thou that art wont to redress these Grievances. Upon this Occasion, those that were within hearing, were obliged either to make Pursuit or Pay a Fine.

HA'RPAR, a sort of Ainber, that draws Straws.

HARP [*heape*, Sax.] a musical Instrument of a triangular Form, having 72 Strings, F. and Du.

To **HARP** [*hearpian*, Sax. *harper*, F.] to play upon an Harp.

To **HARP on the same String**, i. e. to insist pertinaciously on any particular matter; to mention the same thing over and over.

HARPER [*harpepe*, Sax.] one who plays on an Harp.

HARPEGGIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies to cause the
HARPEGGIA'TO } several Notes or Sounds of one accord to be heard not together, but one after another, beginning always with the lowest.

HARPYES [*Arpys* of *Arpys*, Gr. to seize violently] three fabulous Monsters, call'd *Aello*, *Ocyete* and *Celæno*, who, according to the Fictions of the Poets, have the Faces of Virgins, the Ears of Bears, the Bodies of Vultures, crooked Hands and Feet, with sharp Talons. They are put, hieroglyphically, to signify Extortioners, griping Usurers, and covetous Misers.

They tell us that the *Harpyes* were wont to spoil *Phineus's* Victuals. And some have the Notion that they were certain wild monstrous Fowls, which were wont to carry away *Phineus's* Dinner off from the Table. But the matter was thus, *Phineus* was a King of *Pæonia*, who grew blind in his old Age, and after the Death of all his Sons, his Daughters, *Pyria* and *Erasia*, wasted and made away with all their Father's Substance; and hence the Poets tell us that *Phineus* was miserable, who was thus perplexed by *Harpyes*; but *Tethus* and *Calais*, two famous Men, and Sons of *Bereas*, his Neighbours, were helpful to him, drove his Daughters away, gathered his Substance together again, and appointed a certain *Thracian* to be his Steward.

HARPOCRATES [among the *Egyptians*] was esteemed the God of Silence and the Son of *Isis*, and his Statute stood near the Image of *Serapis*, with a Finger on his Lips, and a Wolf's-skin full of Eyes about his Shoulders.

HARPINERS, Persons who catch Fish by striking them with harping Irons.

HARPING Irons [*harpagines*, L.] a sort of Darts or Spears fastened to Lines, wherewith they strike and catch Whales and other large Fish, as Sturgeons, &c.

HARPING [with *Mariners*] is properly the breadth of a Ship at the Bow; tho' some call the Ends of the Bends, which are fastened into the Stern, so.

HA'RPCORD } [*harpicorde*, F.] a kind of musical string
HA'RPCOL } Instrument well known.

HA'RQUEBUSS [*arquebuse*, F.] a sort of hand Gun.

HA'RRECTI Canes [old Records] Hounds for hunting the Hare, L.

HA'RRIER [of *harier*, F. to hurry] a Hound of an admirable Scent, and excellent to hold the pursuit of his Game.

To **HA'RROW** [of *heprian*, Sax. *berfer*, F.] to break the Clods of Ground with an Harrow.

A **HA'RROW**, a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing.

HARSH [*herbisch*, Teut.] sharp, tart, severe.

HA'RSHNESS, sharpness in taste; severity.

HA'RSLET } [prob. of *hastilles*, F. of *haste*, a Spit; be-

HA'SLET } cause roasted on a Spit] the Entrails of a Hog.

HART [*heort*, Sax.] a Stag.

HART Evil [with *Farriers*] the Stag-evil; a Rheum or Defluxion, that falls upon the Jaws and other Parts of the Fore-hand of a Horse, which hinders him from eating.

HART-Wort, *Hart's-Fodder*, *Hart's-Trefoil*, *Hart's-Tongue*, several Herbs.

HART Royal, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen and has escaped alive.

HART Royal proclaimed, is a Hart, who having been hunted by the King or Queen, escapes alive; and if it be chased out of the Forest, so that it is unlikely he will ever return thither of his own accord, they cause Proclamation to be made, that none shall hurt or molest him, or hinder him from returning thither if he list, is called a *Hart Royal proclaimed*.

HA'RVEST-Work [*hæpker-porc*, Sax.] the gathering in the Fruits of Harvest.

A HASH [*hachi*, F.] a Dish of Meat stewed, &c.

HA'SLE [*hæyl*, Sax.] a sort of Wood.

HASLE-Wort, an Herb.

To **HASP** [*hæpian*, Sax.] to fasten with a hasp.

An **HASP**, a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An **HASP** [*hæp*, Sax.] a fastening for a Door.

HA'SSOCK [some derive it of *hase*, Teut. an Hare, and *Socks*, Hare-skins, being sometimes worn instead of *Socks* on the Feet in Winter] a Bass or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HA'STA Perci [old Rec.] a Shield of Land.

HASTA'TUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] shaped like the head of a Spear.

To make **HASTE** } [*hæsten*, Du. *bâter*, F.] to be expe-

To **HA'STEN** } ditious; to quicken, press or urge on.

HASTE } [of *haste*, Du. *hât*, F.] quickness, ur-

HA'STINESS } gency.

HASTINGS [prob. of *haste*] Fruit early Ripe; also green Peas, &c.

HA'STIVE, hasty, forward, as hasty Fruits.

HA'STY [*hâtif*, F.] done in haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; also soon angry; passionate.

HASTULA Regia [with *Botanists*] the Herb yellow Asphodil, L.

HAT [*hett*, Brit. *hæt*, Sax.] a Covering for the Head.

HATCH [*hæca*, Sax.] a sort of half Door, frequently made of wooden Grate-work.

To **HATCH** [*hecken*, Teut.] to produce Young from Eggs, as Birds do; also to plot or contrive Mischief.

A **HATCH**, a Brood of young Birds, a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; also a Trap to catch Weefels.

To **HATCH**. See *Hatching*.

HA'TCHEL } [*hatchel*, Du.] an Instrument for dressing
HI'TCHEL } Flax.

To **HATCHEL** [*hatchelen*, Du.] to dress Flax with an Hatchel.

HA'TCHES [in a Ship] a sort of Trap Doors of the Deck in the middle of the Ship, between the Main and Fore-mast, for letting down Goods of bulk into the Hold.

HA'TCHES, Flood-gates set in a River, to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCH-Way [in a Ship] that Place directly over the Hatches.

A **HA'TCHET** [*hachette*, F.] a little Ax.

HA'TCH-

HATCHING, the Act whereby Fecundated Eggs, after seasonable Incubation, exclude their Young.

HATCHING [in *Drawing*] a Method of shadowing by a continued Series of many Lines, shorter or longer.

HATCHMENT, an Achievement.

HA'TCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon fixed on the side of an House where a Person died.

To **HATE** [hatian, Sax.] to bear ill-will to, to have an aversion to.

HA'TLETS [Cookery] Veal Sweetbreads, Capon's Livers, Slices of Bacon breaded, spitted on Skewers and fry'd, &c.

HA'TRED [of hatian, Sax. to hate, and heb, Counsel, &c.] ill-will.

HA'TEFUL [hatejul, Sax.] deserving hate, odious.

HA'TEFULNEES, odious Quality.

HA'UBERGETES [old Records] a sort of Cloth.

To **HAVE** [habban, Sax.] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.

HA'VEN [hafn, Brit. hafn, Dan.] a Harbour for Ship, Du.

HAUGH } [according to *Cambden*] a little Meadow lying
HAWGH } in a Valley.

HAUGHTINESS [of hauteur, hauteffe, F.] loftiness of Mind.

HAU'GHTY [hautain, F.] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUNCH [of a Horse, &c.] is the hip, or that part of the hind-quarter, that extends from the Reins or Back to the hough or ham.

To **draw the HAU'NCHEs** [with *Horsemen*] is to change the Leading-foot in Galloping.

To **HAUNT** [hanter, F.] to frequent troublesomely, as Spirits are said to do.

HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of her usual Passage.

A **HAUNTER** [of hanteur, F.] one that goes often to or frequents a Place, &c.

HA'VOCK [of haxoc, Sax. an Hawk] waste, spoil, destruction.

To **make HAVOCK** [of haxoc, Sax. an Hawk, being a Bird of Prey] to make waste, destroy, &c.

HAVRE, the same in *French*, as Haven in *English*.

HAURIANT [haurians, drawing in.



HAURIANT [in *Heraldry*] is a Term peculiarly applied to Fishes; and denotes their being directly upright, as in the Figure.

HAUT Deffus [in *Musick*] the first Treble.

HAUT Contre [in *Musick*] counter Tenor, *Ital.* & *F.*

HA'UTBOIS, a Hoboy, a musical Instrument.

HAW [hagan, Sax.] a Berry, the Fruit of the white Thorn.

HAW [of hæg, Sax.] a Close or small Piece of Land near an House.

HAW [with *Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of a Horse.

HAWs [in *Doom's-Day Book*] Mansions or Dwelling-houses.

HAWK [haxoc, Sax.] a Bird of Prey, of a bold and generous Nature.

To **HAWK**, to go a fowling with Hawks.

HAWK of the first Coat, a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

HAWK [Hieroglyphically] was by the Antients put to signify the Sun, being an Emblem of its powerful Influences in the World. Some have observed of this Bird, that it can steadfastly behold the Sun, and that its Bones will attract Gold (the Metal of the Sun) as the Loadstone does Iron. They also represented almighty God by the Body of a Man covered with a long Garment, bearing on the Top of the Head a Hawk; because the Excellence, Courage, Nimbleness and good Qualities of this Bird, did shadow out the incomparable Perfections of its great Creator. And because the Hawk is a Bird of a long Life, it was an Emblem of Natural Life; it was also put to signify a prudent, valorous, just and brave Man.

HA'WKERS, were antiently fraudulent Persons, who went about from Place to Place, buying Brags, Pewter, &c. which ought to be uttered in open Market; now Pedlars who go about the Town or Country selling Wares.

HAWM [healm, Sax.] the lower part of the Straw, after the Ears of Corn have been cut off.

HA'WSEr [hauffer, F.] a three strond Rope, or small Cable.

HAWSES [in a Ship] are two round Holes under her Head, thro' which the Cables pass when she is at Anchor.

Bold HAWSE [Sea Term] is when the Hole is high above the Water.

Burning in the HAWSE [Sea Term] is when the Cable endures an extraordinary stress.

Clearing the HAWSE [Sea Term] is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at different Hawses are twisted about one another.

To **fresh the HAWSE** [Sea Term] i. e. to lay new Pieces upon the Cable in the Hawse, to preserve it from fretting.

Thwart the HAWSE [Sea Term] the same as rides upon the Hawse, i. e. when a Ship lies athwart with her Stern just before the Hawse of another Ship.

Riding upon the HAWSE [Sea Term] is when any heavy thing lies across or falls directly before the Hawse.

HAY [of hæg, Sax.] Grass mowed and dried in the Sun; Du.

HAY } [old Rec.] a Fence or Inclosure form'd with
HAYA } Rails, wherewith some Forests, Parks, &c. were inclosed in antient Times.

HAY-Monds, the Herb Ale-hoof.

HAY [hæg, Sax.] a Net to catch Coneys in.

To **dance the HAY**, to dance in a Ring.

HAY-BOOR [hæg-bote, Sax.] a Mulct or Recompence for Hedge-breaking; but rather, a Right to take Wood necessary for repairing Hedges.

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd of Cattle of a Town; whose business was to look to them that they did not break or crop Hedges of Inclosures.

HAYZ [with *Astrologers*] a certain Dignity or Strengthening of a Planet, by being in a Sign of its own Sex; and a part of the World agreeable to its own Nature; as when a masculine and diurnal Planet is in the masculine Sign in the Day Time, and above the Earth; or a feminine nocturnal Planet in the Night Time in a feminine Sign, and under the Earth.

HA'ZARD, chance, fortune, peril, danger; also a Game at Dice; also a Term used at *Tennis*, when a Ball does not rebound as usual, so that no Judgment can be made of it.

To **HA'ZARD** [hazarder, F.] to run the hazard or risk of; to venture, to lay at stake.

HA'ZARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table, into which the Gamesters endeavour to strike their Adversaries Ball.

HA'ZARDOUS [hazardeux, F.] full of hazard, dangerous.

HA'ZARDOUSNESS, dangerousness.

A **HAZE** [prob. of hay, Sax.] a thick Fog or Rime.

HAZY, thick, foggy, rimy.

HE [hype, Sax.] a Pronoun of the third Person singular masculine.

HEAD [heaxod, Sax.] the uppermost or chief Part of the Body.

HEAD of a Man [Hieroglyphically] signified sound Judgment and Wisdom; having the Hair cut off; violent Grief or Bondage; if growing, Liberty.

The **HEAD** of an Infant, an old Man, a Hawk, a Fish and a River-horse, all together [Hieroglyphically] intimated the Condition of Man in this World. The *Infants* signifies his Birth; that with *grey Hairs*, his Death; that of a *Hawk*, God's Love to Man; the *Fish*, Death and Burial; and the *River-horse*, the irresistible Power of Death, that spares no Body.

HEAD [with *Anat.*] the extremity of a Bone; also the extreme of a Muscle that is inserted into the Staple Bone; also the head of a Muscle which is a Tendon.

HEAD [in *Mechanick Arts*] the upper Parts of inanimate and artificial Bodies, as the Head of a Nail, &c.

HEAD [in *Painting, Carving, &c.*] the Picture or Representation of that part of a human Body.

HEAD [with *Architects*] an Ornament of Sculpture or carved Work, often serving as the Key of an Arch, Plat-band, &c.

HEAD of a Work [in *Fortification*] the Front of it nearest to the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

Moor's HEAD [spoken of a Horse] who has a black Head and Feet, and his Body of a Roan Colour.

Moor's HEAD [in *Enginery*] a kind of Bomb or Grenado shot out of a Cannon.

Moor's HEAD [with *Chymists*] a Cover or Capital of an Alembick, having a long Neck for the conveyance of the Vapours into a Vessel that serves as a Refrigeratory.

A **HEAD of Earth** was made at *Oxford*, A. D. 1387. in the Reign of King *Richard II.* which at a Time appointed spoke these Words, *Caput defecetur*, the Head shall be cut off. *Caput elevabitur*, the Head shall be lifted up. *Pedes elevabuntur super Caput*, the Feet shall be lifted up above the Head.

HEAD of an Anchor, is the Shank or longest Part of it.

HEAD of a Camp, is the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

HEAD-

HEADBOROUGH [of heaƿoð and boƿe, Sax.] he who antiently was the chief Officer of the Frank-Pledge; now an Officer subordinate to the Constable; or the same as Constable.

HEAD of Flax, twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD Land [in Husbandry] that part plough'd across at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD Land [with Navigators] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the rest.

HEAD-Lines [in a Ship] the Ropes of the Sails that are uppermost and next to the Yards, and which serve to make fast all the Sails to the Yards.

HEAD-mould-spot [Anatomy] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, i.e. have their Edges shot over one another.

HEAD-Pence, the Sum of 51 l. that the Sheriff of Northumberland antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County every third or fourth Year, without any Account made to the King.

HEAD-Piece, Armour of Defence for the Head, an *Helmet*.

HEAD-Sail [of a Ship] those Sails belonging to the Fore-mast and Bolt-sprit, which govern the Ship's head.

HEAD-Sea, a great Wave coming right a-head of the Ship in her course.

HEADS-Man, an Executioner who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles that are laid at the Eaves of an house.

HEADY [of Head] headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.

HEADY-Liquors, strong Liquors that affect the head.

HEADINESS [of heaƿiġ, Sax.] strong quality in Liquors; also Obstinacy, Stubbornness, Rashness.

HEAD-STRONGNESS, Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

TO HEAL [hælan, Sax.] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

HEAL-FANG [hælanġ, Sax.] a Pillory.

HEAL'ING [of hælan, Sax.] Sanative, making Sound.

HEALTH [of hēalp, Brit. hæl, Sax.] soundness in Body a due Temperament or Constitution of the several Parts whereof an animal Body is composed, both in respect of Quantity and Quality, or Mind.

HEALTHFULNESS, [healhfulneſſe, Sax.] soundness of Constitution, &c.

HEALTHINESS [of hēalp, Brit. hælġ, Sax.] Healthfulness, the same as *Health*; or it may be defined to be that state of the Body whereby it is fitted to discharge the natural Functions easily, perfectly, and durably.

HEALTHLESS, [hæl-leaſ, Sax.] wanting *Health*.

HEALTHY [hælġ, Sax.] having *Health*.

HEAM, the same in Beasts as the after-burthen in Women.

AN HEAP [heape, Sax.] a pile of things laid one upon another.

TO HEAP up [of behypan, Sax.] to lay up in heaps.

TO HEAR [hȳran, Sax.] to receive a Voice or Sound by the Ear; also to examine a Cause as a Judge or Arbitrator does.

HEARING [hȳranġ, Sax.] is that Sensation whereby from a due motion of the small Fibres of the Auditory-nerves impress upon the Ears, and convey'd to the Brain or common Senfory, the Soul perceives Sounds and judges of them.

TO HEARKEN [heorcnian, Sax.] to listen, to give ear to.

HEARKENER [of heorcnian, Sax. to hearken] a hearer or listener.

HEARSE, a covered or close Waggon for carrying dead Corps's to burial.

HEARSE [Hunt. Term] a Hind in the second Year of her Age.

HEART [heort, Sax.] the Seat of Life in an Animal Body, &c.

HEARTS [in Coat Armour] did antiently denote the Valour or Sincerity of the Bearer, when Arms were the Reward of Virtue; but since they are become common to all Persons that have Wealth instead of Worth.

A **HEART** placed on a Chafing-dish of burning Coals, there remaining without receiving any Prejudice, was by the *Egyptians* put hieroglyphically to represent the Perpetuity and Duration of the Heavens, thereby intimating, how the World and Heavens subsist intire, notwithstanding that those powerful Elements and Beings do struggle together, and dispute the Place one with another.

HEART of the Sun, [with Astral.] the same as *Cazimi*.

A **HEART** upon the Lips of a Man [Hieroglyphically] was by the Antients put to represent the Truth.

Three **HEARTS** concentred [Hieroglyphically] represent Confederacy and Courage.

HEART of a Tree, the middle part of it longitudinally.

HEART-burning, a Pain in the Stomach; also a Spleen or Grudge against a Person.

HEART'S-EASE, a Plant.

HEART-STRUCK, smitten to the heart.

HEARTY [of heort, Sax.] healthy, lusty, lively; also cordial, sincere.

TO HEARTEN [of hȳtan, Sax.] to put into heart, to encourage, to strengthen, to make lively.

HEARTINESS, heartfulness; soundness of Constitution; Sincerity, Cordialness.

HEARTLESS, [heartleſſe, Sax.] wanting Courage or Hope, Despairing.

HEARTH [heorġ, Sax.] a Chimney-floor.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-hearths, Chimney-Mony.

TWO HEARTS [with Horsmen] a Horse is said to have two Hearts that works in the Manage with constraint, and Irresolution, and can't be brought to consent to it.

HEAT, one of the four primary Qualities, which (according to the *new Philosophy*) consists very much in the rapidity of Motion, in the smaller Particles of Bodies, and that every way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all ways.

HEAT [in a hot Body] is the agitation of the Parts of that Body, and the Fire contained in it; by which agitation a Motion is produced in our Bodies, exciting the Idea of heat in our Minds; and heat in respect of us is only that Idea or Sensation in our Mind; and in the hot Body is nothing but Motion that occasions it: And *Heat* (say our Philosophers) is no more in the Fire that burns our Finger, than Pain in Needle that pricks it. No heat is sensible to us, unless the Body, that acts upon our Organs of Sense, has a greater degree of heat than that of our Organs; for if it be faint and weak it is said to be cold.

Actual HEAT [in Physick] is that which is an effect of real elementary Fire.

HEAT [in Geography] is diversified according to the different Climes, Seasons, &c. and arises from the different Angles under which the same Rays strike upon the surface of the Earth: For it is shewn by *Mechanicks*, that a moving Body striking perpendicularly upon another, acts with its whole force; and that a Body that strikes directly, by how much more it deviates from the perpendicular acts with the less force.

TO HEAT [hætan, Sax.] to make hot.

Potential HEAT is that which is found in Wine, Pepper, and several chymical Preparations; as Brandy, Oil of Turpentine, &c.

HEATS [of Race-Horses] the Exercises that are given them by way of Preparation.

HEATH [hæθ, Sax.] a kind of Plant or wild Shrub; also the Place or Land where it grows plentifully.

HEATH-CK } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-POWT }

HEATH-PEASE, a kind of wild Pease.

HEATH-ROSE, a Flower.

HEATHY [of hæθicġ, Sax.] being full of [the Shrub call'd *Heath*].

HEATHEN [hæθen, Sax.] Pagans, Idolaters.

HEATHENISH, after the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, heathenish manner, nature or disposition.

HEATHENISM [of hæθen, Sax.] the Principles or Practices of *Heathens*.

TO HEAVE [hævan, Sax.] to flit, also to swell or rise, as the Breast, or as Dough does; also to fling or throw.

TO HEAVE and Set [Sea Phrase] used of a Ship when at Anchor, she rises and falls by force of the Waves.

TO HEAVE at the Capstan, is to turn it about.

TO HEAVE a Flag abroad, is to hang it out.

TO HEAVE overboard, is to fling or throw over-board.

TO HEAVE out the Top-sail, is to put it abroad.

HEAVE-Offerings [among the Jews] the First-Fruits given to the Priests.

HEAVEN [heoƿen, prob. of heaƿian, Sax.] to elevate, because we must lift up our Heads to behold it] the Throne of God, and Seat of the Blessed; also the Firmament.

HEAVEN [with Astron. call'd also the ethereal or starry Heaven] is that immense Region wherein the Stars, Planets, and Comets are disposed.

HEAVEN [Hieroglyphically] was painted as a beautiful young Man with a Sceptre in his right-hand, the Sun and the Moon on his Breast, a Crown upon his Head, in a Garment adorned with innumerable Stars, trailing on the Ground, and an Urn full of Fire in his left-hand, sending up a great Flame with a burning Heart in the middle.

The youthful Face of the Heavens intimates their Immortality, Constancy and Incorruptibility, that never falls to decay. The Scepter and Crown imply the Dominion and Power,

Power, that the celestial Globes exercise upon the inferior Edings. The Sun and Moon in the Breast point at the two beautiful Luminaries that shine in the Firmament, and are the immediate Causes under God of Life and Motion, and the Means by which he produces so many Wonders in the World. The Pot full of Flames with a burning Heart, that never consumes, intimates that the almighty Power of God restrains the Enmity and seeming Discord of the Elements, from producing a Confusion, &c.

The Relation between *Heaven and Earth* (*Hieroglyphically*) was express'd by a Man with his Hands tied with a Chain, that was let down from the Clouds, because there is nothing here below, tho' never so great and powerful, but is held by a secret Chain, by which the Divine Providence can turn and wind it at Pleasure.

HEAULME } [in *Heraldry*] an Helmet or Head-piece.

HEAUME

HE'AVY [heaxi's, *Sax.*] weighty; also sad, melancholy.

HE'AVINESS, weightiness; sadness of Mind.

HEBERMAN [prob. so call'd of *Ebb*] one that fishes below Bridge for Whittings, Smelts, &c. and commonly at Ebbing Water.

HEBBERTHEF [Hebbert'scy, *Sax.*] a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him within a particular Liberty.

HE'BING *W'cars*, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at Ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL [of *hebdoma*, *L.* a Week] pertaining to a Week, weekly.

HEBDO'MADE [of *'Ebdmās*, *Gr.* the Number seven] as seven years, Weeks, Days, &c.

HEBDO'MADARY } [of *'Ebdmās*, *Gr.* a Week] the Heb-
HEBDOMADEE'R } domary or Week's-Man, a Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who took Care of the Choir and Offices of it for his Week.

HEBE [Ἥβη, *Gr.*] the Goddess of Youth, (according to the Poets) was the Daughter of *Juno*, without a Father, for *Juno* being invited to a Banquet by *Apollo*, eat Lettices, and so conceived and bare *Hebe*, who being beautiful, *Jupiter* made her his Cup-bearer; but in waiting on him at a Banquet, *Hebe* happened to fall down, and her Garments falling abroad, she was seen uncovered, for which she was put out of her Office, and *Ganymedes* was put in her room. This Allegory is thus expounded; When *Juno* (*i. e.* the *Air*) is warmed with the hot Rays of *Apollo* (*i. e.* the *Sun*) she that before was barren, begins to conceive and bring forth *Hebe* (*i. e.* the *Spring*) and Herbs and Men: She ministers duly to *Jupiter*, till at the End of Summer *Jupiter* casts her out and takes in *Ganymedes*, or the Winter and Watry Sign *Aquarius*.

HEBE'NUS [with *Botanists*] the Ebony Tree, *L.*

HEBE'TATION, a making dull or blunt. *L.*

HEBE'TUDE [hebetudo, *L.*] bluntness, dulness.

HEBI'SCUS [with *Botanists*] Marsh-Mallows, *L.*

HE'BRAISM, an Idiom of the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'BREW [עברית, *Heb.*] of or pertaining to the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'CAE, a Goddess of the *Heathens*, to whom the Poets give three Names, as *Luna* in Heaven, *Diana* on Earth, and *Proserpina* in Hell.

HECATOMB [of *'Eκατόν βότ'*, *i. e.* an hundred Oxen; or, as others, of *'Eκατόν βήτες*, *i. e.* an hundred Feet] *Eustathius* says, an Hecatomb signifies a Sacrifice of an hundred Oxen; but it is generally taken for an hundred Animals of any sort. Those that derive it from *'Eκατόν βότεις*, make it consist of 25 Animals. Others are of Opinion, that Hecatomb is only a finite Number put for an indefinite, and so signifies no more than a great many.

HECATOMBÆON [*'Eκατομβιον* of *'Eκατόν*, an hundred, and *βότ'*, an Ox, *Gr.* because a hundred Oxen were then offered in Sacrifice to *Jupiter*] the Month of *June*.

HECATOMPHONIA [of *'Eκατόν*, an hundred, and *φωνία*, *Gr.* to slay] a Sacrifice offered by the *Messenians*, by such as had slain an hundred Enemies in Battle.

HECATONTAPHYLLUM [of *'Eκατόν*, a hundred, and *φύλλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] the hundred leaved Rose.

HECK, a Rack at which Horses are fed with Hay.

To HE'CKLE Flax [hackelen, *Du.*] to break it with a wooden Instrument call'd

A HECKLE, an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HECTICA, an hectic Fever, *L.*

A HE'CTOR, a vapouring Fellow, a Bully; prob. from *Hektor*, the valiant Son of *Priamus* King of *Troy*.

To HECTOR, to play the hector, to insult, to bully, to vapour, to vaunt.

HE'DA [old *Rec.*] a Haven, a Port, a Landing Place, a Wharf.

HEDA'GRUM, Toll or Custom paid at an Hythe or Wharf for Landing Goods.

HE'DERA [with *Botanists*] the Ivy-Tree, *L.*

HE'DERA'CEOUS [hederaceus, *L.*] of or belonging to Ivy.

HE'DERAL Crown [among the *Romans*] a Crown of Ivy; worn in publick Feasting and Rejoycings.

HE'DERA Terrestris [with *Botanists*] the Herb Ground-Ivy.

HEDE'RFEROUS [hederifer, *L.*] bearing Ivy.

HEDE'RFORMIS, of the Form of Ivy.

HEDE'ROSE [hederosus, *L.*] full of Ivy.

To HEDGE [Hegian, *Sax.*] to inclose or encompass with an Hedge.

A HEDGE [Hegge, *Sax.*] a Fence of Thorns or some Shrubs about a piece of Land.

HEDGE-HOG, Trefoil, an Herb.

HEDGE-HOG [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to represent a cunning Time-Server, because this Creature has always two or three Holes, whither it retreats; and when the Wind is cold and boisterous at one Hole, it creeps to the other.

HEDGE-HOG [heggge-hoꝥ, *Sax.*] a Quadrupede all over defended with sharp Thorns.

HEDY'OSMUS } [*Ήδύσμος*, *Gr.*] the Herb Mint.

HEDY'OSMUM }

HEDY'PNOIS [*Ήδύπναις*, *Gr.*] the Herb Priest's-Crown, a sort of Succory.

HEDY'SMATA, sweet Oils or Sauces.

HEDYSMATA [with *Physicians*] any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent.

HEED [of heðan, *Sax.* to beware] wariness, carefulness.

To HEED [heðan, *Sax.*] to beware, to mind, to observe.

HE'EDFUL [heðyull, *Sax.*] careful, wary, &c.

HE'EDFULNESS, wariness, watchfulness, &c.

HE'EDLESS [of heðleas, *Sax.*] careless, &c.

HE'EDLESSNESS, want of heed.

A HEEL [hele, *Sax.*] the back part of the Foot.

HEEL of a Mast, that part, at the Foot of the Mast of a Ship, that is pared away flanting, that it may be stay'd astward on.

To HEEL [*Sea Language*] a Ship is said to heel when she lies down on her Side.

HE'ELER [with *Cock-Fighters*] a Cock who strikes much with his Spurs.

HEFT [hefe, *Sax.*] the weight or heaviness of any thing.

HEGE'MONICÆ [with *Physicians*] a Term used for the principal Actions of a human Body; called *Vital* and *Animal*.

HE'GIRA [with *Chronologers*] the Epocha or Account of Time used by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, who begin their Accounts from the Day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his Escape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday July 16 A. C. 622*.

HE'GLER, a Foreteller, a Huckster, one who buys up Provisions in the Country to sell them again by retail.

HE'IFER [heaxoꝥe, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGHT [of haut, *F.* or heah, *Sax.* high] tallness. The height of a well proportioned Man, is equal to the Distance from one End of the Finger of one Hand to the other, when his Arms are extended as wide as may be.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] an excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT [with *Geometricians*] the third Dimension of a Body, considered with regard to its Elevation above the Ground.

HEIGHT of a Figure [*Geometry*] is a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Base.

HEIGHTS [in *Military Art*] the Eminences round a fortified Place on which the Besiegers usually post themselves.

HE'INUSE [*Hunt. Term*] a Roebuck of the fourth Year.

HEIR [hæres, *L.* heretier, *F.*] one who succeeds to an Inheritance, &c.

HEIR of Blood [*Law Term*] one that succeeds by right of Blood to any Man's Lands.

HEIR of Inheritance, an Heir that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

HEIR Loom [*Law Term*] Household Goods, Furniture, such as having for several Descents belong'd to a House, are never inventoried, but necessarily come to the Heir along with the House.

HEIR Apparent, is he on whom the Succession is so settled that it cannot be set aside, without altering the Laws of Succession.

HEIR Presumptive, the next Relation or Heir at Law to a Person; who is to inherit from him *ab intestato*, and who 'tis presumed will be Heir, nothing but a contrary Disposition in the Testator being able to prevent him.

HEIR [in *Com. Law*] one who succeeds by right of Blood to any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIRDOM, Heirship, or the Right and Title of an Heir or Heiress.

HEIRESS [*heretiere*, F.] a female Heir.

HELCE'SAITES, a Sect in the second Century; who condemned Virginity, and held it a Duty of Religion to Marry.

HELCOMA } [with *Surgeons*] an Ulceration; a turning to
HELCOSES } an Ulcer, L.

HELCOY'DRIA [of *ἥλκο*, Gr. to draw] certain small Ulcers in the Skin of the Head, thick and red like the Nipples of Breasts, and that run with Matter.

HELEAGNUS [with *Botanists*] the herb Elecampane, L.

HELEPOLIS, an antient military Machine for the battering down the Walls of besieged Places.

HE'LIACA [of *ἥλιος*, Gr. the Sun] Sacrifices and other Solemnities performed in Honour of the Sun.

HELI'ACAL [*ἡλιακός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Sun.

HELIACAL rising of a Star [with *Astronomers*] is its issuing or emerging out of the Rays and Luster of the Sun, wherein it was before hidden.

HELIACAL setting of a Star, &c. is its entering or immersing into the Rays of the Sun, and so becoming inconspicuous by the superior Light of that Luminary.

HELIA'NTHE

HELIA'NTHEMUM } [*ἡλιάνθημον*, Gr.] the herb Hedge-
HELIA'NTHON } Hyssop or wild Ruff, L.

HELICE Major and Minor [with *Astronomers*] two Constellations, the same as *Ursa Major and Minor*, L.

HELICOID Parabola [with *Mathematicians*] is a parabolick Spiral or a Curve, that arises from the Supposition of the Axis of the common *Apollonian* Parabola; being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle; and is a Line then passing thro' the Extremities of the Ordinates, which do now converge towards the Centre of the said Circle.

HELICOMETRY } [of *ἥλιξ* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] an Art which

HELICOSOPHY } teaches how to draw or measure Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shew their respective Properties.

HELICOMETES [of *ἥλιος*, the Sun, and *κωμήτης*, Gr. a Comet] a Phenomenon sometimes seen at the setting of the Sun.

HELICONIAN, of or pertaining to Mount *Helicon*, a Hill of *Phocis*, sacred to the Muses.

HELICOSOPHY [of *ἥλιξ*, the Sun, and *σοφία*, Wisdom, Gr.] is the Art of delineating all sorts of Spiral Lines in Plano.

HELIOCE'NTRICK Place of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is that Point of the Ecliptick, to which the Planet, supposed to be seen from the Sun, is referred, and is the same as the Longitude of the Planet seen from the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUS [*ἡλιόχρυσος*, Gr.] the Flower Golden-Locks or Golden-Tufts.

HELIOGRA'PHICK [of *ἥλιος*, the Sun, and *γραφικός*, Gr. descriptive] belonging to the Description of the Sun.

HELIOGRAPHY [*ἡλιόγραφία* of *ἥλιος* and *γραφία*, Gr. to describe] a Description of the Sun.

HELIOSCOPE [*ἡλιοσκόπος* of *ἥλιος*, the Sun, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view, Gr.] is a sort of Telescope, fitted so as to look on the Body of the Sun without offending the Eye, which is done by making the Object and Eye glasses of it, of either red or green Glass.

HELIOSTROPHON [*ἡλιοστροφον*, Gr.] the great Marygold or Turnsole Flower.

HELIOTRO'PE [*ἡλιότροπον* of *ἥλιος* and *τρέπω*, Gr. to turn] a Plant call'd Turnsole, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun. The Sun-Flower.

HELISPHERICAL Line [in *Navigation*] is the Rhumb Line so called, because on the Globe, it winds round the Pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it.

HE'LIX [*ἥλιξ*, Gr.] the outward Brim of the Ear, or the outward Circle of the Auricle.

HELIX [with *Geometricians*] a Spiral Line or Figure.

HELIX [in *Architecture*] the *Caulicoles* or little Volutes under the Capital of the *Corinthian* Order.

HELL [helle, Sax. *enfer*, F. *infernum*, L. *ᾗδης*, Gr. *ᾗδης*, Heb.] the Residence of damned Spirits; the State of the Dead.

HELLEBORA'STRUM [with *Botan*] the wild black Hellebore, L.

HELLEBORA'STER [with *Botan*] the great Ox-heel, L.

HELLEBORE [*ἡλίβορος*, Gr.] a Plant.

HELLEBORINE, wild white Hellebore.

HELLEBOROSE [*helleborosus*, L.] full of Hellebore, L.

HE'LLISH, of the Nature of Hell, egregiously wicked.

HELL Kettles [in the County of *Durham*] certain Pits full of Water.

HELL-Hound, a Fiend or outrageous Devil; also a very impious and flagitious Person.

Hell-Becks [in *Richmondshire*] little Brooks, which are so called from the Gailliness and Depth.

HELLENISM [*ἡλληνισμός*, Gr.] an imitation of the Greek Tongue or any other Language, the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the Greek Tongue.

HELLENISTICAL [*ἡλληνιστικός*, Gr.] pertaining to Greeks or the Hellenists.

HELLENISTS [*ἡellenισται*, Gr.] *Grecians*; also *Grecising Jews*, who used the Septuagint Translation of the Bible.

HELLESPOINT [*ἡλλήσποντος*, Gr.] the narrow Sea or Strait of *Constantinople*, so call'd of *Helle*, who was drowned there.

HELM [helm, Sax.] the handle of the Rudder of a Ship.

HELM of the State, the chief Place of Government in a Nation, &c.

HELM [with *Chymists*] the Head of a Still or Alembick, so call'd for its bearing some resemblance to an Helmet.

To a lee the HELM [Sea Phrase] is to put the Helm to the Lee Side of the Ship.

To bear up the HELM [Sea Phrase] is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM [Sea Phrase] put the helm over to the left hand or left side of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM [Sea Phrase] i. e. put it to the right side of the Ship.

Right the HELM } [Sea Phrase] i. e. keep it even with

HELM a Midship } the middle of the Ship.

To bring a thing over the HELM [with *Chymists*] is to force it by Fire up to the Top of the Vessel, so that it may distil down by the Beak of the Head into the Receiver.

HELMET [of helm, Sax. or *heaume*, F.] Armour for the Head.

HELMET [with *Heralds*] is accounted the noblest Part of a Coat Armour, for which there were antiently established Rules; but, at present, many wear rather what they fancy, than what they have a Right to.

The *Helmet* of a Knight (say some) is to stand right forward, and the Beaver a little open.

The *Helmets* of Esquires and Gentlemen, are to be in profile and close.

Noblemen, under the Degree of a Duke, have their *Helmet* in Profile, and open with Bars.

Monarchs, Princes and Dukes, have the *Helmet* right forward, and open, with many Bars.

Helmets turned right forward, are supposed to denote giving Orders with absolute Authority.

Helmets turned side-ways, are supposed to intimate hearkening to the Commands of Superiors.

HELMINTHAGO'GICK [of *ἕλμινθας*, a Worm, and *ἀγώγειν*, to draw or lead out] expelling Worms.

HELMINTHAGOGUES, Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELO'DES [*ἡλώδης*, Gr.] a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HE'LOS [*ἥλος*, Gr.] a round, white, callous Swelling of the Foot, like the head of a Nail, and fixed in the Roots of the hard Skin of the Foot.

HELO'SIS [with *Surgeons*] a turning back of the Eyelid, L. of Gr.

To HELP [helpan, Sax.] to aid, to assist, &c.

HELP [help, Sax.] aid, assistance.

HE'PPFUL [of *helpful*, Sax.] assisting.

HE'LPFULNESS, aiding or assisting Quality.

HE'LPLESS [of *helpleas*, Sax.] destitute of help.

HE'LPLESSNESS, destituteness of help.

HELPS [in the *Manage*] are seven, the *Voice*, *Rod*, *Bit* or *Snaffle*, the *Calves* of the *Legs*, the *Stirrups*, the *Spur* and the *Ground*.

HE'LTHER-Skelter [prob. of *heoleteþer-ſcead*, Sax. i. e. chaos of darkness] confusedly, disorderly.

HELVE [helve, Sax.] the handle of an Ax, &c.

HELXINE [*ἡλξίνη*, Gr.] Pellitory of the Wall.

HELVE'TICK, of or pertaining to the *Helvetii*, i. e. the *Switzers* or *Swiss Cantons*.

HEM, an Interjection of Calling!

HEM [hem, Sax.] the Edge part of Cloth; also the Edge turned down and sowed.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

To HEM in [hemmen, Teut.] to inclose; to encompass, to surround.

To HEM a Person [hemmen, Du.] to call a Person at a Distance by crying hem.

HEMEROBAPTISTS [of *ἡμέρα*, a Day, and *βαπτίζω*, Gr.] daily Baptists, a Sect who baptiz'd themselves every Day.

HEMERALOP'IA [*ἡμεραλωπία* of *ἡμέρα* and *ὄψις*, Gr. an Eye] a Distemper when a Person can only see by Day Light. He-

HEMEROBIOUS [of *hēmeros*, a Day, and *bios*, Life, Gr.] that lives but one Day.

HEMEROCA'LLIS [*hēmerokallis*, Gr.] a sort of Lily that opens it self in a very clear Day, and shuts it self up at Night.

HEMEROLOGIUM [*hēmerologion*, Gr.] a Diary; a Book in which the Actions of every Day are entred down.

HEMICRAU'NIUS [of *hēmi* and *κρανίος* or *κράνιον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Bandage for Back and Breast.

HEMICRA'NION [*hēmicrānion*, Gr.] a Pain in either half part of the Head.

HEMI [*hēmi*, Gr.] half a Word used only in Composition.

HEMICYCLE [*hēmicyklos*, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMIDRACHMON [of *hēmi* and *δραχμή*, Gr.] half a Dram.

HEMIONITIS [*hēmionitis*, Gr.] the herb Moon-Fern or Mules-Fern, L.

HEMIONIUM [*hēmionion*, Gr.] the herb Hart's-Tongue.

HEMIPLEGIA [*hēmiplēgia*, Gr.] a Palsy on one Side of the Head only.

HEMISPHERE [*hēmisphaiera* of *hēmi*, and *σφαίρα*, a Sphere, Gr.] is the half of the Globe or Sphere, supposed to be cut thro' the Centre, in the Plane of one of its greatest Circles. Thus the Equator divides the *terrestrial* Globe into *Northern* and *Southern Hemispheres*; and the Equinoctial of the Heavens after the same Manner. The *Horizon* also divides the Earth into two *Hemispheres*, the one light and the other dark, according as the Sun is above or below that Circle.

N. B. Maps or Prints of the Heavens, Constellations, &c. pasted on Boards, are sometimes called Hemispheres, but more commonly Planispheres.

HEMISPHEROIDAL [*Geometry*] something approaching the Figure of an Hemisphere; but is not justly so.

HE'MISTICH [*hēmistichos*, Gr.] half a Verse.

HE'MITONE [in *Musick*] half a Tone.

HEMITRITÆ'US [*hēmित्रितαιος*, Gr.] an irregular, intermitting Fever, which returns twice every Day.

HEMITRITÆUS [with *Physicians*] a Semi-tertian Fever or Ague, that returns every Day, and in which the Patient has two Fits every second Day, one of the Quotidian, and the other of the Tertian.

HE'MLOCK [heamleac, *Sax.*] a narcotick Plant used in Physick.

HEMMED'D in [of *hemmen*, *Teut.*] inclosed, surrounded.

HE'MORRHOIDS [*αιμορροΐδες* of *αἷμα*, Blood, and *ρῖος*, Gr. to flow] a Disease in the Fundament, commonly call'd the Piles.

HEMP [hamp, *Du.*] a sort of coarse Flax.

HE'MUSE [*Hunt. Term.*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN [henne or hen-juget, *Sax.*] a Fowl of any Species of the female Sex.

HENCEFO'RTH [heononforþ, *Sax.*] from this Time.

HEN-HEA'RTED, timorous, cowardly.

HEN-P'CKED, cowed, kept under by a Woman.

HEN-BA'NE [hen-bana, *Sax.*] an herb.

HENCEFORWARD [heononforþ, *Sax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENDE'CAGON [*ενδεκαγωνος* of *ενδεκα*, eleven, and *γωνια*, Gr. a Corner] a geometrical Figure, having eleven Sides and as many Angles.

HENDECASY'LLABUM *Carmen*, a Greek or Latin Verse consisting of eleven Syllables, and comprehending a Dactyle, a Spondee and three Trochees.

HENDI'ADIS [*ηνδιαδης*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when two Noun Substantives are used instead of a Substantive and Adjective.

HE'NFARE [*Doom's-Day Book*] a Fine for flight upon the account of Murther.

HE'NGHEN [old Law] a Prison or House of Correction.

HENIOCHUS [in *Astronomy*] one of the northern Constellations of fixed Stars. See *Auriga*.

HENOPHY'LLUM [of *henos* of *is*, one, and *φυλλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] the herb One-Blade.

HE'PAR [*παρ*, Gr.] the Liver.

HEPA'TICA [*επαπικη*, Gr.] the herb Liver-Wort.

HEPATICA Vena [*Anatomy*] the Liver Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPA'TICAL } [*hepaticus*, L. *επαπικης*, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Liver.

HEPA'TICK }
HEPATICK Aloes, the finest sort of Aloes, so called of its being in Colour something like that of the Liver.

HEPA'TICUS Ductus [with *Anatomists*] a Passage in the Liver, otherwise called *Porus Biliarius*, L.

HEPATICUS Morbus [with *Physicians*] the *hepatic Flux*; a Disease, when a thin sharp Blood like Water, in which raw Flesh has been wash'd, is voided by Stool, L.

HEPATO'RIMUM [with *Botanists*] the herb Liver-wort, L.

HEPATITIS [in *Physick*] an Inflammation of the Liver with an Abscess or Imposthume.

HEPATOSCOPIA [of *παρ* and *σκοπεω*, Gr. to view] a sort of Divination by inspecting the Entrails of Beasts.

HEPS } the Fruit of the black Thorn Shurb.

HEPTACHORD Verses [of *επτ*, seven, and *χορδη*, String] Verses sung or play'd on seven Chords, *i. e.* in seven different Tones or Notes, and probably on an Instrument of seven Strings.

HEPTAE'DRON [*επταεδρον*, Gr.] a geometrical Figure having seven Sides.

HEPTAGON [*επταγωνος* of *επτα* and *γωνια*, Gr. an Angle] a Figure of seven Sides and Angles.

HEPTAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place that has seven Bastions for its Defence.

HEPTA'GONAL, of or pertaining to an Heptagon.

HEPTAGONAL Numbers, a sort of Polygonal Numbers, wherein the difference of the Terms of the corresponding Arithmetical Progression is five.

HEPTA'MERIS [of *επτα* and *μερς*, Gr. Part] a seventh Part.

HEPTA'MERON [of *επτα* and *ημερ*, Gr. a Day] a Book or Treatise of the Transactions of seven Days.

HEPTATEUCH [*επτατευχος* of *επτα* and *τευχος*, a Work or Book] a Volume consisting of seven Parts.

HEPTA'NGULAR [of *επτα*, seven, and *angularis*, L. having Angles] consisting of seven Angles.

HEPTA'PHYLLUM [*επταφυλλον*, Gr.] the herb Setfoil, *i. e.* seven Leaves, or Tormentil, L.

HEPTA'PHONY [*επταφωνια*, Gr.] the having seven Sounds.

HEPTA'PLEURON [*επταπλευρον*, Gr.] the greatest sort of Plantain.

HEPTA'RCHY [*επταρχια* of *επτα*, seven, and *αρχη*, Gr. Dominion] a Government of seven Kings or Sovereigns, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*.

HE'PHTHEMIMERIS [*εφθήμερις* of *επτα*, seven, and *ημισις*, a half, and *μερς*, Gr. a Part] a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, consisting of three Feet and a Syllable, *i. e.* of seven half Feet.

HERACLE'ON [*θερακλειον*, Gr.] the herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

HERACLEONITES [so call'd of *Heracleon* their Leader] Heretics of the Sect of the *Gnosticks*.

HERACLEOTICUM [of *θερακλειον*, Gr.] wild Marjoram.

HE'RALD [of *herse*, an Army, and *healt*, a Champion] because it was his Office to Charge or Challenge unto Battle or Combat.

HE'RALDRY [*l'art heraldique*, F. *ars heraldica*, L.] a Science which consists in the Knowledge of what relates to Royal Solemnities, Cavalcades and Ceremonies, at Coronations, Instalments, Creation of Peers, Funerals, Marriages, and all other publick Solemnities; and also all that appertains to the bearing of Coat Armour, assigning those that belong to all Persons, regulating their Right and Precedency in Point of Honour, restraining those from bearing Coat Armour that have not a just Claim to them, &c.

HE'RALDS College, a Corporation established by King *Richard III.* consisting of Kings at Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants; who are employ'd to be Messengers of War and Peace; to martial and order Coronations. Funerals, Interviews, &c. of Kings, &c. Cavalcades; also to take care of the Coats of Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

HERB [with *Botanists*] is defined to be a Plant that is not woody, and loses that part which appears above Ground every Year, as *Parsley*, &c.

HERB Christopher, *Paris*, *Robert*, *two Pence*, several sorts of herbs.

HERBA Benedi'ta [*Botany*] Avens, L.

HERBA Sacra [*Botany*] Vervain, L.

HERBA Stella [*Botany*] Buck's-horn or Dog's-tooth, L.

HERBA Turea [*Botany*] Rupture-wort or Knot-grass, L.

HERBA, an Herb, a Plant less than a Shrub, that has Leaves from the Root.

HERBA'CEOUS [*herbaceus*, L.] belonging to herbs or grass.

HE'RBAGE, the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle; also the grazing or feeding upon Land; also the Mowing of it.

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty that one has to feed his Cattle in another Man's Ground or in the Forest.

HERBA'GIUM Anterior [in *antient Writers*] the first Crop of Grass or Hay, in Opposition to the second cutting, or aftermath, L.

HERBÆ Capitatae [in *Botany*] such Herbs as have their Flowers made up of many small, long, fistulous or hollow Flowers gathered together in a round Button, Knob or Head, as the Thistle.

HERBA Salutaris [in *Botany*] the white Thorn, so called upon supposition that our Saviour *Christ* was crowned with it in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.

HERBAL [of *herbā*, L.] a Book which gives an account of the Name, Genus, Species, Nature and Use of Herbs or Plants; also a Set or Collection of Specimens of the several kinds of Plants, dried and preserved in the Leaves of a Book.

HERBALIST } [*herbarius*, L. *herboriste*, F.] a Person
HERBORIST } skill'd in distinguishing the Forms, Vir-
tues and Nature of all sorts of herbs.

HERBALISM, skill in herbs.

HERBARIOUS [*herbarius*, L.] pertaining to herbs or grafs.

HERBATICK [*herbaticus*, L.] belonging to herbs.

HERBE [in *French Academies*] a Reward, or some good Stuff given to a Horse that has work'd well in the Manage.

HERBE'SCENT [*herbescens*, L.] growing to be herbs.

HERBEROW, an Harbour.

HERBIFEROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or producing herbs.

HERBIVOROUS [*herbivorus*, L.] eating or devouring herbs or grafs.

HERBID [*herbidus*, L.] full of grafs or herbs.

HERBILE [*herbilis*, L.] of herbs, or fed with herbs.

HERBO'SE [*herbosus*, L.] grassy, full of Grafs.

HERBULENCY [of *herbulentus*, L.] fulness of grafs or herbs.

HERBULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] plentiful in Grafs.

HERCULEAN, of or pertaining to *Hercules*, an antient famous Hero.

HERCULEAN Labours, great and dangerous Exploits, such as those that were performed by *Hercules*.

HERCULES, according to the Poets, was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, the most illustrious and glorious of all the Heroes of Antiquity. *Dion Halicar.* says, he was a Prince of *Greece*, that travelled with his Army as far as the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and destroyed all the Tyrants of his Time. They ascribe to him twelve notable Labours or Atchievements; 1. The killing a Lion in the *Nemæan* Wood. 2. The Serpent *Hydra* in the Fens of *Lerna*. 3. The wild Boar of *Arimanthus*, that wasted *Arcadia*. 4. He slew the Centaurs. 5. He took a Stag running on Foot. 6. He slew the Birds *Stymphalides*. 7. He cleansed the *Augean* Stables. 8. He drew a Bull along the Sea, from *Crete* into *Greece*. 9. He took the Tyrant *Diomedes*, and gave him to his Man-eating Horses. 10. He took the Giant *Geryon*. 11. He went down to *Hell*, and brought thence *Theseus*, *Pirithous*, and the Dog *Cerberus*. 12. He slew the Dragon that guarded the *Hesperian* Gardens, and took the golden Apples.

Some by *Hercules* understand the Sun, and by his twelve Labours, the twelve Signs of the Zodiack. By his beloved *Hebe*, the Goddess of Youth, the Spring Time, wherein the Youth of Earth is renewed. By his overcoming *Geryon*, and rescuing his Cattle, that the Sun by destroying Winter preserves Beasts.

Suidas interprets the Club of *Hercules* to be Philosophy, by which he slew the Dragon, *i. e.* natural Concupiscence and her three Evils or Furies, *viz.* Anger, Covetousness and Pleasure.

HERCULES's Pillars, two Pillars, which *Hercules* is said to have erected, the one at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and the other at *Centa* in *Africa*.

HERCULEUS Morbus [with *Physicians*] the Epilepsy or falling Sickness; so termed from the Terror of its Attacks and the difficulty of Cure.

HERD [*heorð*, Sax.] a Company of Cattle or of wild Beasts.

HERDSMAN, a Keeper of Cattle.

To **HERD** together [of *heorð*, Sax. an herd] to live or keep together in herds.

HERDELENCE [*Hunt Term*] the dressing of a Roe.

HERDWERCH } [*heorð-werc*, Sax.] Labours or Ser-

HERDWERCH } vices of Herdsmen, formerly done at the will of their Lord.

HERE [*hepe*, Sax.] in this Place, &c.

HEREAFTER [*hine-æfter*, Sax.] after this Time.

HERE de Cæsar, an Account of Time or *Epocha*, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their number of Years; it took Date 38 Years before *Christ*.

HEREDITAMENTS [in *Law*] are such things unmoveable as a Man may have to himself and his heirs by way of Inheritance; or such things as descend to a Man and his heirs by way of Inheritance; and fall not within the compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattels do.

HEREDITARY [*hereditarius*, L. *hereditaire*, F.] pertaining to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from

Family to Family, or from Person to Person, by right of a natural Succession.

HEREDITARY Diseases, such as Children derive from their Parents in the first Rudiments of the *Fætus*.

HE'REFARE [*hepe*, an Army, and *faran*, to go, Sax.] a going on a military Expedition.

HEREDITARY Right, is a Right or Privilege by virtue whereof a Person succeeds to the Estate or Effects of his Ancestors.

HE'REGATE [of *hepe*, War, and *gate*, Sax. a Beas] a Tribute paid in antient Times towards carrying on a War.

HE'REGELD [of *hepe* and *geld*, Sax. a Payment] a Tax raised for maintaining an Army.

HERE'SIARCH [*ἡρῆσιάρχης* of *ἡρῆσις*, an heresy, and *ἀρχή*, Gr. a chief] an Arch or Chief of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLITA } a Soldier who deserts from the Army.

HERE'STIA }

HERE'SY [*hæresis*, L. *ἡρῆσις*, Gr.] an Error in some fundamental Point of Christian Faith; and an Obstinacy in defending it.

HE'RETEC } [of *hepe* and *tozen*, Sax. to lead] a Leader

HE'RETOG } of an Army, a Duke.

HERE'TICAL [*hæreticus*, L. *ἡρῆσις*, Gr.] of or pertaining to hereticks or heresy.

HE'RETICK [*hæreticus*, L. *ἡρῆσις*, Gr.] one who holds heretical Opinions.

HE'RETICKS [*Hieroglyphically*] were represented by Serpents.

HERE'TUM [*ant. Writ.*] a Court to draw up the Guard or military Retinue in, which usually attended our Nobility and Bishops.

HERILITY [*herilitas*, L.] Mastership.

HE'RIOU Custom, was when the Tenant for Life was by Custom obliged to the Payment of the best Horse, &c. at his Death; which Payment is to be made, not only by the next heir in Blood, but by any the next Successor.

HE'RISSE [in *Heraldry*] of *herisson*, an hedge-hog, signifies set with long sharp Points.

HE'RISSEON, is a *Barriere* made of one strong Beam or Plank of Wood, stuck full of Iron Spikes; it is supported in the middle, and turns upon a *Pivot* or *Axis*; it is used in stopping a Passage, in nature of a Turn-stile, for it is equally balanced upon the



Pivot, which stands upright in the middle of the Passage, upon which it turns round, as there is occasion to open or shut the Passage.

HERITAGE, Inheritance by Lot or Succession, F.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*Ἑρμαφρόδιτος* of *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus] one that hath the Genital Parts of both Sexes.

HERMATHENA, a Figure or Statue representing *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and *Athena* or *Minerva* both in one.

HERMARA'CLES, a Figure compounded of *Mercury* and *Hercules*.

HERMES [*Ἑρμῆς*, Gr.] *Mercury*, the God of Eloquence.

St. HERMES's Fire, a sort of Meteor that appears in the Night, on the Shrouds, &c. of Ships.

HERME'TICK Art, Chymistry.

HERME'TICAL } of or pertaining to *Hermes* or *Mercury*,

HERME'TICK } or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the famous Egyptian Philosopher.

HERMETICAL Philosophy, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the Phenomena of Nature, from the three chymical Principles, Salt, Sulphur and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Physick, is that System or Hypothesis in the Art of Healing, which explains the Causes of Diseases and the Operation of Medicines, on the Principles of hermetical Philosophy.

HERMETICAL Seal. See *Hermetically*.

HERMETICALLY [with *Chymists*] as a Glass sealed hermetically, is one, that having its Neck heated, till it is just ready to melt, is closed together with a pair of red hot Pincers.

HERME'TICK Science [so called of *Hermes*, *i. e.* *Mercury*, whom the Chymists assert to have been the first Inventor of it] the Art of Chymistry.

HERMHAPOCRATES, a Figure or Statue of a Deity, composed of *Mercury* and *Harpocrates*.

HERMIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, who held that God was Corporal.

HERMIT [*Eremita*, L. *ἑρμῆσις* of *Ἑρμῆς*, Gr. a Will-
derness] a devout Person retired into Solitude, to be more at
leisure for Contemplation.

HER-

HERMITAGE, the Place of Retirement or Dwelling of an Hermit.

HERMITAN, a dry North and North Easterly Wind, that blows on the Coasts of Guinea; a hurricane.

HERMITESS, a female hermit.

HERMITICAL [*ἑρμηνεύς*, Gr.] of or pertaining to an hermit.

HERMITORY [*hermitorium*, old Rec.] a Chapel, Oratory or Place of Prayers belonging to an hermitage.

HERMODACTYL [*ἑρμωδάκτυλον*, Gr. i. e. Mercury's Finger] a round headed Root brought from Syria, that gently purges Phlegm.

HERMOGENI'ANS [so called of *Hermogenes* their Leader] a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, who held that Matter was the first Principle, and Idea the Mother of all the Elements.

HERN [*heron*, F.] a kind of large Fowl.

HERN at Siege, a hern standing at the Water Side and watching for Prey.

HERNERY } a Place to which herns resort.

HERNSHAW }

HERNESIUM [*old Writ.*] any sort of household Furniture, Implements of Trade, &c.

HERNIA [with Physicians] a Rupture; also a Swelling about the Navel, L.

HERNIA Aquosa, a watery Rupture, L.

HERNIA Carnosa, a fleshy Rupture, L.

HERNIA Humoralis, is when the Testicles are filled with unnatural Humours, L.

HERNIA Scrotalis } a Distemper, when the Testicles
HERNIA Veneris } grow too big by reason of immoderate Venery.

HERNIA Ventosa, a windy Rupture L.

HERNIA Uteri, the same as *Procedentia Uteri*; which see, L.

HERNIA/RIA, Rupture-wort, Burst-wort or Knot-grafs, L.

HERNIOUS [of *hernia*, L.] bursten belly'd.

HERO [*heros*, L. of *ἥρως*, prob. of *ἡρως* the *Ἀπείρο*, Gr. i. e. from the love of Virtue] antiently signified a great and illustrious Person, who tho' he was of mortal Race, yet was esteemed by the People a Participant of Immortality, and after his Death, was numbred among the Gods; now it is used for a Person of Magnanimity and Virtue.

HERO'DIANS, Jewish Hereticks, who took Herod for the Messiah.

HERO'ICK [*heroicus*, L. *heroique*, F. *ἡρωϊκός*, Gr.] becoming an hero, brave, noble, stately, excellent.

HERO'ICALNESS } heroical Nature, Quality, Disposition,
HERO'ICKNESS } &c.

HEROICK Age, that Age or Period of the World wherein the heroes lived.

An **HEROICK Poem**, may be divided into these six Parts:
1. The Fable. 2. The Action. 3. The Narration. 4. The Characters. 5. The Machines. 6. The Thoughts and Expressions.

HEROICK Verse, is the same with *Hexameter*, and consists of six Feet of *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, without any certain Order, save that a *Dactyl* is commonly in the fifth Place, tho' it is not always so, for sometimes a *Spondee* is found in the fifth Place.

HEROIN [*heroina*, L. *ἡρώνη*, Gr.] a female hero.

HEROISM, the Actions or Principles of hero's.

HERON, a large kind of water Fowl, F.

HERON'S Bill, an herb.

HERPES [*ἑρπης* of *ἑρπεν*, Gr. i. e. creeping] a kind of St. Anthony's Fire, which some call the Shingles, some the running Worm, others Wild Fire, L.

HERPES Pustularis } [with Physicians] a sort of yellow
HERPES Miliaris } Bladders or Wheals like Millet Seed, that sieze the Skin, cause much itching, and turn to eating Ulcers.

HERPES Exedens, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corrosive and penetrating as to form, L.

HERRING [*hæring*, Sax.] a Fish well known.

HERRING Buss, a Vessel or Ship used in the herring Fishery.

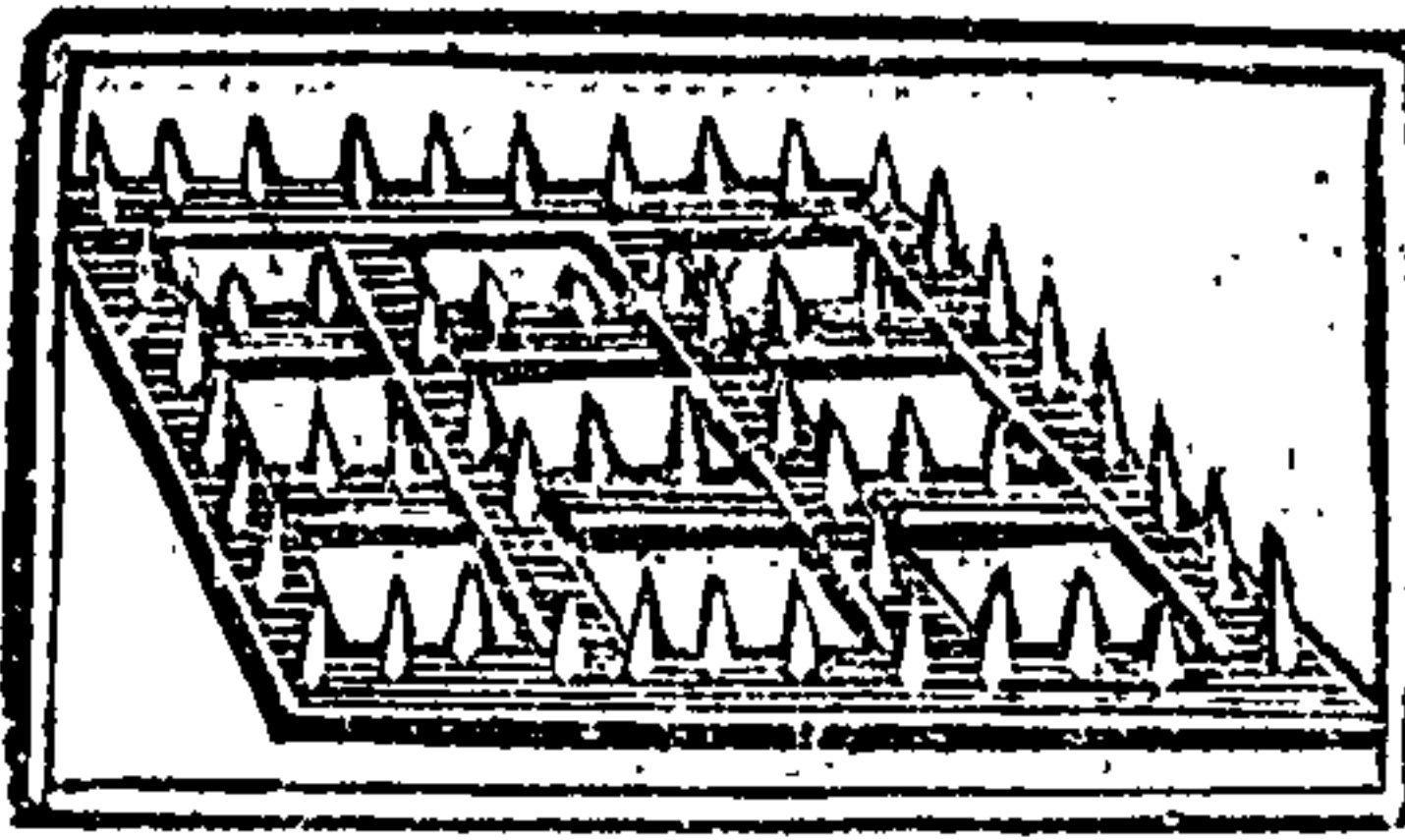
HERRING Cob, a young Herring:

HERRING Silver, Money antiently paid in Lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a religious House.

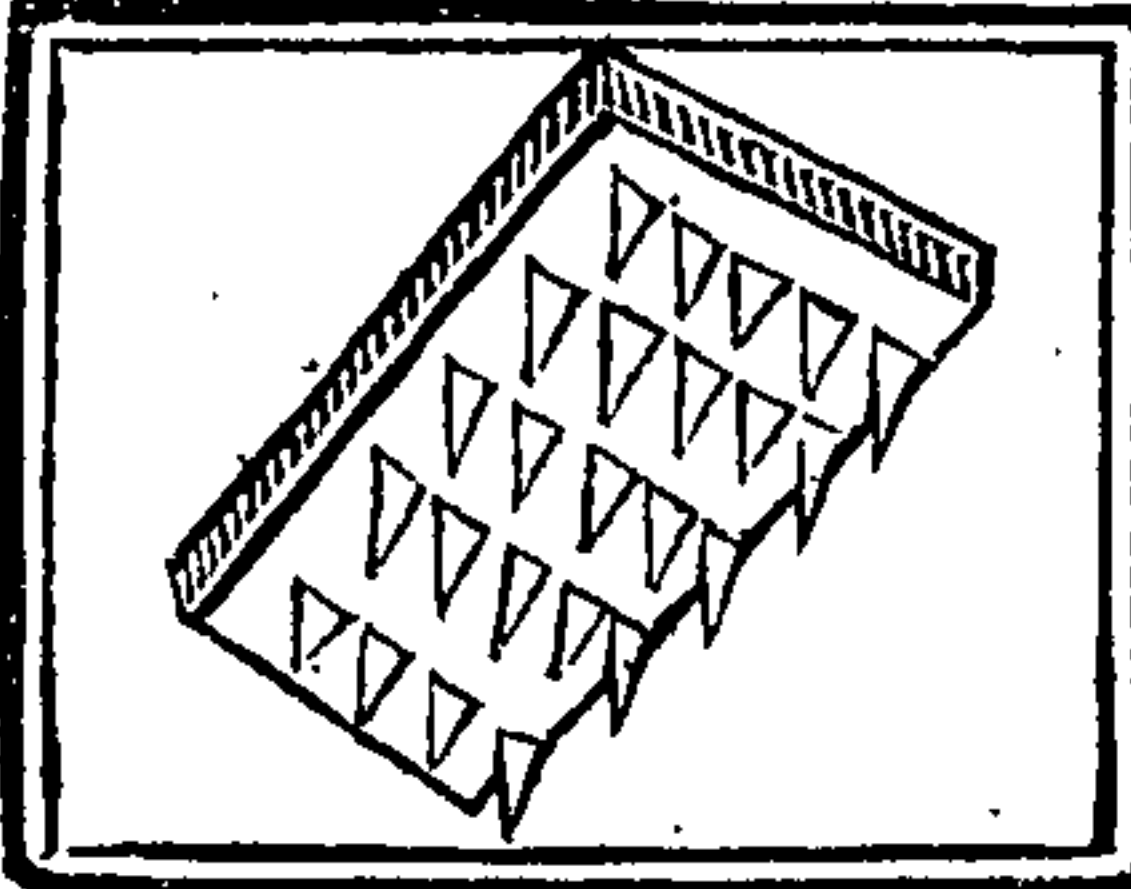
Crux HERRINGS, such as are caught after the fourteenth of September.

Corred HERRINGS, such as are caught in the middle of Yarmouth Seas, from the end of August to the middle of October, and serve to make red Herrings.

HERSE, a Carriage for dead Corps. See *Hearse*.



HERSE, is likewise an Engine like a Harrow, stuck full of Iron spikes; it is used in place of the *Chevaux de Frise*, to throw in the ways where Horse or Foot are to pass, to hinder their March, and upon Breaches to stop the Foot. Common Harrows are sometimes made use of, and are turned with their Points upwards. See the Figure.



HERSI'LLON, is for the same use as the *Herse*, and is made of one strong Plank of Wood about ten or twelve Foot long, stuck full of Points or Spikes on both Sides, as the Figure shews.

HERST [*hyrre*, Sax.] in the Names of Places, intimates, that the Places took

their Name from a Wood or Forest;

HE'SITANCY [*hæsitantia*, L.] hesitation; a being in doubt or uncertainty.

To **HE'SITATE** [*hæsitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or say; also to stammer or falter in the Speech.

HE'SITATION, a doubting, an uncertainty; also a faltering in the Speech.

HESTS [*heye*, Sax.] Commands or Decrees.

HE'SPERIAN Gardens, the Gardens of the *Hesperides*.

HESPE'RIDES, the Daughters of *Hesperus*, *Ægle*, *Arethusa* and *Aesperethusa*, who, according to the Poets, had Gardens and Orchards that bore golden Fruit, which were guarded by a vigilant Dragon: *Varro* is of Opinion, those golden Apples were Sheep (which might be so called, because their Fleeces were of the Colour of Gold, or that the Word *μῆλον*, in Greek, signifies both a Sheep and an Apple) and that the Dragon was the Shepherd.

HESPERIUM Malum, an Orange or Lemon, L.

HE'SPERIS [*ἑσπερίς*, Gr.] a kind of Wall-Flower, Dame-Violet or Rocket, L.

HE'SPERUS [*ἑσπερος*, Gr.] the Evening Star or Evening Tide, L.

HESYCHA'STES [of *ἡσυχάζω*, Gr. to be quiet] a Person who keeps himself at leisure to attend on the Contemplation of divine Things.

HET'ERI'ARCHA [*ἑτεριάρχης*, Gr.] an Abbot or Prior: the head of a College or Hall; the Warden of a Corporation or Company, L.

HETEROCLY'TES [with Grammar.] Nouns which vary in their Gender or Declension, being either defective or redundant, &c.

HE'TEROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. *ἑτεροκρανία*, Gr.] a Disease, a Pain or Swelling on one side of the Head.

HE'TERODOX [*heterodoxus*, L. *ἑτεροδόξος*, Gr.] contrary to the Faith or Doctrine established in the true Church.

HE'TERODOXY } [of *ἑτεροδοξία*, Gr.] the being differ-
HE'TERODOXNESS } ent in Opinion, from the generality of People, or the established Principles.

HETERO'DROMUS Veltis [in *Mechanicks*] is a Leaver, or that where the hypomocion is placed, between the Power and the Weight; and where the Weight is elevated by the Descent of the Power, and *e contra*.

HETERO'DROMUS [of *ἑτερος* and *δρόμος*, Gr.] is a statical Term for the common *Veltis* or *Leaver*, which has the *Hypomocion* placed below the *Power* and *Weight*. Of this kind of *Leavers* are the Prong and Dung Fork, whose *Hypomocion* is the Labourer's Knee. And all Pincers, Sheers, cutting Knives, &c. fastened to Blocks are double.

Perpetual HETERO'DROMOUS Leavers [in *Statics*] are the Wheel, Windlass, Capstan, Crane, &c. and also the outermost Wheels of all Wind and Water Mills, and all Log-Wheels.

HETEROGENEAL } [*heterogeneus*, L. *ἑτερογενής*, Gr.] of
HETEROGENEOUS } a different Nature, Kind or Quality.
HETEROGE'NEAL } Bodies [in *Mechanicks*] those Bodies
HETEROGE'NEOUS } whose density is, unequal in different Parts of their bulk.

HETEROGE'NEAL Light [according to Sir *Isaac Newton*] is Light that consists of Rays of differing Degrees of Refrangibility: Thus the common Light of the Sun or Clouds is heterogeneous, being a mixture of all sorts of Rays.

HETEROGENEAL Nouns [in Grammar.] are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL Numbers, are those referred to different Unites or Integers.

HETEROGENEAL Quantities, are those which are of such different kind and considerations, as that one of them, taken any number of Times, never equals or exceeds the other.

HETEROGENEAL Sards [*Algebra*] are such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENEITY [in *Physick*] the Quality or Disposition that renders a thing heterogeneous.

HETEROGENEITIES [with *Chymists*] the Parts and Principles of different Natures (such as Oil, Salt, Spirit, Water and Earth) that can be separated from any Body, being analiz'd by Fire, are so called, because they are all of very different Natures and Kinds from one another.

HETEROGENIUM [in *Physick*] is used when any thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGENEOUS Particles [with *Philosophers*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures and Qualities, of which generally all Bodies are composed.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS [of *ἑτερογένεια* of *ἑτερό* and *γένος*, Gr. kind] heterogeneity; the being of a different Nature, Kind or Quality.

HETERORHYTHMUS [of *ἑτερόρhythμος*, another, and *ῥυθμός*, Gr. the Pulse] a Word used of Pulses, when they beat differently or irregularly in Diseases; some use it for a course of Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live in it; as if a young Man should use the way of living of an old Man.

HETEROSCHII [*ἑτεροσχοί* of *ἑτερό*, another, and *σκιὰ*, Shadow] the People who inhabit between the Equator and the two Tropicks, in either of the temperate Zones; who have their Shadow, at Noon, cast on a contrary Side towards one of the Poles, viz. that which is above their horizon.

To **HEW** [heapan, *Sax.*] to cut Stones or Timber with Iron Tools.

HETEROUSII [of *ἑτερό*, another, and *οὐσία*, Gr. Substance] such as held that the Son of God was not of a Substance like and similar to that of the Father.

HEW } [*ἡψ*, *Sax.*] form, colour, appearance.

HUE }

HE'WER [of heaian, *Sax.*] a Cutter of Timber or Stones.

HE'XACHORD [*ἑξαχόρδον*, Gr.] a Chord in Musick, commonly call'd by the Moderns a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON [*ἑξαέδρον*, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, having six Sides, a Cube.

HE'XAGON [*ἑξάγωνος*, Gr.] a solid Figure having six equal Sides, and as many Angles, a Cube, a Paralleloepid bounded by six equal Squares.

HEXA'GONALLY [of *ἑξαγωνίως* of *ἑξ*, and *γωνία*, Gr. a Corner] after the manner of an hexagon or a geometrical Figure that has six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'MERON [*ἑξαήμερον* of *ἑξ*, six, and *ἡμέρα*, a Day, Gr.] a Name given to Discourses or Commentaries on the first six Days of the World, according to the first Chapter of *Genesis*.

HEXA'METER [*ἑξαμετρον* of *ἑξ*, six, and *μέτρον*, Gr. measure] consisting of six Feet.

The following Tables being a curious and admirable Contrivance, not doubting but that they will be acceptable to the curious Reader, I present them.

The Use of the Tables for making hexameter *Latin* Verses, and the manner of the Operation.

Observe these several Directions following;

1. Every Verse made by these Tables, will be an hexameter Verse, and will be made up of just six *Latin* Words.

2. Every one of these six Words are to be produc'd out of these six Tables respectively, viz. the first Word out of the first Table, the second Word out of the second Table, the third out of the third Table; and so of the fourth, fifth and sixth.

3. When you are about to make any Verse by these Tables, you must on a piece of Paper write down any six of the nine Figures at pleasure.

4. That these six Figures are as so many respective Keys to the six Tables. The first Figure towards the left Hand is always to be applied to the first Table, the second Figure towards the right Hand to the second Table, and so every one of the six Tables.

So that the first Figure produces out of the first Table the first Word of the Verse, the second Figure by the second Table the second Word of the Verse; and so every Figure of the six, their respective Words out of their respective Tables.

5. When you have pitched upon six Figures to make your Set of; and written them down on a Paper, the Rule for the Operation is this: With the Figure that belongs to its proper Table, you must number on with the Squares on the said Table, till you come to nine in counting upon the Squares (always reckoning the first Square of the Table one

more than the Figure, except it be nine; and then you are always to count the first Square or Letter of the Table one) at which ninth Square or Letter, you must make a Stop (for in the whole Operation you must never count past nine) and write that Letter down on a Paper, and that is to be the first Letter of the *Latin* Word. From thence proceed, till you come to the ninth Square or Letter beyond, and set that down, and so on, till the Word is wrought out by the Table, which you will know by this, that when the Word is ended, if you number on till the ninth Square, you will find it a Blank. As for Example: Having chosen the Number following, 1 3 2 4 3 6.

The first Figure towards the left Hand being (1) belongs to the first Table, and therefore I call the first Square or Letter of that Table 2, the second Square 3, the third 4, and so on, till I come to 9, at which I stop, and the Letter being (l) I set it down; and because it is to be the first Letter of the first Word, I set it down in a great Letter; as follows.

Lurida Sistra, puto producant fœdera quædam.

Then the next Square, wherein I found that Letter (l) I reckon 1, and count till I come to the 9th Square, again from the said (l) wherein I find the Letter (u) which I put down next to (l) as above, from thence I count to the 9th Square further, and find the Letter (r) which having set down, I count on to the 9th Square beyond, and find the Letter (i) which having set down, I count on again to the 9th Square farther, and find the Letter (d) which having set down, I count on again to the 9th Square, and there find the Letter (a) which having set down, I count on to the 9th Square further, and there find a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended. Which is *Lurida*, as in the Verse.

To work the second Word out of the second Table.

The second Figure being 3, I apply it to the second Table, and call the first Square thereof 4, the second 5, the third 6, and so reckon the Squares in Order, as in the first Table; and finding therein the Letter (s) which having written down on the Paper in the same Line with *Lurida* at a convenient Distance, because it is to begin another Word, and beginning from the Square, in which I found (s) I count the Squares onward, till I come to the 9th, and there finding the Letter (i) I write down, and then proceed to count on, till I come to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (t) having set it down, I count on to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (r) which I set down, I count to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (a) and counting on to the 9th Square, I find it a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, which is *Sistra*.

To work the third Word out of the third Table.

I apply to it the 3d Figure in Order, which is 2, and therefore call the first Square of that Table 3, the second Square 4, the third 5, and so orderly, till I number to the 9th Square, in which finding the Letter (p) having set it down in the same Line at a convenient Distance; because it is to begin another Word, I count from that Square, till I come to the 9th, and finding the Letter (n) I set that down, and proceed to the next 9th Square, and finding the Letter (t) which having set down, I count from that Square to the next 9th, and finding the Letter (o) I set that down, and proceeding thence to the next 9th find a Blank, by which I know the Word is finished, and is *Puto*.

To work out the fourth Word of the Verse out of the fourth Table.

I apply the 4th Figure in Order, which is 4 to the 4th Table, and count the first Square of it 5, the second 6, and so proceeding to the 9th Square, where finding the Letter (p) I write it down in the same Line at a convenient Distance, because it is the first Letter of a Word, and proceeding to the next 9th Square, I find the Letter (r) which having written down, I proceed to the next 9th Square, and find the Letter (o), and in the next 9th Square the Letter (d), in the next 9th the Letter (u), in the next 9th (c), in the next 9th (u), in the next 9th (n), in the next 9th (t), and in the next 9th a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, and is *Producant*.

To work the fifth Word of the Verse out of the fifth Table.

The fifth Figure 3 I apply to the first Square of the 5th Table, calling it 4, and counting to the 9th Square, as before I find (f), and thence to the 9th (æ), and thence to the 9th (d), and thence to the 9th (e), and thence to the 9th (r), and thence to the 9th (a), and thence to the 9th finding a Blank, I perceive the Word is finished, which is *Fœdera*.

To work the sixth Word of the Verse out of the sixth Table.

The sixth and last Figure of the set being 6, I apply it to the first Square of the 6th Table, and counting it 7, count to the 9th Square, I find (g) which being set down as before, I proceed to the next 9th and find (u); and in the next 9th

9th (e), in the next (d), in the next (a), in the next (m), and in the next a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended, and is *quædam*, and the whole Line is:

Lurida Sifra, puto, producant fœdera quædam.

The Versifying Tables for HEXAMETERS.

I.

t	i	p	h	a	m	b	l	e	u
g	e	o	s	a	a	u	f	r	n
s	r	p	r	r	r	f	b	e	s
r	e	t	b	i	e	i	a	i	i
r	i	a	d	r	d		m	d	a
a	r	a	a	a	e	a	a		
a				e			e	e	

II.

f	s	d	b	v	s	c	s	t	a
i	a	e	i	i	a	c	e	t	g
m	l	n	s	s	o	l	a	n	n
l	c	t	t	r	a		a	a	a
l	r	r	t		c				a
a	a	a	e	e	e	e	e		

III.

s	f	p	t	d	p	p	p	f	e
o	a	u	o	a	u	a	e	q	r
t	i	m	t	t	l	r	u	i	i
s	i	e	o	a	u	i	s		
	t		m	n			s	s	t
	t		t	s	t	t	s	s	t
t	t								

IV.

p	p	p	p	p	m	c	p	p	r
r	r	o	r	o	a	r	r	æ	o
o	r	o	n	u	æ	o	m	r	m
t	d	s	s	n	m	o	i	i	e
u	t	a	a	u	n	t	t	n	c
r	b	r	l	s	a	t	d	u	a
u	r	g	t	n	u	u	n	b	n
a	a	r	t	n	n	t	u	t	n
n	a		t	t		n		t	t
n	t			s	t	s			t
s	s	t	s		s	t	s		

V.

t	p	p	v	l	f	a	c	s	e
o	r	e	u	æ	g	r	i	m	c
æ	r	m	d	m	i	d	p	u	l
b	i	e	i	m	e	o	l	i	e
n	r	n	i	r	r	a	a	r	a
a	a	n	a	a			a		
	a			e	e		e	e	e

VI.

d	s	q	a	p	m	d	n	s	u
æ	u	e	r	u	i	i	æ	r	p
æ	e	a	l	r	g	v	a	e	d
r	y	t	a	r	a			a	b
a	a		a		e	e	m	a	
	e		e	e	e				

Accordingly these following Numbers made choice of, and wrought out by the Tables, according to the foregoing Method, will produce the following Verses.

The Number 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, will produce.

Lurida Scorta palam prænarant crimina nigra.

The Number 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

Barbara castra, puto, causabunt agmina dira.

The Number 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Martia Sifra, patet, monstrabunt fœdera multa.

The Number 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.

Aspera vincla domi producant lumina prava.

The Number 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

Horrida bella tuis portendunt verbera acerba.

The Number 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.

Pessima damna pati promittunt prælia quædam.

The Number 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7.

Igneæ signa fortis proritant pocula sæpe.

The Number 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8.

Turbida fata sequi præmonstrant tempora dura.

The Number 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9.

Effera tela, ferunt, promulgant fidera sæva.

The Number 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 6.

Lurida Sifra, puti producant fœdera quædam.

The Number 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

Martia vincla tuis promittunt pocula sæva.

And after the same Method, by transposing the Figures, may be wrought out of these Tables, as many different Verses, to the Number of 300000, and upwards.

HEXA'NGULAR [of 'Εξ, Gr. and *angulus*, L.] the same as hexagonal.

HEXAPETALOUS [of 'Εξ, six, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] composed of six Leaves, as the *Felix*, *Pulsatilla*, &c.

HEXA'PLA ['Εξπλά, Gr.] a Work of Origen's, a Bible disposed in six Columns, containing the four first Greek Translations of the Bible, together with the Hebrew Text and the Hebrew written in Greek Characters.

HEXA'PTOTON [of 'Εξ, six, and *πότης*, Gr. Cafe] a Noun declined with six Cases.

HEXA'STICK ['Εξεστικόν, Gr.] an Epigram or Stanza consisting of six Verses.

HEXA'STILE ['Εξεστυλὸν of 'Εξ, six, and *στυλὸς*, a Column, Gr.] an ancient Building which had six Columns in the Front.

HE'XIS ['Εξίς, Gr.] a Habit or Constitution.

HEY'BOLE [old Rec.] the Liberty granted to a Tenant for cutting so much Underwood, Bushes, &c. as were necessary for mending or maintaining the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEYRS [in *Husban.*] young Timber-Trees usually left for Standers, in felling of Woods or Copses.

HIA'TUS, a *Chasm* or *Gap*, a defect in a manuscript Copy where some of it is lost, L.

H'ACI'NTH [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by precious Stones, signifies blue. See *Hyacinth*.

HIBERNIAN [of *Hibernia*, Ireland, L.] of or belonging to Ireland.

HIBISCUM } [with *Botan.*] the herb Marsh-mallows, L.

HIBISCUS }

HIBRIS, a Mongrel; also one born of Parents of different Countries.

HI'CCIUS *Doctus*, an unintelligible Term, sometimes used by Jugglers, &c.

HI'CCOUGH } [so called by Way of Similitude to the

HI'CKET } *catching Motion*, or of *hicken*, Dan.] a

HI'CKUP } convulsive Motion of the Breast, proceeding from tough and irregular Particles, twitching and forcing it to this disordination and motion.

HI'CKWAL } a Bird called otherwise a Wood-pecker.

HI'CKWAY }

HIDAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised on every Hide of Land.

HIDE [hyb or hibe, Sax.] the Skin of a Beast.

Raw HIDE, a hide just taken off the Beast, before it has undergone any preparation.

Salted HIDE, a green hide seasoned with Salt, Allom or Salt Petre, to prevent it from corrupting by lying long.

Tanned HIDE, a hide having the hair taken off, and steeped in Tan-Pits.

Carried HIDE, one which after tanning has passed thro' the hands of the Currier, and is fitted for Use in making Shoes, &c.

To HIDE [hyban, Sax.] to lay or put in a private Place; also to abscond or lurk.

HIDE-BOUND [with *Farriers*] a disorder in a Horse or other Beast, when his Skin sticks so tight to his Ribs and Back, that it cannot be loosened from it with the hand.

HIDE-

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HETEROGENEOUSNESS [of *ἑτερογένεια* of *ἕτερος* and *γενος*, Gr. kind] heterogeneity; the being of a different Nature, Kind or Quality.

HETERORHYTHMUS [of *ἑτερορhythmus*, another, and *ῥυθμος*, Gr. the Pulse] a Word used of Pulses, when they beat differently or irregularly in Diseases; some use it for a course of Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live in it; as if a young Man should use the way of living of an old Man.

HETEROSCHII [*ἑτεροσχι* of *ἕτερος*, another, and *σχία*, Shadow] the People who inhabit between the Equator and the two Tropicks, in either of the temperate Zones; who have their Shadow, at Noon, cast on a contrary Side towards one of the Poles, *viz.* that which is above their horizon.

TO HEW [hepian, *Sax.*] to cut Stones or Timber with Iron Tools.

HETEROUSII [of *ἑτερος*, another, and *σχία*, Gr. Substance] such as held that the Son of God was not of a Substance like and similar to that of the Father.

HEW } [hype, *Sax.*] form, colour, appearance.

HUE }

HE'WER [of heaian, *Sax.*] a Cutter of Timber or Stones.

HE'XACHORD [*ἑξαχρδον*, Gr.] a Chord in Musick, commonly call'd by the Moderns a sixth.

HEXAE'DRON [*ἑξαεδρον*, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, having six Sides, a Cube.

HE'XAGON [*ἑξαγωνος*, Gr.] a solid Figure having six equal Sides, and as many Angles, a Cube, a Paralleloepid bounded by six equal Squares.

HEXA'GONALLY [of *ἑξαγωνος* of *ἑξ*, and *γωνια*, Gr. a Corner] after the manner of an hexagon or a geometrical Figure that has six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'MERON [*ἑξαμερον* of *ἑξ*, six, and *μερα*, a Day, Gr.] a Name given to Discourses or Commentaries on the first six Days of the World, according to the first Chapter of *Genesis*.

HEXA'METER [*ἑξαμετρος* of *ἑξ*, six, and *μετρος*, Gr. measure] consisting of six Feet.

The following Tables being a curious and admirable Contrivance, not doubting but that they will be acceptable to the curious Reader, I present them.

The Use of the Tables for making hexameter *Latin* Verses, and the manner of the Operation.

Observe these several Directions following;

1. Every Verse made by these Tables, will be an hexameter Verse, and will be made up of just six *Latin* Words.

2. Every one of these six Words are to be produc'd out of these six Tables respectively, *viz.* the first Word out of the first Table, the second Word out of the second Table, the third out of the third Table; and so of the fourth, fifth and sixth.

3. When you are about to make any Verse by these Tables, you must on a piece of Paper write down any six of the nine Figures at pleasure.

4. That these six Figures are as so many respective Keys to the six Tables. The first Figure towards the left Hand is always to be applied to the first Table, the second Figure towards the right Hand to the second Table, and so every one of the six Tables.

So that the first Figure produces out of the first Table the first Word of the Verse, the second Figure by the second Table the second Word of the Verse; and so every Figure of the six, their respective Words out of their respective Tables.

5. When you have pitched upon six Figures to make your Set of; and written them down on a Paper, the Rule for the Operation is this: With the Figure that belongs to its proper Table, you must number on with the Squares on the said Table, till you come to nine in counting upon the Squares (always reckoning the first Square of the Table one

more than the Figure, except it be nine; and then you are always to count the first Square or Letter of the Table one) at which ninth Square or Letter, you must make a Stop (for in the whole Operation you must never count past nine) and write that Letter down on a Paper, and that is to be the first Letter of the *Latin* Word. From thence proceed, till you come to the ninth Square or Letter beyond, and set that down, and so on, till the Word is wrought out by the Table, which you will know by this, that when the Word is ended, if you number on till the ninth Square, you will find it a Blank. As for Example: Having chosen the Number following, 1 3 2 4 3 6.

The first Figure towards the left Hand being (1) belongs to the first Table, and therefore I call the first Square or Letter of that Table 2, the second Square 3, the third 4, and so on, till I come to 9, at which I stop, and the Letter being (l) I set it down; and because it is to be the first Letter of the first Word, I set it down in a great Letter; as follows.

Lurida Sistra, puto producant fœdera quædam.

Then the next Square, wherein I found that Letter (l) I reckon 1, and count till I come to the 9th Square, again from the said (l) wherein I find the Letter (u) which I put down next to (l) as above, from thence I count to the 9th Square further, and find the Letter (r) which having set down, I count on to the 9th Square beyond, and find the Letter (i) which having set down, I count on again to the 9th Square farther, and find the Letter (d) which having set down, I count on again to the 9th Square, and there find the Letter (a) which having set down, I count on to the 9th Square further, and there find a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended. Which is *Lurida*, as in the Verse.

To work the second Word out of the second Table.

The second Figure being 3, I apply it to the second Table, and call the first Square thereof 4, the second 5, the third 6, and so reckon the Squares in Order, as in the first Table; and finding therein the Letter (f) which having written down on the Paper in the same Line with *Lurida* at a convenient Distance, because it is to begin another Word, and beginning from the Square, in which I found (f) I count the Squares onward, till I come to the 9th, and there finding the Letter (i) I write down, and then proceed to count on, till I come to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (t) having set it down, I count on to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (r) which I set down, I count to the 9th Square, and finding the Letter (a) and counting on to the 9th Square, I find it a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, which is *Sistra*.

To work the third Word out of the third Table.

I apply to it the 3d Figure in Order, which is 2, and therefore call the first Square of that Table 3, the second Square 4, the third 5, and so orderly, till I number to the 9th Square, in which finding the Letter (p) having set it down in the same Line at a convenient Distance; because it is to begin another Word, I count from that Square, till I come to the 9th, and finding the Letter (u) I set that down, and proceed to the next 9th Square, and finding the Letter (t) which having set down, I count from that Square to the next 9th, and finding the Letter (o) I set that down, and proceeding thence to the next 9th find a Blank, by which I know the Word is finished, and is *Puto*.

To work out the fourth Word of the Verse out of the fourth Table.

I apply the 4th Figure in Order, which is 4 to the 4th Table, and count the first Square of it 5, the second 6, and so proceeding to the 9th Square, where finding the Letter (p) I write it down in the same Line at a convenient Distance, because it is the first Letter of a Word, and proceeding to the next 9th Square, I find the Letter (r) which having written down, I proceed to the next 9th Square, and find the Letter (e), and in the next 9th Square the Letter (d), in the next 9th the Letter (u), in the next 9th (c), in the next 9th (u), in the next 9th (n), in the next 9th (t), and in the next 9th a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, and is *Producant*.

To work the fifth Word of the Verse out of the fifth Table.

The fifth Figure 3 I apply to the first Square of the 5th Table, calling it 4, and counting to the 9th Square, as before I find (f), and thence to the 9th (æ), and thence to the 9th (d), and thence to the 9th (e), and thence to the 9th (r), and thence to the 9th (a), and thence to the 9th finding a Blank, I perceive the Word is finished, which is *Fœdera*.

To work the sixth Word of the Verse out of the sixth Table.

The sixth and last Figure of the set being 6, I apply it to the first Square of the 6th Table, and counting it 7, count to the 9th Square, I find (g) which being set down as before, I proceed to the next 9th and find (u), and in the next 9th

9th (e), in the next (d), in the next (a), in the next (m), and in the next a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended, and is *quædam*, and the whole Line is:

Lurida Sifra, puto, producant fœdera quædam.

The Versifying Tables for HEXAMETERS.

I.

t	i	p	h	a	m	b	i	e	u
g	e	o	s	a	a	u	f	r	n
s	r	p	r	r	r	f	b	e	s
r	e	t	b	i	e	i	a	i	i
r	i	a	d	r	d		m	d	a
a	r	a	a	a	e	a	a		
a				e			e	e	

II.

f	s	d	b	v	s	c	s	t	a
i	a	e	i	i	a	c	e	t	g
m	l	n	s	s	o	l	a	n	n
l	c	t	t	r	a		a	a	a
l	r	r	t		e				a
a	a	a	e	e	e	e	e		

III.

s	f	p	t	d	p	p	p	f	e
o	a	u	o	a	u	a	e	q	r
t	i	m	t	t	l	r	u	i	i
s	i	e	o	a	u	i	s		
	t		m	n			s	s	t
	t		t	s	t	t	s	s	t
t	t								

IV.

p	p	p	p	p	m	c	p	p	r
r	r	o	r	o	a	r	r	æ	o
o	r	o	n	u	æ	o	m	r	m
t	d	s	s	n	m	o	i	i	e
u	t	a	a	u	n	t	t	n	c
r	b	r	l	s	a	t	d	u	a
u	r	g	t	n	u	u	n	b	n
a	a	r	t	n	n	t	u	t	n
n	a		t	t		n		t	t
n	t			s	t	s			t
s	s	t	s		s	t	s		

V.

t	p	p	v	l	f	a	c	s	e
o	r	e	u	æ	g	r	i	m	c
æ	r	m	d	m	i	d	p	u	l
b	i	e	i	m	e	o	l	i	e
n	r	n	i	r	r	a	a	r	a
a	a	n	a	a			a		
	a			c	e		e	e	e

VI.

d	s	q	a	p	m	d	n	s	u
æ	u	e	r	u	i	i	æ	r	p
æ	e	a	l	r	g	v	a	e	d
r	y	t	a	r	a			a	b
a	a		a		e	e	m	a	
	e		e	e					

Accordingly these following Numbers made choice of, and wrought out by the Tables, according to the foregoing Method, will produce the following Verses.

The Number 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, will produce.

Lurida Scorta palam prænarant crimina nigra.

The Number 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

Barbara castra, puto, causabunt agmina dira.

The Number 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Martia Sifra, patet, monstrabunt fœdera multa.

The Number 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.

Apera vincla domi producant lumina prava.

The Number 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

Horrida bella tuis portendunt verbera acerba.

The Number 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.

Pessima damna pati promittunt prælia quædam.

The Number 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7.

Igneæ signa fortis proritant pocula sæpe.

The Number 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8.

Turbida fata sequi præmonstrant tempora dura.

The Number 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9.

Efferæ tela, ferunt, promulgant fidera sæva.

The Number 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 6.

Lurida Sifra, puti producant fœdera quædam.

The Number 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

Martia vincla tuis promittunt pocula sæva.

And after the same Method, by transposing the Figures, may be wrought out of these Tables, as many different Verses, to the Number of 300000, and upwards.

HEXA'NGULAR [of 'Εξ, Gr. and *angulus*, L.] the same as hexagonal.

HEXAPE'TALOUS [of 'Εξ, ἄκ, and πῆλον, Gr. a Leaf] composed of six Leaves, as the *Felix*, *Pulsatilla*, &c.

HEXA'PLA ['Εξπλά, Gr.] a Work of *Origens*, a Bible disposed in six Columns, containing the four first *Greek* Translations of the Bible, together with the *Hebrew* Text and the *Hebrew* written in *Greek* Characters.

HEXA'PTOTON [of 'Εξ, six, and πῆν, Gr. Cafe] a Noun declined with six Cases.

HEXA'STICK ['Εξῆστις, Gr.] an Epigram or Stanza consisting of six Verses.

HEXA'STYLE ['Εξῆστυλ of 'Εξ, six, and στυλ, Gr. a Column, Gr.] an ancient Building which had six Columns in the Front.

HE'XIS ['Εξίς, Gr.] a Habit or Constitution.

HEY'BOTE [old Rec.] the Liberty granted to a Tenant for cutting so much Underwood, Bushes, &c. as were necessary for mending or maintaining the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEYRS [in *Husban.*] young Timber-Trees usually left for Standers, in felling of Woods or Copses.

HIA'TUS, a Chasm or Gap, a defect in a manuscript Copy where some of it is lost, L.

HIA'CI'NTH [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by precious Stones, signifies blue. See *Hyacinth*.

HIBERNIAN [of *Hibernia*, Ireland, L.] of or belonging to Ireland.

HIBISCUM } [with *Botan.*] the herb Marsh-mallows, L.

HIBISCUS }

HI'BRIS, a Mongrel; also one born of Parents of different Countries.

HI'CCIUS *Doctus*, an unintelligible Term, sometimes used by Jugglers, &c.

HI'CCOUGH } [so called by Way of Similitude to the

HI'CKET } catching Motion, or of *hicken*, Dan.] a

HI'CKUP } convulsive Motion of the Breast, proceed-

ing from tough and irregular Particles, twitching and forcing it to this disordination and motion.

HI'CKWAL } a Bird called otherwise a Wood-pecker.

HI'CKWAY }

HI'DAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised on every Hide of Land.

HIDE [hyð or hibe, Sax.] the Skin of a Beast.

Raw HIDE, a hide just taken off the Beast, before it has undergone any preparation.

Salted HIDE, a green hide seasoned with Salt, Allom or Salt Petre, to prevent it from corrupting by lying long.

Tanned HIDE, a hide having the hair taken off, and steeped in Tan-Pits.

Carried HIDE, one which after tanning has passed thro' the hands of the Currier, and is fitted for Use in making Shoes, &c.

To HIDE [hyðan, Sax.] to lay or put in a private Place; also to abscond or lurk.

HIDE-BOUND [with *Ferriers*] a disorder in a Horse or other Beast, when his Skin sticks so tight to his Ribs and Back, that it cannot be loosened from it with the hand.

HIDE-

HIDE-Bound [in Husbandry] a Term used of Trees when the Bark sticks too close.

HIDE-Bound, stingy, close-fisted, niggardly.

HIDE of Land, a Measure or Quantity of Land, as much as one Plough could cultivate in a Year.

HIDE Lands, appertaining to a hide or mansion House.

HIDE and Gain [old Law] arable or plough'd Lands.

HIDEL, a Sanctuary or Place of Protection.

HIDEous [hideux, F.] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.

HIDEousNESS, frightfulness.

HIDEGILD [of hide and gild, Sax.] the price by which a Person redeemed his hide from being Whipt, or bought off a Whipping.

HIDROTICKS. See *Hydroticks*.

HIERA cum Agarico [with Physicians] a purging Pill made of Agarick, L.

HIERA cum Agarico [with Botanists] a Mushroom that grows on the Larch-Tree.

HIERA Picra, a purging Electuary made of Aloes, lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.

HIERA'NTHEMIS [with Botanists] the herb Camomil, L.

HIERA'RHICAL [ἱεραρχικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to hierarchy; Church Government.

HIERARCHY [ἱεραρχία of ἱερός, sacred, and ἀρχή, Gr. Domination] Sacred or Church Government, the Subordination between Prelates and other Ecclesiasticks.

HIERARCHY [in Theology] the Order or Subordination among the several Choirs or Ranks of Angels.

HIERA'TICK Paper [among the Antients] the finest sort of Paper, which was set apart only for sacred or religious Uses.

HIEROBOTA'NE [ἱεροβοτάνη, Gr.] the herb Vervain.

HIEROGLYPHICKS [ἱερογλυφικά of ἱερός, sacred, and γλύφω, to carve or engrave, Gr.] certain Characters or Pourtraictures of several sorts of Creatures, instead of Letters, under which Forms they express'd their Conceptions: Or Hieroglyphicks are certain sacred or mysterious Characters, Figures or Images of Creatures, under which the antient Egyptians couched their Principles of Philosophy, History and Policy; whence the Word is now taken for any Symbol, Emblem or mystical Figure.

HIEROGLYPHICAL } [hieroglyphicus, L. ἱερογλυφικός,
HIEROGLYPHICK } Gr.] pertaining to hieroglyphicks, symbolical.

HIEROGLYPHICK Marks [in Palmistry] are those crooked or winding Lines or Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the pretenders to that Art, pretend to tell Persons their Fortunes.

HIEROGRAMMATE'1 [of ἱερογραμματαί, Gr.] Priests, among the antient Egyptians, appointed to explain the Mysteries of Religion, and to direct the performance of the Ceremonies thereof. They invented and wrote the hieroglyphicks and hieroglyphical Books, and explained them and other religious Matters.

HIEROGRAMS [ἱερογράμματα, Gr.] sacred Writings.

HIEROGRAPHER [of ἱερογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Divine Things.

HIEROGRAPHY [of ἱερά, holy, and γράφω, Gr. to write] sacred Writings, or the writing of sacred Things.

HIEROM [ἱερονομία, Gr. i. e. sacred Law] Jerome one of the Fathers of the Church.

HIERONO'MIANS, an Order of Monks said to have been established by St. Jerome; also another order of Hermites founded A. C. 1365. by one Granel of Florence.

HIEROPHA'NTÆ [at Athens in Greece] Priests who were Overseers of Sacrifices and holy Things.

HIEROSCOPY [ἱεροσκοπία of ἱερά, sacred things, and σκοπεῖν, Gr. to view] a kind of Divination, performed by viewing and considering the Victim, and every circumstance that occurs during the course of the Sacrifice.

HIG-TAPER, a sort of herb.

HIGH [heah, Sax. heȝ, Dan.] tall, lofty.

HIGH bearing Cock, a large Fighting Cock.

HIGH crested } [with Archers] the same as shouldered.

HIGH rigged }

HIGHNESS [heahneȝ, Sax.] elevation, tallness.

A HI'GLER, one who buys Poultry, Eggs, Butter, &c. in the Country Markets and brings it to Town to sell.

HILA'RIA [among the Romans] Feasts celebrated annually with great gaiety in honour of the Mother of the Gods.

HILARODI'A [of ἡλαρός, cheerful, and ὁδὸς, Gr. a Song] a Poem or Composition in Verse, sung by a sort of Rhapsodists called *Hilarodes*.

HILA'RO-TRAGEDIA, a dramatick Performance, partly tragick or serious, and partly comick or merry.

HILA'RITY [hilaritas, L.] cheerfulness.

HILL [hill, Sax.] a rising or high Ground.

HILLOCK [hilloc, Sax.] a little hill.

HILLOCKY, full of hillocks or little hills.

HILT [helt, Sax.] the handle of a Sword, &c.

HIM [him, Sax.] an oblique Case of the Pronoun he.

HIN [ḥīn, Heb.] a Jewish liquid Measure, containing one Gallon, two Pints, two Inches, a half solid Measure.

HIND [hinð, Sax.] a Doe of the third Year.

HIND } [hine or hineman, Sax.] a Husbandry-Servant,
HINE } or Husband-Man.

HIND-Berries [hinð-beȝian, Sax.] Raspberries.

HIND Calf, a hart of the first Year.

To HINDER [prob. of hynðjān, Sax.] to prevent, to let, to put a stop to.

HINDERANCE [of hinðjān, Sax.] a Stop, Let, Impediment, &c.

HINDERLING [hynðejuling, Sax.] an unthriving Child, Beast, Fruit, &c.

HINDFARE [of hynð, a Servant, and fāpan, Sax. to go] the running away of a Servant from his Master.

A HINGE [hinge, Dn.] a Device of Iron, on which a Gate or Door turns.

To HINT [ente, F.] to give a brief, short or partial Notice of a thing.

A HINT [ente, F.] a brief Notice, &c.

HIP [hipe, Sax.] the uppermost Part of the Thigh.

HIPSHOT [with Horsemen] is said of a Horse, when he has wrung or sprain'd his haunches or hips, so as to relax the Ligaments that keep the Bone in its due Place.

HIP-Wort, an herb.

HIP Roof [Architecture] such a Roof as hath neither Gable-heads, Shred-head, nor Jerkin-heads.

HIPS [in Architecture] those pieces of Timber that are at the Corners of the Roof.

HIPS [heopeȝ, Sax.] the Fruit or Berries of the large Bramble.

HIPPE'LAPHUS [ἵππῆλαφος, Gr.] a Beast part Horse and part Stag, L.

HIPPEUS [ἵππῆς, Gr.] a Comet or blazing Star resembling with Beams, like a Horse's Mane.

HIPPIA Major [with Botanists] Chickweed, L.

HIPPIADES [ἵππιάδης, Gr.] Images representing Women on Horse-back.

HIPPIA'TRICE [of ἵππος, a Horse, and ἱατρεία, Gr. to Cure] the Art of curing the Diseases of Horses and other Beasts.

HIP } [Contractions of hypochondra of ὑποχόνδριον, Gr.

HIPPO } that Part of the Belly where the Liver and Spleen lie] a Disease call'd *Hypochondriacus Affectus*, L. a kind of convulsive Passion or Affection arising from the flatulent and pungent Humours in the Spleen, Melancholy.

HIPPING HOLD } a Place where People stay to chat or
HIPPING HAWD } gossip when they are sent on an Errand.

HIPPOCA'MELUS, a Monster, part Horse and part Camel.

HIPPOCA'MPA [ἵπποκαμπή, Gr.] a Sea-horse.

HIPPOCA'MPA [with Anatomists] the Processes or Channels of the foremost Ventricles of the Brain, L. of Gr.

HIPPOCE'NTAURS [of ἵπποκένταυρος, Gr.] fabulous Monsters represented by Painters as half Men half Horses.

HIPPOCRAS, an artificial sort of Wine, made of Claret or white Wine and Spices, and strained thro' a Flanel Bag, called

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve [in Pharmacy] a woollen Bag of a square piece of Flanel, having the opposite Corners joined, so as to make it triangular, for straining Syrups and Decoctions, for Clarification.

HIPPOCRATICA Facies [with Physicians] i. e. *Hippocratical* or *Hippocrates's* Countenance, a Distemper, when the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Laps of the Ears drawn together, the Skin about the Forehead high and dry; the Complexion pale, of a leaden Colour or black, L.

HIPPOCRATIA [of ἵππος and κρατεῖν, Gr.] a Festival observed in honour of Neptune, during which Horses were led along the Streets richly harnessed and deck'd with Flowers.

HIPPOMACHY [ἵππομαχία, Gr.] a Fighting or Jussing on Horse-back.

HIPPODRO'ME [ἵπποδρόμος of ἵππος, an Horse, and δρόμος, Gr. a Race] a Place for the coursing and running of Horses.

HIPPOGLO'SSA } [ἵππογλωσσός, Gr.] the herb Horse-

HIPPOGLO'SSUM } tongue, Blade or Tongue-wort, L.

HIPPOGLOTTION [ἵππογλωττίον, Gr.] Laurel of Alex-

andria, or Tongue-Laurel.

HIPPOLA'PATHUM [with Botanists] the herb Patience or Monks-Rhubarb, L. of Gr.

HIP-

HIPPO'MANES [*ἵππομανής* q. ἵππος *manía*, Gr.] a black, fleshy Kernel in the Fore-head of a young Colt, which the Mare bites off as soon as she has foaled; also a noted Poison among the Antients, one of the chief Ingredients in Love Potions, L.

HIPPO'MANES [with *Botanists*] the Thorn-Apple, a kind of herb, which, if eaten by Horses, it makes them Mad.

HIPPOMATHRUM [*ἵππομαθρὺν*, Gr.] wild or great Fennel, L.

HIPPO'PHAES [*ἵπποφαής*, Gr.] a kind of Bur or Teasel, with which Shear-men dress their Cloth, L.

HIPPOPHÆSTON [*ἵπποφᾶστων*, Gr.] a sort of herb growing on the Fuller's Thorn, L.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS [*ἵπποπόταμος* of *ἵππος*, a Horse, and *ποταμός*, Gr. a River] an amphibious Creature, that lives both on Land and in the Water, a River horse.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to represent an impious Wretch; because it is related of it, that it will kill its Father and Mother, and tear them in pieces with its Teeth.

HIPPURIS [*ἵππυρις*, Gr.] the herb Horse-tail or Shave-grass, L.

HIPPUS [of *ἵππος*, Gr. a horse] an affection of the Eyes, wherein they continually shake and tremble, and thereby represent Objects as continually fluctuating, or in the like kind of Motion, as if they were on Horseback.

HIRCI Barba [with *Botanists*] the herb Goat's-beard, L.

HIRCISUNDA [*old Law Term*] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.

HIRCO'SE [*hircofus*, L.] goatish, smelling like a Goat, rammish.

HIRCULA'TION [with *Gardeners*] a Disease in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

HIRCULUS [with *Botanists*] a kind of Spikenard, L.

HIRCUS [with *Metereologists*] a Goat, a sort of Comet, encompassed with a kind of Mane, seeming to be rough and hairy, L.

HIRCUS [with *Anatomists*] the Corner of the Eye, otherwise called *Canthus*; also a Knob in the hollow of the Ear.

To **HIRE** [*hýpan*, Sax.] to take a thing for use at a Price.

HIRE [*hýne*, Sax.] Wages, Price.

HIRELING [*hýplinȝa*, Sax.] one who works for hire.

HIRST [*hýrȝe*, Sax.] a little Wood.

HIRSU'TE [*hirsutus*, L.] rough, bristly, full of hair.

HIRSU'TENESS [*hirsutia*, L.] bristliness.

HIRSU'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] hairy.

HIRUNDINA'RIA [with *Bot.*] Celandine, or Swallow-wort.

HIRUNDO [with *Anatomists*] i. e. a Swallow, the hollow-ness in bending the Arm, L.

HIS [*hý*, Sax.] of or pertaining to him.

HISPA'NICUM Olus [with *Botanists*] the herb Spinage, L.

HISPA'NICUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the growth of Spain.

HISPIDO'SE [*bispidosus*, L.] full of Bristles.

HISPIDUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has stiff hairs, very rough.

To **HISS** [*hýcean*, Sax.] to imitate the hissing of a Serpent, by way of contempt or loathing.

HISSING [of *hýcean*, Sax. to hiss] a Noise or Cry of Serpents.

HISTRIODROMI'A } [of *ἵστρον*, a Sail, and *δρομή*, a course]
HYSTIODROMI'A } Navigation, the Art of sailing or conducting Ships.

HISTORIAN [*historicus*, L. of *ἵστωρ*, Gr. *historien*, F.] one well versed in, or a Writer of histories.

HISTORICAL [*historicus*, L. *ἱστορικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to history.

HISTORICALLY [*historiquement*, F. of *historicus*, L. of *ἱστορικός*, Gr.] by way of history.

HISTORICE [*ἱστορικά*, Gr.] part of Grammar, that explains the meaning of Authors.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER [*ιστοριογράφος*, Gr.] a writer of history, an historian.

HISTORIOGRAPHY [*ιστοριογραφία* of *ἵστορία* and *γραφία*, Gr. to write] the writing of history.

HISTORIO'LOGY [*ἱστοριολογία*, Gr.] the knowledge of, or a being well versed in history.

HISTORY [*ἵστωρ*, Gr.] a Recital, Narration or Relation of things as they have been in a continued Series of the principal Facts and Circumstances of it.

Natural HISTORY, a description of natural Bodies; either Terrestrial, as Animals, Vegetables, Fossils, Fire, Water, Air, Meteors; or Celestial, as Planets, Stars, Comets, &c.

Civil HISTORY, is that of People, States, Republics, Cities, Communities, &c.

Singular HISTORY, is one which describes a single Action, as an Expedition, Battle, Siege, &c.

Simple HISTORY, one delivered without any Art or foreign Ornament; being only a just and bare relation of Matters just in the manner and order wherein they were transacted.

Personal HISTORY, is one that gives the Life of some single Person.

Figurate HISTORY, is one that is enrich'd with the Ornaments of Wit, Ingenuity and Address of the Historian.

HISTORY [in *Painting*] is a Picture compos'd of divers Figures or Persons, and represents some Transaction either real or feigned.

HISTRIO'NICAL } [*histrionicus* of *histrion*, L. a Buffoon]
HISTRIO'NICK } of or pertaining to an Actor or a Stage-Player.

To **HIT** [*Minsheu* derives it of *ictus*, L. a blow] to strike.

To **HITCH** [perhaps of *hiccan*, Sax.] to wriggle or move by degrees.

To **HITCH** [spoken of *Horses*] to hit the Legs together in going.

To **HITCH** [*Sea Term*] to catch hold of any thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [*hýðe*, Sax.] a small Port for landing Goods, &c.

HITHERMOST [of *híðer-mæȝe*, Sax.] the nearest.

HITHER [*híðer*, Sax.] to this Place.

HITHERWARD [*híðer-peáȝe*, Sax.] towards this Place.

HIVE [hive, Sax.] a conveniency for keeping Bees.

HIVE Dross, a sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HOAR-Frost [*hoariȝ-ƿroȝe*, Sax.] is generated when the Vapours near the Earth are congealed by the Coldness of the Night, which is only in Winter-time, when the Cold is predominant; the difference between Dew and hoar-Frost, is that Mists turn to Dew, if they consist of Drops of Water; but into hoar Frost, when they consist of Vapours, that are frozen before, or are congealed in their Passage down to the Earth.

HOARINESS [of *hoariȝ*, Sax.] Whiteness by reason of Age, Mould, &c.

HOARY [of *hoariȝ* or *harian*, Sax.] white with Age, Frost, Mouldiness, &c.

To **grow HOARY** [*harian*, Sax.] to grow grey headed; also to grow white with Frost, mouldiness, &c.

HOARSE [prob. of *heerich*, Du. or *haȝ*, Sax.] having a rough Voice.

HOARSNESS [*haȝneyȝe*, Sax.] a roughness of Voice.

HOAST Men [at *Newcastle*] an antient Company of Traders in Coals.

HOB, a Contraction of *Robin*; also a Clown.

To **HOBBLE** [of *hobben* or *hubbelen*, Du.] to limp, to go lame or unevenly, leaning now to this side, and then to that.

HOBBLEERS [in our *antient Customs*] Men who, by their Tenure, were obliged to keep a little, light Nag or Horse for certifying of any Invasion towards the Sea side; also certain *Irish* Knights, who rode on Hobbies, serving as light Horsemen.

HOBBLER [prob. of *hubbelen*, Du.] one who limps or goes lame.

HOBBY [*hobbie*, Du.] a sort of Hawk.

HOBBY [*hoppe*, Dan.] a Mare, a little *Irish* Nag.

HOB-GOBLIN [as some think of *Rob-goblins*, a Corruption of *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HO'BITS [*Gunners*] a sort of small Mortars, of use for annoying an Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.

HOCCUS Salis [in *Doom's-Day Book*] a hoke or small Pit of Salt.

HOCK-Tide [of *heah-tið*, Sax. *hooghan-tide*, Du. q. d. a Time or Scorning and Triumphant] the *Danes* having reigned in *England* 26 Years, and tyrannized 255, the *English* enraged at their Oppressors, slew most of the *Danes* in one Night, &c. by way of Surprise; and so got rid of their troublesome Masters. It consisted of such Pastimes in the Streets as are now used at *Shrovetide*.

HOCK Tuesday Money, a Tribute antiently paid to the Landlord for giving his Tenants and Bondmen leave to celebrate *Hock Tuesday* or *Hoke-Day*, in Commemoration of the Expulsion of the *Danes*.

HOCK [*hoh*, Sax.] the small end or knuckle of a Gammon or Bacon.

To **HOCK**, to cut Beasts in the hock or hough.

To **HOCKLE** [of *hoh*, Sax. q. d. to *houghle*] to hamstring or cut the Joints near the hough.

HO'CUS POCUS [a *humorous Term*] a Jugler, one who shews Tricks by *Leger de main*, or slight of hand; also the Practice it self.

HOD, a sort of Tray with a long handle, for carrying Mortar, &c.

HODMAN [at the *University*] a young Scholar admitted from *Westminster School* to be a Student in *Christ-Church College* at *Oxford*.

HODMAN, a Labourer who carries a hod.

HO'DDY [*Scottish*] well-dispos'd, pleasant, jocund, in good humour.

Ho! [*Eho!* L.] an Interjection of Calling.

HO'DEGOS [of ὁδός, Gr.] a Guide.

HODGE-Podge, a Dish of Meat cut in Pieces and stew'd together with several sorts of other Things.

HODGE Pot [in *Law*] a mixture or putting several Tenures together, for the more equal dividing them.

HODIE'RNAL [hodiernus, L.] of or pertaining to the present Day or Time.

HODOME'TRICAL [of ὁδός, a Way, and μέτρον, pertaining to measure, Gr.] finding the Longitude at Sea, is the method of Computation of the Measure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place, i. e. of observing the Rumbs and Lines on which the Ship sails, and what way she has made.

HOE, a Husbandman's Tool for cutting up Weeds.

HOG [prob. of ἡγε, Sax. *soegh*, Du. a Sow, *Skinner*] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

HOG-Grubber, a hoggish, niggardly Fellow.

HOG-Louse, an Insect.

HOG-Steer, a wild Boar three Years Old.

HOG [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to express an Enemy to good Manners, and a prophane Person. For the *Eastern Nations* did so hate an Hog for its filthy Disposition, that it was a Crime for some of their Priests, who waited on the Altars of their Gods to touch it. It was also used to signify a voluptuous Man, living in Ease and Carelessness.

HO'GAN Mogan, High and Mighty, a Title given to the States of *Holland*, or the united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HO'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which Time the Host or Landlord was to be answerable, if he committed any breach of the King's Peace, while he continued there.

HOGA'CIOUS } [*old Rec.*] a young Sheep of the second Year.

HO'GGASTER } Year.

HOGGISHNESS [of ἡγε and ηγε, Sax.] svinish Nature, selfishness, greediness.

HO'GOO [*haut gout* or *gust*, F.] a high Savour or Relish; also a stink or noisom offensive Smell.

HO'GOE [in *Cookery*] a Mess so called from its high savour or relish.

HO'GSHEAD [*hogshede*, C. Br.] a Cask or Vessel containing sixty three Gallons.

HO'DEN [prob. of *herde*, Teut.] a ramping, ill-bred, clownish Wench.

To **HO'ISE up** } [*hauser*, F.] to lift up by Strength, &c.

To **HO'IST up** } [*hauser*, F.] to lift up by Strength, &c.

HOKE-Day, the Tuesday fortnight after *Easter-Day*, which in old Times was celebrated with Rejoicings and Sports in Commemoration of the Slaughter of the *Danes* on that Day, and the expelling the rest the Kingdom in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, A. D. 1002.

To **HOLD** [*healdan*, Sax. *holden*, Dan.] to lay hold of, to keep or retain.

To **HOLD his oon** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship under Sail, when it keeps its course right forwards.

HOLD [*Hunt. Term*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

HOLD of a Ship, that part between the Keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

HOLD-fast, an Iron Hook in the shape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to support it; also a Joiners Tool.

To **clear the HOLD of a Ship**, is to lay it handsome.

To **rummage the HOLD**, is to look what is in it.

To **stow Goods in the HOLD**, is to lay and dispose them conveniently in the hold.

To **HOLD Water**, is to stop a Boat by a particular way of turning the Oar.

To **HOLD off** [in *Sea Language*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, of else to bring it to the Jeer-Capstan, when in heaving it is stiff and apt to slip back.

HOLE [hole, Sax.] a Cavity.

HOLINESS [of haliġneŷŷe, Sax.] sacredness, divineness.

HO'LIBOM } [of haliġdom, Sax. Sanctity or holy Judg-

HA'LIBOM } ment, or of *Holy Dame*, i. e. the Virgin Mary] an antient Oath.

HOLIPPÆ [with *Physicians*] small Cakes or Wafers made of Wheat-flower and Sugar tempered with a medicinal Liquor.

HO'LLAND [prob. q. d. *hollov Land*, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

HOLLAND, Sir *William Temple* says, *Holland* is a Country where the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit more in request than Honour; where there is more Sense than Wit, more good Nature than good Humour, and more Wealth than Pleasure; where a Man would rather chuse to Travel than to Live, and will find more things to observe than desire, and more Persons to Esteem than Love.

HO'LOW [of holian, Sax.] having a Cavity, not solid.

HO'LOWNESS, the having a Cavity.

HO'LOW [in *Arithmet.*] a Concave moulding about a Quadrant of a Circle.

HOLLOW Square [in the *Military Art*] is a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle for the Colours, Drums and Baggage, facing every way, and covered by the Pikes to oppose the horse.

HOLLOW Tower [*Fortification*] is a rounding made of the remainder of two Brisures, to join the Curtain to the Orillon; where the small Shot are play'd, that they may not be so much expos'd to the View of the Enemy.

HO'LLY [holeġn, Sax.] a sort of Tree.

HOLM [holm, Sax.] either single or joined to other Words, signifies a River, Island, or a Place surrounded with Water. But if this signification be not applicable to some Places, then it may probably signify a Hill or any rising Ground or plain grassy Ground by the Water side.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocaustum*, L. of ὁλόκαυστον, Gr.] a Sacrifice, where the whole is burnt on the Altar or consumed by Fire.

HOLO'GRAMMON [of ὁλόγραφον, and γραμμα, Gr. a Letter] a Will written all with the Testators own hand.

HO'LOGRAPH [ὁλόγραφον, Gr.] a Will all written with the Testators own hand.

HOLO'STEON [ὁλόστον, Gr.] the herb Stitchwort.

HO'LPEN [of helpan, Sax.] helped.

HO'LSOM [in *Sea Language*] is used of a Ship, which when she will hull, try and ride well without labouring, is then said to be *holŷom*.

HO'LISTERS [*q. holders*, *huŷter*, Teut.] Leather Cases for Pistols to be carried on horseback.

HOLT [holġ, Sax.] either at the beginning of the Name of a Place, as *Holton*, or at the End denotes, the Place did antiently abound with Wood.

HO'LY [haliġ, Sax.] sacred, divine.

HO'LIBUT, a Fish.

HO'LYHOCK } [*holihoc*, Sax.] a Flower, a kind of Gar-

HO'LIHOCK } den Mallows.

HOLY-Rood Day, a Festival observed ten Day before *Whitsuntide*, upon the Account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HOLY Ghost [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross of the *Holy Ghost*, has a Circle in the middle, and on it the *Holy Ghost* in figure of a Dove; the four Arms are drawn narrow from the Centre, and widening towards the End; and there the returning Lines divide each of them into two sharp Points, upon each of which is a Pearl; and four *Flowers de Lis* issue from the Intervals of the Circle, between the Arms, as in the Figure.

HOLY Mysteries that were brought to Light [*Hieroglyphically*] were by the *Egyptians* represented by a Crab fish; because it lives in holes under the Rocks.

HOLY Week, the last Week in *Lent*.

HOLY Year, the Year of *Jubilee*.

HOLY Water sprinkle [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

Knights of the HOLY Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by a *British Lady St. Helena*, after she had visited *Jerusalem* and found the Cross of our Blessed Saviour.

HO'MAGE [of homo, L. a Man, because when the Tenant takes the Oath he says, *Ego devenio homo vester*, i. e. *I become your Man*] in the general and literal Sense, denotes the reverence, respect and submission which a Person yields his Master, Lord, Prince, &c.

HOMAGE Ancestrel, is where a Man and his Ancestors have held Land of the Lord and his Ancestors, time out of mind by homage.

HOMAGE of the Plain, is where no Oath is taken.

HOMAGE Liege, a more extensive kind of homage, where the Vassal held of the Lord, not only for his Land, but for his Person.

HOMAGE [in *Law*] is an Engagement or Promise of Fidelity, which is rendred to the Lord by the Vassal or Tenant who holds a Fee, when he is admitted to it.

HOMAGE of Devotion, is a Donation made the Church, and imports not any Duty or Service at all.

HOMAGE of Peace, is that which a Person makes to another, after a Reconciliation.

HO'MAGER [*hommager*, F.] one who pays homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMAGIO *respectuando*, a Writ directed to the Escheator, requiring him to deliver Possession of Lands to the Heir who is of full Age, tho' his homage be not done, *L.*

HOMAGIUM *reddere*, was renouncing homage, when a Vassal made a solemn declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HO'MBRE [i. e. a Man] a Spanish Game at Cards, so call'd, because whoever has the better in it says, *Yo Soy l Hombre*, i. e. *I am the Man*, Span.

HO'ME [ham, Sax.] a House or Place of Abode.

HOMELY [*q. d.* such as is commonly worn at home] undorned, not handsome, mean, coarse.

HOMELINESS [prob. of ham, Sax. home, *q. d.* such as is used at home] plainness, undornedness, want of Beauty, &c.

HOME-Spun, unpolished, clownish.

HOMERICAL, of or pertaining to the Poet *Homer*.

HO'MESTAL, a Mansion House or Seat in the Country.

HO'MESOKEN [ham-yocn, Sax.] freedom from an Amercement or Fine for entering Houses violently and without Licence; or rather a power granted by the King to some Person for the Punishment of such an Offence.

HO'MEWARDS [ham-peajb, Sax.] towards home.

HO'MICIDE [*homicida*, L.] a Man-slayer.

HOMICIDE [*homicidium*, L.] Man-slaughter.

Casual HOMICIDE, when the slayer kills a Man, &c. by meer Mischance.

Voluntary HOMICIDE, is when it is deliberate, and committed designedly on purpose to kill, either with precedent Malice or without; the former is Murther, the latter only Man-slaughter.

HOMILETICAL *Virtues*, virtuous habits required in all Men of all Conditions for the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HO'MILIST, a Writer of *Homilies*.

HO'MILY [of *ῥημῖα* of *ῥημῶ*, Gr. to make a Speech] a plain Discourse made to the People, instructing them in matters of Religion.

HO'MINE *Eligendo*, &c. a Writ directed to a Corporation for the choice of a new Man, to keep one part of the Seal, appointed for Statutes Merchant, when another Person is dead.

HOMINE *replegiando*, a Writ to bail a Man out of Prison.

HOMINE *capto*, &c. a Writ to take him, who has convey'd any Bond-Man or Woman out of the County, so that he or she cannot be replevy'd according to Law.

HOMINI'COLÆ [of *homo*, a Man, and *colo*, L. to Worship] a Name which the *Apollinarians* gave to the Orthodox, to upbraid them as Worshippers of a Man, because they maintained that *Jesus Christ* was God-Man, *L.*

HOMOCE'NTRICK [of *ὁμοῖα*, like, and *κέντρον*, Gr. a Centre] having the same Centre, concentrical.

HOMO'DROMUS *Veetis* [in *Mechanicks*] is such a Leaver, where the Weight is in the Middle between the Power and the Fulcrum, or the Power in the Middle between the Weight and the Fulcrum.

HOMOIO'PTOTON [*ὁμοῖοπτωτον*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where several Members of a Sentence end in like Cases.

HOMIO'OTELEUTON [*ὁμοῖοτελευτον*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where several Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL } [*homogeneous*, L. of *ὁμογενής*, Gr.] of
HOMOGE'NEOUS } similar Parts of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEOUS *Light* [in *Opticks*] that whose Rays are all of one and the same Colour, degree of refrangibility and reflexivity.

HOMOGENEOUS *Particles* [with *Philosophers*] Particles that are altogether like one another; being all of the same Kind, Nature and Properties, as the small Parts of pure Water, &c.

HOMOGE'NEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are such as have one common, radical Sign.

HOMOGENE'ITY, the sameness of Nature, Property, &c.

HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS [of *ὁμογένεια*, Gr.] sameness of Nature.

HOMOGE'NEUM *Comparationis* [with *Algebraists*] is the absolute Number or Quantity in a quadratick or cubick Equation, and which always possesses one side of the Equation.

HOMOIME'RICAL *Principles*, the Principles of *Anaxagoras* were so call'd, which were as follows, he held that there were in all mixt Bodies (such as Flesh, Fruits, &c.) determinate Numbers of such *similar Principles*, that when they came to become Parts (*exempli gratiæ*) of an Animal Body, would there make such Masses and Combinations as the Nature of them did require, viz. the *Sanguinary Particles*, would then meet all together and make *Blood*, the *Urinous Particles*, would make *Urine*; the *Carneous, Flesh*; and the *Osseous Bones*.

HOMOI'MORY [*ὁμομορμία* of *ὅμοιος*, like, and *μορφή*, Gr. a Part] a likeness of Parts.

HOMO'LOGAL [*ὁμολόγος*, Gr.] agreeable or like one another.

HOMO'LOCATION *Assent* [of *ὁμολογία*, Gr. consent] or (in the *Civil Law*) it is the Act of confirming a thing or rendring it more valid and solemn by a Publication, Repetition or Recognition of it.

HOMO'LOGOUS [*ὁμολόγος*, Gr.] having the same Ratio or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Quantities*, &c. [in *Geometry*] those which are proportionate and like to one another in Ratio.

HOMOLOGOUS *Sides or Angles of two Figures*, are such as keep the same Order from the beginning in each Figure, as in two similar Triangles.

HOMO'LOGOUSNESS [of *ὁμολογία*, Gr.] agreeableness or likeness in Reason or Proportion to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are such as agree only in Name; but are of different Natures.

HOMO'LOGY [*ὁμολογία*, Gr.] proportion, agreeableness.

HOMONYMITY [of *homonymia*, L. of *ὁμωνυμία*, Gr.] the signifying divers things by one Word.

HOMONYMIA [*ὁμωνυμία*, Gr.] is when divers things are signified by one Word.

HOMO'NYMOUS [*homonymus*, L. of *ὁμόνυμος*, Gr.] comprehending divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMOIOUSIANS, a Name by which the *Arians* called the Orthodox, because they held that God the Son is *Homoiousios*, i. e. Consubstantial with the Father.

HOMOPLA'TA [*ὁμοπλάτη*, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMO'TONA [of *ὁμότονος*, Gr.] a continued Fever that always acts alike.

HOMO'TONOS [*ὁμότονος*, Gr.] a Term which Physicians use of such Distempers as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State and Declension; *Galen* applies it to such continued Fevers, as otherwise are called *Acmaestic*.

HOMOUSIOS [*ὁμοῖος* of *ὅμοιος*, like, and *οὐσία*, Gr. Essence] a Term in *Theology*, which signifies a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMUN'CIONITES, Hereticks who deny'd the Godhead of *Christ*, or such as held that the Image of God was impress'd on the Body, but not on the Mind.

HOMU'NCULUS's [*homunculi*, L. i. e. little Men] Monkeys.

HONE [hæn, Sax. a Stone; or of *ἀκόν*, Gr.] a fine sort of Whetstone for Razors.

HO'NEST [*honestus*, L.] good, just, virtuous.

An HONEST Man [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Man with his Heart hanging by a Chain upon his Breast.

HO'NESTNESS } [*honestas*, L. *honnêteté*, F.] honesty, a

HO'NESTY } Principle of Justice between Man and Man.

HONEY [huniŋ, Sax.] a sweet Juice made by Bees.

HONEY-Comb, that Repository the Bees make to receive their honey.

HONEY-Comb [with *Gunners*] a flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill Cast.

HONEY-Moon, the first Month of Matrimony after Marriage.

HONEY Suckle, Wort &c. several kinds of Plants.

HONEY Dew, a sweet tasted Dew, found early in a Morning on the Leaves of divers kinds of Plants.

HONI *soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. *Evil to him that evil thinks*, the Motto of the most Noble Order of the Knights of the Garter, *F.*

HON'ORABLE } See *Honourable*, tho' *Honorable* is the truest Spelling.

HON'RARY } *Counsellors*, such as have a Right to set in Assemblies, Courts, &c.

HONORIFICABILITUDE [*honorificabilitas*, L.] honourableness.

HONOR'FICK [*honorificus*, L.] bringing honour.

HONOR'FICABILINITY [*honorificabilitudinitas*, L.] honourableness

HONOR'FICENCY [*honorificentia*, L.] Worship.

HO'NOUR [*honor*, L. *honneur*, F.] respect or reverence paid to a Person; also esteem, reputation, glory; also honesty, virtue, chastity, modesty.

HONOUR, is or should be the Reward of Virtue, and he, that aspires after it, ought to arrive at it in the Paths of Virtue; this the *Romans* intimated very significantly by building the Temple of Honour in such a manner, that there was no coming at it, without passing thro' the Temple of Virtue. Kings are call'd Fountains of Honour, because it is in their Power to bestow Titles and Dignities.

To HONOUR [*honore*, L.] to respect or reverence, to value or esteem, to favour.

HONOURS [*honores*, L.] Dignities, Preferments.

HONOURS

HONOURS [in a *Law Sense*] the nobler sort of Lordships or Signiories, upon which other inferior Lordships and Manours do depend.

To **HONOUR** a *Bill of Exchange*, is to pay it in due time.

HONOUR-Courts, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HONOUR-Point [in *Heraldry*] is that which is next above the exact Centre of the Escutcheon, and divides that upper Part into two equal Portions, so that the first upwards from the Centre is the *Honour-Point*, and the next above that is the precise *Middle-chief*.

Maids of Honour, are young Ladies in the Queen or Princess's Household, whose Office is to attend the Queen, &c.

HONOURS [of a *City*] are the publick Offices or Employments of it.

HONOURS [of a *Church*] are the Rights belonging to the Patron, &c.

Funeral Honours, are the Ceremonies performed at the Interments of great Men.

HONOURS [of the *House*] certain Ceremonies observ'd in receiving Visits, making Entertainments, &c.

HONOURABLE [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy or possessed of honour; noble.

HONOURABLENESS, honourable Quality, &c.

HONOURABLE Amends, an infamous or disgraceful kind of Punishment, the Offender is delivered up to the common hangman, who having stript him to his Shirt, puts a Rope about his Neck, and a wax Taper in his hand, and leads him to the Court, there to beg Pardon of God, the King and the Court.

HONOURARY } [*honorarius*, L.] pertaining to honour,
HONORARY } done or conferred upon any one, upon account of honour.

HONOURARY [*honorarium*, L.] a Lawyers Fee, a Salary given to publick Professors of any Art or Science.

HONOURARY Services [in *Law*] are such as relate to the Tenure of grand Serjeanty, and are commonly joined with some honour.

HONOURARY Tutor, a Person of Quality appointed to have an Eye over the Administration of the Affairs of a *Minor*, while the *Onerary* Tutors have the real, effective, management of them.

HONTFANGTHEF, a Thief taken, having the thing stolen in his hand.

HOOD [*hob*, Sax.] a Garment for the head.

To **HOOD Wink**, to keep a Person in Ignorance or blind-folded.

Hood in Composition, signifies State or Condition, as *Manhood*, *Livelihood*, *Priesthood*, *Widowhood*.

HOOD [with *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather, wherewith the head of a hawk, &c. is covered.

HOOF [*hox*, Sax.] the horny Part of the Foot of a Horse, &c.

HOOF Bony [with *Farriers*] a round, bony Swelling, growing on a Horses Hoof.

HOOF Bound, a shrinking of the Top of a Horses Hoof.

HOOF Cast, is when the Coffin or Horn of the Hoof falls clean away from it.

HOOF loosened, is a loosening of the Coffin from the Flesh.

HOOK [*hocc*, Sax.] a bending Iron to hang things on.

HOOK Land [in *Husbandry*] Land plough'd and sown every Year, called also *Ope Land*.

HOOK-Pins [with *Architects*] taper Iron Pins, only with a hooked head to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOKS [in a *Ship*] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel, both in her rake and run.

HOOKED [of *hocc*, Sax. *hoeck*, Du. a hook] crooked, bending.

A **HOOP**, a Bird; also call'd a Lapwing.

To **HOOP**. See *Whoop*.

A **HOOP** [*hop*, Sax.] a circle to bind a Barrel, &c.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

To **HOOT** [*Huer*, F.] to make a noise like an Owl.

An **HOP**, a leap with one Leg.

To **HOP** [*hoppan*, Sax. *hopper*, Dan.] to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [*Houblon*, F. *Hops*, Du.] an Ingredient put into Beer to keep it from fowring.

HOPE [*hopa*, Sax.] Expectation, Affiance, Trust.

Hope is an affection of the Mind that keeps it stedfast, and from being born away or hurried into Despair by the violence of present Evils, by a well-grounded Expectation of being extricated out of them in time, and thence it is called the anchor of the Soul. The Antients represented *Hope*, in Paint-

ing, &c. as a beautiful Child in a long blue Robe, hanging loose, standing on Tiptoes, holding a Trefoil in its Right hand, and a silver Anchor in its Left.

HOPEFUL [*hopefull*, Sax.] affording ground of hopes.

HOPEFULNESS, a Quality that affords grounds to hope for some Benefit.

HOPELESS [*hopeleay*, Sax.] not affording ground to hope.

HO PLOMACHI [with the *Antients*] a sort of Gladiators who fought in Armour, either *Cap-a-Pee*, or only with a Cask and *Cuirass*, Gr.

HO PLOCHRISM [of *πλασ*, a Weapon, and *χρῖσμα*, Salve, Gr.] Weapon-Salve.

HO PPER, a wooden Trough of a Corn-Mill.

HOPPER-Ars'd, having the Buttocks or Hips standing out more than is common.

To **HO PPLE** an *Horse* [prob. of *copulare*; to couple] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

HO RARY [*Horarius*, L.] pertaining to hours.

HORA'RINESS [of *horarius*, L. *horaire*, F.] horary, or hourly quality.

HORD, a company or body of wandering People (as the *Tartars*) who have no settled abode or habitation; also a sort of Village of 50 or 60 Tents, with an open Place in the middle.

To **HORD** [*hordan*, Sax.] to lay up Money, &c.

A **HORD** [*hord*, Sax.] a Hord, a Storehouse, a Treasury; also what is laid up there.

HORDEA'CEOUS [*hordeaceus*, L.] made of Barley.

HORDEA'TUM [with *Physicians*] a liquid Medicine made of Barley, beaten and boiled, &c. L.

HORDEO'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a small Push or Swelling growing in the Eyebrows, so named from its resemblance to Barley-Corns, L.

HORDE'RIUM [*old Rec.*] a Hord, Treasury, or Storehouse.

HORDICA'LIA [of *horda*, L. a Cow with Calf] a Roman Festival wherein they sacrificed Cattle big with Young.

HOREHOUND, an herb.

HORI'ZON [*ὁρίζων* or *ὁρίζων* of *ὁρίζω*, Gr. to terminate, limit, or bound] is that great Circle that divides the Heavens and Earth into two parts or hemispheres, distinguishing the upper from the lower. It is either sensible or apparent, or the rational and true.

The sensible or true **HORI'ZON** [with *Astronomers*] is that Circle which limits our Sight, and may be conceived to be made by some great Plain, or the surface of the Sea.

It divides the Heavens and Earth into two Parts, the one light and the other dark, which are sometimes greater or lesser, according to the condition of the Place, &c.

Right HORIZON, is that which cuts the Equator at Right-Angles.

Oblique HORIZON, is that which cuts the Equator obliquely.

Parallel HORIZON, is that where the Pole of the World is the *Zenith*, or that which either is in the Equator, or parallel to it.

Rational } HO'RIZON [with *Astronomers*] is a Circle which
Real } encompasses the Earth exactly in the middle,
True } and whose Poles are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*,
 which are the two Points, the one exactly over our head, and the other under our feet.

Apparent HORIZON [*Astron.*] is that circle of the heavens which bounds the Sight of any Person; who being placed either in a large Plain, or in the Sea, looks round about, and by which the Earth and Heavens seem to be joined, as it were with a kind of Inclosure, the same as *sensible* or *visible* *Horizon*.

HORIZON on a Globe, &c. a broad wooden Circle encompassing it about, and representing the natural *Horizon*.

HORIZO'NTAL [*Horizontalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Dial, is one drawn on a Plane parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Line, any Line drawn upon a plain parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL Superficies [in *Fortification*] the plain Field which lies upon a level, without any rising or sinking.

HORIZONTAL Projection, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, wherein the Sphere is press'd into the Plane of the *Horizon*, and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere described on it.

HORIZONTAL Range [with *Gunners*] is the level Range of a piece of Ordnance; being the Line it describes parallel to the *Horizon*, or the *Horizontal Line*.

HORIZO'NTALLY [*horizontalement*, F.] according to, at, or near the horizon.

HORIZONTAL Plane is that which is parallel to the horizon of the Place.

HORIZONTAL Plane [in *Perspective*] is a Plane parallel to the Horizon, passing thro' the Eye and cutting the perspective Plane at Right-Angles.

HORIZONTAL Shelters [in *Gardening*] are Defences over Fruits parallel to the horizon; as Tiles; Boards, &c. fixed to Walls over tender Fruits, to preserve them from Blasts, Frosts, &c.

HORN, [Horn, Sax. *horn*, Du. and Teut. of *Cornu*, L. of *κρῶν*, Heb.] the defensive Weapon of a Beast.

HORNAGIUM, the same as Horn-Geld.

HORN Beam, a sort of Tree.

HORN Beam Pollengers, Trees which have been lopp'd, of about twenty Years growth.

HORN Beast, a Fish.

HORNET [Hymnet, Sax. *q. d.* horned] an Insect or Fly.

HORN with Horn [old Law] the feeding together of horned Beasts that are allowed to run upon the same Common.

HORN-Fly, an American Insect.

HORN-Owl, a Bird.

HORN-Work [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which advances towards the Field, carrying two Demi-bastions in the form of Horns in the fore-part.

HORN-Geld, a Tax for all manner of horned Beasts feeding within the Bounds of a Forest.

HORODIX [of *ῥῆξ*, an hour, and *ῥῆξις*, a Shew] an Instrument or Machine to indicate the passing away of Time, Gr.

HOROGRAPHY [of *ῥῆξ* and *γραφία*, Gr. to write, &c.] the Art of making and constructing Dials.

HOROLOGE [*Horologium*, L. of *ὡρολογεῖν*, Gr.] a Dial, Clock, or Watch.

HOROLOGIOGRAHER [of *ὡρολογεῖν*, an Instrument or Machine that shews the hours or time of the Day, and *γραφία* to describe] a maker of Dials; Clocks, or Instruments to shew the Time of the Day.

HOROLOGICAL [of *horologicus*, L. of *ὡρολογικός* of *ῥῆξ* and *λόγος*, Gr. to tell] of or pertaining to a Dial, Clock, &c.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY [of *ὡρολογεῖν* and *γραφία*, Gr. to describe] the Art of Clockmaking, or any other Machine or Instrument to shew the Time; also a Treatise about it.

HOROMETRY [of *ῥῆξ* and *μετρία*, Gr. to measure] the Art of measuring Time by Hours, &c.

HOROPTER [in *Opticks*] is a right-line drawn thro' the Point, where the two optick-axes meet, parallel to that which joins the two Eyes, or the two Pupils.

HOROSCOPE, pertaining to an *Horoscope*.

HOROSCOPE [*Horoscopus*, L. of *ὡροσκοπεῖν* of *ῥῆξ* and *σκοπεῖν*, Gr. to view] is the degree of the Ascendant or Star rising above the Horizon, at any certain time when a Prediction is to be made concerning a future Event; as the Fortune of a Person then born, &c.

Lunar HOROSCOPE [*Astronomy*] is the Point which the Moon issues out of when the Sun is in the ascending Point.

HOROSCOPIST [of *Horoscopus*, L. of *ὡροσκοπεῖν* of *ῥῆξ*, an hour, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view, &c. Gr.] one who observes Horoscopes, or the Degree of the Ascendant, or the Star ascending above the Horizon, at the Moment an astrological Figure or Scheme is made; an Astrologer.

HORRENDOUS [*horrendus*, L.] horrible.

HORRIBLE [*horribilis*, F.] hideous, ghastly, frightful.

HORRIBLENESS [of *horribilis*, L. and *ness*] dreadfulnes, terribleness.

HORRIBILITY, [*horribilitas*, L.] great Terror or Fear.

HORRID [*horridus*, L.] dreadful, terrible, grievous, heinous.

HORRIDNESS [*horriditas*, L.] horribleness, heinousness; also trembling for Fear.

HORRIFEROUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing horror.

HORRIFICA Febris [with *Physicians*] a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits, and an horrible Agony; the same as *Phricodes*.

HORRIFICK [*horrificus*, L.] causing dread, fear, trembling, &c.

HORRISONOUS [*horrisonus*, L.] sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR [in *Medicine*] a shivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilness after it.

HORROR } such an excess of Fear as makes a Person
HORROUR } tremble.

HORROR [with *Physicians*] the shuddering or quivering which preceeds the Fit of an Ague.

Hors de son see [in *Law*] an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent issuing out of certain Lands, by one who pretends to be the Lord; or for some Custom or Services.

HORSE [hoſy, Sax.] a Beast well known. An horse is an Emblem of War, Strength, Swiftneſs.

An HORSE covered with harness [Hieroglyphically] represented War and Speed.

HORSE [in a Ship] a Rope made fast to one of the Shrowds, having a dead Man's Eye at the End, thro' which the Pendant of the sprit-sail Sheet is reev'd.

HORSE-Shoe, there is a superstitious Custom among some People, of nailing Horse-shoes on the Threshold to keep out Witches; whence it should arise I cannot learn, unless from the like Custom practised in Rutlandshire at Burgley House, the antient Seat of the Harringtons, near Oakham; which Lordship the Lord Harrington enjoy'd with this Privilege, that if any of noble Birth came within the Precinct of that Lordship, they should forfeit, as an homage, a Shoe from the Horse whereon they rode; or else to redeem it with a Sum of Money: Accordingly there are many Horse-Shoes nailed upon the Shire-Hall Door, some of large Size and antient Fashion, others new and of our present Nobility.

HORSE Knobs, heads of Knap-weed.

HORSE Leechery, the Art of curing horses of Diseases.

HORSEMANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing horses.

HORSE Measure, a measuring Rod, divided into hands and inches, for measuring the height of horses.

HORSE-Shoe [in *Fortification*] a Work sometimes of a round, sometimes of an oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a marshy Place, or in low Grounds, and bordered with a Breastwork.

HORSE-Shoe-head, a Disease in Infants, wherein the Sutures of the head are too open.

HORSE Twitchers [among Farriers] an Instrument to hold an unruly horse by the Nostrils.

HORSE [with *Carpenters*] a Piece of Wood jointed across two other perpendicular ones, to support the Boards, Planks, &c. which make Bridges over small Rivers.

HORSE [in the Language of *Exchange-Alley*] the chance of the Benefit of a Lottery Ticket, for one or any certain number of Days, if it be drawn a Prize.

HORTATION, an exhorting, L.

HORTATIVE } [*hortativus*, L.] of or pertaining to Ex-
HORTATORY } hortation.

HORT-Yard, an Orchard.

HORTENSIS, e, [in *Botanick Writers*] growing only in Gardens.

HORTICULTURE [of *hortus*, L. a Garden, and *cultura*, Tillage, L.] the Art of Gardening.

HORTUS [in some *Writers*] the Privy Parts of a Woman.

HOSANNA [חַוְּדָה, Heb. i. e. *Save we beseech thee*] a solemn Acclamation used by the Jews, and especially at the Feast of Tabernacles.

HOSANNA Rabbi, a Name the Jews give to the seventh Day of the Feast of Tabernacles, in which the Word *Hosanna* is often repeated in their Prayers, &c.

A HOSE [hoſa, Sax.] a Stocking.

HOSE-busk [with *Botanists*] a long, round husk within another.

HOSPITABLE [*hospitalis*, L.] using hospitality, friendly, courteous.

HOSPITABLENESS [*hospitalitas*, L. *hospitalité*, F. of *hospitium*, an Inn] hospitality, hospitable Disposition.

HOSPITAL [*hospitium*, L. *hôpital*, F.] an house, &c. for the Entertainment, &c. of the Poor; Sick, Lame, &c.

HOSPITALER, one who entertains and provides for poor People, Travellers, &c.

HOSPITALERS, an Order of Knights so call'd, because they built an hospital at Jerusalem, in which the Pilgrims were received.

HOSPITALITY [*hospitalitas*, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPITICIDE [*hospiticide*, L.] one who Murthers his host or entertainer; also the killing of a Guest.

HOSPODAR, a Title of the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

HOST [*hospes*, L. *hôte*, *hôte*, F.] an Inn-keeper.

Host [of *hostia*, L. a Sacrifice, *hostie*, F.] the consecrated Wafer in the Roman Catholick Communion.

Host [*hostia*, L.] a Victim or Sacrifice to the Deity.

HOSTAGES [of *hospites*, L.] Persons left as Sureties for the performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTEL'GIUM [ant. *Deeds*] a Right which Lords had to take Lodging and Entertainment in their Tenants Houses.

HOSTELER [*hotelier*, F.] an Inn-keeper.

HOSTERS, such who take in Lodgers.

HOSTESS [*hospita*, L. *hôteſſe*, F.] the Mistress of an Inn, &c.

HOSTIA [among the Romans] a Sacrifice for having obtained Victory over Enemies, L.

HOSTICIDE [*hosticida*, L.] one who kills or beats his Enemy.

HOSTILE [*hostilis*, L.] Enemy like, of or pertaining to an Enemy.

HOSTILENESS [*hostilitas*, L. *hostilité*, F.] hostility, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOSTILITY [*hostilitas*, L.] enmity, hatred, the State or Practices of Enemies.

HOSTILLA'RIA [*old Rec.*] a Room or Place in religious houses, where Guests and Strangers were received.

HOSTING, in a hostile manner, fighting, warring, *Milton*.

HOSTLER [of *hotelier*, F.] one who looks after the Stables.

HOTSTRY [*hotelerie*, F.] the Place where horses are kept.

HOT [*hot*, Sax.] contrary to cold; also passionately hot.

HOTNESS, heat; also passion.

TO HOTRAGOE, a term used of the Tongue, signifying to move nimbly.

HOT-Beds [in *Gardening*] wooden Frames filled with fresh horse-Dung, with a good Coat of Mould covered with Glass Doors, for raising tender Plants early in the Spring.

HOT-Shoots, a compound of one third part of the smallest Pit Coal, Charcoal, &c. and mixing them together with Loam to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for firing.

HOTCH-POT, Flesh cut into small Pieces and stewed with Herbs and Roots. And hence, by way of Metaphor, it signifies the putting together of Lands for the equal Distribution of them.

HOTEL-DIEU, the chief hospital of any City in France for sick Persons, *F*.

HORTS } [with *Cockers*] round Balls of Leather fastened

HUTTS } to the sharp ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another in sparring or breathing themselves.

HOT-Cockles [*hautes coquilles*, F.] a Play.

HOTVEL [*hoj*, Sax.] a covering or shelter of hurdles, &c. for Cattle; also any mean Building for ordinary Use.

TO HOTTER [prob. of *heavian*, Sax. to heave up] to flutter or fly over with spread Wings, to hang over.

HOUGH } at the beginning of a Name, is an Intimation
How } that the Place is of low Situation, as *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*, which is the same as *Hovland*.

HOUGH-Bonny [in *Horses*] a hard, round Swelling or Tumour, growing upon the tip of the hough or hoof.

HOUGH [*hoh*, Sax.] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

TO HOUGH [*hoben*, Teut.] to cut the hough, to hamstring; also to break Clods of Earth.

HOU'LET [*boulette*, F.] a little Owl.

A HOUND [*hunbe*, Sax.] a Dog for hunting.

TO HOUND a Stag [*Hunt. Term*] to cast the Dogs at him.

HOUND'S-Tongue, an herb.

HOUNDS [in a *Ship*] are holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, to which the tyes run to hoist the Yards.

AN HOUR [*bora*, L. *heure*, F.] the 24th part of a natural Day.

Hour Lines [on a *Dial*] are Lines which arise from the Intersection of the Dial Plane, with the several Planes of the hour Circles.

Hour Circles [with *Astron.*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

Astronomical Hour [*bora*, L. *heur*, F. *ἡμέραν*, Gr. to bound, limit or divide, because it divides the Day] is the 24th Part of a natural Day, and contains 60 Minutes, and each Minute 60 Seconds, &c. which hours always begin at the Meridian, and are reckoned from Noon to Noon.

Babylonish Hours, are begun to be accounted from the Horizon at the Sun's rising, and are reckoned on for 24 hours, till his rising again.

Jewish Hours, are one twelfth Part of the Day or Night, reckoned from the Sun rising to the Sun setting (whether the Days or Nights be longer or shorter) which are called in Scripture the first, second or third hours, &c. of the Day or Night.

Italian Hours, are reckoned after the manner of the Babylonish hours, only they begin at the Sun's setting instead of its rising.

Hour-Grunters, old Watchmen.

Hour [in *Chymical Writers*] is express'd by one of these Characters.

HOU'SAGE, Money paid by Carriers, &c. for laying up Goods in a house.

HOUSE [*huy*, Sax.] a Place to dwell in.

HOUSE-Wife [*huy-wik*, Sax.] a Woman of good Oeconomy in household Affairs.

HOUSE [with *Astron.*] a 12th Part of the heavens,

HOUSE-BOTE [*huyebote*, Sax.] an allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to repair, &c. a Tenant's house.

HOUSE-LEEK, an herb growing on the Tilings of houses, &c.

HOUSWIFRY, good Oeconomy in managing the Affairs of an house. This, *hieroglyphically*, was by the Antients represented by the industrious Tortoise.

HO'USHOLD [of *huy* and *healtan*, Sax.] a Family.

HOUSEHOLD Days, four solemn Festivals in the Year, when the King after divine Service offers a Bezant of Gold on the Altar to God. These Days are *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday* and *All-Saints*.

HO'USHOLDER, a Master of a house.

HO'USED-IN [with *Shipwrights*] is when a Ship, after the breadth of her bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

HO'USEL [*huyel*, Sax.] the Eucharist or Sacrament.

HOUSING [*bouffe*, F.] a horse Cloth, a piece of Cloth worn about and behind the Saddle.

TO HOUST [*hpeoytan*, Sax.] to cough.

How [*hu*, Sax.] after what manner? Or by what means?

A HOW } [with *Gardeners*] a Tool for cutting up Weeds.

A HOE }

HO'WKER, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigged like a Hoy.

TO HOWL [*heulen*, Du. *bouler*, F.] to cry like a Wolf, Dog, &c.

TO HOWL [with *Shipwrights*] when the foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the ground Timbers and bolted; and then the Plank laid on up to the Orlop, they say, they begin to make her howl.

HO'WLET [of *bowling*] a Night Bird.

HOY [prob. of *hoogh*, Du. high, or *bue*, F.] a small Bark.

TO HOZE Dogs, to cut off the Claws or Balls of their Feet.

A HU'BBLE-Bubble, a Device for Smoking Tobacco thro' Water, which makes a bubbling Noise; also a Person who speaks so quick as to be scarce intelligible, a talkative Person, a rattle.

HU'BBUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HU'CKABACK, a sort of linen Cloth that is woven so as to lie partly raised.

HU'CKLE-Bone [prob. of *hucken*, Teut. to sink down] the hip bone.

HUCKLE-back't [*buckend of hock*, Teut. bent] crump-shouldered, having a bunch on the Back.

HU'CKSTER [prob. of *hucker*, Du.] one who sells Provisions by retale.

TO HU'DDLE, to put or lay things up after a rough, confused manner.

A HUDDLE, a confusion, a bustle, a disorder.

HUE [*heye*, Sax.] Complexion, Colour, Countenance, &c.

HUE and Cry [*huer and crier*, F. i. e. to shout or cry aloud] in ancient Times, if a Person who had been robbed, or any one in the Company had been murdered, came to the next Constable, ordering him to raise hue and cry, and make pursuit of the Offender, describing the Person, and the Way he was gone, the Constable was obliged to call upon his Parishioners to aid and assist him in seeking him; and not finding him, to give Notice to the next Constable, and he to the next, and so from one to another till he was apprehended, or to the Sea-side. In *Scotland* this was performed by blowing an horn, and making an out-cry after the Offender.

TO HUFF [prob. of *heogan*, Sax.] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant or vapour; also to give angry Words to a Person, to chide.

A HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, a Bully; also an Affront, or Treatment with angry Words.

HUFFING [of *heogan*, Sax.] vapouring, ranting, &c.

HUGE [*Minshew* derives it of *augere*, L. to increase; others of *hepig*, weighty, Sax.] very large, vast.

HUGENESS, vastness, largeness,

HUGEOUS, very large.

A HU'GG [prob. of *hogan*, Sax. or *huggen*, Du.] an Embrace.

TO HUGG [*huggen*, Du. to be tender of, *hogan*, Sax.] to embrace, close in the Arms.

A Cornish HUGG [with *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast and holds him fast there.

HU'GGER-mugger [prob. of *hogan*, Sax. or *huggen*, Du. and *moeker*, Dan. darkness] privately, clandestinely.

HU'GUENOTE, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on, *F*.

A la HUGUENOTE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Eggs with Gravy, F.

HU'GUENOTS [this Name is variously deriv'd by Authors: Some derive it from *buc nos venimus*, the beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration, made before Cardinal *Lotharingus*, in the Time of *Francis the Second of France*. *Du Verdier* derives it of *John Huss*, whose Opinions they embraced, and *guenon*, an Ape, q. d. *John Huss's Apes*. Others from *Hugh Capet*, whose Right of Succession to the Crown, the Calvinists maintain'd against the house of *Guise*. Others of *Huguenot*, a Piece of Money, a Farthing in the Time of *Hugh Capet*, q. not worth a Farthing; others of *Hugon*, a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they assembled when they first stirred. *Pasquer* derives it of *Hugon*, an imaginary Spright that the Populace fancied strolled about in the Night; and because they generally in the Night went to Pray, they called them *Huguenots*, i. e. Disciples of King *Hugon*] a nick Name the *Papists* give to the *Protestants* in *France*.

HU'GUENOTISM, the Profession or Principles of the *Huguenots*.

To **HULK** [with *Hunters*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

HULK [*hulcke*, *Du.*] a broad Vessel or sort of Ship for setting in of Masts; also a great lazy Fellow.

HULL, the Body of a Ship without Rigging.

HULL [*hulf*, *Teut.*] the Cod of Pulse, Chaff, &c.

HULLY [prob. of *hulst*, *Sax.* a Bed] full of hulls.

To **HULL** [*Sea Language*] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To **lie a HULL** [*Sea Language*] a Term used of a Ship when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing is abroad but her Masts, Yards and Rigging; and this is done either in a dead Calm (that she may not beat them against the Masts) or in a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To **strike a HULL** [*Sea Language*] is to lie closely or obscurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Comfort, bearing no Sail, with the helm lash'd a lee.

HULLOCK [*Sea Word*] a Piece of the missen Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's head to Sea in a Storm.

HU'MAN [*humanus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Mankind or the Nature of Man; also affable, courteous, mild, gentle.

HUMAN Signs [with *Astrologers*] those Signs of the Zodiac, which have a human Shape, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HUMANIST [*humaniste*, *F.*] one who is skilled in human Learning or humanity Studies.

HUMANITIES [*humaniores literæ*, *L.*] the Study of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and the ancient Poets, Orators and Historians.

HUMANITY [*humanitas*, *L.*] the Nature of Man, or that which denotes him *human*; also gentleness, courtesy, affability, mildness, &c.

To **HU'MANIZE** [*humaniser*, *F.*] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle or mild.

HU'MANLY [*humaniter*, *L.* *humaniment*, *F.*] after a human manner.

HU'MANNESS [*humanitas*, *L.* *humanité*, *F.*] humanity.

HUMANIZED [*humanisé*, *F.*] rendred human.

To **HU'MBLE** [*humiliare*, *L.*] to lower, to bring down.

HUMBLE [*humilis*, *L.*] lowly-minded, lowly, mean.

HUMBLENESS [*humilitas*, *L.* *humilité*, *F.*] humility.

HUMECTANTIA [with *Physicians*] moistening Remedies, such as are capable of insinuating themselves into the Pores of the Body, *L.*

HUMECTATED [*humectatus*, *L.*] made moist.

HUMECTATION [in *Pharmacy*] a moistening, a preparing of a Medicine, by steeping it in Water, to moisten and soften it when too dry; or to cleanse it, or to hinder its subtil Parts from being dissipated in grinding, or the like.

HUMID [*humidus*, *L.*] damp, moist, wet.

HUMIDNESS [*humiditas*, *L.* *humidité*, *F.*] moisture.

Fess HUMID [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Fesse in an Escutcheon.

HUMIFICK [*humificus*, *L.*] moistening.

HUMERAL [*humeralis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL Muscle [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which moves the Arm at the upper End.

HUMIDITY [*humiditas*, *L.*] dampness, moistness, or the Power of wetting others. It differs from *Fluidity*, in that some *Fluids* will not wet or adhere to all they touch, as Quicksilver will not wet or adhere to Hands or Clothes; tho' it will to Gold and other Metals.

HUMIDUM primogenium [in *Medicine*] the Blood which is to be seen in Generation before any thing else.

HUMIDUM radicale [in *Medicine*] the radical moisture of Man's Body; which is understood, by some, to be the Mafs

of Blood; which is the common Promptuary from whence all other *Fluids* in a human Body are derived; or the purest and most defecate Part of the nutritious Matter, in a condition ready to be assimilated.

HUMILIA'TES, a religious Order, who lived very strict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIA'TION, a being humbled, abased, or brought down, or low; also a bringing down, abating a Person's Pride or Self-conceit.

HU'MILIS Musculus [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle which draws the Eye down towards the Cheek, *L.*

HUMILITY [*humilitas*, *L.*] humbleness, lowliness of Mind, meekness, submission.

To **HUM** [*hummen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise like a Bee.

HU'MMUMS, the Name of a Sweating-house.

Aqueous HU'MOR [with *Oculists*] or *waterish humour*, is contained between the *Tunica Cornea* and the *Uvea*, and serves to moisten and levigate the two other denser humours, and also the *Tunica Uvea* and *Retina*.

Crystalline HUMOR [with *Oculists*] or *Icy humor*, which is contained in the *Tunica Uvea*, and is thicker than the rest. This is by some call'd *glacialis*, and is the primary Instrument of Vision, in respect of its collecting and reception of the Rays, which coming thither, dilated by the aqueous humor, are collected and convey'd to the *Retina*.

Vitreous HUMOR [with *Oculists*] or *glassy humor*, is bigger than any of the rest, fills the backward Cavity of the Eye. This, some say, serves to dilate the Rays that it receives from the *Crystalline*, and to bring them to the *Retina*; or as others are of Opinion, it helps to collect the Rays refracted by the *Crystalline* into one Point, that the Vision may be the more distinct and vivid.

HUMORRES [with *Physical Authors*] the humours of the Body, of which, three that are called general, wash the whole Body, viz. the *Blood*, the *Lympha*, and the *nerveous Juice*, *L.*

HUMORES Oculares, the humours of the Eye, which are three, viz. the *Aqueous* or Watery, the *Crystalline* or Icy, and the *Vitreous* or Glassy, *L.*

HUMORES in secundinis [with *Physicians*] are the humours in the three Membranes or Skins, that cover a Child in the Womb, *L.*

HU'MORIST [*humorista*, *Ital.*] one full of humours, whimsies or conceits; a fantastical or whimsical Person.

HUMORISTS, the Title of the Members of a celebrated Academy of learned Men at *Rome*.

HU'MOUR [*humor*, *L.* *humeur*, *F.*] Moisture, Juice; also temper of Mind; also Fancy, Whim.

HUMOUR [in *Comedy*] is defined to be a fainter or weaker Passion, peculiar to comick Characters, as being found in Persons of a lower degree than those proper for Tragedy; or it is that which is low, ridiculous, &c.

HUMOUR [in *Medicine*] the particular Temperament or Constitution of a Person, considered as arising from the Prevalence of this or that *Humour* or *Juice* of the Body; as a *choleric Humour*, a *melancholy Humour*, a *sprightly Humour*.

HU'MOURIST. See *Humorist*.

HU'MOUROUS, of or pertaining to humours, conceits or whimsies, fantastical; also wedded to his own humours or conceits.

HU'MOUROUSNESS, comicalness, fulness of pleasantry, fantasticalness.

HU'MOURSOM, peevish, fretful, hard to please.

HU'MOURSOMNESS, hardness to be pleased, peevishness.

To **HUNCH** [prob. of *husch*, *Teut.* a blow] to give a thrust with the Elbow.

HUNCH-back'd [q. *bunched-back'd*] crooked-back'd, hump-shouldered.

HU'NDRED [*hundjreð*, *Sax.* *hondert*, *Du.*] in Figures 100.

HUNDRED [*hundjreð*, *Sax.*] a particular Part of a Shire or County, because it consisted of ten Tithings, and each Tithing of ten Households, and so consisted of an hundred Families, and thence called *Hundred*; or because it furnish'd the King with a hundred Men for his Wars.

HUNDRED-Lagh, the hundred Court, from which all the Officers of the King's Forest are freed.

HU'NDREDERS, Men impannelled or fit to be impannelled on a Jury, upon any Controversy, dwelling within the hundred where the Land in Question lies; also Bailiffs of hundreds.

HUNDRED Sesta [*old Law*] the payment of personal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the hundred Court.

HUNDRED Law. See *Hundred Lagh*.

HU'NDREDUS affirmatus [*old Rec.*] the Profits of an hundred Court, farmed out for a standing Rent.

HUN-

HUNGER [hun'gon, Sax.] a craving of the Appetite after Food, *Dan.*

Natural HUNGER, is an irritation of the Stomach, occasioned by Fasting.

Animal HUNGER, is the sensation or perception of that Irritation, and the appetite or desire of Food, that is the consequence of it.

To HUNGER [hun'gman, Sax. *hungret, Dan.*] to crave after Food.

HUNGRY, [hun'ghe, Sax.] craving after Food.

HUNGRINESS, craving Appetite.

HUNGRY Evil [in *Horses*] an unnatural and over-hasty Greediness to devour their Meat before they can chew it.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

To HUNT [hun'tian, Sax.] to chase wild Beasts; also to search after.

A HUNTER [hun'ta, Sax.] a chaser of wild Beasts.

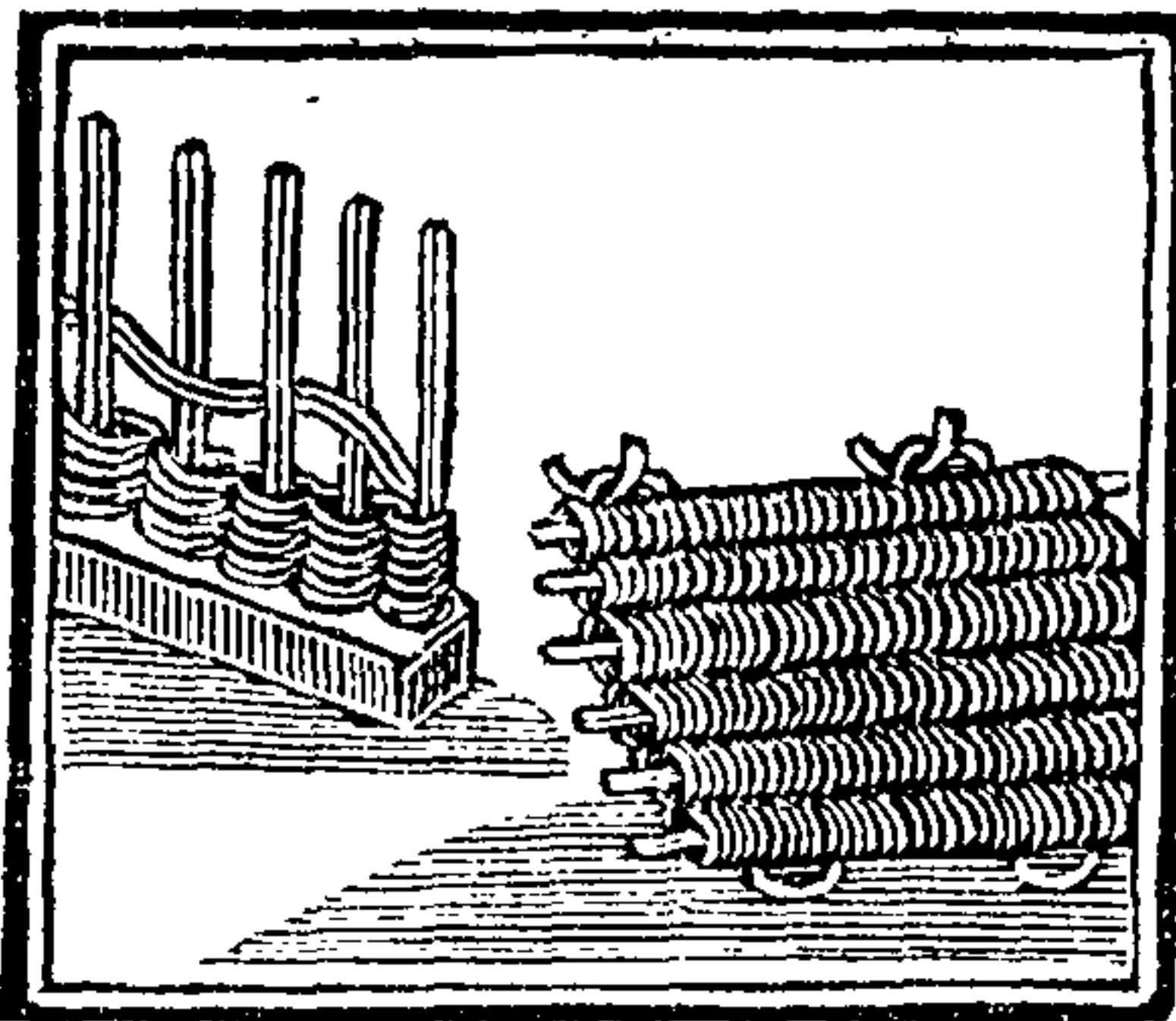
To HUNT change, is when the Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace, till they stick and hit it again.

To HUNT counter, signifies that the Hounds hunt by the heel.

HUNTING, chasing of wild Beasts; also a searching after.

HUNTING the Foil, is when the Chace falls off and comes on again.

HURDLES [of *Hurdle*, Sax.] halle Rods wattled together.



HURDLES, or *Clayes*, are made of Branches or Twigs interwoven together in the figure of a long Square, about five or six Foot long, and three, or three and a half broad; the closer they are woven they are the better. They are for several uses, as for covering *Traverses* and *Lodgments*, *Caponeers*,

Coffers, &c. and are covered over with Earth to secure them from the artificial Fireworks of the Enemy, and from the Stones which might be thrown upon them, and likewise to lay upon marshy Ground, or to pass the *Foss*, especially when it is full of Mud or Slime. See their Form in the Figure.

HURDLES [in *Husbandry*] are Frames made either of split Sticks, or hazle Rods platted together to make Sheepfolds, &c.

HURE [in *Heraldry*] the head of a Wild-Boar, a Bear, a Wolf, or some such fierce Creature; but not of Lions, or other such noble Creature. *F.*

HURL-Bone [of an *Horse*] a Bone near the middle of the Buttocks, very apt to go out of its Socket by a Slip or Strain.

HURLING [*q. d.* whirling] throwing Stones, &c. with a whirling motion of the hand.

HURLE, the hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

A HURRY [of *barier*, *F.*] great haste.

To HURRY [*barier*, *F.*] to hare, to hasten too much, to make great haste.

HURLY-BURLY [of Whirl and Bury, Sax.] a Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HURRICAN [of *huracan*, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind, which often happens in the *West-Indies* in *September* and *October*, overthrowing Trees, Houses, and whatsoever stands in its way.

HURST [of *hyrte*, Sax.] joined with the Names of Places, denotes that they took their Name from a Wood or Forest.

HURTS } [in *Heraldry*] are Roundles Azure. &c. the
HUERTS } same the *French* call *Tortaux d'Azure*: Some
HEURTS } imagine they signify Bruises or Contusions in the Flesh; but others *Hurtle-Berries*.

A HURT [hy'rt, Sax.] a Wound, an Injury, a Damage.

To HURT, hy'rtan, Sax.] to do Injury, to Wound, &c.

HURTFUL, Injurious, Prejudicial.

HURTFULNESS, Prejudicialness, &c.

HURTLESS, [hy'rtleay, Sax.] harmless.

HURT-Sickle, an herb.

HUR'BAND [hu'yband, Sax.] the Consort of a Wife.

HUR'BANDMAN [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a labouring Ox.

HUR'BANDRY, tillage of Land, &c.; also the management of Expences, Frugality.

MUSCARLE [hu'y-carl, Sax.] an household Servant.

HUSE, a Fish, of which the white Glue called *Ising-glue* is made.

HUSEANS [*Huseaux*, *F.*] a sort of Boots or Spatter-dashes.

HUSEFA'STNE [of *huf* and *kayt*, Sax.] one who holds House and Land.

HUSH [prob. of *חשן* *Heb.*] be still.

HUSKANAWING, a Solemnity practised by the *Virginian Indians*, once every fourteen or sixteen Years. It is an Institution or Discipline that all young Men must pass under before they can be admitted to be of the number of Great Men, Officers, or *Cockarouses* of the Nation.

The choicest and briskest young Men of the Town, and such only as have acquired some Treasure by their Travels and Hunting, are chosen out by the Rulers to be *Huskanaw'd*, and who ever refuses to undergo this Process, dares not remain among them.

The Ceremony is performed after the manner following: After the performance of several odd preparatory Ceremonies, the principal part of the Business is to carry them into the Woods, and there to keep them under Confinement, and destitute of all Society for several Months, giving them no other Sustainance but the Infusion or Decoction of some poisonous intoxicating Roots; by vertue of which Physick, and the severity of the Discipline which they undergo, they become stark mad: In which raving Condition they are kept 18 or 20 Days. During these Extremities they are shut up Night and Day in a strong Inclosure, made on purpose, in shape like a Sugar-loaf, and every way open like a Lattice, for the Air to pass through. In this Cage, after they have been shut up till the Doctors find they have drank sufficiently of the *Wyfocan* (as they call this mad Potion) they gradually restore them to their Senses, by lessening the Intoxication of their Diet, they bring them back into the Town, while still wild and crazy, through the violence of the Medicine.

It is pretended that they in this time drink so much of the Water of *Lethe*, that they perfectly lose all remembrance of former things, even of their Relations, Parents, and Language; and after this they are very fearful of discovering any thing of their former remembrance; for if such a thing should happen to any of them, they must immediately be *Huskanaw'd* again: And the second time the Usage is so severe, that seldom any one escapes with his Life. Thus they must pretend to have forgot the very use of their Tongues, so as not to be able to speak, nor understand any thing that is spoken, till they learn it again. And they are for some time under the guard of their Keepers, who constantly wait upon them every where, till they have learnt all things perfectly over again.

The undergoing this Discipline, is, with them, the most meritorious thing in the World, in order to Preferments to the greatest Posts in the Nation, which they claim as their undoubted Right at the next Promotion.

The *Indians* pretend that this violent Method of taking away their Memory, is to release the Youth from all their childish Impressions, and from that strong Partiality to Persons and Things which is contracted before Reason takes place.

They hope by this Proceeding to root out all the Prepossessions and unreasonable Prejudices which are fixt in the Minds of Children; so that the young Men, when they come to themselves again, their Reason may act freely, without being biassed by Custom and Education.

Thus also they become discharged from the Remembrance of any ties of Blood, and are established in a state of equality and perfect freedom to order their Actions and dispose of their Persons, without any other controul than that of the Law of Nature.

HUSSARS, *Hungarian* Horsemen, said to be so called from the *Huzza*, or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUSGABLE [*old Rec.*] House-Rent.

HUSSELING People, People who received the Sacrament.

A HUSK, the outside Coats of Corn, &c.

HUSKY [prob. of *Hutsche*, *Du.*] full of Husks, or the Coats of Corn, Seed, &c.

Hussy [corrupt. of *House-wife*, *huy'pik*, Sax.] a Name given to a Girl, Maid or Woman, in Contempt or Anger.

HUSTINGS [this some derive of *huf* an House, and *gung* a Trial, Sax. *q.* the House of or for trying Causes] a Court held before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

HU'SWIFE [hu'y-pik, Sax.] the Mistress of a House; also a good Manager of household Affairs.

HUT [hutte, Sax.] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Lodge for Soldiers in the Field.

AN HUTCH [*butche*, F. *bucha*, Span *hutta*, Sax.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage, &c. to keep Rabbits in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTE'SIUM [*old Rec.*] a hue and cry, especially in Scotland; where, when a Robbery had been committed, they blew an horn, and made an outcry; after which, if the Thief ran away and did not surrender himself, he might be lawfully kill'd or hang'd upon the next Gallows.

HU'XING a Pike [with *Anglers*] a particular and diverting Method of catching that Fish.

To **HUZZ**, to hum as Bees do.

HU'ZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To **HY** [of *higan*, Sax.] to make haste.

HYACINTH } [*ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] precious Stone, so called
JACINTH } from its resemblance of the purple Flower named *Hyacinth*; of which there are four sorts, those that are intermix'd with a Vermilion colour; those of a Saffron colour; those of an Amber colour; and those of a White intermix'd with a faint Red; and are either oriental or occidental. These Stones either engrave or cut fine, and were it not that the graving oftentimes costs more than the Stone, they would be more us'd for Seals, &c.

These Stones were us'd by the Antients for Amulets and Talismans, who wore them about their Necks, or in Rings, &c. and imagined they had in them a virtue to secure them from the Plague, &c.

Confection of Hyacinth, in Medicine, is a thin Electuary of a Cordial quality, compos'd of divers precious Stones, the *Hyacinth* Stone being one of the principal Ingredients, and also Coral, Hartshorn, Seeds, Roots, and divers other Ingredients pulveriz'd, or ground, and mixt together.

HYACINTH [*hyacinthus*, L. of *ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in *Heraldry*] the *Tenne* or tawny Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

HYACINTHIA, Festivals held at *Sparta* in honour of *Apollo*, and remembrance of his favourite *Hyacinth*.

HYACINTHINE [*hyacinthinus*, L. of *ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] pertaining to or like the *Hyacinth*.

HYACINTHIZONTES [of *ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] a kind of Emeralds inclining to a Violet Colour.

HYACINTHUS. *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* (as the Poets tell us) both were enamoured with *Hyacinthus*, a Youth of excellent Beauty, and had a mind to obtain him by some trial of Skill. *Apollo* he shot Arrows, and *Zephyrus* he blew. *Apollo* sang and caused Pleasure, but *Zephyrus*'s Blasts were troublesome, and therefore *Hyacinthus* chose to betake himself to *Apollo*. *Zephyrus*, upon his being rival'd, prepares for Revenge, and *Apollo* throwing a Quoit, it was repuls'd by *Zephyrus*, and falling on the head of *Hyacinthus*, kill'd him: And it seeming unbecoming the Earth, that the Memory of such a Calamity should be quite eras'd, it caused a Flower to spring up of the same Name; the beginning of which, as the Poets tell us, was inscribed on it.

HYA'DES [so called of *ἄνι τῷ ὕει*, i. e. to rain] a Constellation call'd the seven Stars. The Poets feign them to be the Daughters of *Atlas* and *Æthra*, whence they are also called *Atlantiades*. Their Names are *Ambrosia*, *Eudora*, *Pasithea*, *Coronis*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho* and *Tyche*. They are famous among the Poets for bringing Rain, they are placed in the *Bull's-head*, and the chief of them in the left Eye, and is by the *Arabs* called *Aidebaran*.

The Poets feign, that *Hyas* their Brother having been torn to pieces by a Lionness, they wept so vehemently for his Death, that the Gods, in compassion to them, translated them to Heaven, and placed them in the Forehead of the Bull, where they still continue to weep: And hence the Constellation is suppos'd, by some, to preface Rain.

HYALINE [*hyalinus*, L. of *ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] pertaining to Glass, glassy, *Milton*.

HY'ENA [*ῥῆνα*, Gr.] a kind of Beast much like a Wolf, very ravenous and subtil; of which it is related by some Writers, that he will come in the Night Time to Shepherds houses, and learning their Names, by counterfeiting a Man's Voice, call them out and devour them.

HY'ENA [*Hieroglyphically*] was used by the Antients to express an unconstant Person; because it is related of it, that it is one Year Male, and the next becomes a Female. It was likewise used as an Emblem of a brave Courage, that can defy all difficulties, and look upon the frowns of Fortune with a generous Contempt; because the *Naturalists* say, that the Skin of this Animal will procure to us this Privilege of passing thro' the greatest Dangers without harm.

HYALOIDES [*ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] the vitreous or glassy humour of the Eye.

HYBERNAGIUM [*old Rec.*] the Season for sowing Winter Corn.

HYBERNAL [*hybernus*, L.] of or pertaining to Winter.

HYBERNAL Occident, the *Winter*, *West* or *South West*. That Point where the Sun sets at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*, i. e. on the shortest Day.

HYBERNAL Orient, the *Winter*, *East* or *South East*. That Point of the horizon where the Sun rises at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

HYBISTRICA, a Festival with Sacrifices and other Ceremonies celebrated by the *Greeks*, at which the Men wore the Apparel of Women, and the Women of Men, in honour of *Venus*, either as a God or a Goddess, or both; or, as others say, a Festival held at *Argos*, where the Women habited like Men insulted their Husbands with all Tokens of Superiority, in Memory of the *Argian* Dames having defended their Country with notable Courage against *Cleomenes* and *Demaratus*.

HY'BOMA [*ῥεαμα*, Gr.] a bending in of all the Vertebra's or turning Joints.

HYBRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whose Sire is of one kind, and Dam of another, L.

HYDA'TIDES [*ῥαυνίδις*, Gr.] watery Blisters on the Liver or Bowels of dropical Persons, suppos'd to proceed from a Distention and Rupture of the *Lymphæducts*.

HYDATOIDES [*ῥαυνίδις* of *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἰδω*, Gr. form] the watery humour of the Eye.

HYDA'TIS [*ὑδατις*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, consisting of a fatty Substance or Excrescence growing under the Skin of the upper Eye-lid.

HYDATOSCOPI'A [of *ὑδατις*, of Water, and *σκοπία*, Gr. to view] a divination or foretelling future Events by means of Water.

HYDE-GILD [*hyð-gild*, Sax.] a Ransom paid to save a Persons hide from being beaten.

HYDRA [*ῥυδρα*, Gr.] the Poets tell us, that *Hydra* was a *Lernæan* Serpent, having an hundred Heads, but one Body, and that when one Head was cut off, two sprang up in its place; and that *Carcinus* came and assisted the *Hydra*. The ground of the Story is this; *Lernus* was a King at that Time when Men universally dwelt in Towns or Villages, and every Town had its King; among which *Sthenelus*, the Son of *Perseus*, governed *Mycenæ*, the largest and most populous Place. *Lernus* not bearing to be subject to him, it was the occasion of a War between them. *Lernus*'s Town was a little well fortified Place, defended by fifty stout Archers, which Day and Night were shooting their Arrows from the Tower. The Name of this little Town was *Hydra*. Upon which *Eurystheus* sent *Hercules* thither; but they who were beneath threw Fire, and aimed at the defenders of the Tower; and if any one was hit with it and fell, immediately two stout Archers rose up in his Place. But *Hercules* at length took the Town, burnt the Tower, and destroy'd the Town; and this gave Birth to this Fable. *Palaphætus*.

HYDRA [*ῥυδρα*, Gr.] a Water Serpent; especially that monstrous one, said by the Poets to have had an hundred Heads, and bred in the Lake *Lerna*, and to have been killed by *Hercules*, and plac'd among the Stars.

HYDYAGO'GICAL [of *ὑδραγωγία* of *ὑδωρ*, Water, and *ἄγω*, Gr. to lead] pertaining to the Conveyance of Water.

HYDRA'GOGA [of *ὑδωρ* and *ἄγω*, Gr.] Medicines that drive out or purge watery humours.

HYDRAGO'GY [*ὑδραγωγία*, Gr.] a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches from one Place to another.

HYDRA'RGIRAL, pertaining to, or of the nature of Quick-silver.

HYDRA'RGIRUM [*ὑδραργυρος*, Gr. i. e. Water Silver] Quicksilver.

HYDRA'ULICK [of *ὑδραυλικός* of *ὑδωρ*, Water, and *αὐλός*, Gr. a Pipe] pertaining to a Water Organ.

HYDRA'ULICKS [*ὑδραυλική*, Gr.] the Art of Engineery, or making Engines for carrying and raising Water, and all sorts of Water-works; also that part of Statics that considers the motion of Fluids, and particularly Water.

HYDRAU'LO PNEUMATICK Engine, one that raises Water by means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with *Surgeons*] certain little moist Pimples, like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough, L. of Gr.

HYDROCARDIA [*ὑδρακαρδία*, Gr.] a Dropsy of the *Pericardium*, so that the Heart swims in Water.

HYDROCANISTE'RUM, a Machine which spouts Water plentifully, and for extinguishing Fires and Conflagrations.

HYDROCE'LE [*ὑδρεκελη*, Gr.] a kind of Swelling of the outermost Skin of the Cods, called *bernia aquosa*.

HYDROCEPHALOS [ὕδρoκεφαλός, Gr.] a Dropsy or Swelling of the Head, caused by a watery humour; and sometimes a bursting of the Lymphatick Vessels.

HYDROCRITICKS [of ὕδρo and κριτικός, Gr.] a critical Judgment taken from Sweating.

HY'DRODES [with Physicians] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

HYDROENTEROCE'LE [of ὕδρo εντερον, the Entrails, and κύλη, a burstness, Gr.] a falling of the Guts, together with Water, into the *Scrotum*, L. or a Swelling and Bloating of the outward Integument or Skin of the *Scrotum*, caused by watery Humours cast or detained therein.

HYDRO'GRAPHER [of ὕδρo and γραφω, to describe, Gr.] one skill'd in hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, of or pertaining to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL Charts, certain Sea Maps delineated for the Use of Pilots, &c. in which are marked the Points of the Compass, the Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, &c.

HYDRO'GRAPHY [ὕδρoγραφία, Gr.] the Art of making Sea Charts: It teaches how to describe and measure the Sea, accounting for its Tides, Counter tides, Currents, Bays, Soundings, Gulphs; also its Sands, Shallows, Shelves, Rocks, Promontories, Distances, &c. from Port to Port, with whatsoever is remarkable, either out at Sea or on the Coast.

HYDROLAPATHUM [with Botanists] the herb Water-Dock, L.

HYDROMANCY [hydromantia, L. of ὑδρoμαντία of ὕδρo, Water, and μαντις, Divination, Gr.] a manner of divining or making Conjectures by Water, in which the Victims had been wash'd, and some Parts of them boiled; also a Divination by common Water, in which they observed the various Impressions, Changes, Fluxes, Refluxes, Swellings, Diminutions, Colours, Images, &c. of the Water: Sometimes they dipt a Looking-Glass into the Water, when they desired to know what would become of a sick Person; for as he look'd well or ill in the Glass, accordingly they conjectured as to his future Condition; Sometimes they fill'd a Bowl with Water, and let down into it a Ring, equally poised on both Sides, and hanging by a Thread tied to one of their Fingers; and then in a Form of Prayer, requested the Gods to declare or confirm the Question in Dispute; whereupon, if the Thing were true, the Ring of its own accord would strike against the side of the Bowl a set Number of Times: Sometimes they threw Stones into the Water, and observed the turns they made in sinking.

HYDRO'METER [of ὕδρo and μέτρον, Gr. measure] an Instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force or other property belonging to Water.

HY'DROMEL [ὕδρoμειλίη, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey.

HYDROMETRIA [ὕδρoμετρία, Gr.] the mensuration of Waters and other fluid Bodies; their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, &c.

HYDROMPHALIUM [ὕδρoμφαλον of ὕδρo and ὑμφαλον, Gr. the Navel] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from watery humours in the *Abdomen*.

HYDRO'NOSUS [with Physicians] a Fever, in which the Patient sweats extremely; the sweating Sicknefs, L.

HYDROPARASTATES [of ὕδρo, Water, and παραστάς, I offer, Gr.] a Sect, a branch of the *Manichees*, whose distinguishing Tenet was, that Water should be used in the Sacrament instead of Wine.

HYDRO'PICE [of ὕδρo and πικρ, Gr. a Fountain] Spring-Water.

HYDROPHORIA [of ὕδρo and φορεω, Gr. to bear] a Festival or Funeral Ceremony, performed by the *Athenians*, &c. in Memory of them that perished in the deluge.

HYDROPHORIA [ὕδρoφορία of ὕδρo, Water, and φορεω, Fear, Gr.] a Distemper sometimes accompanied with a Fever, Phrenzy, and other Symptoms proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, in which the Patient dreads Water, &c. the Pathognomick Sign that the Disease is come to its height, and rarely happens till within three or four Days of the Patient's death, the Disease being then unanimously allow'd to be Incurable by Physicians both Antient and Modern; L.

HYDROPHTHALMION [of ὕδρo and φθαλμία, Gr.] that Part under the Eye, which usually swells in those who have the Dropsy.

HYDROPHTHAL'MY, a Disease in the Eye, when it grows to big, as almost to start out of its Orbit.

HYDRO'PICA [of ὕδρoπικ, Gr.] Medicines that drive out the watery humours in a Dropsy, L.

HYDROPIPER [ὕδρoπικον, Gr.] the herb Water-Pepper or Arsemart, L.

HYDROPICAL [hydrapius, L. of ὕδρoπικ, Gr.] of or pertaining to one troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDRO'PICKS [ὕδρoπικα, Gr.] Medicines good to expel watery humours in the Dropsy.

HY'DROPOTE [of ὕδρoποτός, Gr.] a Water-drinker.

HYDRO'PS *ad matulam* [in Medicine] the Disease otherwise called *Diabetes*.

HY'DROSCOPE [ὕδρoσκοπεω of ὕδρo and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] an Instrument for discovering the watery Steams of the Air.

HYDROSELY'NUM [with Botanists] Water Parsley, L.

HYDROSTA'TICKS [ὕδρoστατικά of ὕδρo and στατική, Gr.] the Doctrine of Gravitation in Fluids; or that part of *Mechanicks* that considers the Weight or Gravity of fluid Bodies, especially of Water; and also of solid Bodies immersed therein.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, of or pertaining to the Doctrine of Hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'T-CAL Ballanta, an Instrument contriv'd for the easy and exact finding the specifick gravities of Bodies, either liquid or solid. It estimates the degrees of the purity of bodies of all kinds, the Quality and richness of Metals, Oars or Minerals, the proportions in any mixture, adulterations, &c. of which the only adequate Judge is the specifick Weight.

HYDRO'TICKS [ὕδρoπικα, Gr.] Medicines which provoke Sweating.

HYEMAL [hyemalis, L.] of or pertaining to Winter.

HYEMALIS, *e* [in Botanick Writers] of or belonging to Winter.

HYEMA'TION, a wintering in a Place, L.

HYGIA STICK [of υγιειν, Gr.] tending to preserve health.

HYGI'EIA [υγιειν, Gr.] health, which consists in a good temperature and right disposition of the Parts of the Body.

HYGIEI'NA [υγιεινή, Gr. health] that part of Physick that teaches the way of preserving health, which some divide into three Parts.

HYGIEINA Prophylactica [υγιεινή προφυλακτική, Gr.] that part of Physick which has regard to future imminent, Diseases.

HYGIEINA Synteretica [υγιεινή συντηρητική, Gr.] which preserves present health.

HYGIEINA Analeptica [υγιεινή αναληπτική, Gr.] that part of Physick that recovers health.

HYGIE'A [υγιειν, Gr.] health, which consists in a good Temperature and right Conformation of Parts. Health is a Disposition of the Parts of an human Body, fit for the Performance of the Actions of that Body. The Signs of Health are three, *due Action, suitable Qualities*, and when things taken in and let out are proportionable.

HYGE'MPLASTRUM [ὕγρoμαστρον, Gr.] a moist Plaster, L.

HYGROCKISOCE'LE [ὕγρoκισοκύλη of ὕγρoς and κυσική, Gr.] a branch of a Vein swell'd with ill Blood or other humours.

HYGROCOLLY'RUM [ὕγρoκoλλιον, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROME'TER } [ὕγρoμετρον of ὕγρoς, moist, μέτρον, measure]

HY'GROSCOPE } or ὕγρoσκοπεω of σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a Machine or Instrument for measuring the degrees of drinels or moisture of the Air.

Statical HYGROSCOPE, an Instrument or Machine for discovering the drinels and moisture of the Air by a Ballance or Pair of Scales.

HYLA'RCHICAL Principle [according to Dr. Henry More] the universal Spirit of the World.

HYLE'G } [*i. e.* the giver of Life] an *Arabick* Term,

HYLE'CH } which Astrologers apply to a Planet or Part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life.

HY'LE } [with *Alchymists*] is their first Matter; or it is

HY'LEE } Matter considered as produced by Nature herself; also call'd Chaos.

HYLEGIACAL Places [with Astrologers] are such, in which when a Planet happens to be, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed to it.

HYLO'PHI [of ὕλη Wood, and φιλο, Love, Gr.] such Philosophers who retired to Woods and Forests to be more at leisure for Contemplation.

HY'MEN [in Poetry] a Term of Invocation, as *Hymen Hymenee*.

HYMEN [ὕμνησις, Gr.] some say *Hymen* was an *Athenian*, who recovered back Virgins that had been carried away by Robbers, and restored them again unmeddled with to their Parents; and therefore his Name was called upon at Nuptials as a defender of Virginity. Others say, that *Hymen* was a young Man, who on his Wedding-Day was killed by the fall of the House, whence it was afterwards instituted, that by Way of Expiation, he should be named at Nuptials the God of Marriage. The Antients represented *Hymen* with a Chariot of Roses, and as it were dissolved and enervated with Pleasures, with long yellow Hair, in a Mantle of Purple or Saffron Colour, bearing a Torch in his hand.

HYMEN

HYMEN [in *Anat.*] a thin Membrane or Skin, resembling a piece of fine Parchment, supposed to be stretched in the Neck of the Womb of Virgins, below the Nymphæ, and that is broke at their Defloration, being followed with an Effusion of Blood.

HYMEN [in *Botany*] a fine delicate Skin, wherewith Flowers are inclosed while in the Bud, and which bursts as the Flower blows or opens.

A **HYMN** [ὕμνος of ὑμῶδω, Gr. to celebrate] a Song or Ode in honour of God; or a Poem proper to be sung in honour of some Deity.

HYMNOGRAPH [of ὕμνος and γράφω, Gr. to write] a Writer of hymns.

HYMNOLOGY [ὕμνωνλογία, Gr.] a singing of hymns or psalms.

HYMNO'POLIST [ὕμνωνπώλης, Gr.] a seller of hymns.

HYO'DES [ὕψις of τ or υ, Upsilon, the Greek Letter, and ἵδω, form, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, having two Muscles which keep it in its place.

HYOTHYROIDES [of *Hyoides* and *Thyroides*] two Muscles of the *Larynx*, which proceed from the lower part of the Bone *Hyoides*, and serve to draw the *Larynx* upwards.

HYOSCY'AMOS [ὕσχυαμος, Gr.] henbane.

HYO'SERIS [ὕσσεις, Gr.] yellow Succory, *L.*

HYPÆ'THRON } [of ὑπέ, under, and ἄσθνη, Gr. the
HYPÆ'THROS } Air] a kind of Temple exposed to the Air, being open at the Top.

HYPALLAGE [ὑπαλλαγή, Gr.] a changing or altering a rhetorical Figure, wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them, in Construction, as *hang the Nail on the Hat*, for *hang the Hat on the Nail*.

HYPA'NTE } [with the *Greeks*] a Name given to the
HYPA'PANTE } Feast of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, or the Presentation of *Jesus* in the Temple.

HYPERBATON [ὑπερβατόν of ὑπερβαίνω, Gr. to transcend] this is sometimes treated on as a Figure in Grammar; but always rather to be taken Notice of, as bearing the Character of a strong and violent Passion, and so a Figure in *Rhetorick*. It is nothing but a Transposition of Thoughts and Words, from the natural order of Discourse.

HYPERBOLA [in *Geometry*] is one of the curve Lines, formed by the Section of a Cone.

Apollonian **HYPERBOLA**, is the common *Hyperbola*, in contradistinction to *Hyperbolas* of the higher kind.

HYPERBOLE [ὑπερβολή, Gr.] i. e. a surpassing, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein an Expression goes beyond Truth; so as to represent Things much greater or lesser than they are; as *a Horse runs swifter than the Wind; he moves slower than a Snail*, &c.

HYPERBOLO'IDES, hyperboliform Figures, or *Hyperbola's* of the higher kind.

HYPERBO'LLICAL } [*hyperbolicus*, *L.* ὑπερβολικός, Gr.] of
HYPERBO'LLICK } or pertaining to an *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOLICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Area, Space or Content which is comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola* and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBO'LLICUM Acutum [in *Geometry*] a Solid, made by the Revolution of the infinite Area of the Space made between the Curve and its *Assymptote*, in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Assymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless Cubable.

HYPERBO'LLIFORM Figures [*Mathemat.*] such Curves as approach in their Properties to the Nature of the *Hyperbola*, the same that are called *Hyperboloids*.

HYPERBORE'ANS, those People who inhabit very far North.

HYPERCATALECTICK Verse [ὑπερχαταλεκτικόν of ὑπερ and καταλέγω, I put to the Number, Gr.] a Verse that has one or two Syllables too much, or beyond the measure of regular Verse.

HYPERCATHARTICKS [of ὑπερ and καθάρω, Gr. to purge] Purges which work too long and too violently.

HYPERCRISIS [ὑπερκρίσις, Gr.] an immoderate, critical Excretion; or a Voiding any thing above measure in the turn of a Disease, as when a Fever terminates in a Looseness, and the humours sometimes flow off faster than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRITICKS [ὑπερκριτικοί, Gr.] over rigid Censurers or Critics, who let nothing pass; but animadvert severely on the slightest Fault.

HYPERCRITICISM, a too severe Censure; an over-nice Criticism.

HYPERDISYLLABLE [of ὑπερ and διασύλλαβον, Gr.] a Word consisting of more than two Syllables.

HYPERMETER [ὑπερμετρούς, Gr.] the same as *Hypercatalectick*.

HYPERDULIA [ὑπερδουλία, cf ὑπὲρ above, and δούλια worship, Gr.] the Worship paid to the Virgin *Mary*, so called, as being superior to *Dulia*, the Worship paid to the Saints.

HYPEREPHRI'DOSIS [with *Physicians*] a too great Sweating.

HYPERICON [ὑπερικόν, Gr.] *St. John's-wort*, *L.*

HYPERO'A [ὑπεροχή, Gr.] the Roof of the Mouth.

HYPERPHYSICAL [of ὑπὲρ and φυσικός, Gr.] that which is superior to Physicks or natural Philosophy, Metaphysical.

HYPERSA'RCOSIS [of ὑπὲρ and σάρξ, Gr. Flesh] an Excess of Flesh, or rather a fleshy Excrescence, such as arises on the Lips of Wounds.

HYPER'THYRON [ὑπερθύρον, Gr.] with antient Architects, a sort of Table used after the manner of a Frieze over the Jambs of the Doors, and Gates, and Lintels of Windows of the *Dorick* Order.

HYPETHRE [in *Architect.*] is two Ranks of Pillars all about, and ten at each Face of any Temple, with a Peristyle within of six Columns.

HYPHEN [ὑφην, Gr.] a small or short Line set between two Words, to shew that they are to be joined together, as *Loving-kindness*.

HY'PO [ὑπὲρ, under, Gr.] a Particle used in the Composition of many Words.

HYPO'THENAR [ὑπὲρ and θένω, Gr. the hollow of the hand] the space from the fore to the little Finger.

HYPO'TICKS [ὑποπτικὰ of ὑπνός, Gr. Sleep] Medicines which cause Sleep.

HYPOBOLE [ὑποβολή, surpassing Excess, ὑπὲρ and βάλλω, Gr. to cast] a rhetorical Figure, whereby an Answer is made to what the Adversary was prevented of objecting.

HYPO'BOLUM [*Civil Law*] that which is given by the Husband to the Wife at his Death above her Dowry.

HYPOCA'THARSIS [ὑποκαθάρσις, Gr.] a too faint or feeble Purgation.

HYPOCAU'STRIA [of ὑποκαυσεν of ὑποκαίω, Gr. to set on Fire] were Feasts consecrated to *Minerva*, for rescuing Persons from the Injuries of casual Fire.

HYPOCAUSTUM [ὑποκαυστόν, Gr.] a subterraneous Funnel or Stove under Ground, used by the Antients to heat the Baths.

HYPOCHÆRIS [with *Botanists*] the herb Sow-thistle.

HYPO'CHONDRES. See *Hypocondria*.

HYPOCHONDRIA [ὑποχονδρία of ὑπὲρ and χόνδρος, a Cartilage, Gr.] the Sides of the upper part of the Belly about the short Ribs, under which the Liver, Stomach and Spleen lie.

HYPOCHO'NDRIACAL } [*hypochondriacus*, *L.* ὑποχονδριακός,
HYPOCHO'NDRIACK } Gr.] of or pertaining to the *Hypocondria*; also afflicted with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACUS Affectus [with *Physicians*] hypochondriacal Melancholy, a Disease proceeding from windy Humours, bred in the *Hypocondres*; from whence a black Phlegm arises, infects the animal Spirits, and disturbs the Mind, *L.*

HYPO'CHYMA [ὑπόχυμα, Gr.] a Suffusion, a Fault in the Sight, when Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, &c. seem to fly before the Eyes, *L.*

HYPOCHY'SIS, the same as *Hypochyma*.

HYPOCLE'PTICUM Vitrum [with *Chymists*] a Glass-funnel to separate Oils from Water, *L.*

HYPO'CRISY [*hypocrisis*, *L.* ὑπόκρισις, Gr.] dissimulation, counterfeit goodness or holiness; Knavery cloak'd with a veil of Religion or Honesty.

HY'POCRITE [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Leopard; because it is reported of this Beast, that it craftily dissembles and hides its head from being seen, by covering it with its Paws, that it may more easily catch its Prey, for that the Beasts, tho' they are much delighted with the Scent of its Body, are as much frightened at his head.

HYPOCRITE [*hypocrita*, *L.* ὑποκριτής, Gr.] a Dissembler, one who makes a false shew of Virtue or Piety.

HYPOCRITICAL [ὑποκριτικός, Gr.] dissembling, making a false shew of Virtue and Piety.

HYPOCRISIS [ὑπόκρισις, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, which the *Latins* call *Pronuntiatio*.

HYPO'DESIS [ὑπόδησις, Gr.] a Bandage used by Surgeons before the Bolster is laid on; also called *Epidemus*.

HYPOGA'STRICK Artery [*Anatomy*] an Artery that arises from the *Iliaca interna*, and is distributed to the *Bladder*, the *Rectum* and the Genital Parts, especially in Women.

HYPOGASTRICK Vein [*Anat.*] a Vein arising in the same Parts with the hypogastrick Artery, and discharging itself into the *Iliaca interna*.

HYPOCASTRUM [ὑποστρεψ, Gr.] the lower Part of the Belly, or the lower Belly; beginning from two or three Inches below the Navel, and extending to the Os Pubis.

HYPOGÆUM [ὑπογαίον, Gr.] a place under Ground] the fourth house of the heavens, by Astrologers call'd also *Imum cali*.

HYPOGEUM [in ancient *Archite.*] a Name commonly used of all the Parts of a Building that are under Ground, as Cellars, Vaults, &c.

HYPOGESUM [ὑπόγειον, Gr.] the herb Sengreen or Houfleck, L.

HYPOGLOSSIS } [ὑπογλωσσίς, Gr.] an Inflammation or
HYPOGLOTTIS } Ulceration under the Tongue; also in *Anatomy*, two Glands of the Tongue, or a piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth.

HYPOGLOSSUM [ὑπόγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb Horse-tongue.
HYPOGLOTTIDES *Pillulæ* [with *Physicians*] Pills to be put under the Tongue, for assuaging a Cough.

HYPOMOCLION [ὑπομώκλιον, Gr. in *Mechanicks*] is a Fulcrum or Prop, or any Roller, which is usually set under the Lever, or under Stones or pieces of Timber, that they may be more easily moved.

HYPOPHAULUM [with *Physicians*] an ordinary Diet, observing a mean between a plain and exquisite Diet, L.

HYPOPHORÆ [with *Surgeons*] deep-gaping and fistulous Ulcers.

HYPOPHORA [ὑποφορά, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, which produces the Objection, as *Anthepophora* answers it.

HYPOPHALMIA [ὑποφθαλμία, Gr.] a Pain in the Eye under the horny Coat.

HYPOPHILOSPERMUS *Plants*, are such as bear their Seeds on the back-sides of their Leaves.

HYPOPHYSIS, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochyma*, L.

HYPOPODIUM [ὑποπόδιον, Gr.] a Plaster to be laid to the Feet.

HYPOPION [ὑπόπιον, Gr.] a Collection or gathering together of Matter under the *Tunica cornea* of the Eye.

HYPORCHEMA [in *Greek Poetry*] a Poem composed in divers kinds of Verses, and of different lengths; but always short, and full of *Pyrrhic Feet*.

HYPOSPATHISMUS [ὑποσπασμὸς, Gr.] an Incision made by three Lines or Divisions on the Forehead, to the *Pericranium*, so as a Spatula may be thrust in between it.

HYPOSARCA } a kind of Dropsy call'd also *Ana-*
HYPOSARCIDIUM } *sarca*, L.

HYPOSPHAGMA [ὑποσφάγμα, Gr.] Blood-shottness of the Eye proceeding from a Blow.

HYPOSTASIS [ὑπόστασις, Gr.] in *Theology*, it is used to signify a Subsistence or Person of the Trinity.

HYPOSTASIS *Urinæ* [in *Medicine*] is that thick Substance that subsides at the bottom of Urine.

HYPOSTATICAL [*hypostaticus*, L. ὑποστατικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to an *Hypostasis* or personal Subsistence.

HYPOSTATICAL *Principles* [with *Chymists*] are the three chymical Elements, *Salt*, *Sulphur* and *Mercury*.

HYPOSTATICAL *Union* [in *Theology*] the Union of the human Nature with the divine.

HYPOTHECA [*Civil Law*] an Obligation whereby the Effects of a Debtor are made over to his Creditor, to secure a Debt due to him.

HYPOTHE'NAR [ὑποθηνάρ, Gr.] a Muscle serving to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the space from the fore-finger to the little Finger.

HYPOTHENUSAL *Line*, the same as *Hypothenusæ*.

HYPOTHENUSE [ὑποθηνάου, Gr.] is the longest side of a right angled Triangle, or that Side which subtends or is opposite to the right Angle.

HYPOTHESES [ὑποθέσεις, Gr.] supposition of that which is not, for that which may be.

HYPOTHESES [with *Philosophers*] Principles supposed, as granted for the Solution of any *Phænomena*, that from thence an intelligible and plausible account may be given of the Causes and Effects of the *Phænomena* proposed. The laying down or supposing such Principles to be granted, is called an *Hypothesis*. It is not absolutely necessary that what is supposed be true, but it must be possible, and ought also to be probable.

HYPOTHESIS [with *Astronomers*] signifies a System, and is usually used and understood in respect to the Universe, and in relation to the dispositions of the Heavens, and the motions of the Stars: Concerning which an *Hypothesis* that is elaborately contriv'd is call'd a System; as the *Ptolemaick*, *Copernican*, or *Tychonian*.

HYPOTHE'TICAL [*Hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικός, Gr.] pertaining to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHE'TICAL *Syllogism* [with *Logicians*] is one which begins with a conditional Conjunction, as, *If he be a Man, he is an Animal*.

HYPOTRACHE'LION [ὑποτραχήλιον, of ὑπό and τραχήλιον, the Neck, Gr.] the top or neck of a Column, the most slender part of it which is next to the Capital; or a little Freeze in the *Tuscan* and *Doric* Capital, between the Astragal and the Annulets.

HYPOTRACHE'LION [in *Anat.*] the lower part of the Neck.

HYPOTY'POSIS [ὑποτύποισις of ὑπό and τύπος, Gr. a Type or Form] this Figure is thus denominated; because it paints Things and forms Images, that stand instead of the Things. It is a kind of Enthusiasm, which causes a Person to fancy he sees Things that are absent, and to represent them so sensibly to the Sight of them that hear it, that they fancy they see them too. It is frequently us'd in *Dramatick Poetry*, and expresses a Passion very lively, when the Object of our Passion is before our Eyes, and we hear and see it tho' absent; as,

Illum absens absentum auditque videtque.

HYPOZEUGMA [with *Grammarians*] a part of the Figure called *Zeugma*.

HYPOZOMA [with *Anatomists*] a Membrane or Skin that parts two Cavities or hollow places in the Body, as that called *Mediafinum* in the Chest, L.

HYPSIOLOGLO'SSUM [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles that draw the Tongue downwards; call'd also *Bassiglossum*.

HYRST [hýrst, Sax.] in the Names of Places denotes, that they took their Names from a Wood or Forest.

HYSSOPUS [ὑσσόπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTERA [ὑστέρα, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGIA [of ὑστέρα the Womb and ἄλγος, Pain] a Pain in the Matrix or Womb, caused by an Inflammation or otherwise.

HYSTERICA [ὑστερικά, Gr.] Medicines against the Disease of the Womb, L.

HYSTERICA *Passio* [with *Physicians*] a Disease in Women called Fits of the Mother; also a Suffocation of the Womb.

HYSTERICAL } [*Hystericus*, L. of ὑστερικά, Gr.] of or
HYSTERICKS } pertaining to the Womb.

HYSTERICKS [ὑστερικά, Gr.] Remedies against hysteric Affection.

HYSSO'PICK *Art*, a Name given to Chymistry by *Paracelsus*; in allusion to that Text in the Psalms. *Purge me with Hyssop*; because that Art purifies Metals, Minerals, &c.

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὑστεροκήλη, Gr.] a Rupture, or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROLOGY [ὑστερολογία, Gr.] the same as *Hysteron Proteron*.

HYSTEROLY'THOS [of ὑστέρ and λίθος, Gr.] a Stone so called because of the resemblance of a Woman's Privities.

HYSTERO'POTMOI [ὑστερόποτμοι, Gr.] such as had been thought Dead, and after a long Absence in foreign Countries returned safe Home; or such as had been thought Dead in Battle, and after unexpectedly escaped from their Enemies, and return'd Home. These (among the *Romans*) were not permitted to enter their own Houses at the Door, but were received at a Passage opened in the Roof.

HY'STERON *Proteron* [ὑστέρων πρότερον, Gr. i. e. the last first] a preposterous manner of Speaking, putting that which should be the last, first; or, as we say, the Cart before the Horse.

HYSTERTOMIA [ὑστεροτομία of ὑστέρ and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] the cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

HYSTERTOMATOCIA [of ὑστέρ, τέμνω, a cutting, and τέκος, Gr. Birth] an Operation more usually call'd the *Cæ-Jarian* Operation, the same as *Hysterotomy*.

HYTH } [hýðe, Sax.] a little Haven or Port where
HYTHE } small Ships load and unload Goods, as *Queen-Hythe*

I.

I i Roman, **I** i Ital. **Ἰ** i Engl. **Ι** i Greek, are the ninth Letters of their respective Alphabets, and **י** Hebrew, is the tenth in order of that Alphabet.

I, the Vowel is not founded in *Parliament, Suit, Fruit, Height, &c.* and tho' it very often ends foreign Words, it never ends *English* ones: before *r*, it has the sound of *u*, as *Bird, third, first, &c.*

I [Ic Sax. **Ich** Teut. Ego Lat. **Ego** Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular

To **JA'BBER** [*gabberen* Du. *Gaber*, F.] to speak much; also to speak hastily and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish,

JA'CINTH [*Hyacinthus*, L. *ἵακινθος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a kind of Flower.

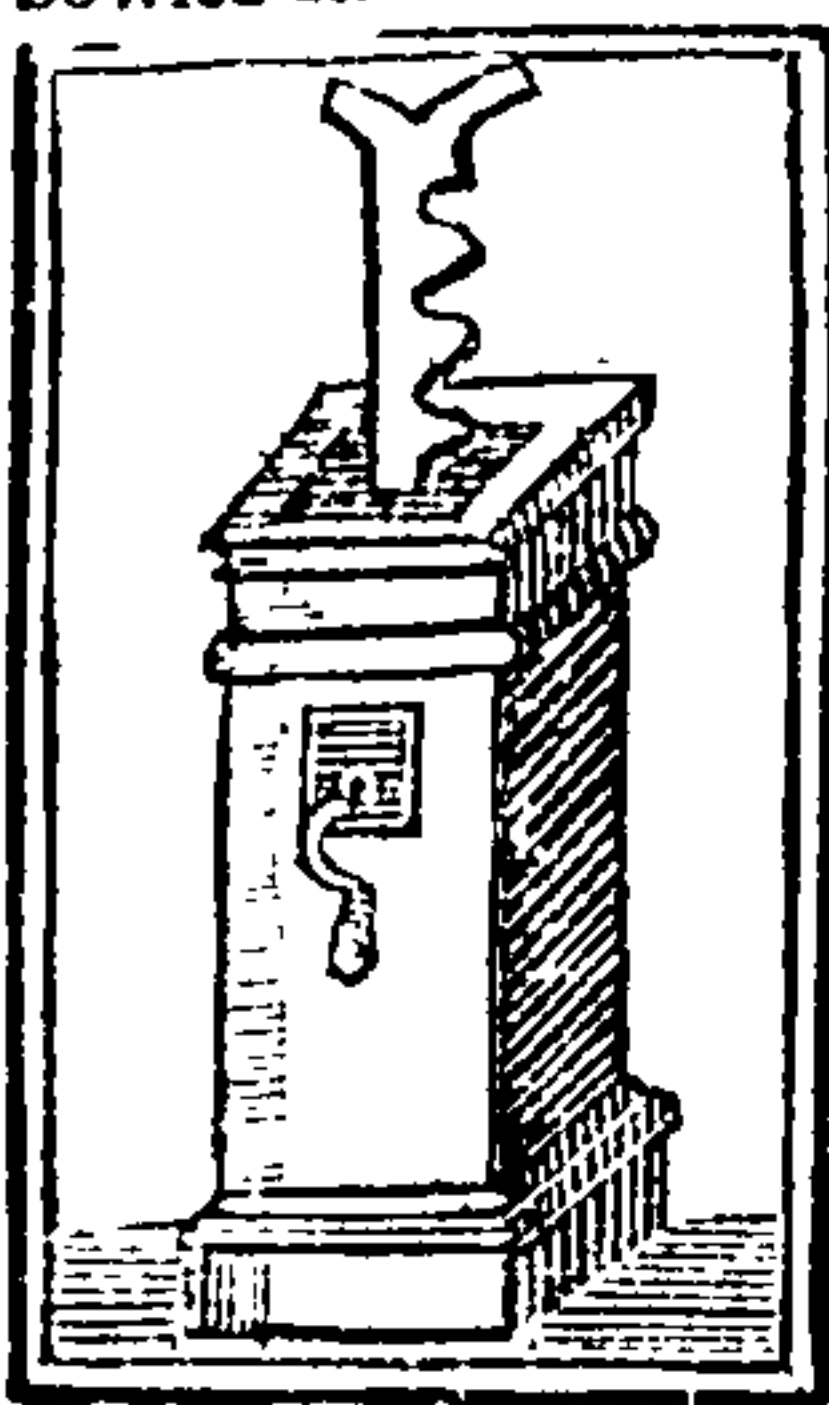
JACK, a Nick-name for *John*.

JACK [*Jack* being a common Name given to Boys employ'd in mean Offices, and such being used in great Houses as Turnspits, before the Invention of Machines for that use, they afterwards were call'd by the same Name] an Engine or Machine for roasting Meat; also for pulling off Boots; also a Horse or wooden Frame to saw Timber upon.

JACK [*in a Ship*] a Flag usually hoisted at the Sprit-sail, top-mast Head.

JACK [*with Falconers*] the Malekind of Birds of Sport.

JACK [*at Bowls*] a little Bowl which is the Mark to be bowled at.



JACK, is an Engine much used about *Guns* or *Mortars*, and is always carried along with the *Artillery*, for raising up the *Carriages*, or supporting the *Axletree*, if a *Wheel* chance to be broke; it is likewise used for traversing large *Mortars*, such as those of 18 Inches diameter, which are upon *Low Dutch Carriages*, and for elevating them; for traversing the *Sea Mortars*, and many other uses, too tedious to be named: with this Engine, one Man is able to raise more than six could do without it. See the Figure.

JACKS [*of Virginals*] small bits of Wood fixt to the Keys, of either those, or Harpsicord or Spinet.

JACK, a Pike-Fish.

JACK, a sort of Coat of Mail, anciently worn by Horsemen in the Wars, not made of solid Iron, but of many Plates of Iron fastned together; these Jacks some sort of Tenants, who held Lands, were obliged to provide upon any Invasion made upon the Country.

JACK by the Hedge, an Herb.

JACK in a *Lanthorn*, a certain Meteor, or clammy Vapour in the Air, which reflects Light in the Dark, commonly haunting Churchyards, Fens, Marshes and Privies, as steaming out of a fat Soil and there hovering about where there is a continual flux of Air: it appears like a Candle and Lanthorn, and sometimes leads Travellers out of their way.

JACK Pan, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, &c.

JA'CKAL, a wild Beast about the bigness of a Spaniel-Dog, with black flagged Hair, who in the Evening hunts for Prey for the Lion, and follows it with open Cry; to whom the Lion listens, and follows to seize it: For the Jackal will not eat of it till the Lion is satisfied, and afterwards feeds on what he leaves.

JA'CKIT, [*Jacquetté*, F.] a short Coat anciently worn by Horsemen, over their Armour and Cuirasses; it was made of Cotton or Silk flitch'd between two light Stuffs, and sometimes of Cloth of Gold.

JACOBÆA [*with Botanists*] the Herb *St. James-wort*, or *Rapewort*.

JA'COBINS [so call'd because their principal Convent stands near the Gate of *St. James* in the City of *Paris* in *France*] Monks and Nuns of the Order of *St. Dominick*.

JA'COBITISH [*of Jacobus, James*] inclined to the Principles of *Jacobites*, or attached to the Interest of King *James II.*

JA'COBITES, a Sect of Hereticks, anciently a branch of the *Eutybians*, followers of one *Jacob* a *Syrian*, who owned but one Nature in *Jesus Christ*, used Circumcision in both Sexes, sign'd their Children with the Sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning Iron.

JACO'NI, a Gold Coin of *K. James I.* of two sorts, the one weighing 5 Penny Weight 18 Grains, now current at 23 Shil. the other weighing 6 Penny Weight 6 Grains, now current at 25 Shillings.

JACON'S STAFF, a Mathematical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances.

JACOB'S STAFF [*with Pilgrims*] a Staff which they carry in their Hands in going a Pilgrimage to *St. James* of *Compostella* in *Spain*.

JACTIVUS, [*in Law*] that loses by default, L.

JACULA'TION, a Shooting or Darting, L.

JACULA'TORY [*jaculatorius*, L.] suddenly cast like a Dart.

A JADE, a sorry Horse; also a lewd Wench; a Strumpet.

JA'DISH [*of Jaaß. Sax.* a Goad or Spur, *q. d.* one that will not go without the Spur] lazy, apt to be tired; (spoken of a Horse).

JADE, a greenish Stone; bordering on the colour of Olive; esteemed for its Hardness, and Virtues, by the *Turks* and *Poles*, who adorn their fine Sabres with it; and said to be a preservative against the nephritick Colick.

JA'GGED [*jagen*, Teut. to saw] ragged or notched like the Teeth of a Saw.

JA'GGING-IRON, an Instrument used by Pastry-Cooks.

JA'IL-BIRD, a Prisoner. See *Goal*.

JA'KES [prob. of *jaceré*, L. to lie along, or *jacere*, L. to cast] a Lay-stall: also an House of Office.

JA'LAP, the Root of a sort of *West-Indian Solanum*, or Night-shade of a black Colour on the out-side, and reddish within, with resinous Veins.

Magistery of **JA'LAP**, a Dissolution of the oily and resinous Parts of *Jalap*, made in Spirit of Wine, and precipitated in common Water.

JAM } [*with Miners*] a thick Bed of Stone which hinders

JAMBS them from pursuing the Vein of Oar.

JAMA'ICA Wood, a sort of speckled Wood, of which Cabinets, &c. are made.

JA'MBIER, an Armour for the Leg, a Grave or Leg-piece, F.

JA'MBICK Verse, is so call'd of the Jambick Feet, of which it chiefly consists, which are one short and one long Syllable, as *mēss*. It is the most various of all other sorts of Verse, being of three Sorts; *Diameter*, *Trimeter*, or *Senarie*: the last of which is most in use; this consists chiefly in Jambick Feet; but has now and then a *Spondee* and *Trochee*, as *suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit*.

JA'MBUS [*ιαμβος*, Gr. which some derive of *ιαμεινω*, Gr. to revile] a Jambick-foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first short and the other long.

JAMBS

JAUMBS } [*Jambs*, F.] the side Posts of a Door,

St. JA'MES-WORT, an Herb.

St. JA'MES'S Cross [*in Heraldry*] is one whose Head or Top terminates in the Form of a Heart; and the two Arms bearing some Resemblance to the *Cross Patonce*, so call'd, because worn by the *Spanish* Knights of *Santiago* or *St. James*. See the Figure.



JA'MOGLAW, a certain Officer among the *Turks*.

JA'MPNUM [*Law word*] Furz or Gorse; also gorsy Ground.

To **JA'NGLE** [*jangler*, F.] to differ or be at variance, to contend in Words; also to make a noise, as Bells when rung in no set Tune.

JANGLE'RE'SSES, Brabblers.

JANITOR, a Porter or Door-keeper, L.

JA'NITOR [*Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach, the same as *Pylorus*.

JA'NIZARY [*in the Court of Chancery* at *Rome*] an Officer of the third Bench in that Court, of which there are several who are Revisors and Correctors of the Pope's Bulls.

JA'NIZARIES, the grand Signior's Guard, or the Soldiers of the *Turkish* Infantry.

JA'NNOCK, Oaten Bread.

JA'NSENISM, the Principles and Tenets of *Jansenius*, Bishop of *Ypres*, who held *Augustin's* Opinion concerning *Grace*; and opposed the *Jesuits*.

JA'NSENIST, a follower of *Jansenius*.

JA'NTY see *Jaunty*.

JA'NUARY [is supposed to take its Name of *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, whom they established to bear Rule at all Beginnings: and by others, of *Janua*, L. a Gate, it being, as it were, the entrance to the rest of the Months.] *January* the first Month in the Year, is represented in Painting all in White, like Snow or Hoar-Frost, blowing his Fingers; holding in the left Arm a Billet, and *Aquarius* standing by his Side.

JA'NUS [is supposed by some to be so called of *Ἰανός*, Heb. Wine, of which he is said to have been the first Inventor; others derive the Name of *Janua*, L. a Gate, *q. d.* the Gate of the World, of Heaven, or of Months] the most ancient King of *Italy* among the *Aborigines*, about the Year of the World 2629, and 1319 before the Birth of *Christ*, who entertained

Saturn when he was banished by his Son *Jupiter*. It is related of him, that he was the wisest of all Kings, and knew Things past and to come; and therefore they pictured him with two Faces, and Deified him after his Death; and *Numa* built him a Temple, which was kept shut in a Time of Peace, and open in Time of War. Some are of the Opinion, that *Janus* was the same as *Ogyges*, or *Noah*, or *Japhet*; and thence said to have two Faces, the one looking backwards and the other forwards; i. e. the one on the World before the Flood, and the other on the World after the Flood; and he is said to have come into *Italy* in the golden Age of the World (when there was no Gold Coined when Men were Just) and to have taught Men to plant Vines, &c. to offer Sacrifice, and to live temperately.

To **JAPA'N**, to varnish and draw Figures, &c. on Utensils of Wood, Metal, &c. after the manner of Artificers of *Japan*.

JAPONNE'SE Language, the Language of *Japan* is said to be very Curious, they having several Words to express one thing, some in Honour, others in Derision; some for the Prince, others for the People; as also for the Quality, Age and Sex of the Speaker and Person spoken to.

JA'RDEES ? [with *Horsemen*] are callous and hard Swellings in the hinder Legs of an Horse, seated on the out-side of the Hough, as the Spavin is on the in-side.

JA'RGON [some suppose it to be derived of *Chiereco*, Ital. *Clericus*, L. a Clergyman, whence *Chierecon*, and with us *Jargon*, for upon the first appointment of the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church to be perform'd in *Latin*, being to them an unknown Tongue, they call'd it *Chierecon* or *Clergy-talk*] confused and unintelligible Talk.

JARR, a difference, a contention, a quarrel.

To **JARR** [in *Musick*] to disagree in Sound, or to go out of Tune.

A-JARR, half open, as the Door stands a-jarr.

A JARR [of *Jarra* Span.] an earthen Vessel, well known of Oil, it contains from 18 to 36 Gallons.

JARRE'TIER [with *Horsemen*] a Horse, whose Houghs are too close together, now, by the *French* call'd *Crouchu*, i. e. crooked, O. F.

JA'RRING [probably either of *garriens*, L. prating as *Minstrew* supposes, or of *Guerroyant*, F. brawling according to *Skinner*] disagreement between Persons, falling out, quarrelling.

JA'RROCK, a sort of Cork.

JASLO'NE [Botany] an Herb, a sort of With-wind.

JA'SPER [*jaspis*, L. *ἵασπις*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, and some of them with Veins of Red and other Colours; and some of them representing Trees, Landships, &c.

JA'SMIN [*Jasminum*, L.] a certain Shrub bearing very fragrant Flowers.

JASPO'NYX [*ἵασπώνυξ*, Gr.] a kind of Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-HAWK, a young Hawk, newly taken out of the Nest.

JATRALI'PTES [*ἱατρολεπίτης*, Gr. of *ἵατρος* a Physician, and *λεπίτης* an Anointer, Gr.] a Physician who undertakes to Cure Diseases by external Unctions.

JATRALI'PTICK, that part of Physick that Cures by Friction, the application of Fomentations and Plasters.

JATROCHY'MIST [*Jatrochymicus*, L. of *ἵατρος*, a Physician, and *χημικός*, Chymistry] a chymical Physician, or one who uses or prescribes chiefly chymical Preparations.

JA'TROMA'THEMATI'CIAN [of *ἵατρος* a Physician, and *μαθηματικός*, Gr. a Mathematician] a Physician, who considers Diseases, and their Causes mathematically, and prescribes according to mathematical Proportions.

JA'VARIS, a sort of Swine in *America*, that has its Navel on the Back, difficult to be taken, because it is scarcely to be tired in running, and so furious, that it rends every thing to pieces with its Tusks.

JA'VELIN [*Javelina*, Span.] a sort of half Pike or Spear, a long Dart.

JAUMBS [*Jambes*, F.] the side Posts of a Door.

JAUN'DICE [*Jaunisse* of *Jaune*, F. yellow] a Disease proceeding from the overflowing of the Gall, which turns the Complexion yellow.

A JAUNT [not improbably of *Jaunter*, O. F. to drive a Horse about, till he sweat] a tedious, fatiguing Walk.

JAUN'TINESS [of an uncertain derivation; unless of *Jaunter* before mentioned] Wantonness, hoidening, ramping Humour.

JAUNTS [*Jauntes*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.

A JAW [Dr. Th. Hensham supposed it to be derived of *Chawing*, and that it was antiently written *Chawo*; but *Skinner* rather of *Seagle*, Sax. the Check-bone] a Bone, in which the Teeth are set.

JAY, a Bird, F.

JA'ZEL, a precious Stone of an azure or blue Colour.

J'BERIS & [with *Botanists*] a sort of Water-cresses, L.

J'BERUS & [with *Botanists*] a sort of Water-cresses, L.

IBERNA'CIUM [Old Rec.] the season for sowing Winter Corn.

IBIBO'CA, a kind of Serpent in *Brasil*, whose Bite, tho' venomous, does not presently prey upon the Vitals, but proceeds by degrees; the principal Remedy for the Cure is a Plaster made of the Serpent's Head.

IBI'SCUS [with *Botanists*] the Herb Marsh-mallows, L.

I'BIS, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, which is said to have eaten up the Serpents which annoy'd the Country, and was therefore worshipped antiently by the Inhabitants: *Langini* writes that they learned the use of Clysters from this Bird, who when it was Sick used to inject the Water of the River Nile into its Fundament; a kind of Snipe or Stork.

ICA'DES [of *ἱκαδς*, of *ἱκαδοι* twenty, Gr.] an antient Festival, celebrated Monthly on the twentieth Day, (he having been Born on the twentieth) by the *Epicurean* Philosophers, in memory of their Master *Epicurus*. They bore his Images about their Houses in State and made Sacrifices.

I'CARUS, the Son of *Dædalus*, who (according to the Poets) with his Father flying from *Crete*, thro' youthful wilfulness despised his Father's Counsel, and flew higher than he should, and so melted the Wax, which held his winged Feathers together, and fell into the Sea and was drowned.

ICE [*ἰς*, Dan. *Iy*, Sax.] Water congealed into a glassy Substance by a cold Air or freezing Wind. It is the common Opinion of Philosophers, that Ice is made by certain Spirits of Nitre, which in the Winter mix with the Parts of the Water, and being of themselves improper for Motion, because of their Figure and Inflexibility, inflexible and destroy gradually, that of the Parts to which they are joined.

ICE-BIRDS, a sort of *Greenland* Birds.

ICE'NI, the Name of the People who antiently inhabited the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*.

ICH DIEN [*ich* and *desinnen*, Teut. to serve] a Motto which *Edward* the black Prince took for his, and ever since has been the Motto of the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*. The Prince observ'd it on the Shield of *John King of Bohemia*, who served in the *French Wars*, at the Battle of *Crécy*, where he was kill'd, and therefore took it as his Motto, in Token of Subjection to his Father, under whom he served in that War against *France*.

ICHNEU'MON [*ἰχνημὼν* of *ἰχνημύς*, Gr. investigating, because it searches after the Eggs of the Crocodile] an *Egyptian* Rat, an Animal about the bigness of a Cat, a bitter Enemy to the Crocodile, whose Eggs it breaks, and sometimes kills them, by stealing unawares into their Mouths when they gape, and eating out their Bowels.

The **ICHNEU'MON** [Hieroglyphically] was used to represent Safety and Preservation.

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL [of *ἰκονογραφικός*, of *ἰκων* and *γραφικός*, Gr.] describing by Images, Pictures, &c. Hieroglyphical.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [of *ἰκονογραφία*, of *ἰχνη* a Draught, and *γραφία* a Delineation, Gr.] is threefold, *Geometrical*, in *Fortification*, or *Perspective*.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Plane or Representation of the Length and Breadth of a Fortress; the distinct Parts of which are mark'd either upon Paper or upon the Ground itself.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [with *Architects*] is a Plane or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-plot of an House or Building, delineated upon Paper, describing the Forms of the several Apartments, Windows, Chimneys, &c. the same that is call'd a Plan; so that the *Ichnography* of a Church is the Mark left by it, if it were razed; or the first appearance of it in Building, when the Foundation is ready to appear above Ground.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a plane Parallel to the Horizon, just at the Base or Bottom of it.

ICHNOGLANS, the Grand Signior's Pages or white Eunuchs, who serve in the *Seraglio*.

I'CHOR [*ἰχρὸς*] in strictness, a thin watery Humour; but is used for a thick Matter of several Colours, that issues out of Ulcers or Sores.

ICHOROD'ES [of *ἰχρὸς*, Gr. and *ῥοδός*, form]

ICHOROD'ES [with *Physicians*] a Moisture like Corruption, Gr.

ICHTHYOCO'LIA [*ἰχθυόκολλα*, Gr.] Fish Glue; Glue made of the Skins of Fishes.

ICH-

ICHTHYOLOGIST [*ἰχθυολόγος*, Gr.] a Writer or Describer of Fishes.

ICHTHYOLOGY [*ἰχθυολογία*, of *ἰχθύς* a Fish, and *λογία*, Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Fishes.

ICHTHYOMANCY [*ἰχθυομαντία*, Gr.] Divination by the Entrails of Fishes, for which *Tiresias* is said to have been famous.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST [*ἰχθυοφάγος*, Gr.] a Fish-Eater.

ICHTHYOPHAGY [*ἰχθυοφαγία*, Gr.] Eating of Fish.

ICINESS [of *ἵς*, Dan. *Iy*, Sax.] icy nature or qualities; also plenty or abundance of Ice.

ICON [*εἰκών*, Gr.] a Cut or Picture, the Image or Representation of any thing.

ICONOGRAPHY [of *εἰκών* an Image, and *γράφω*, Gr. to describe] a Description of Images or antient Statues of Marble and Copper, of Busts and Semibusts, of Penates, Paintings in Fresco, Mosaic Work; and antient Pieces of Mignature.

ICONISM [*εἰκονισμός*, Gr.] an expression of fashioning; a true and lively Description. *L.*

ICONOCLASTS [*εἰκονοκλάται* of *εἰκών* an Image, and *κλάω* to break, Gr.] demolishers or destroyers of Images and Statues.

ICONOLATER [of *εἰκών* and *λατρεύω* to Worship] a Worshipper of Images.

ICONOLOGY [of *εἰκών* and *λογία*, Gr.] Interpretation of antient Images, Monuments, and Emblems.

ICOSAEDRON [*ἰκosaῖδρον* of *ἱκοσι* twenty, and *εἶδος*, Gr.] is a regular Body, consisting of

twenty triangular Pyramids, the Vertexes of which meet in the Center of a Sphere, supposed to circumscribe it, and have their Height and Bases equal. This Figure, drawn on Pastboard, cut half thro', and then folded up, will represent an Icosihedron.

ICTERICUS [of *ἰκτερός*, Gr.] a precious Stone, good for the yellow Jaundice.

ICTERICAL [*Ictericus*, L. *ἰκτερικός*, Gr.] troubled with, or subject to the Jaundice.

ICTERICALNESS [of *icterus*, L. *ἰκτερίς*, Gr. the Jaundice] a being troubled with the Disease called the Jaundice.

ICTERUS [*ἰκτερίς*, Gr.] the Jaundice.

ICTERUS Albus [with Physicians] the Green-Sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which seems to be a kind of phlegmatick Dropsy, proceeding from a stoppage of the Courses, want of Fermentation in the Blood, &c.

ICTUS, a stroke or blow; also a biting or stinging; also a blast or puff, *L.*

ICTUS carcus [old-Writ.] a Bruise or Swelling; any sort

ICTUS orbis of Maim or Hurt without breaking the Skin, as distinguished from a Wound.

ICY [of *ἵς*, Sax.] having or abounding in Ice.

IDEA [*ἰδέα* of *εἶδω* Form, or of *εἶδω* to see, Gr.] the Form or Representation of any sensible Object, transmitted into the Brain, thro' the Organs of Sight, or the Eye; but in a more general Sense, it is taken for the immediate Object of Understanding, whatever it be; or as others define it thus; *Idea* is whatever the Mind perceives in itself, or stands there for the immediate Object of any Phantasm, Notion, Species, Thought, or Understanding: *Ideas* are either simple or complex.

IDEA [with Logicians] is not to be understood only of those Images that are painted by the Fancy; but all that is within our Understanding, when we can truly say we conceive a Thing, after what Manner soever we conceive it.

Simple *IDEAS*, are those *Ideas* that come into our Mind by *Sensation*, as *Colours* by the *Eye*, *Sounds* by the *Ear*, *Heat*, *Cold* and *Solidity* by the *Touch*, which come into the Mind by only one Sense; also *Space*, *Extension*, *Figure*, *Rest* and *Motion*, which we gain by more than one Sense; also *Plagues*, *Pain*, *Power*, *Existence*, *Unity* and *Succession*, which *enter themselves into the Mind by all the Ways of Sensation*.

Complex *IDEAS*, or compounded *Ideas*, are formed by the Power which the Mind hath of *comparing*, *separating* or *extracting* its simple *Ideas*, which come into it by *Sensation* and *Reflection*.

IDEA morbi [in Medicine] the propriety or quality of a Disease; or a complex perception of such a Collection of Accidents as concur to any Dissemper, expressed by some particular Term.

IDEAL, of, or pertaining to an Idea.

IDEALITY [of *idem*, L.] the same.

IDENTICAL [of *identique*, F.] by, or according to the same.

IDENTICALNESS [of *identitas*, L. of *idem* the same] the sameness of a Thing in Nature or Properties; the being the very same Thing.

IDENTITATE nominis, a Writ lying for one, who upon a *Capias* or *Exigent*, is taken and committed to Prison for one of the same Name.

IDENTITY [*identitas*, L.] is defined by *Metaphysicians*, to be the Agreement of two or more Things in another.

IDEOT. See *Idiot*.

IDES [so called of *Idus*, in the old *Tuscan* Language, to divide, because they divided the Months as it were into two Parts] were the Days of the Month, among the *Romans*, after the *Nones* were out, and they commonly fell out on the 13th of all the Months, except *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, in which they fell on the 15th, because in those Months the *Nones* were on the 7th.

IDIOCRATICAL, of, or pertaining to *Idiocracy*.

IDIOCRASY [of *ἰδιοκρασία* of *ἴδιος* the proper, and *χρᾶσις* Temperature, Gr.] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

IDIOM [*Idioma*, L. *ἰδῖωμα* of *ἴδιος* proper, Gr.] the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in any Language; a Propriety in speaking.

IDIOMATICAL, according to the *Idiom*, i. e. the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in a Language, or the Propriety of Speech.

IDIOMATICALY, by the *Idiom*, or after the manner of *Idiom*.

IDIOPATHE'TICAL, of, or pertaining to *Idiopathy*.

IDIOPATHY [*ἰδιοπάθεια* of *ἴδιος* proper, and *πάθος* Affection, Gr.] that proper or peculiar Affection that Persons naturally have to any peculiar Thing.

IDIOSYNCRACY [of *ἰδιοσύνχρᾶσις* of *ἴδιος* proper, *σύν* with, and *χρᾶσις* Temperament, Gr.] a Temperament of Body peculiar to any living Creature, not common to another, by which the Creature hath either in Health or Sickness, a peculiar Inclination to, or Aversion for some Things.

IDIOSYNCRATICAL, of, or pertaining to *Idiosyncrasy*.

IDIO'T [*idiot*, F. of *idiota*, L. of *ἰδιώτης* of *ἴδιος* proper, Gr.] a private Person, one of none or little Literature; also a Changeling, a natural Fool.

IDIO'TA inquirenda, &c. a Writ issued out to the Escheator or Sheriff of any County where the King has notice that there is an *Idiot* naturally born, so weak of understanding that he cannot manage his Inheritance or Estate; to examine the Party, and to certify the Matter into Chancery.

IDIO'TICAL [of *idioticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, the manner of an *Idiot*, i. e. a private Person; also of a natural Fool.

IDIO'TISM [*ἰδιωτισμός*, Gr.] a propriety of Speech belonging to any Language; also the condition of an *Idiot*; natural Folly or Simplicity.

IDLE [*idle*, Sax.] slothful, lazy; also unemploy'd.

IDLENESS [*Idelneſſe*, Sax.] laziness, slothfulness.

IDLY [*Idelich*, Sax.] after a lazy, slothful manner.

ID'OL [*ἰδωλον*, Gr.] some define an *Idol* to be not an Image of a real Thing; but of something that is false and imaginary, that is adored or worshipped; such as that of a Sphinx, a Dragon, a Griffin, a Satyr, Chimæra, &c. and they urge this of *St. Paul* for it; *an Idol is nothing*.

IDOLATER [*Idolatra*, L. *ειδωλατρέτης*, Gr.] a worshipper of Idols.

IDOLATRESS, a female Image worshipper.

IDOLATRY [*Idololatria* of *ἰδωλολατρεία*, Gr.] *Idol* worship.

IDOLATRIZING [of *ἰδωλολατρεία*, of *ἰδωλα*, Idols, and *λατρεύειν*, to worship, Gr.] committing *Idolatry*, worshipping of Idols.

IDOLATROUSLY, after an idolatrous manner.

IDOLIZING [*idolatrant*, F. of *ἰδωλον*, Gr.] making an *Idol* of, being extremely fond of, doting upon.

IDOLOTHY'SY [*ἰδωλοθύσια*, Gr.] a sacrificing to Idols.

IDOLS of the Antients, were at first nothing but a rude Stock or Stone, and such a one was that of *Juno Samia*, which afterwards, in the Magistracy of *Procles*, was turned into a Statue. *Pausanias* relates, that in *Achaia* there were kept very religiously 30 square Stones, on which were engraven the Names of so many Gods. And in another place he tells us of a very antient Statue of *Venus* at *Delos*, which instead of Feet had only a square Stone. And some imagine the foundation of Adoration being paid to Stones, was from the Stone that *Saturn* is fabled to have swallowed.

One thing is remarkable in these Stones, as particularly in the square Stone that represented the God *Mars* at *Petra* in *Arabia*, that their colour was commonly black, by which it should seem, that that Colour, in those Times, was thought most solemn, and becoming things dedicated to sacred Uses.

They

They were called in Greek *Βηθλὰν*, which seems to be derived from the Phœnician Language, wherein *בית* signifies the House of God; and thence some think that their true Original is to be derived from the Pillar of Stone that the Patriarch Jacob erected at *Bethel*.

IDO'NEOUSNESS [of *idoneus*, L. and *ness*, Eng.] fitness, meetness.

A *Je ne sçay quoi*, an I know not what. F.

IDYL

[*Ἰδύλλιον* of *ιδύω* figure or representation, on, Gr.] a little gay Poem, containing a Description or Narration of some agreeable Adventures.

JEA'LOUS [*jaloux*, F.] afraid of having a Rival, tender or chary of.

JEA'LOUSLY [*avec jalousie*, F.] with jealousy.

JEALOUSY

[*jealousie*, F. *zelotypia*, L. of *ζηλοτυπία*, Gr.] suspicion, mistrust, &c.

JEAR-Rope [in a Ship] a piece of a Hawser fastened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoist up the Yard, and to keep the Yard from falling, if the Ties should break.

JEAT, is a mineral or fossil Stone, extremely black, formed of a lapidifick or bituminous Juice in the Earth, in the manner of Coal; call'd also black Amber.

JECORA'RIA [in Botany] Liver-wort, or Wood-row, or Agrimony as some take it.

JECTIGATION [with Physicians] a trembling or palpitation felt in the Pulse of a sick Person, which indicates that the Brain, which is the Origin of the Nerves, is attacked and threatened with Convulsions.

JECU'R, the Liver, L.

JECU'R uterinum [with Anatomists] a Part which in colour and substance somewhat resembles the Liver: its Flesh is soft and full of Glandules or Kernels, having many Fibres or small Vessels. Its Use is to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth; it is also called *Placenta Uterina*.

To JEER [perhaps of *scheeren*, Teut. Skinner] to laugh at, flout or ridicule.

JEER-Rope, see *Fear-Rope*.

JEE'RCT, a sort of running Base on Horseback; the combatants darting Lances one at another; an Exercise among the Turks.

JE'JUNE [*jejunos*, L.] empty, barren, dry, mean, as a *jeune Stile*.

JEJU'NENESS [of *jejunos*, L. and *ness*, or *jejunitas*, L.] barrenness, emptiness of Stile, dryness.

JEJU'NUM intestinum [with Anatomists] the 2d of the small Guts; so called, because it is often found empty; it is about eight Foot long in Men, L.

JE'LLY [*Gelle*, F. of *Gelande*, L. freezing] Broth, which having stood till it is cold grows into a thick Consistence.

JE'MAN [old Rec.] a Yeoman.

JEMMARD, creased and scalloped; also the peculiar Affection that we naturally have to any particular things. Dr. More.

JENNETS, see *Gennets*.

JEOP'AIL [in Com. Law] is when a Cause or Issue is so badly pleaded or joined, that it would be error if they did proceed; an oversight in Pleading.

JEOPARDED [prob. of the French Words *jeu perdu*, F. i. e. I have lost] brought into danger, hazard, &c.

JEOPARDOUS, hazardous.

JEOPARDY [prob. of *jeu perdu*, F. i. e. a lost Game] danger, hazard, risk.

JERGUER, an Officer belonging to the Customs, who oversees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters.

JERK [either of *γῆρας*, Sax. a Rod, or *gercken*, Goth. according to *Minshaw*] a Lash of a Whip, a hasty pull or twitch.

To JERK [*gercken*, Goth. to beat] to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JERKING [of *Cypsel*, a Coat and Kin, Sax. a diminutive] a short upper Coat; also a Male-Hawk.

JE'ROMANCY [*Ἰερωμαντία*, Gr.] Divination by Sacrifices; it made Conjectures from the external Parts and Motions of the Victim, then from its Entrails, the Flame in which it was consumed, from the Cakes and Flower, from the Wind and Water, and several other Things.

JEROSCO'PISTS [*Ἰεροσκοπῆται*, Gr.] Persons, who when they espy'd any thing in the Victim (at offering Sacrifice) that seemed to portend any Misfortune to themselves or their Country, used to pray that it might be turned on the Victim's own Head.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a Root resembling Artichokes in Taste.

JE'SDEGERDICK *Epocha* [with Chronologers] a Persian Epoch, which takes its Date from the Coronation of *Jesidegerdis*, the last King of Persia; or rather from its being con-

quered by the Ottoman Saracen, July 16th, An. Chr. 632.

JE'SSAMIN [*jasminum*, L. *jasmin*, F.] a Shrub bearing

fragrant Flowers.

JE'SSAMIN [in Heraldry] by those that blazon by Flowers

instead of Metals and Colours, is used for *Argent*, on Ac-

count of the whiteness of the Flowers.



JESSANT [in Heraldry] signifies shooting forth as Vegetables do, and frequently occurs in *Flower-de-Luces*, as in the Escutcheon; a Leopard's Head

Jessant, *Flower-de-Luce*, Or.

JE'SSES [with Falconers] Leather Straps fastened to a Hawk's Legs, and so to the Varvels.

To JEST [prob. of *gestire* or *gestus*, L.] to speak jocosely and wittily; also falsely.

JE'STER [prob. of *gesticulator*, L. a Mimick, for in ancient Times the Mimicks used Gesticulations or Gestures in breaking their Jests on the Company] a witty jocos Person, formerly kept by Princes, &c. to break Jests for their Diversion.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so called from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouth.

JE'SUITED, which has embraced the Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITICAL, of pertaining to, or like the Jesuits; also equivocating.

JESUITICALLY [of *de jesuite*, F. a religious Order, so denominated from *Jesus*] after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocatingly.

JESUITS, certain religious Men of the Society of *Jesus*, first founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a Spanish Soldier.

JESUITS Powder, the Drug *Quinquina* or *Cortex Peruviana*.

JE'SUS [*Ἰησους*, Gr.] some have subtilized upon the Numbers of the Greek Letters, which being applied together make 888, i. e. 8 Unites, 8 Eights, and 8 Hundreds, and apply them to certain Predictions of the *Cumæan Sybil*.

JET. See *Feat*.

JET d' eau, the Pipe of a Fountain, which throws up the Water into the Air.

JETT [*gagates*, L. *jayet*, F.] a black kind of brittle Stone.

To JET [*jetter*, F.] to cast, toss, or to carry the Body in a stately Manner; also to move up and down in a jetting or frisky Manner.

JE'TTY, of, or like Jet, of the Colour of Jet.

JE'TSAM [prob. of *jetter*, F. to throw up] Goods,

JE'TSON Merchandises, or other things, which having been cast over board in a Storm, or after Shipwreck, are thrown upon the Shoar, and belong to the Lord Admiral.

JE'WEL [*Juwel*, Du. *joyau*, F. *joyet*, Span.] a wearing Ornament made of a precious Stone; a precious Stone.

JEWEL Office, an Office where care is taken of fashioning and weighing the King's Plate, and delivering it out by such Warrants as the Masters receive from the Lord Chamberlain.

A JE'WELLER [*jouellier*, F.] a dealer in, or worker of Jewels.

JEWS Ears, a Plant, of a kind of Mushroom or spongy substance.

JEWS Stone, a Stone, otherwise called a *Marchasite*.

JEWS Trump, a musical Instrument.

JE'WISH, pertaining to the Jews.

IF [*ἴφ*, Sax.] a conditional Conjunction.

IGNA'RO, a foolish, ignorant Fellow.

IGNA'VUS, a wild Beast, called the Sluggard, L.

IGNI'FEROUS [of *ignifer*, L.] bearing or producing Fire.

IGNI'GENOUS [*ignigena*, L.] ingendred in or by Fire.

IGNI'POTENCE [of *ignipotens*, L.] efficacy, prevalency against, or power over Fire.

IGNI'VOMOUS [*ignivomus*, L.] vomiting out Fire.

IGNI'VOMOUSNESS [of *ignivomus*, L. and *ness*, Eng.] Fire vomiting Quality, such as that of *Vulcano's* or burning Mountains.

IGNIS, Fire, L.

IGNI'S fatuus [q. d. a foolish Fire] a certain Meteor which appears chiefly in Summer Nights, and for the most part frequents Church-Yards, Meadows, and Bogs, consisting of a somewhat viscous Substance, or a fat Exhalation, which being kindled, reflects a kind of thin Flame in the dark, but having no sensible Heat: often flying about Rivers, Hedges, &c. because it meets with a Flux of Air in those Places, and it frequently causes People to wander out of the Way. The Country People know this Meteor by the Name of *Jack with a Lantern*, and *Will of the Wisp*.

IGNIS actualis [with Surgeons] actual Fire, that which burns at first touch, as Fire itself, or heated tearing Irons, L.

IGNIS Perficus [with Surgeons] a Gangrene, a Carbuncle or fiery Plague Sore.

IGNIS Judicium [Old Law] Purgation, or clearing a Person self by Fire, or the old way of fiery ordeal, L.

IGNIS potentialis [in Surgery] potential Fire, a caustick or burning Composition, which being laid on a part of the Body for some Time, produces the same effect as Fire, L.

IGNIS reverberii [with Chymists] a reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel, and is heightened by Bellows, L.

IGNIS rotæ [with Chymists] a Wheel-Fire, is when the Flame in the Furnace runs round like a Wheel, covering the Crucible, &c. intirely over both at the Top and round the Sides.

IGNIS Sæcræ, the Distemper called St. Anthony's Fire, or the Shingles. L.

IGNIS Suppressionis [with Chymists] a Fire above the Sand, L.

IGNIS Symplicis [with Surgeons] a sort of Pimple, otherwise called *Phlyctæna*, L.

IGNIFIGIUM, the covering of Fire; the Eight a Clock Bell, so termed from the Injunction that King William the Conqueror laid upon his Subjects, to put out their Fires and Lights at that Hour, upon the signal of a Bell.

IGNITION [with Chymists] the application of Fire to Metals till they become red Hot, without melting.

IGNIVOMOUS [Ignivomus, L.] Vomiting out Fire.

IGNOBILE [Ignobilis, L.] of mean Birth, vile, base; being of no Repute or Esteem.

IGNOBILENESS [ignobilitas, L.] baseness or meanness of Birth.

IGNOMINIOUS [ignominiosus, L.] Dishonourable, full of Shame or Reproach, Disgraceful.

IGNOMINIOUSNESS [of ignominia, L. ignominie, F. and ignomine, Eng.] Disgracefulness, Shamefulness, Dishonourableness, Reproachfulness.

IGNOMINY [ignominia, L.] Discredit, Dishonour, Disgrace, Reproach, Shame.

IGNORAMUS [i. e. we know not] a term used by the Grand-Jury, which they write upon a Bill of Information for the Inquisition of criminal Causes; when they approve not the Evidence, as defective, or too weak to make a true presentation, and then all further inquiry upon the Party is stopped.

IGNORAMUS, hence an *Ignoramus*, an ignorant or silly Fellow.

An **IGNORANT** Fellow [Hieroglyphically] and such an one as was unacquainted with the World, was painted with an Asses Head and Asses Ears.

IGNORANTNESS [Ignorantia, L. Ignorance, F.] unknown-ness, unskilfulness, ignorance.

IGNORANT [Ignorans, L.] that knows nothing of a Matter; unacquainted with it; also illiterate or unlearned.

IGNOSCIBLE [Ignoscibilis, L.] fit to be, or that may be pardoned or forgiven.

IGNOSCIBLENESS [of Ignoscibilis, L.] fitness to be pardoned or forgiven.

I. H. S. are a contraction of the Words *Jesus hominum saluator*, L. i. e. Jesus the Saviour of Men, a Motto which the Jesuits commonly make use of. It is sometimes also taken to signify *Jesus hominum sanctissimus*, i. e. Jesus the most holy of Men; But most commonly it signifies the former, the middle Letter H being taken for H the Greek long E.

I. I. [of *gige*, Dan. a Fiddle, according to Skinner, or of *gige*, F.] an airy brisk kind of Dance.

I. I., half a quarter of a Pint.

I. I. [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*, L.] a Doxy, an Harlot,

I. I., a lewd Woman who cheats or disappoints a Person.

I. I. *Flut*, a forry Wench, an idle Baggage.

I. I. I. I. I., deceiving, tricking, cheating, &c. used by Strumpets and lewd Women, especially in the point of Amour.

I. I. I., a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

I. [Ἰλαός, Gr.] in *Anatomy* the cavity or hollowness between the Thigh Bones; the Flank that contains the small Gut, &c.

I. [Ileus, F.] a little Island.

I. *Hole*. See *Oylet*.

I. [with Anatomists] the Flanks, the side Parts of the Belly between the last Rib and the Privities, the small Gut, L.

I. or **O.**, the Spikes or Beards of Corn.

I. [with Botanists] the Holm-Oak, L.

I. [Ἰλῖα, Gr.] the Daughter of *Numerus* King of the *Albanians*, who being a vestal Virgin (as it is said) was gotten Child by *Alban* on the Bank of the River *Tiber*, and

brought forth two Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, for which Fact she was set alive in the Ground, and her Children exposed hard by the same River; but being found by *Faustulus*, the King's Shepherd, he brought them up.

ILIA'CK-Passion [with Physicians] a painful wringing or twisting of the Guts, when they are stopped up, or full of Wind, or troubled with sharp Humours, or when the upper Part of any Entrail sinks or falls into the lower, the same that is called *Chordapsus* and *Volvulus*, L.

ILIA'CAL } [iliacus, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Iliac*.

ILIA'CK Vessel [Anat.] the double forked Vessels of the Trunks of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Belly, about the place where the Bladder and Womb are situated.

ILIA'CUS Externus [with Anatomists] a Muscle of the Thigh that takes its Names from its Situation, arising from the lower and inner Part of the *Os Sacrum*, and is inserted by a round Tendon to the upper Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*: The use of it is to move the Thigh Bone somewhat upwards, and turn it outwards. L.

ILIA'CUS Internus [with Anatomists] a Muscle of the Thigh arising from the inward hollow Part of the *Ilium*, and joining with the *Psoas magnus*, is inserted with it under the *Pectineus*, so that they both serve to move the Thigh forward in walking. L.

ILIADS [Ἰλιάδες, Gr.] the Title of *Homer's* Poem, containing the History of the destruction of *Troy*, which was named *Ilium*.

ILIUM } [Ἰλῆος, Gr.] the third of the small Guts, so called by reason of its turnings and windings; **ILIO'N** } and being in Length about 20 Hands Breadth: It begins where the Gut *Jejunum* ends, and ends itself at the *Cæcum*.

ILIUM } [with Anatomists] the small or thin Gut.

ILIOS } [with Physicians] the twisting of the small Guts when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is such a stoppage that nothing can pass downward. L.

ILIUM Os [with Anatomists] the upper Part of the Bone called *Offa innominata*, so called because it contains the Gut *Ilium*, which lies between it and its Fellow. It is a large Bone, and connected to the Sides of the 3 superior Vertebrae of the *Os Sacrum*.

ILLA'BORATENESS [of *illaboratus*, L.] the Quality of being effected without Labour and Pains.

ILLA'CERABLE [of *illacerabilis*, L.] whole, or incapable of being torn.

ILLA'CRYMABLE [illacrymabilis, L.] incapable of weeping.

ILLA'PSED [illapsus, L.] fallen or slid gently in or upon.

ILLA'QUEATED [illaqueatus, L.] intangled or insnared.

ILLATION, an Inference or Conclusion. L.

ILLATIVELY [of *illatio*, L.] by way of Inference.

ILLA'UDABLE [illaudabilis, L.] unworthy of Praise.

ILLECE'BRA [with Botanists] the Herb Wall-pepper or Stone-crop, L.

ILLECEBRO'SE [illecebrosus, L.] full of allurements, very enticing.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, neg. and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLE'GALLY [of *illegitime*, L.] not according to Law.

ILLE'GALNESS [of *in* neg. and *legalitas*, L.] contrariness to Law.

ILLEGITIMATE [illegitimus, L.] unlawful; also unlawfully or basely Born, a Bastard.

ILLEGITIMATENESS [of *illegitimus*, L. *illegitime*, F.] unlawfulness, baseness of Birth, spuriousness.

ILLEVIABLE [Læx Term] that cannot, or may not be levied or recovered.

ILLIBERAL [Illiberalis, L.] ungenteel, base, niggardly.

ILLIBERALNESS } [illiberalitas, L.] Niggardliness, Un-

ILLIBERALITY } bountifulness, Meanness of Spirit.

ILLICIT [illicitus, L. illicitè, F.] unlawful.

ILLINCTUS [in *Medicine*] Broth, or Liquor that may be supped; as an Elecuary or Lohoch.

ILLIQUATED [illiquatus, L.] melted down.

ILLIQUATION, a melting down of one thing in another. L.

ILLITERATE [illiteratus, L.] not learned.

ILLITERATENESS [of *illiteratus*, L.] unlearnedness.

ILL naturedness [of *ill* a Contr. of *Ætel*. Sax. *natura*, L. and *neþ*] unkind Disposition, Moroseness, Cross-grainedness, &c.

ILL naturedly, with ill Nature.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in* and *logicus*, L.] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick; unreasonableness.

To **ILLUDE** [illudere, L.] to mock, to jeer, to play upon.

To **ILLUMINATE** [illuminatum, L.] to enlighten.

To **ILLU'MINATE** [with *Painters*] to beautify or set off, also to lay Gold or Colours on initial capital Letters and other Ornaments, as was antiently done in Manuscript Books; also to gild and colour Maps and Prints, so as to give them, as it were, the greater Light and Beauty.

ILLUMINATION, an enlightening, &c. *L.*

ILLU'MINATIVE [of *illuminare*, *L.* *illuminér*, *F.*] tending to enlighten.

ILLUMINATORS, Gilders, Colourers, &c. of Writing, &c.

ILLU'MINATIVE Month [in *Astronomy*] that space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be seen betwixt one Conjunction and another.

To **ILLU'MINE** [*illuminor*, *L.*] to illuminate, *Milton*.

ILLU'MINED, a term us'd antiently of such as had been baptized, and sprang from a Custom of putting a lighted Taper in the Hand of the baptized, as a Symbol of the Faith and Grace received thereby.

ILLU'MINERS } Painters and Gilders of Manuscript

ILLUMINATORS } capital Letters. See to *Illuminate*.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking, a false Representation or Fancy; also a Sham or Cheat.

ILLU'SIVE } [of *illusus*, *L.*] deceitful, &c.

ILLU'SORY }

ILLU'SIVENESS } [of *illusor*, of *illudere*, *L.*] mocking

ILLU'SORINESS } Nature; also deceitfulness.

To **ILLU'STRATE** [*illustratum*, *L.*] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRATION, a making clear, evident, or plain. *L.*

ILLU'STRIOUS [*illustris*, *L.*] eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS [of *illustris*, *L.* *illustre qualité*, *F.*] illustrious Quality, Famousness, Nobleness, Renownedness.

ILLYRICUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in *Dalmatia*, in the Countries to the North-East of the Gulf of Venice. *L.*

I'MAGE [*imago*, *L.*] a natural lively Representation of an Object, opposed to a smooth well polished Surface; but is generally used for a Representation or Likeness of a Thing, either natural or artificial; a Statue or Picture.

To **I'MAGE**, to represent.

IMA'GERY [*images*, *F.* *imagines*, *L.*] painted or carved Work; also Tapestry with Figures.

IMAGES, *Themistius* relates, that all the *Grecian* Images till the Time of *Dædalus* were unformed, and that he was the first Person that made two separate Feet, whereas before they were but one Piece, being only shaved out of Wood or Stone. But in after Ages, when graving and carving was invented, they changed the rude Lumps into Figures resembling living Creatures, nevertheless in more refined Ages such of the unformed Images as were preserved, were revered for their Antiquity and preferred before the most curious Pieces of the modern Art.

I'MAGES [in *Rhetorick*] the use of them is to paint things naturally, and to shew them clearly.

I'MAGES [in *Poetry*] their end is to cause Astonishment and Surprise.

I'MAGE [in *Physicks*] is the trace or mark which outward Objects impress upon the Mind, by means of the Organ of Sense.

I'MAGE [in *Opticks*] is an Object projected on the Base of a convex Mirrour.

I'MAGES [in *Discourse*] any thoughts proper to produce Expressions, and which present a kind of Picture to the Mind; or in a more limited Sense, such Discourses as some Persons, when by a kind of Enthusiasm or extraordinary Emotion of the Soul, they seem to see things whereof they speak.

IMA'GINABLE [of *imaginabilis*, *L.*] that may be imagined.

IMA'GINABLENESS, capableness of being imagined.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaris*, *L.*] fanciful, fantastick.

IMA'GINARINESS [of *imaginaris*, *L.* and *nefs*] fantastickness, the not having a real Existence; but only in the Fancy.

IMAGINATION, is an application of the Mind to the Phantasm or Image of some corporeal Thing impressed in the Brain: or, it is a power or faculty of the Soul, by which it conceives and forms Ideas of Things, by means of certain Traces and Impressions that had been before made on the Brain by Sensation.

IMA'GINATIVE, apt to imagine, pertaining to imagination.

IMA'GINATIVENESS [of *imaginativus*, *L.* and *nefs*] fantasticalness; also suspiciousness, jealousy, thoughtfulness.

To **IMA'GINE** [*imaginare*, *L.*] to conceive or fancy, to think or suppose.

IMA'GINES [among the *Romans*] certain Images of Ancestors, which the Noblemen kept under the Porches of their Houses

in wooden Cases; which were carried about at their funeral Poms or triumphal Entries.

IMAGINO'SE [*imaginofus*, *L.*] full of strange fancies.

To **IMBA'LM** [*embaumer*, *F.*] to anoint a dead Body with certain Unguents, Drugs or Spices, &c. in order to preserve it.

To **IMBA'NK** [of *in* and *banc Sax.*] to inclose, bound or keep up within Banks.

IMBA'RG [*imbargo*, *Span. and Portug.*] a stop or stay upon Shipping by publick Authority; sometimes that none shall go out of the Port or Harbour, and sometimes that none shall either come in or go out.

To **IMBA'RK** [of *embarquer*, *F.*] To Ship, to get or put on Ship-board; also to engage in a Business, to undertake it, to be in with it.

An **IMBA'RKMENT** [*embarquement*, *F.*] an Entering or being entered on Ship-board.

IMBA'SED [of *im* and *bas*, *F.*] made lower in Value; mixt with a baser Metal.

To **IMBA'TTLE** [of *im* and *batailler*, *F.*] to draw an Army up in *Battalia*, or dispose it in Order of Battle.

IMBA'TTLED [of *im* and *bataillé*, *F.*] ranged in Battle Array.

IMBE'CILNESS } [*imbecillitas*, *L.* *imbecillité*, *F.*] weak-

IMBE'CILITY } ness, feebleness.

To **IMBE'LLISH** [*embellir*, *F.*] to adorn, beautify, set off or grace.

An **IMBE'LLISHING** } [*embellissement*, *F.*] an ornament

IMBE'LLISHMENT } or Beautifying.

To **IMBE'ZZLE** [prob. of *imbecillis*, *L.* weak, *q. d.* to weaken.]

To **IMBE'ZZLE**, to make away with, waste or purloin; spoken of Things committed to ones Trust.

IMBE'ZZLEMENT, waste, consumption, spoil.

IMBIBITION [with *Chymists*] an eager receiving or drinking in any liquid Thing.

To **IMBIBE** [of *in* and *bibere*, *L.* to drink] to suck or drink in; also to receive by Education.

IMBIBEMENT, the Act of Imbibing, as the Imbibement of Principles.

To **IMBITTER** [of *im* and *bitter*, *Sax.*] to make bitter; exasperate or provoke.

IMBLA'Z'D [of *in* and *blaze*, *Sax.*] made to blaze, shining.

IMBLA'ZONARY [of *blasen*, *F.*] Shield and Colours with Coat-Armour, &c. *Milton*.

To **IMBO'DY** [of *im* and *bo'dige*, *Sax.*] to make up into one Body; to join to a Body; also to mingle together, as several Ingredients.

To **IMBO'LDEN** [of *im* and *bold*, *Sax.*] to make bold, to encourage.

To **IMBO'SS** [of *imboffare*, *Ital.*] to raise with Bosses.

To **IMBOSS** a Deer [with *Hunters*] is to chase her into a Thicket.

IMBO'SSMENT, } imbossed Work, a sort of carving or en-

IMBO'SSING, } graving, on which the Figures stand out above the Plane, on which they are made.

IMBO'RDRED [of *im* and *bordure*, *F.*] bordered having borders. *Milton*.

IMBO'SOM'D [of *in* and *boyom*, *Sax.*] inclosed in the Bosom. *Milton*.

IMBOW'ELLED [of *im*, negat. and *Boyau*, *F.*] a Bowel, having the Bowels taken out.

IMBRA'CERY [*Law Term*] tampering with a Jury, the Penalty of which is 20 Pounds and Imprisonment at the pleasure of the Judge.

IMBRICATED [with *Botanists*] is apply'd to the Leaves of some Plants, which are hollowed in like an *Imbrix* or Gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION [with *Architects*] a making crooked like a gutter or roof Tile.

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver, *Span.*

IMBRO'CUS [*old Rec.*] a Brook, Drain or Water-Course.

To **IMBROIDER** [of *im* and *broder*, *F.*] to make Flowers or other Figures with a Needle on Silk, Cloth, &c.

IMBROIDERER [of *im* and *brodeur*, *F.*] a Worker of Imbroidery

IMBROIDERY [of *im* and *broderie*, *F.*] imbroidered Work.

To **IMBROIL** [of *im* and *brouiller*, *F.*] to cause broils, stir or quarrels; to put into confusion or disorder, to set together by the Ears.

IMBROWN'D, rendered Opaque, shady. *Milton*.

To **IMBRUE** [*imbuere*, *L.*] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep, as to imbrue the Hands in Blood, *i. e.* to commit Murder.

To **IMBRUTE**, [of *im* and *brutus*, *L.*] to render brutal or like a brute Beast.

To **IMBU'E** [*imbuere*, *L.*] to season ones Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

To

To IMBURSE [*embourser*, F.] to put into Stock of Money.
IMBURSEMENTS, disbursements, expences.

IMITABLE [*imitabilis*, L.] that is or may be imitated.

IMITABleness [of *imitabilis*, L. *imitable*, F. and *ness*] incapableness of being imitated.

To IMITATE [*imitare*, L.] to follow the Example of another; to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITATION, an imitating, &c. L.

IMITATIONE } [in *Mus. Books*] a particular way of Com-
IMITAZIONE } position, wherein each part is made to
imitate the other.

IMITATIVE [*imitativus*, L.] done by imitation.

IMITATIVES [with *Grammarians*] Verbs that express any kind of imitation, as *patrissare*, to take after the Father; as to imitate his Actions, Humour, &c.

IMITATOR, he who imitates, L.

IMITATRIX, she who imitates, L.

IMMACULATE [*Immaculatus*, L.] unspotted, spotless, undefiled.

IMMACULATENESS [of *immaculatus*, L. *immaculé*, F. and *ness*] spotlessness, undefiledness.

IMMANENT [of *in* and *manens*, L.] abiding, inherent.

IMMANENESS } [*immanitas*, L.] cruelty, outrageousness,

IMMANITY } fierceness; also vastness, such hugeness, as renders a thing unmanageable.

IMMARCESIBLE [*immarcescibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMARCESIBleness [of *immarcescibilis*, L. and *ness*] never fading Nature, &c.

IMMATERIAL [*immaterial*, F.] not consisting of Matter; also of little or no Consequence.

IMMATERIALNESS } [*immaterialité*, F.] a not being made

IMMATERIALITY } up of Matter; also a not being to the matter or purpose.

IMMATURE [*immaturus*, L.] unripe, not come to perfection; hasty, done before its Time.

IMMATURENESS } [*immaturus*, L.] unripeness.

IMMATUREITY } [*immaturus*, L.] unripeness.

IMMATURELY [*immature*, L.] before the Time or Season; out of Season.

IMMEDIATE [*immediatus*, L.] that Acts without means; also that follows or happens presently, without any thing between.

IMMEDIATENESS [of *immediate*, L. *immediat*, F.] presentness, a following another thing without any thing coming between; also the acting without Means.

IMMEDIATELY [*immediate*, L. *immediatement*, F.] presently.

IMMEDICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] incurable.

IMMEDICABLENESS [of *immedicabilis*, L. and *ness*] incurableness.

IMMEMORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not worthy of remembrance, not remarkable.

IMMEMORABLENESS [of *immemorabilis*, L. and *ness*] unworthiness to be remembered.

IMMEMORIAL [in a *Latv Sense*] as *time immemorial*, that was before the reign of our King *Edward*, II.

IMMEMORIAL [*immemoriel*, F.] that is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man; being of so long continuance that its beginning cannot be known.

IMMEMORIALNESS [of *immemorial*, F. and *ness*] the being out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMENSE [*immensus*, L.] being of so great or large an Extent, that it cannot be measured or equalled by any finite Measure; unmeasurable, huge, vast, prodigious.

IMMENSENESS } of *immensus*, L. *immensité*, F.] vastness,

IMMENSITY } unmeasurableness, greatness, hugeness.

An Amplitude or Extension, that cannot be equalled by any finite Measure whatsoever, or how oft soever repeated.

IMMENSURABLE [of *in*, neg. and *mensurabilis*, L.] incapable of being measured.

IMMENSURABLENESS } [of *in*, negat. *mensurabilis*, L. and

IMMENSURABILITY } *ness*] incapableness of being measured.

To IMMERSE [*immersum*, sup. of *immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge over Head and Ears.

IMMERSABLE [*immersibilis*, L.] that cannot be dipped, &c.

IMMERSED } [*immersus*, L.] plunged or dipped into, over

IMMERGED } Head and Ears.

IMMERSION, a dipping, plunging, &c. L.

IMMERSION [with *Physicians*] a Method of preparing a Medicine by steeping it in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste.

IMMERSION [with *Chymists*] is the putting Metals or Minerals into some corrosive Matter to reduce them to Powder.

IMMERSION [with *Astronomers*] signifies, that any Planet is beginning to come within the shadow of another, as in Eclipses, and whenever the shadow of the eclipsing Body begins to fall on the Body eclipsed, they say that is the time of the *Immersion*, and when it goes out of the shadow, that is the time of the *Emerfion*.

IMMERsus *Musculus* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Arm, which arises from its whole Basis in the upper and lower Rib, and is inferted in a semicircular Manner, to the Neck of the *Os Humeris*, L.

IMMETHODICAL [of *im* and *methodus*, L.] without due Method or Order, confused.

IMMETHODICALNESS [of *im* for *in*, negat. and *methodus*, L.] the being out of Method, or contrary to Method; Irregularity.

IMMETHODICALLY, after an immethodical or irregular Manner.

IMMINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at hand, ready to come upon a Person, hanging over the Head.

IMMINENTNESS [of *imminens*, L. and *ness*] readiness to come upon us, &c. being as it were hanging just over our Heads.

IMMINUTION, a diminishing or lessening. L.

IMMOBILITY [*immobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Stedfastness.

IMMODERATE [*immoderatus*, L.] beyond the Bounds of Moderation, excessive, disorderly.

IMMODERATENESS [of *immoderatio*, L. and *ness*] Immoderation.

IMMODERATION, Intemperance, Excess. L.

IMMODERATELY [*immoderate*, L. *immoderement*, F.] without Moderation, excessively,

IMMODEST [*immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, Wanton, Bold, Lascivious.

IMMODESTLY [*immodeste*, L. *immodestement*, F.] without Modesty.

IMMODESTNESS } [*immodestia*, L. *immodestie*, F.] want

IMMODESTY } of Modesty or Shamefacedness.

IMMOLATION, a sacrificing or offering, F. of L.

IMMORAL [of *im* neg. and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORALLY [of *im* negat. and *moraliter*, L.] contrary to Morality.

IMMORALNESS } [of *im* and *moralitas*, L.] want of Mo-

IMMORALITY } rality, or contrariness to Morality; corruption of Manners, Lewdness, &c.

IMMORIGEROUS [*immoriger*, L.] disobedient.

IMMORTAL [*immortalis*, L.] never dying, everlasting.

IMMORTALIZED [*immortalis*, F.] rendered immortal.

IMMORTALLY [*immortaliter*, L.] never dying, perpetually.

IMMORTALNESS } [*immortalitas*, L. *immortalité*, F.] the

IMMORTALITY } state of that which is immortal, a never dying.

IMMOVEABLE [*immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVEABLE Feasts, such Festivals as constantly are upon the same Day of the Month, tho' they vary as to the Day of the Week.

IMMOVEABLY [of *immobiliter*, L.] in an immoveable Manner.

IMMOVEABLENESS [*immobilitas*, L. *immobilité*, F.] unmoveableness.

IMMUNITIES [of *immunitas*, L. *immunité*, F.] Privileges or Exemptions from Offices, Charges, Duties, &c.

To IMMURE [of *in* and *muris*, L. a Wall] to shut up or inclose between two Walls.

IMMUTABLE [*immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, constant.

IMMUTABLE Circles [*Astronomy*] are the Ecliptick and Equator, so called because they never change, but are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTABLENESS } [*immutabilitas*, L. *immutabilité*, F.]

IMMUTABILITY } unchangeableness.

IMMUTABILITY [in *God*] is an incommunicable Attribute, and is a freedom from all kind of change or uncon-

stancy; both as to his Nature and Purposes.

Moral IMMUTABILITY [in *God*] consists in his not being liable to any change in his Thoughts or Designs; but that what he wills he has willed from all Eternity.

IMMUTATION [with *Rhetoricians*] the same as *Hypallage*.

To IMP a Feather into the Wing of an Hawk, [in *Falconry*] is to add a new piece to an old broken Stump.

IMP [not improbably of *impius*, L. wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Dæmon said to attend upon Witches, &c. also a kind of Graff to be set in a Tree.

To

To **IMP** the Wings of one's Fame, to tarnish or sully his Reputation.

To **IMP** the Feathers of Time with pleasure, &c. to divert one's self with Recreation.

IMPACTED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To **IMPAIR** [*impaired*, O. F. or of *im* neg. and *pejorare*, L. to make worse] to weaken, make worse, &c.

An **IMPAIRING** } [prob. of *im* and *pejorare*, L.] a diminishing, lessening, making worse, &c.

An **IMPAIRMENT** }
To **IMPALE** [*impalare*, Ital. *impaler*, F. of *in* and *palus*, L. a Stake] to inclose or fence about with Stakes; also a way of punishing Malefactors by driving a Stake through their Bodies.

IMPALED, undaunted. *Milton*.

IMPALED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heiress, are borne in the same Escutcheon, and are marshalled in Pale; the Husband's on the right side, and the Wife's on the left; call'd also *Baron and Femme*, two Coats impaled.

IMPALEMENT, an Execution by driving a Stake, &c.

IMPALEABLE [of *im* and *palabilis*, L.] that whose Parts are so extremely minute, that they cannot be distinguished by the feeling.

IMPANATION [of *im* and *panis*, L. Bread] a term applied to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, on account of their principle that the Body of *Christ*, subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament.

IMPANNELLED [prob. of *in* and *paneau*, F. a square piece] inrolled, or put into the Roll, containing the Names of Jury-men.

IMPANNULA'RE [*Old Law*] to impanel a Jury.

IMPARADISED [of *in* and *paradisus*, L. Παράδεισος, Gr. of פֶּרֶד, Heb.] enjoying a Paradise, delighted. *Milton*.

IMPARASYLLABICK [of *impar*, unequal, and *syllabus*, L. a Syllable] having unequal Syllables.

IMPARCAME'NTUM [*Old Law*] the right of pounding of Cattle.

IMPARITY [*imparitas*, L.] inequality, unequality, unlikeness.

IMPARITY [*imparitas*, L.] inequality, unlikeness, unevenness.

IMPA'RKED [of *in* and *park* of Πάρκος, Sax. or *imparcatus*, L. inclosed in a Park] closed or fenced in for a Park.

IMPA'RLANCE [of *im* and *parlant*, F. speaking] a Motion made in Court upon Account of the Demandant, by the Tenant; on the Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respite, or another Day to put in his Answer. *L. T.*

General **IMPARLANCE**, is when it is set down and entered in general terms, without any special Clause.

Special **IMPARLANCE**, is when the Party desires a farther Day to answer, adding also these Words, *Salvis omnibus Advantageis*, &c.

IMPARSONNE' [*Law Term*] inducted, as a *Parson imparsonne*, i. e. one inducted or put into Possession of a Benefice.

To **IMPA'RT** [*impartire*, L.] to give part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

IMPA'RTIAL [*impartial*, F.] void of partiality, just, upright.

IMPA'RTIALNESS } [of *im* negat. and *partialité*, F.] disinterestedness, a not favouring or inclining to one Party, &c. more than to another.

IMPA'SSIBLE [*impassibilis*, L.] that cannot be passed or gone through; also incapable of suffering.

IMPA'SSIBLENESS [of *impassibilitas*, L. *impassibilité*, F.] uncapableness of Suffering.

IMPA'SSIONED [of *in* and *passionné*, F.] wrought up to a Passion. *Milton*.

IMPASTATION [in *Masonry*] a Work made of Stuck or Stone, beaten to Powder and wrought up in manner of a Paste. Some Persons are of Opinion that the huge Obelisks, and antique Columns, still remaining, were made either by Impastation or Fusion.

IMPA'TIENCE [*impatientia*, L.] uneasiness of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion.

IMPA'TIENTNESS [of *impatientia*, L. *impatience*, F.] Impatience, impatient Temper, &c.

IMPA'TIENT [*impatient*, L.] hasty, unquiet, cholerick.

IMPATRONIZATION, a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

IMPATRONIZED [*s' impatronisé*, F.] having taken, or being put into the Possession of a Benefice.

IMPEACHABLE, capable or liable to be impeached.

To **IMPEACH** [probably of *empecher*, F. to hinder, or of *im* and *peccare*, to offend, &c.] to accuse of a Crime, as Felony, Treason, &c.

IMPEACHMENT [*impeachment*, F.] an Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACHMENT of Waste [*Com. Law*] a restraint from committing Waste upon Lands or Tenements.

To **IMPEARL** [of *in* and *perlire*, F.] to form into Pearls of Dew. *Milton*.

IMPECCABLE [*impeccabilis*, L.] that cannot sin or offend.

IMPECCABLENESS } [of *impeccabilis*, L. *impeccabilitas*, F.] an incapacity or uncapableness to

IMPECCABILITY } commit Sin.

IMPECCANCE }
IMPEDED [with *Gardeners*] inoculated or grafted.

To **IMPEDE** [*impedire*, L.] to hinder, stay, lett, &c.

IMPE'DIMENTS [*impedimenta*, L.] Hindrances, Obstructions, Obstacles, &c.

IMPEDIA'TI Canes [*Law Rec.*] Dogs that are law'd or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest.

To **IMPEL** [*impellere*, L.] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To **IMPEND** [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPENDING } [*impedens*, L.] hanging over the Head,

IMPENDENT } being at Hand.

IMPENDIOUS [*impendiosus*, L.] liberal, that spends more than is needful.

IMPENDIOUSNESS [of *impendiosus*, L. and *neq*] liberality, extravagant spending.

IMPENETRABLE [*impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be penetrated or pierced through, that cannot be dived into.

IMPENETRABILITY [*impenetrabilité*, F. of *impenetrabilis*, L.] an uncapableness of being pierced thro' or dived into.

IMPENETRABILITY [with *Philosophers*] is the distinction of one extended Substance from another, by which the Extension of one Thing is different from that of another; so that two Things extended, cannot be in the same Place, but must of necessity exclude each other.

IMPENETRABLENESS [*impenetrabilité*, F. of *impenetrabilis*, L.] uncapableness of being penetrated, pierced; or dived into; impenetrability.

IMPENITENCE } [*impœnitentia*, L.] impenitence, un-

IMPENITENCY } relentingness, a hardness of Heart,

IMPENITENTNESS } which causes a Man to continue in Sin, and hinders him from repenting.

IMPENITENT, without Repentance, unrelenting.

IMPERATORIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Master-Wort. *L.*

IMPERATORIUS, or Emperor's Piece, a Roman Gold Coin, in Value 15 Shillings Sterling.

IMPERATIVE [*imperativus*, L.] commanding.

IMPERCEPTIBLE [of *imperceptus*, L.] that cannot be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS [*qualité imperceptible*, F. of *imperceptus*, L.] unperceivable Quality, or uncapableness of being perceived.

IMPERFECT [*imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or compleat, unfinished, faulty.

IMPERFECT Flowers [in *Botany*] are such as want the Petala, or those fine coloured Leaves that stand round and compose a Flower.

IMPERFECT Plants [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers or Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPERFECT Tense [in *Grammar*] a Time between the present and the past.

IMPERFECT Numbers [*Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together, do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number of which they are Parts.

IMPERFECTION, unperfection, defect, the want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, *F. of L.*

IMPERFECTION, want of Perfection.

An **IMPERFECTION** [with *Printers*] one or more Sheets that are wanting to make a compleat or perfect Book.

IMPERFECTLY [*imperfaiement*, F. of *imperfectus*, L.] after an imperfect Manner.

IMPERFORABLE [of *in* neg. and *perforare*, L.] not to be bored through.

IMPERIAL [*imperialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPERIAL Lilly, a Flower.

IMPERIAL Table, a Mathematical Instrument for measuring Land.

IMPERIALISTS [of *imperialis*, L.] the Partizans of an Emperor, Subjects, &c.

IMPERIALI [with *Moralists*] are Acts enjoined, performed by other human Faculties on the Motion and Appointment of the Will.

IMPERIOUS [*imperiosus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty. *Im-*

IMPERIOUSNESS [*imperiostas*, L.] imperious, lordly, domineering, &c. humour or acting.

IMPERISHABLE [of *in* and *perissable*, F.] incapable of perishing. *Milton*.

IMPERSONAL [*impersonalis*, L.] that hath no Person.

IMPERSONAL Verbs [with *Grammarians*] are generally such as have no other Sign but that of the third Person singular (*it*) as *it rains*, *it snows*, &c.

IMPERSUASIBLE [*impersuasibilis*, L.] that cannot be persuaded.

IMPERTINENCE, Extravagance, Silliness, Foolery, Nonsense. *F*.

IMPERTINENT [of *in* and *pertinens*, L.] not to the purpose, absurd, silly.

An **IMPERTINENT**, a troublesome or foolish Person.

IMPERTINENTLY [*impertinentem*, F.] after a silly, absurd Manner, &c.

IMPERTINENTNESS [of *impertinence*, F. of *in* negat. and *pertinens*, L. belonging to] Extravagance, Nonsense, Absurdness; also unreasonable or ill-timed troublefomness.

IMPERVIOUS [*impervius*, L.] that does not afford any Passage through it; it consists of such a closeness of Pores, or particular configuration of Parts, as will not admit another thro'.

IMPERVIOUS Bodies [with *Philosophers*] Bodies are said to be impervious to others, when they will neither admit the Rays of Light, &c. nor the Effluvia of other Bodies to pass thro' them.

IMPERVIOUSNESS [of *impervius*, L. and *nefs*] the being impracticable to be passed, impassableness; or the having no Way.

IMPETIBLE [*impetibilis*, L.] that cannot be come at or hurt.

IMPETIGINOUS [*impetiginosus*, L.] troubled with the *Impetigo*, Scabbiness.

IMPETIGO [in *Medicine*] a cutaneous foulness, as the Itch, a Ring-Worm, or Tetter. *L*.

IMPETIGO Celsi, a sort of Leprosy or Scabbiness.

IMPETIGO Plinii [with *Physicians*] a Disease called *Lichen Gracorum*.

IMPETRABLE [*impetrabilis*, L.] easy to be, or that may be attained by entreaty.

IMPETRABLENESS [of *impetrabilis*, L. and *nefs*] capableness of being gotten or obtained by entreaty, &c.

TO IMPETRATE [*impetrare*, L.] to get or obtain by earnest request or entreaty.

IMPETRATION, an obtaining by request, &c. *L*.

IMPETRATION [in *Old Statutes*] the getting of Benefices and Church Offices beforehand from the Church of *Rome*, which belonged to the King, or other Lay Patron.

IMPETUOUS [*impetuosus*, L.] violent, vehement, raging, boisterous, hasty.

IMPETUOSITY } [*impetuositas*, L.] a violent motion or driving on; vehemency, furiousness.

IMPETUS [in *Mechanism*] the blow or force with which one Body strikes against another.

IMPIERMENT [*Old Stat.*] an impairing or prejudicing.

IMPIETY } [*impietas*, L. *impiet  *, F.] Irreligion, Ungodliness.

IMPIOUSNESS }

IMPIOUS [See *To Imp.*]

IMPIOUS [*impius*, L.] ungodly, wicked, profane, lewd.

IMPIETY [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* represented by a Quail; because they say, that this Bird doth furiously chatter, as if she were offended, when the Crescent of the Moon first appears.

An **IMPIOUS Wretch** [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the *Hippopotamus* or River-Horse, a Creature that lives in the Water as well as in the Air; because it is said to kill both its Father and Mother, tearing them in Pieces with its Teeth.

IMPIGNORATION, a putting to Pawn. *L*.

IMPIGRITY [*impigritas*, L.] diligence, Industry, quickness of dispatch.

IMPIGUAATION, a fattening. *L*.

IMPLACABLE [*implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeased or pacified.

IMPLACABILITY } [*implacabilitas*, L.] implacable, unappeasable, or irreconcilable Hatred.

IMPLACABLENESS }

TO IMPLANT [of *in* and *plantare*, L.] to fix or fasten in the Mind.

IMPLANTATION, a setting or fixing into.

IMPLANTATION, is one of the six kinds of Transplantation.

IMPLANTATION [with some pretenders to *Physick*] a Method of curing by placing Plants, or at least their Roots, in a Ground prepared for that purpose, and water'd with what

the Patient used to wash himself, by which means they pretend that the Disease is translated into the Plant.

TO IMPLEAD [of *in* and *plaidere*, F.] to sue or prosecute by course of Law.

IMPLEMENTS [prob. of *implementum*, L. a filling up, or of *employer*, F. *q. d.* Employments] necessities of a handicraft Trade, as Tools, &c. also of a House, as Furniture, &c.

TO IMPLICATE [*implicatum*, L.] to insold, wrap up in, &c.

IMPLICATED [in *Medicine*] is apply'd to those Fevers, when the Patient is afflicted by two at a time; either of the same kind or a different; as a *double Tertian*, or an *intermittent Tertian* and a *Quartan*.

IMPLICATION, a folding or wrapping up within another thing; an intricating or intangling, an incumbrance.

IMPLICIT [*implicitus*, L.] tacitly understood; that is not express'd in plain terms, but only follows by consequence; obscure.

IMPLICIT Faith [with *Divines*] is such a belief, as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the Judgment and Authority of others.

IMPLICITNESS [of *implicatus* or *implicitus*, L.] a being folded or enveloped in another, the not being expressed in plain Terms, but only following by Consequence; a tacit Understanding.

TO IMPLORRE [*implorare*, L.] to beg earnestly with Tears and Prayers, to beseech.

TO IMPLY [*employer*, F.] to mind one Business; to keep in action.

IMPLY } [*employ*, F.] Occupation, Business, Trade, &c.

IMPLUMED [*implumis*, L.] unfledged, not feathered.

IMPLUVIOUS [of *impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

TO IMPLY [*implicare*, L.] to unfold or contain; to denote, to signify; to infer or gather from.

IMPOLITE [*impolitus*, L.] unpolished, rude, coarse, rough.

IMPOLITICK [of *in* neg. and *politicus*, L.] disagreeable or contrary to the Rules of Policy; imprudent, unwise.

IMPOLITICKNESS [of *in* neg. *politicus*, L. *πολιτικός*, Gr. and *nefs*] contrariness to the Rules of Policy; imprudence, &c.

IMPORCATION, a making a Balk or Ridge in the ploughing of Land. *L*.

IMPOROUS [of *in* neg. and *porosus*, L.] having no Pores or little Holes for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

IMPOROUSNESS, a being free from, or the want of Pores for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

IMPORT, Sense or Meaning; also a bringing of foreign Goods into a Nation. *F*.

TO IMPORT [*importare*, L.] to mean, to signify; also to concern; also to bring in foreign Commodities into a Port.

IMPORTING [*importans*, L. *important*, F.] bringing Commodities into a Port; also concerning, signifying.

IMPORTANCE [*importance*, F.] moment, consequence, weight; also meaning.

IMPORTANT [*important*, F.] of moment, consequence, weight.

IMPORTUNATE [*importunus*, L.] troublesome, wearying with repeated Requests, or unreasonable ones; very urgent.

IMPORTUNACY } [*importunitas*, L.] an eager urging or pressing, troublesome-

IMPORTUNITY }

IMPORTUNATENESS } ness, a wearying with too frequent or unreasonable Requests, hard dunning.

IMPORTUNE [*importunus*, L.] unreasonable. *Milton*.

TO IMPORTUNE [*importuner*, F.] to press or sue to a Person with great pressingness, to request earnestly and often.

IMPORTUOUS [*importuosus*, L.] without Port or Harbours.

TO IMPOSE [*impositum*, L. *imposer*, F.] to put, set, or lay upon; to lay or set a Tax upon; also to enjoin.

TO IMPOSE upon, to put upon one, to defraud, deceive, &c.

TO IMPOSE [with *Printers*] is to set the Pages in their proper order in a Form or Chace, in order to be ready for the Press.

IMPOSITION, a laying on an Injunction; also an Affessment; also a deceiving.

IMPOSITION, a peculiar way of curing certain Diseases, being a kind of Transplantation, which is thus performed: They take some of the implanted Spirit, or Excrement of the Part of the Patient's Body, or of both together, and place it between the Bark and the Wood of a Tree or Plant, and then cover it with Mud. Or others bore a Hole in the Tree, &c. with an Augur, and put in the Matter beforementioned,

tioned, and then stop the Hole with a Tampion of the same Wood, and cover it with Mud. And when the effect has followed they take the Matter out of the Tree. If they would have the Effect should be speedy, they make choice of a Tree that is a quick grower; if they would have the Effect lasting, they chuse a Tree of long continuance, as the Oak.

IMPOSSIBLE [*impossibilis*, L.] that is not possible, or cannot be done.

IMPOSSIBILITY } [*impossibilitas*, L. *impossibilité*, F.]
IMPOSSIBLENESS } or that which cannot be done.

IMPOST [*imposita*, L.] Imposition, Custom, Tribute, and more particularly the Tax received by the Prince for such Merchandizes, as are brought into any Haven from other Nations.

IMPOST [in *Architecture*] is a Plinth or little Cornice, that crowns a Piedroit or Pier, and supports the Coussinet, which is the first Stone, that a Vault or Arch commences, or,

IMPOSTS [in *Architecture*] are sometimes call'd *Chaptrals*, they being the Parts on which the Feet of Arches stand, or the Capitals of Pilasters, that support Arches. These Imposts are conformable to their proper Orders. The *Tuscan* has a Plinth only; the *Dorick* two Faces crowned; the *Ionick* a Larmier or Crown over the two Faces; the *Corinthian* and *Composite* have a Larmier, Freeze, and other Mouldings.

IMPOSTOR [*imposteur*, F.] a false Pretender, a Deceiver, a Cheat. L.

IMPOSTUMATED [*apostumé*, F.] grown to an Impostumation, i. e. a gathering or Collection of corrupt Matter in the Body.

IMPOSTUMATION, the act of Impostumating.

Pestilential IMPOSTUME [with *Physicians*] a swelling accompanied with a Fever, a swooning and faintness.

IMPOSTURE [of *impostura*, L.] Deceit, Coufenance, Fraud, Cheat.

IMPOTENCE } [*impotentia*, L.] weakness, want of power,
IMPOTENCY } or strength, or means to perform any thing;
also a natural defect which hinders Generation.

IMPOTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable, weak, maimed, lame; also vain, fruitless.

IMPOTENTNESS [*impotentia*, L.] want of power or strength, weakness.

To IMPOVERISH [*appauvrir*, F. *depauperare*, L.] to make Poor.

IMPOVERISHMENT [*depauperatio*, L.] a being made poor.

To IMPOUND Cattle, to put them in a Pound, upon account of some trespass done by them.

To IMPOWER [of *in* and *Power* of *pouvoir*, F. or *potestas*, L.] to put into Power, to authorize, to furnish with Power.

IMPRAC'TICABLE, that cannot be done, F.

IMPRAC'TICABLENESS [of *impracticable*, F. and *nefs*] impossibility to be done or effected.

To IMPRECA [*imprecare*, L.] to wish evil, to curse, to call down mischief upon.

IMPRECATORY, that contains or implies Imprecation or Cursing.

IMPRECATION, a Cursing, calling or wishing for mischief upon another.

IMPRECATIONS [with the *Antients*] a kind of Goddesses which the *Latins* also called *Diræ*, who they imagined to be the Executioners of evil Consciences; who were called *Eumenides* in Hell, *Furies* on Earth, and *Imprecations* in Heaven. They invoked these Deities with Prayers and pieces of Verses to destroy their Enemies.

IMPREGNABLE that cannot be taken by Force, F.

IMPREGNABLENESS [of *impregnable*, F. and *nefs*] incapability of being taken by force.

To IMPREGNATE [*impregnare*, L.] to get with Child.

IMPREGNATED [*impregnatus*, L.] great with Child.

IMPREGNATED [*s'impregné*, F.] imbodied, imbibed, soaked in.

IMPREGNATION, is the immission of the male Seed in Coition, by which the Female Conceive, or becomes with Young; also Conception.

IMPREGNATION [in *Chymistry*] is when any Body hath imbib'd so much Moisture, that it will admit no more.

IMPREGN'D [*impregné*, F.] impregnated. *Milton*.

IMPRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto, *Ital*.

IMPRESS [*impressio*, L.] a Stamp, Mark or Print.

To IMPRESS [*impressum*, L.] to Print, Stamp or make an Impression on the Mind, or upon the natural Faculties of the Body.

To IMPRESS Soldiers or Seamen, is to compel them into the publick Service.

IMPRESSED [of *impressus*, L.] printed, stamped, having an Impression on it; also compelled into the publick Service.

IMPRESSED Species [with the *Peripateticks*] Species which (they say) Bodies emit resembling them, which are convey'd by the exterior Senses to the common Sensory, these *impressed Species* or Impressions, being material and sensible are rendered intelligible by the active Intellect, and being thus spiritualiz'd they are thus termed as expressed from others.

IMPRESSION, a Print, Stamp, Mark, &c. F. of L.

IMPRESSION [with *Philosophers*] is a Term apply'd to the Species of Objects, which are supposed to make some Mark or Impression on the Senses, the Mind and the Memory.

IMPRESSION of Books, is that Number which is printed off at the same time.

IMPRES'T Money, Money given to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the publick Service,

IMPRIMERY [*l'imprimerie*, F.] a Printing-house; also the Art of Printing; also a Print or Impression.

IMPRIMING [with *Hunters*] is the rousing, unharbouring or dislodging a wild Beast; also a causing her to forsake the Herd.

IMPRIMINGS, first Essays, Beginnings.

IMPRIMIS, in the first Place, first of all, L.

To IMPRINT [*imprimere*, L. *empreindre*, F.] to impress or fix a thing, or make an Impression upon the Mind, &c.

To IMPRISON [*emprisonner*, F.] to put into Prison or Jail.

IMPRISONMENT [*emprisonnement*, F.] a being imprisoned, confinement, the restraint of a Person's liberty, whether in his own House, the Cage or the Stocks.

IMPROBABLE [*improbabilis*, L.] unlikely, that has not any likelihood of being true.

IMPROBABLENESS } [of *improbabilis*, L. and *nefs*] unlike-
IMPROBABILITY } ness to be true.

IMPROBATION, a disallowing or disapproving of, dislike.

IMPROBITY [*improbitas*, L.] knavery, dishonesty.

IMPROCREATED [*improcreatus*, L.] not begotten.

IMPROPER [*improprius*, L.] inconvenient, unfit, unseasonable; thus an *improper Word*, is a Word that does not agree with the Thing, nor expresses it sufficiently.

IMPROPER Fraction. See *Fraction*.

IMPROPRIATION, is when a Layman is possessed of a Church-living, and Converts the profits of it to his own private use only maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure.

IMPROPRIATOR, a Lay-man that has a Parsonage or Ecclesiastical Living at his own disposal.

IMPROPRIETY [*impropriété*, F. of *improprietas*, L.] Quality of something that is fit or proper; the Use of improper and insignificant Words by a Speaker or Writer.

IMPROVABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPROVABLENESS [prob. of *im* and *prouer*, F. to essay or try, *q. d.* to make better by Essays or Trials, and *nefs*, unless you had rather from *in* and *probus*, L. good] capableness of being improved or made better.

To IMPROVE [of *im* and *prouer*, F.] to better, or make the best of; to promote or advance; to bring to greater Perfection; to make a considerable Progress in Arts and Sciences; also to grow more refined.

IMPROVEMENT, bettering, progress, an advancing of Profits; a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of Profession.

IMPROVIDENT [*improvidus*, L.] not seeing before, not forecasting; unheeding.

IMPROVIDENCE } [*improvidentia*, L.] want of fore-
IMPROVIDENTNESS } cast, or taking thought beforehand.

IMPRUDENT [*imprudens*, L.] inconsiderate, unwise, unadvised.

IMPRUDENCE } [*imprudencia*, L.] indiscretion, un-
IMPRUDENTNESS } advisedness, want of deliberation,

forethought, precaution, &c. F.

IMPUBESCENT [*impubens*, L.] beginning to have a Beard.

IMPUDENCE } [*impudentia*, L.] shamelessness, a being
IMPUDENTNESS } void of modesty or civility; also sauciness, F.

IMPUDENT [*impudens*, L.] shameless, brazen-faced, graceless, mal-apert, saucy.

IMPRUVIAMENTUM [old *Rec.*] the improvement of Land Husbandry, &c.

To IMPUGN [*impugnare*, L.] to endeavour to Confute a Doctrine, &c. by Argument.

IMPUISSANCE, want of Power, Strength or Ability, F.

IMPULSE [*impulsus*, L.] a pushing or driving forward; an enforcement, motion, persuasion.

IMPULSED [*impulsus*, L.] driven forward, forced on, &c.

IMPULSION, a driving forward, a thrusting or pushing on; also a constraining.

IMPULSIVENESS, impelling, forcing or driving in Quality.

IMPUNITY [*impunitas*, L.] a freedom or an exemption from Punishment.

IMPURE [*impurus*, L.] unclean, foul, filthy; also lewd, dishonest.
IMPU'RENESS } [*impuritas*, L.] filthiness, uncleanness,
IMPU'RITY } lewdness.
IMPU'RPLED [of *in* and *pourpre*, F. *purpuratus*, L.] rendered of a purple Colour.
IMPUTA'TION, an imputing or laying to ones Charge.
IMPUTATIVE [of *imputatus*, L.] that is imputed.
TO IMPUTE [*imputatum*, L.] to attribute, account, reckon or ascribe to.
IMPUTRESCIBILITY [of *imputrescibilis*, L.] incorruptibleness.

IMUM Cæli [*i. e.* the lower part of the Heavens] a Term that Astrologers use for the fourth House in a Figure of the Heavens.

IN, a Latin Preposition, as *in a Place*, &c.

IN, as to put a Horse **IN** [with *Horsemen*] is to breed or dress him, by which Expression is understood, the putting him right upon the Hand, and upon the Heels.

INABILITY [of *in* neg. and *habilis*, L. *inhabilité*, F.] un-ability or incapacity to do or act.

INA'BSTINENCE [of *in*, neg. and *abstinentia*, L.] intemperance.

INACCE'SSIBLE [of *in* and *accessibilis*, L.] unapproachable, that no Person can approach, not to be come at.

INACCESSIBLE height or distance [with *Surveyors*] that which cannot be measured by reason of some obstacle in the way, as a River, Ditch, &c.

INACCE'SSIBLENESS [of *in*, neg. *accessibile*, F. of L. and *ness*] unapproachableness, un-come-at-ableness.

INACTION, inactivity, a Privation of Motion, or an Annihilation of all the Faculties.

INA'DEQUATE [of *in*, neg. and *adæquatus*, L.] disproportionate.

INA'DEQUATE Ideas [in *Philosophy*] is a partial or incomplete representation of any thing to the Mind.

INADEQUATENESS [of *in* neg. *adæquatus*, L. and *ness*] disproportionateness.

INADVE'RTANCE } [of *inadvertance*, F. and *ness*] in-
INADVE'RTANTNESS } advertancy; a want of heed or care;
 a not minding sufficiently.

INADVE'RTANT, not sufficiently heeding.

INA'FFABLE [of *in* neg. and *affabilis*, L.] unpleasant in Conversation, uncourteous.

INAFFECTA'TION, unaffectedness, a being free from prejudices, or formality.

INALIENABLE, that which cannot validly be alienated or made over to another.

INALIENABILITY [of *inalienable* F. of *alienare*, L. and *ness*] incapableness of being alienated, or transferred to another by Law.

INALIME'NTAL [of *in* and *alimentum*, L.] that does not nourish.

INA'MIABLE [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovely, not worthy to be loved.

INA'MIABLENESS [of *inamabilis*, L. and *ness*] unloveliness, undeservingness of love.

INAMI'SSIBLE [of *amissibilis*, L.] that can never be lost.

INAMISSIBILITY } [of *inamissibilis*, L. and *ness*] unca-
INAMISSIBLENESS } pableness of being lost.

INAMORA'TO, a Lover, a Sweetheart, *Ital.*

TO INA'MOUR [of *in* and *amor*, L.] to engage in Love, to incline in Affection.

INANE [*inanis*, L.] empty, vain.

INANILOQUENT [*inaniiloquus*, L.] talking or babbling vainly.

INA'NIMATE [*inanimatus*, L.] a Body that has lost its Soul, or that is not of a nature capable of having any.

INA'NIMATED [*inanimatus*, L.] Lifeless, Dead, without Life or Soul.

INANI'TION [in *Medicine*] emptiness, or the State of the Stomach when it is empty and needs Food.

INANITY [*inanitas*, L.] emptiness, or absolute vacuity; implying absence of all Body and Matter whatsoever.

INAPPETENCY [of *in* and *appetentia*, L.] a want of Appetite for Victuals.

INAPPLICATION, heedlessness, L.

INAPPLICABLENESS [of *in* and *applicabilis*, L. and *ness*] incapableness of being applied to.

INARABLE [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be Ploughed.

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argentum*, L. Silver] a gilding vering a Thing with Silver.

INARTICULATE [of *in* and *articulatus*, L.] not articulate, indistinct, confused.

INARTIFICIAL [of *inartificialis*, L.] artless, unworkmanlike.

INARTIFICIALNESS [of *inartificialis*, L. and *ness*] artlessness, unlikeness to having been performed by a Workman.

INAUDIBLE [*inaudibilis*, L.] not to be heard. L.

INAUDIBLENESS [of *inaudibilis*, L. and *ness*] incapableness of being heard.

INAUGURATED [*inauguratus*, L.] a being admitted into the College of *Augurs* among the *Romans*] installed, invested with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURA'TION, an Installment, the Ceremony performed at the Coronation of a King, or making a Knight of the Garter, &c.

TO INAURATE [*inauratum*, L.] to gild or cover with Gold.

INAURA'TION, a covering or gilding with Gold. L.

INAUSPICIOUS [*inauspicious*, L.] unlucky, ill-boding.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS [of *inauspicious*, L. and *ness*] unpromisingness; also unluckiness, unfortunateness.

INBLAU'RA [*old Rec.*] the product or profit of Land.

INBOROW and *Out-borow*, an Office in antient Times of observing the *Ingress* and *Egress* of those who travelled between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

INBRED [of *in*, *i. e.* within, and *Breban*, *Sax.* to breed] natural, bred within a Person, or born with him.

INCA } a Name or Title given by the *Peruvians* to their
YNCA } Kings and Princes of the Blood.

INCALE'SCENCY [of *incallescere*, L.] growing hot by some internal Motion and Fermentation, or by Friction.

INCALE'SCENT [*incallescens*, L.] a growing hot by some internal Motion or Fermentation.

INCALE'SCENT Mercury [with *Chymists*] a Name which Mr. *Boyle* gives to Mercury or Quicksilver, prepared after a particular Manner, so that being mingled with a due proportion of leaf Gold or Filings, would amalgamate or turn to a Paste and grow hot with the Gold, even in the palm of the Hand.

INCAME'RATION [in the apostolick Chancery at *Rome*] the Union of some Land, Right or Revenue to the Dominion of the Pope.

TO INCA'MP [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to pitch Tents, or build Huts on a Place appointed for that purpose.

AN INCA'MPING [*campement*, F.] an Incampment.

INCA'MPMENT, the lying of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Enchantment, a Charm or Spell; Words or Ceremonies used by Magicians to raise Devils; or to abuse the simplicity of the People.

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit.

INCA'PABLENESS [of *incapacitè*, F.] the want of Quali-

INCA'PACITY } ties, Power or Parts sufficient or neces-
 sary to do or receive a thing.

INCAPACITY in *matters of Benefices* [with the *Roman Catholics*] is of two kinds, the one renders the Provision of a Benefice null in its original; as want of a Dispensation for Age in a Minor, Legitimation in a Bastard, Naturalization in a Foreigner, &c. the other is accessionary, and annuls the Provisions, which at first were valid, as grievous Offences and Crimes, &c. which vacate the Benefice to all intents, and render the holding it irregular.

INCA'PACITATE, to render incapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCA'PACIOUSNESS [of *incapax*, L. and *ness*] the wanting capacity, room or space.

INCARCERA'TION, an imprisoning or putting into Prison.

INCA'RNADINE, a bright Carnation or flesh Colour, F.

INCARNANTIA [in *Surgery*] such Medicaments as bring on Flesh.

INCA'RNATE Devil, a devilish Person, a Devil in the shape of a Man.

INCA'RNATED [*incarnatus*, L.] having brought or taken Flesh upon him; also supplied or filled up with new Flesh.

INCARNATION, assuming or taking of Flesh, L.

INCARNATION [in *Theology*] is the union of the Son of God with human Nature.

INCARNATION [with *Surgeons*] a making of Flesh grow in Wounds, &c.

INCA'RNATIVE Bandage [with *Surgeons*] is a Filet with a Nooze or Eye at one End of it, so that the other may be put through it.

INCA'RNATIVES, Medicines that produce or cause Flesh to grow.

INCARTA'TION [with *Chymists*] a purifying of Gold, by means of Silver and *Aqua Fortis*.

INCA'STELLED [of *in* and *castellum*, L. a Castle] inclosed within a sort of a round Castle of Stone or Brick, as Conduits are.

INCA'STELLED [of *encastellè*, F.] Hoof-bound or narrow heeled, spoken of Beasts.

INCA'VATED [*incavatus*, L.] made hollow.

INCENDIARY [*incendiarius*, L.] one who set Houses on Fire; also one who sows Strife and Division.

INCENSE [*incensum*, L.] a rich Perfume, used in Sacrifices and sacred Uses.

INCENSE-Wort, an Herb.

INCENSED [*incensus* of *incendere*, L. to burn] perfumed or fumed with Incense.

INCENSED [*of incensus* of *incendere*, L. to kindle] provoked to Anger, set in a Flame.

INCENSING, the burning Perfumes to the honour of some Deity.

INCENSORY [*incensorium*, L.] a Censer or perfuming Pan.

INCENTOR, the same as an Incendiary.

AN INCENTIVE [*incentivum*, L.] an incitement or Motive.

INCENTIVE [*incentivus*, L.] inciting or stirring up.

INCE'PTION, a beginning or enterprize. L.

INCE'PTIVES [with *Grammarians*] as *Verbs Inceptives*, are such as express a proceeding by degrees in any action.

INCE'PTIVE [*inceptivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a beginning.

INCEPTIVE Magnitude [in *Geometry*] a term used to signify such Moments or first Principles, as tho' of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such; as for Instance; a *Point* has no Magnitude of itself, but is inceptive of it. A *Line* considered one Way has no Magnitudes as to Breadth; but by its Motion is capable of producing a Surface, which hath Breadth.

INCE'PTOR, a beginner; [in the *University*] it signifies one who has newly taken the Degree of Master of Arts, &c.

INCERATED [*inceratus*, L.] covered with Wax, seared.

INCERATION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of moisture with something that is dry, till the substance is brought to the consistence of soft Wax.

INCERTITUDE [*incertitudo*, L.] uncertainty, doubtfulness.

INCESSANT [*incessans*, L.] without ceasing.

INCESSANTNESS, continualness, unceasingness.

INCEST [*incestus*, L.] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is of too near a kin.

Spiritual INCEST, is when a Vicar, or spiritual Person, enjoys both the Mother and the Daughter, i. e. holds two Benefices, the one of which depends upon the Collation of the other.

INCESTUOUS [*incestuosus*, L.] guilty of, or given to commit Incest.

INCESTUOUSNESS [of *incestuosus*, L. and *neff*] Marriage or carnal Copulation with one that is too near of Kin.

INCH [Ince, *Sax.*] the twelfth part of a Foot.

INCH by Inch, gradually.

To INCH out, to lengthen out to the utmost.

INCH of Candle, or Sale, is when a large parcel of Merchandizes are divided into several Parcels, called Lots, and according to the Proposals of Sale, the Buyers bid, while about an Inch of Wax Candle is burning, the last Bidder, before the going out of the Candle, has the Lot.

To INCHAIN [*enchainer*, F.] to put into Chains.

To INCHANT [*incantare*, L. *enchanter*, F.] to bewitch or charm, to use magick or some diabolical Art, for the working of something wonderful, and not agreeable to the course of Nature.

INCHANTMENT [*enchantement*, F. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Spell or Charm.

INCHANTER [*enchanteur*, F. *incantator*, L.] a Magician.

INCHANTRESS [*inchantresse*, F. of *incantatrix*, L.] a Sorceress, a Witch.

To INCHASSE [*enchasser*, F.] to set or work in Gold, Silver, &c.

INCHPIN [with *Hunters*] the lowest Gut of a Deer.

INCHOATED [*inchoatus*, L.] begun.

INCHOATIVE, a term signifying the beginning of a thing or action.

INCHOATIVES [in *Gram*] See *Inceptives*.

To INCIDE [*incidere*, L.] to cut into.

INCIDENCE [of *incidens*, L.] a falling in with, or meeting together.

INCIDENCE [in *Geometry*] the direction by which one Body strikes upon another.

Angle of INCIDENCE, the Angle made by that Line of Direction, and the Angle struck upon.

INCIDENCE Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point, in which a Ray of Light is supposed to fall on a Piece of Glass.

INCIDENT [*incidens*, L. *une incident*, F.] a thing that happens or falls out occasionally.

INCIDENT [in *Com. Law*] a thing necessary, and depending on another as more principal, as a Court Baron is incident to a Mannor, &c.

INCIDENT [in a *Poem*] is an Episode or particular Action, tack'd to the principal Action or depending on it.

INCIDENTAL, happening or falling out occasionally.

INCIDENTALNESS, the quality of happening or falling out occasionally.

INCIDENTNESS [of *incidens*, L. and *neff*] liability.

INCIDING Medicines, cutting ones, which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, as Acids and most Salts do; by the insinuation or force of which they divide the Particles of other Bodies, that before cohered one with another.

INCINERATED [*incineratus*, L.] reduced to Ashes by a violent Fire.

INCINERATION [with *Chymists*] the reducing the Bodies of Plants, Minerals, &c. to Ashes by means of a strong Fire.

INCIRCLED [*encirclé*, F. of *in* and *circulus*, L.] incompassed or surrounded with a Circle.

INCISION, a Cut, a Gash; a cutting or lancing, F. of L.

INCISION [with *Surgeons*] the cutting the Skin or Flesh to open a Tumour, or widen the Orifice of a Wound; also a Fracture or Wound of the Skull, made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial INCISION [in *Surgery*] the cutting or lancing of an Imposthume or Swelling crosswise.

INCISIVI } [with *Anatomists*] the foremost Teeth in each Jaw.

INCISIVUS musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws the upper Lip upwards.

INCISORY [*incisorius*, L.] that cutteth.

INCISORES [with *Anatomists*] i. e. the Cutters; the foremost Teeth, most commonly four in each Jaw, which have but one Root or Fang.

INCISUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] cut in.

INCISURE [*incisura*, L.] a Cut or Gash, a lancing.

To INCITE [*incitare*, L.] to stir up or move; to spur on.

INCITATION } [*incitamentum*, L.] inducement, motive.

INCITEMENT }

INCIVIL [*incivilis*, L.] unmannerly, clownish, rude, ill-bred.

INCIVILNESS } [*incivilité*, F. *incivilis*, L. and *neff*] in-

INCIVILITY } civility, rudeness, unmannerliness.

INCLAU'RA [old *Rec.*] a home Close or inclosure near an House.

INCLE, a sort of Tape.

INCLEMENT [*inclemens*, L.] unkind, unmerciful, rigorous. *Milton*.

INCLEMENTCY } [*inclementia*, L. *inclemence*, F.] rigor-

INCLEMENTNESS } ousness, sharpness, unmercifulness.

INCLINABLE [of *inclinare*, L.] inclining to, bent, prone, apt.

INCLINABLENESS } proneness to, aptness, affection, na-

INCLINATION } tural disposition.

INCLINATION [with *Mathematicians*] signifies a mutual approach, tendency or leaning of two Lines or two Planes towards each other, so as to make an Angle.

The **INCLINATION** of two Planes [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle, made by two Lines drawn one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINATION of Meridians [in *Dialling*] is the Angle that that Hour-line on the Globe, which is perpendicular to the Dial-Plane, makes with the Meridian.

INCLINATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to both the Plane and the Horizon, and intercepted between them.

INCLINATION of the Planes of the Orbits of the Planets to the Plane of the Ecliptick are by *Astronomers* accounted as follows: the Orbit of *Saturn* makes an Angle of 2 Degrees 30 Minutes; that of *Jupiter* 1 Degree and 1 Third; that of *Mars* is a small matter less than 2 Degrees; that of *Venus* is 3 Degrees and one Third; that of *Mercury* is almost 7 Degrees.

INCLINATION of a right Light to a Plane, is the acute Angle, which this right Line makes with another right Line drawn in the Plane through the Point, where it is also cut by a Perpendicular, drawn from any Point of the inclined Line.

INCLINATION of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle that it makes with the Angle of the Ecliptick.

INCLINATION of a Ray [in *Diotricks*] is the Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the first Medium at the Point, where it meets or enters the second Medium, i. e. at the Point of Incidence.

INCLINATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the pouring any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs by causing the Vessel to lean on one side.

To INCLINE [*inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to or towards, to lean towards.

INCLINING [*inclinatus*, L. *inclinant*, F.] bowing or bending to, leaning forwards.

INCLINING Planes [in *Dialling*] are those that lean or bend to the Horizon.

INCLO'ISTERED [of *in* and *cloitrer*, F.] shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

To **INCLOSE** [*includere*, L. *enclorre*, F.] to shut in, to fence about, to surround with a Wall, Bank, &c.

INCLO'SURE [*enclofs* or *cloture*, F. or of *in* and *clausura*, L.] a Place inclosed or fenced in.

INCLUDE [*includere*, L.] to take in, comprehend, contain.

INCLU'SIO, a Figure in Rhetorick called *Epanadiplosis*, L.

INCLUSION, an including, inclosing or comprehending, L.

INCLU'SIVE, that comprehends or takes in.

INCOA'GULABLE [of *in* neg. and *coagulare*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCO'G } [of *incognitus*, L.] privately, unknown.

INCO'GNITO } [of *incognitus*, L.] privately, unknown.

INCO'GITANCY } [*incogitantia*, L.] a not thinking

INCO'GITANTNESS } or minding, thoughtlessness, heed-

INCOGITA'TIVENESS } lessness.

INCOGNO'SCIBLE [*incognoscibilis*, L.] that cannot be known.

INCOHE'RENT [*incohærens*, L.] that does not hang, agree,

or suit well together.

INCOHE'RENCE } [of *in*, *cohærens*, L.] disagreement,

INCOHE'RENTNESS } or not suiting well together.

INCOLU'MITY [*incolumitas*, L.] safety, freedom from all Danger.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS [*qualité incombustible*, F. of *in* neg. and *combustibilis*, L.] a Quality that will not burn.

INCOMBU'STIBLE Cloth, a sort of Linen Cloth, made from a Stone in the Form of Talk, which Stone is call'd *Lapis Amianthus* and *Asbestos*. This Cloth is said to be of that Nature, that it will not be consumed, tho' thrown and let to lie never so long in a violent hot Fire; and therefore in antient Times (as *Pliny* relates) Shrowds were made of it; and used at Royal Obsequies to wrap up the Corps, that the Ashes of the Body might be preserved distinct from those of the Wood of the funeral Pile. And Writers relate, that the Princes of *Tartary* use it for the same Purpose at this Day. And it is the Matter of Wicks the perpetual Lamps were made. The Stone, which is the Matter of it, is found in several Places, as in *China*, *Italy*, and *Wales*; and some also in *Scotland*. *Pliny* relates, that he was himself at a great Entertainment, where the Napkins of this Cloth being taken foul from the Table, were thrown into the Fire, and by that means were taken out fairer and whiter than if they had been washed. As to the manner of making this Cloth, *Paulus Venetus* relates, that he was informed by an Intendant of the Mines in *Tartary*, that this Mineral (that is found in a certain Mountain there) is first pounded in a Brass Mortar, to separate the earthy Part from it, and that it is afterwards washed, and then spun into Threads like Wooll, and afterwards woven into Cloth. And that, when it is foul, they throw it into the Fire for an Hour's Time, from whence it comes out unhurt, and as white as Snow.

But in two Trials that were made before the Royal Society in *London*, a Piece of this Cloth, of twelve Inches long and six broad, which weigh'd twenty four Drams, being put into a strong Fire for some Minutes, it lost one Dram each Time.

INCOME [q.d. *Comings in*] Revenue, Rent, Profit, Gain.

INCOMME'NSURABLE [of *in* neg. *con* with, and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion.

INCOMMENSURABLE Numbers [with *Arithmeticians*] are such as have no common Divisor, that can divide them both equally.

INCOMME'NSURABLE Quantities [with *Mathematicians*] are such, which have no aliquot Part, or any common Measure, that may measure them; as the Diagonal and Side of a Square; for altho', that each of those Lines have infinite aliquot Parts, as the Half, the Third, &c. yet not any Part of the one, be it never so small, can possibly measure the other.

INCOMME'NSURABLE Quantities [in *Power*] is when, between the Squares of two Quantities, there can no Area or Content be found, that may serve for a common Measure, to Measure both exactly.

INCOMMENSURABLENESS [of *incommensurabilité*, F.] uncapableness of being measured by any other equal Quantity.

INCOMME'NSURATENESS [of *in* neg. and *con*, *mensuratus*, L. and *ness*] incommensurable Quality.

To **INCOMMO'DE** [*incommodare*, L.] to cause Inconvenience, Prejudice, or Hurt.

INCOMMO'DIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] inconvenient, unprofitable, unfit; also troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS } [*incommoditas*, L. *incommodité*, F.]

INCOMMO'DITY } inconvenientness, inconveniency.

INCOMMUNICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common or imparted to others.

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, incommunicable Quality.

INCOMMUTABLE [*incommutabilis*, L.] not liable to, or that cannot change.

INCOMPA'CT [*incompactus*, L.] not well jointed.

INCOMPA'CTNESS [of *incompactus*, L.] the being not compact, or close joined together.

INCOMPARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without compare, not having its like, matchless, peerless.

INCOMPARABLENESS, incomparable Nature or Quality.

To **INCOMPASS**. See to *Encompass*.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE [of *in* and *compassio*, L.] void of Compassion or Pity.

INCOMPA'TIBLE [of *incompatibilis*, L.] that cannot subsist, suit, or agree together, without destroying one another.

INCOMPA'TIBLENESS } [*incompatibilité*, F.] a being in-

INCOMPATIB'LITY } compatible; Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPE'NSABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] incapable of being compensated, or that cannot be recompensed.

INCOMPE'TENT [of *in* and *competens*, L.] incapable, not duly qualified, improper, unfit,

INCOMPE'TENCY } [*incompetance*, F. of *incompetens*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.

INCOMPE'TIBLE, unsuitable, that does not agree with.

INCOMPE'TIBLENESS [of *in* negat. and *competible*, F.] the Condition of a Thing, that will not square or agree with another.

INCOMPLETE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not brought to perfection, unfinished.

INCOMPLETE'NESS, incomplete, unfinished Quality.

INCOMPLIANCE, a not consenting, or a not being disposed to comply with.

INCOMPO'SED [of *in* and *compositus*, L.] uncouth, ill favoured, disorderly.

INCOMPO'SEDNESS, Disorderedness, the being out of Frame, or disturbed in Mind.

INCOMPO'SITE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those Numbers made only by Addition, or the Collection of Units, and not by Multiplication; so an Unit only can measure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. call'd also *prime Numbers*.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE Proposition [in *Logick*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in Mind.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS } [of *incomprehensibilité*, F. of

INCOMPREHENSIB'LITY } [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] Quality that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind.

INCONCEI'VABLE [*inconceivable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCEI'VABLENESS, Quality, Nature or Property, that cannot be conceived.

INCONCINNITY [*inconcinntas*, L.] ill-fashionedness, unfitness, &c.

INCONGEA'LABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGEALA'BLENESS, Nature or Quality that cannot be congealed or frozen.

INCONGRUOUS [*incongruus*, L.] improper, unseemly, unfit, disagreeable.

INCONGRUOUSNESS } [*incongruitas*, L.] disagreeableness,

INCONGRU'ITY } unfitness, irregularity, &c.

INCONGRU'ITY [with *Gram.*] an impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRU'ITY [in *Physicks*] a property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with another fluid or solid Body, that is dissimilar to, or different from.

INCONNE'XION [of *in* neg. and *connexio*, L.] a defect in joining things together, want of coherence, or the quality of things that are not hanged, linked, or joined together.

INCONNE'XIO [in *Rhet.*] the same as *Afyndeton*.

INCO'NSEQUENCY } [*inconsequentia*, L.] weakness of

INCO'NSEQUENTNESS } arguing, when the Conclusion does not follow, or cannot be fairly drawn from the Premises.

INCONSI'DERABLE, not worthy of consideration, regard, or notice; also of little or no account or worth.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, worthlessness, &c. not worthy of regard or notice.

INCONSI'DERANCY [*inconsiderantia*, L.] inconsiderateness, unadvisedness, rashness.

INCONSI'DERATE [*inconsideratus*, L.] unadvised, rash.

INCONSI'DERATENESS } [*inconsiderantia*, L.] want of

INCONSI'DERATION } Thought, thoughtlessness.

INCONSI'TENCE } [of *in* neg. *consistentia*, L. and *ness*] a not agreeing, suiting, or consisting

INCONSI'TENCY } with; a being incompatible.

INCONSI'TENTNESS }

INCONSISTENT [of *in* and *consistens*, L.] that is not consistent, suitable, or agreeable to; that does not comport with.

INCONSO'LABLE [*inconsolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted or cheered.

INCONSO'LABLENESS, a State of uncomfortableness, or that will not admit of Comfort.

INCONSONANCY [*inconsomantia*, L.] disagreeableness in sound.

INCO'NSTANT [*inconstans*, L.] fickle, light, wavering, uncertain.

INCO'NSTANCY } [*inconstantia*, L.] unsteadiness,

INCO'NSTANTNESS } changeableness, fickleness.

INCONTE'STIBLE [*incontestibile*, F.] indisputable.

INCONTE'STIBLENESS, indisputableness.

INCO'NTINENT, unchaste, &c. F.

INCO'NTINENTNESS } [of *incontinentia*, L.] incontinence,

INCO'NTINENCY } a not abstaining from unlawful desires, lack of moderation in Lusts and Affections, unchastity.

INCO'NTINENCY [with *Physic*.] is a Term used of such natural Discharges as are involuntary through Weakness; as an *involuntary Discharge of Urine*, &c.

INCONVE'NIENCE [of *inconveniens*, L.] cross Accident, Disturbance, Trouble, Difficulty.

INCONVE'NIENTNESS, inconvenience.

INCONVE'RSABLE [of *in* and *conversable*, F.] unsociable, unfit for Conversation.

INCONVE'RSABLENESS, unsociableness.

INCONVE'RTIBLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be transposed, changed or altered.

INCONVE'RTIBELNESS, incapableness of being converted or turned, unalterableness.

INCOR'DING [with *Farriers*] a disease when a Horse's Guts fall down into his Cods.

INCOR'PORALNESS } [of *incorporalitas*, L.] the being

INCORPORE'ITY } without a Body.

INCORPORA'LITY }

INCORPORATED [*incorporatus*, L. *incorpore*, F.] imbodyed, formed or admitted into a Corporation or Society.

INCORPORATED [with *Chymists*] mixed well or united, as the Particles of one Body with those of another, so as to appear an uniform Substance.

INCORPORATEDNESS, the State or Condition of being incorporated, or the unitedness of one Thing with another.

INCORPORA'TION, an incorporating, uniting or joining of one Body or Substance with another.

INCORPORA'TION [with *Chymists*] the mixing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one uniform Mass, without leaving a possibility of distinguishing the Ingredients or Bodies mixt.

INCORPO'REAL [*incorporeus*, L. *incorporel*, F.] having no Body, Bodiless.

INCORPORE'ITY, the State or Condition of that which has no body; as *the incorporeity of the Soul of Man*.

INCORRE'CTNESS [of *incorrectus*, L.] faultiness.

INCOR'RIGIBLE [*in corrigibilis*, L.] past Correction, not to be amended or reclaimed, obstinate.

An **INCOR'RIGIBLE** Person [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the Antients represented by a Leopard's Skin, because there are such spots in it, that no Art can remove or whiten.

INCOR'RIGIBLENESS [of *in corrigibilis*, F. of *in*, neg. and *corrigibilis*, L.] Quality or Temper, &c. that will not be amended.

INCORRUPT } [*in corruptus*, L.] incorrupted, untaint-

INCORRU'PTED } ed, whole and sound.

INCORRU'PTA *Virgo*, a Virgin who hath had no venereal Intercourse with a Man, L.

INCORRUPTIB'LITY [with *Metaphysicians*] is an inability not to be.

INCORRU'PTIBLE [*in corruptibilis*, L.] not subject to corruption or decay; also that cannot or will not be bribed.

INCORRUPTIBLES, a Sect of the *Eutychians*, who held that the Body of *Jesus Christ* was incorruptible; i. e. not susceptible of any change or alteration from his formation in the Womb of his Mother, nor of natural Passions, as Hunger, Thirst, &c.

INCORRU'PTIBLENESS [*in corruptibilitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

To **INCOU'NTER** [*rencontrer*, F.] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To **INCOU'RAGE**, &c. See *Encourage*.

INCRASSA'NTIA [with *Physicians*] incrassating or thickening things, such as being indued with thick ropy Parts, are mixed with thin liquid Juices to bring them to a due Consistence.

INCRA'SSATED [*incrassatus*, L.] thickened.

INCRASSA'TION, a making thick or gross, a rending fluids thicker than before by the mixture of less fluid Particles.

To **INCREASE** [*increscere*, L.] to grow, or cause to grow, to add, to enlarge, to advance or improve; also to be advanced.

INCREASED in Number [*Asrol.*] a Planet is said to be so, when by its proper Motion it exceeds the mean Motion.

INCREA'TE [of *in* neg. and *creatus*, L.] is that which does not depend upon another by Creation, uncreated.

INCRE'DIBLE [*incredibilis*, L.] that is not to be believed, surpassing belief; excessive, vast, huge.

INCRE'DIB'LITY } [*incredibilitas*, L.] unbelief, unapt-

INCRE'DIBLENESS } nefs or backwardness of belief; also the being past belief.

INCRE'DULOUS [*incredulus*, L.] hard of belief, who will not believe.

INCREDU'LITY } [*incredulitas*, L. *increduliti*, F.]

INCRE'DULOUSNESS } unbelieving Temper, &c.

INCREMENT [*incrementum*, L.] an increase, a waxing bigger.

INCREMENT [with *Algebraists*] is used to signify the infinitely small increase of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREME'NTUM [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein a Speech rises up by degrees, from the lowest to the highest Pitch; as, *neither Silver, Gold, nor precious Stones are worthy to be compared with Virtue*.

INCREMENTUM [old *Rec.*] the advance in Rent or other Payments, in opposition to *Decrementum*, L.

INCREMENTUM, improvement of Land; also a Plot of Land enclosed out of common or waste Ground.

INCREPA'TION, a rebuking or chiding; a rebuke, a check, L.

INCRE'SSANT } [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Moon

INCRE'SCANT } in the encrease, from the new to the full. See the *Escutcheon*.

To **INCROA'CH** [of *acchroacher*, F. to hook in] to gain upon or hook in, to catch.

INCROA'CHMENT, an entring upon, gaining, hooking in or usurping.

INCROA'CHINGNESS, incroaching Disposition or Quality.

INCRU'STED [*incrustatus*, L.] made into a hard Crust.

INCRUSTED Column [in *Architecture*] is a Column consisting of several pieces or slender Branches of some precious Marble, Agate, Jasper, &c. masticated or cemented around a Mould of Brick, or any other Matter; which is done for two Reasons, the one is to save the precious Stones, or to make them appear of an uncommon largeness, by the neatness and closeness of the Incrustation, when the Mastic is of the same Colour.

INCRUSTATION [*Architecture*] is a Column which consists of several pieces of hard polish'd Stones, or other brilliant Matter, disposed in Compartments in the Body of a Building; also a Plaster, with which a Wall is lined.

INCRUSTATION, a making or becoming hard on the outside like a Crust; also a rough casting or pargetting.

INCUBA'TION } a sitting abroad, a hatching, as a Hen,

INCUBITURE } &c. L.

INCUBATED [*incubatus*, L.] brooded or hovered over as by a Bird on her Eggs or Nest.

INCUBUS, a Dæmon, who in the shape of a Man, has carnal Knowledge of a Woman.

INCUBUS [with *Physicians*] a Disease called the Night Mare, proceeding from raw Humours ascending into the Brain, and stopping the Course of the animal Spirits, which oppresses People in their Sleep, and seems as if a great Weight were lying upon them, L.

To **INCULCATE** [*inculcatum*, L.] to repeat and insist upon often; as it were to beat a thing into a Person's Brains.

INCULPABLE [*in culpabilis*, L.] unproveable, unblameable, blameless.

INCULPABLENESS, unblameableness.

INCUM'BENCY [of *incumbens*, L.] a plying, performing, occupying.

INCUMBENT [*incumbens*, L.] lying or leaning upon.

An **INCUMBENT** [of *incumbere*, L. to labour strenuously; because he ought to bend his whole Study to discharge his Function] a Person who has the Care or Cure of Souls, one that enjoys a Benefice.

To **INCUMBER** [*encombrer*, F.] to crowd or Stop, to trouble or pester; to clog, to hinder.

INCUMBRANCE [*encombre*, F.] hinderance, stoppage, clog.

To **INCUR** [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon or into, to fall under, to expose or render ones self liable to.

INCURABLE, that cannot be cured, healed or remedied. F.

INCURABLENESS, incapableness of being cured.

INCURI'OUS [*incuriosus*, L.] careless, negligent. IN

INCURIOUSNESS, carelessness, heedlessness.
INCURSIONS, inroads made by Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. F. of L.

INCURVATION, a bending, a bowing, a making crooked, L.
INCURVATION of the Rays of Light [in *Dioptricks*] is the variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the resistances made by the thickness of the Medium thro' which it passes, so as to hinder its strait Course, and turn it aside.

INCURVATION [with *Surgeons*] a bunch or swelling on the Back; also the bending of a Bone, &c. from its natural Shape.
INCUS, a Smith's Anvil, L.

INCUS [with *Anatomists*] a Bone of the inner Part of the Ear, resembling a grinder Tooth, and lying under the Bone called *Malleus*, L.

INCUSION, a violent shaking against or into, L.

INDAGATOR, a searcher or inquirer into Matters.

INDAGATION, a diligent searching or inquiring into, L.

TO INDAMMAGE [of *endommager*, F.] to bring damage, to hurt or prejudice.

INDAMMAGEMENT, damage, hurt, prejudice.

TO INDANGER [of *in* and *danger*, F.] to expose to danger or hazard.

TO INDEAR [of *in*, intensive, and *dejan*, Sax.] to render dear to, to gain the Affection of.

INDEARMENT, a rendering dear, an engaging Carriage.

INDEAVOUR. See *Endeavour*.

INDEBTED [of *endetté*, F.] in the Debt of, that owes to another.

INDECENT [of *indecent*, L.] unbecoming, unseemly.

INDECENTNESS } [of *indecentia*, L. *indecence*, F.] unbecomingness, unseemliness, unhandfomness.
INDECENCY }

INDECIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, L.] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLINABLE [of *indeclinabilis*, L.] as indeclinable Nouns, are such as do not vary the cases; also not to be declined or shunned.

INDECOROUS [of *indecorus*, L.] unhandsome, unseemly.

INDECOROUSNESS [of *indecorus*, L. and *ness*] unhandfomness, indecency.

INDECORUM, unhandsome Behaviour, unseemliness. L.

INDEFATIGABLE [of *indefatigabilis*, L.] unwearied.

INDEFATIGABLENESS, unwearied diligence or application.

INDEFEASIBLE [of *in* neg. and *defaire*, F.] that which cannot be defeated or made void, as *an indefeasible Right to an Estate*, &c.

INDEFECTIBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFECTIBILITY, the quality of being never liable to fail.

INDEFENSUS [old Rec.] one who is impleaded and refuses to answer.

INDEFINITE [of *indefinitus*, L.] that has no bounds or limits set, unlimited, undefined; which has no certain bounds, or to which the human Mind cannot conceive any.

INDEFINITE Pronouns [with *Grammarians*] are such that have a loose and undetermined Signification, and are called, either *indefinite Pronouns*, *Personal*, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *each*, *other*: Or, *Pronouns indefinite*, which relate both to Person and Thing; as, *any*, *one*, *none*, and *the other*.

INDEFINITENESS, uncapableness of bounds or limits, unlimitedness.

INDELIBLE [of *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

INDELIBLENES, uncapableness of being blotted out or destroyed.

TO INDEMNIFY [of *in* and *indemnis*, L. or *indemniser*, F.] to save or bear harmless.

INDEMNITY [of *indemnitas*, L.] a being screened or exempted from harm, damage, loss.

INDEMNITY, [old Law] an annual Pension of one or two Shillings, paid to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abby or College, instead of Induction Money.

INDEMONSTRABLE [of *indemonstrabilis*, L.] that cannot be proved or demonstrated.

INDEMONSTRABLENESS, incapableness of being demonstrated.

TO INDENT [of *indenter*, F.] to jag or notch.

INDENTED [in *Heraldry*] needs no Explanation; but it ought to be observed, that there are in *Heraldry* two Sorts of it, which are only distinguishable by the largeness of the Teeth, the smaller being commonly called *Indented*, and the larger by the *French*, *Dancette* or *Dantelé*. F.

INDENTED Line [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTURE [of *indentura*, L.] an Agreement or Contract between two or more Persons in Writing, indented at the Top, and answering to another Copy, which contains the same Covenants and Articles to be kept by the other Party.

INDEPENDENT [with *Metaphysicians*] is when one Thing does not depend on another as its Cause.

INDEPENDENCE } [of *independance*, F.] absoluteness, a having no dependence on another.

INDEPENDENCY }

INDEPENDENT [of *independant*, F.] that has no dependency upon any one.

INDEPENDENTISM, the State or Condition of being independent; also the Principles of

INDEPENDENTS, Dissenters, who manage all things relating to Church Discipline within their own Congregations, and allow not of any dependence on any other Church or Churches.

INDEPRECABLE, that will not be entreated.

INDETERMINATE [of *indeterminatus*, L.] not precise.

INDETERMINED Problem [with *Mathematicians*] is one which is capable of an infinite Number of Answers; as to find out two Numbers, whose Sum, together with their Product, shall be equal to a given Number; or to make a Rhomboides, such that the Rectangle under the Sides be equal to a given Square; both of which Problems will have infinite Solutions.

INDEVOTION, want of Devotion, Irreligion. F.

INDEX, a Token or Mark to shew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, &c.

INDEX, a Table of the Contents of a Book, a Token or Mark to shew or direct to any Thing, &c. L. and F.

INDEX [in *Mus. Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, shewing the Note the next Line begins with.

INDEX [of a *Logarithm*] is the Character or Exponent of it, and is that Figure, which shews of how many Places the absolute Number belonging to the *Logarithm* does consist; and of what Nature it is, whether it be an Integer or Fraction. Thus in this *Logarithm* 2.562293, the Number standing on the left Hand of the Point is call'd the *Index*, and shews that the absolute Number answering to it consists of three Places; for it is always one more than the *Index*. Again, if the absolute Number be a Fraction, then the *Index* of the *Logarithm* hath a negative Sign, and is marked thus, 2.562293.

INDEX of a Quantity [with *Algebraists*] is that Quantity shewing to what Power it is to be involved, as *a* 3 shews that *a* is to be involved to the third Power, &c.

INDEXES of Powers [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents of Powers, and are so named, because they shew the Order, Seat, or Place of each Power; as also its Number of Dimensions or Degrees, i. e. how many times the Root is multiplied in respectively producing each Power: Thus 2 is the *Index* or *Exponent* of the second Power or Square, 3 of the third Power or Cube, 4 of the fourth Power or Biquadrate, &c.

INDIAN, belonging to *India*.

INDIAN Cresses, an Herb.

INDIAN Mouse, an *Ichneumon*, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and gnaws their Entrails and so kills them.

INDICANT [of *indicans*, L.] indicating, shewing, pointing to as it were with the Finger.

INDICANT Days [with *Physicians*] those Days which signify that a Crisis or Change in a Disease will happen on such a Day.

TO INDICATE [of *indicare*, L.] to shew or discover.

INDICATION, a shewing, a Sign or Symptom.

INDICATION [in *Medicine*] a discovering what is to be done in order to recover the Patient's health.

INDICATION Curative [with *Physicians*] those Indications that shew how the Disease is to be removed that a Patient labours under at the present time.

INDICATIONS Preservatory, are those that shew what is to be done for the preservation and continuance of health.

INDICATIONS Vital, are such as respect the Life of the Patient, his Strength and way of living.

INDICATIONS, Signs, Marks, Tokens, pointing out something to be done, F. of L.

INDICATIVE [of *indicativus*, L.] shewing or declaring.

INDICATIVE Mood [in *Gram.*] a Mood which barely affirms and denies, and no more.

INDICATOR [Anat.] one of the Muscles which extends the Forefinger, so called because it serves to point at any thing, L.

INDICATORIUS Musculus [Anat.] a Muscle which turns the Eye aside, L.

INDICATUM [in *Medicine*] is that which is signified to be done in order to recover the Patient's health.

INDICA'VIT [in Law] the name of a Writ by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Writ commenced against the Clerk upon account of Tithes, from the Court Christian to the King's Court.

INDICES Dies [with Physicians] the same as critical Days.

To **INDICT** [*indictum*, L.] to impeach, accuse or prefer a Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law.

INDICTABLE, that may or is liable to be indicted or prosecuted.

INDICTED [of *indictus*, L.] told, shew'd, declared; also accused or impeached in a Court of Judicature.

INDICTMENT [*indictamentum*, L. of *indicare*, L. to shew, &c.] an Accusation or Impeachment for some Crime presented in a Court of Justice.

INDICTIVE [among the Romans] an Epithet given to certain Feast Days appointed by the Magistrates, as *Consul*, *Prætor*, &c.

INDICTION [with Chronologers] the space of 15 Years, a way of reckoning appointed by the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, in the place of the *Olympiads*: this Account began at the dismission of the Council of *Nice*, A. C. 312. *Indiction* also signifies the Convocation of an ecclesiastical Assembly, as of a Synod or Council, and even a Diet.

INDICUS, *a*, *um*, [with Botan. Writ.] of the growth of *India*, L.

INDIFFERENT [*indifferens*, L.] that is of little or no Concern, not material, that has no affection or love, cold; also pretty good or passable, common or ordinary.

INDIFFERENCY } [*indifferentia*, L. *indifference*, F.]

INDIFFERENTNESS } the having little or no Concern or Affection for; also middle Nature or Quality neither best or worst.

INDIGENCY } [*indigentia*, L. *indigence*, F.] neediness,

INDIGENTNESS } poverty.

INDIGESTED [*indigestus*, L.] not digested, confused, out of order; also crude or raw.

INDIGESTEDNESS [of *indigestus*, L. *indigesté*, F. and *ness*] the not being digested; confusedness, want of Order.

INDIGESTIBLE [*indigestibilis*, L.] that cannot be digested.

INDIGESTIBLENESS, uncapableness of being digested.

INDIGESTION, want of digestion or rawness of the Stomach.

To **INDIGITATE** [*indigitatum*, L.] to shew or point at as it were with a Finger.

INDIGITATION, a shewing as it were with a Finger, a plain Proof, a convincing Demonstration.

INDIGITES [according to some so call'd of *indigere*, L. to want, *q.* those that wanted nothing; but others of *in loco geniti*, born in the Place] Demi-Gods, or certain eminent Persons or Heroes, for their noble Achievements enrolled among the Gods.

INDIGNABUNDUS [with Anatomists] a Muscle of the Eye, which draws off the Eye from the Nose, so call'd, because it is made use of in scornful Looks.

INDIGNATION, Anger, Wrath, Wrathfulness, &c. L.

INDIGNATORIUS Musculus [with Anatomists] a Muscle of the Eye, the fourth straight one; so named because in drawing the Eye outward, it causes that Cast or Motion, that is peculiar to Persons in Anger, L.

INDIGNITY [*indignitas*, L.] affront, unworthy Usage or Treatment of a Person beneath his Merit or Character.

INDIGO } a kind of stony Substance, brought from the

INDIGO } Eastward, used in dying Blue. It is a *Fecula* procured from the Leaves of a Shrub, frequent in the *East* and *West-Indies*, where they plant and cultivate it with great care; when it is ripe, *i. e.* when the Leaves are brittle, and break by only touching, they cut them, tie them up in bundles, and lay them to Rot in large Vats of River or Spring Water. In 3 or 4 Days the Water boils by mere force of the Plant heating it, &c. upon this they stir it up with large Poles, and then letting it stand to settle again, take out the Wood, which is now void both of Leaves and Bark. Afterwards they continue to stir what remains at bottom divers times; after it has settled for good, they let out the Water, take the Sediment which remains at bottom, put it into Forms or Moulds, and expose it in the Air to dry; and this is Indigo.

INDIRECT [*indirectus*, L.] not direct, not upright, unfair, unhandsome, foul, base.

INDIRECT Modes of Syllogism [in Logick] are the 5 last Modes of the first Figure expressed by the barbarous Words *Baralip-ton*, *Celantis*, *Dabitis*, *Frisesomorum*.

INDIRECTNESS [of *indirectus*, L.] unfair Dealing or Management.

INDISCE'RNIBLE [of *in*, neg. and *discernere*, L.] not to be discerned.

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS, uncapableness of being discerned.

INDISCE'RPIBLE [of *in* and *discerpere*, L.] that cannot be rent, divided, or separated.

INDISCE'RPIBILITY } [of *in* neg. and *discerpere*, L.] a being inseparable. Term used by Philosophers, to fig-

INDISCREET [of *in* and *discretus*, L. *indiscretus*, F.] unwise, unadvised, unwary.

INDISCRETION } want of discretion or judgment; im-

INDISCRETENESS } prudence, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE [*indiscriminatus*, L.] not severed or difference, where no separation, distinction or difference is made.

INDISPENSABLE } not to be dispensed with or avoided;

INDISPENSIBLE } that is of absolute necessity.

To **INDISPOSE** [*indisposer*, F.] to render unfit or incapable.

INDISPOSED [of *in*, neg. and *dispositus*, L.] disordered in Body or Mind, Sick.

INDISPOSITION, a disorder, an alteration of Health for the Worse, F. of L.

INDISPUTABLE [of *in*, neg. and *disputabilis*, L.] that is not to be disputed or questioned.

INDISPUTABLENESS, unquestionableness, so great certainty, as not to be argued against.

INDISSOLVABLE } [*indissolubilis*, L.] that cannot be

INDISSOLUBLE } loosened, broken or undone.

INDISSOLVABLENESS } uncapableness of being dissolved;

INDISSOLUBLENESS } &c.

INDISTINCT [*indistinctus*, L.] not distinct, confused, disordered.

INDISTINGUISHABLE [*indistinguibilis*, L.] that cannot be distinguished.

To **INDITE** [prob. of *inditum*, L. to put in] to compose or dictate the matter of a Letter or other Writing.

INDIVIDUAL [*individuus*, L.] of or pertaining to an *Individuum*.

An **INDIVIDUAL**, the same as

INDIVIDUUM, a Body or Particle so small, that it cannot be divided, an Atom, L.

INDIVIDUUM [with Logicians] is what denotes one only Person or Thing, or it is a particular being of any Species, or that which can't be divided into two or more Beings equal or alike, and is four-fold, L.

INDIVIDUUM determinatum, is when the thing is named and determined, as *Alexander*, the River *Thames*, &c. L.

INDIVIDUUM demonstrativum, is when a demonstrative Pronoun is used in the Expression, as *this Man*, or *that Woman*.

INDIVIDUUM ex Hypothesi, or by supposition, is when an universal Name or Term is restrained by the supposition, to a particular thing, as *the Son of such an one*, and it is known that he had but one Son. L.

INDIVIDUUM Vagum, is that, which tho' it signifies but one thing, yet may be of any of that kind; as when we say *a Man*, *a certain Person*, *one said so or so*; but one Person is meant; but that one Person, may be any body, for what appears to the contrary.

INDIVISIBLE [*indivisibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided.

INDIVISIBILITY } *indivisibilité*, F. *indivisibilis*, L. and

INDIVISIBLENESS } *ness* uncapableness of being divided.

INDIVISIBLES [*indivisibilia*, L.] Things that cannot be divided.

INDIVISIBLES [with Geometricians] are such Principles or Elements, that any Body or Figure may ultimately be resolved into; and these are supposed to be infinitely small in each peculiar Figure. As for Example, a Line may be said to consist of an infinite Number of Points; a Surface of an infinite Number of parallel Lines; and a solid of infinite parallel Surfaces. This Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, the Ancients call'd by the Name of the *Method of Exhaustions*, and is supposed to have been invented by *Archimedes*.

INDIVISUM [in Law] that which two Persons hold in common, without Partition.

INDOCILE } [*indocilis*, L.] unteachable, that cannot be

INDOCIBLE } taught; stupid, dull, blockish.

INDOCIBLENESS } [*indocilitas*, L. *indocilité*, F.] unapt-

INDOCILNESS } ness to learn or be taught.

To **INDOCTRINATE**, to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCY } [*indolentia*, L. *indolence*, F.] unsensi-

INDOLENTNESS } bleness of Pain or Grief; also an unconcernedness, regardlessness.

INDOLENT [*indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine.

INDOMABLENESS [of *indomabilis*, L.] untameableness.

To **INDORSE** [*endorser*, F.] to write on the back of an Instrument or Deed, something that relates to the Matter therein contained; also to write ones Name on the back of a Money Bill.

INDORSED [in Heraldry] Fishes are said to be borne indorfed, when they are represented with their Backs to each other.

INDORSEMENT [*endorsement*, F. of *in* and *dorsum*, L. the Back] a writing on the backside of a Bond, Deed, Note, &c. To

To **INDOW** [*indotare*, L. *indouairer*, F.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

INDOWMENT [of *in* and *douaire*, F. a Dowry] a bestowment; a Gift of Nature, an Accomplishment, as to natural Gifts or Parts.

INDRAUGHT [of *in* and *dracht*, Sax.] a Gulph or Bay running in between two Lands.

INDUBITABLE [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be question'd, past all doubt.

INDUBITABLENESS, undoubtedness, &c.

INDUBITATE [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To **INDUCE** [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCEMENTS [of *inducere*, L.] Motives, Reasons for doing a Thing.

INDUCIARY [*induciarius*, L.] pertaining to a Truce.

INDUCIATE [of *induciat*, L.] immediate, next, presumptive, as *induciate Heir*, &c.

INDUCTED [*inductus*, L.] introduced; put into the Possession of.

INDUCTION, a bringing or leading into; an inducement or persuasion.

INDUCTION [with *Logicians*] an Inference or Consequence drawn in reasoning from several established Principles; a kind of imperfect Syllogism, when the Species is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts.

INDUCTION [in a *Law Sense*] a Term used for the giving Possession to an incumbent of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys by the Commissary or Deputy of the Bishop; and by his ringing one of the Bells.

INDUCTIVE [of *inductus*, L.] apt to induce or lead into. *Milton*.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *douaire*, F. or *induere*, L.] to qualify, supply, or furnish with.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *deuten*, Du.] signifies speaking of a Hawk, to digest or concoct her Meat.

To **INDULGE** [*indulgere*, L.] to coddle, make much of, to be fond of; also to gratify; also to give leave.

INDULGENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] fondness, favour, gentleness, aptness to bear with or tolerate; also pardon and forgiveness of Sins.

INDULGENCE [with *Romanists*] the remission of a Punishment due to a Sin, granted by the Pope, &c. and supposed to save the Sinner from Purgatory.

INDULGENT [*indulgens*, L.] favourable, tender-hearted; gentle, mild, kind, fond of.

INDULGENTNESS [*indulgentia*, L.] Indulgence; indulgent Nature.

INDULT } [of *indulgeo*, L.] a special Grant of the
INDULTO } Pope, to any Society, Corporation, or private Person, to do or obtain something contrary to the Canon Law. *Ital*.

INDULTO [in *Commerce*] a Duty or Impost laid by the King of *Spain*, to be paid for the Commodities imported in the *Galcons*, &c. from the *Spanish West-Indies*.

INDULT of Kings, a Power granted by the Pope to nominate to consistorial Benefices, either by Treaty or Agreement; or otherwise.

INDURABLE [of *in* and *durare*, L.] that may be endured or born.

INDURABLENESS, capableness of being born or suffered; also lastingness.

INDURANCE, bearing, suffering, holding out.

INDURANTIA [with *Physicians*] hardening Medicines. *L*.

To **INDURATE** [*induratum*, L.] to harden.

INDURATION, a giving a harder consistence to the other by a greater solidity of their Particles; or a dissipation of the thinner Parts of any Matter, so that the remainder is left harder.

To **INDURE** [*endurer*, F.] to last or continue; also to bear or suffer.

INDUSIUM, a Shirt or Shift. *L*.

INDUSIUM [with *Anatomists*] the innermost Coat, which covers a Child in the Womb; also call'd *Amnion*.

INDUSTRIOUS [*industriosus*, L.] labourious, pains-taking, diligent.

INDUSTRIOUSNESS } [*industria*, L.] Pains-taking, Diligence, Labour.
INDUSTRY }

To **INEBRIATE** [*inebriare*, L.] to make drunk; also to besot, to fuddle.

To **INEBRIATE** [in a *Metaphorical Sense*] to make proud or conceited.

INEBRIATION, a making drunk, &c. *L*.

INE'DIA, want of Food or Drink. *L*.

INEDIA [in *Med.*] Abstinence, an eating less than is usual.

INEFFABLE [*ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed.

INEFFABLE Numbers [with *Algebraists*] the same as *Surd Numbers*; which see.

INEFFABLENESS, } unspeakableness, &c.
INEFFABILITY, }

INEFFICACIOUS [*inefficax*, L.] ineffectual.

INEFFECTIVE, that has no effect, vain, fruitless.

INEFFECTUAL [of *in* and *efficax*, L.] fruitless; to no purpose.

INEFFICACY } [*inefficacitè*, F. of *inefficax*, L.] in-
INEFFECTUALNESS } efficacy, fruitlessness.

INELABORATE [*inelaboratus*, L.] unlaboured, not well wrought or composed.

INELEGANT [*inelegans*, L.] uneloquent; also not having any Gracefulness or Beauty, &c.

INELEGANTNESS } [*inelegantia*, L.] want of Elegancy,
INELEGANCY } Beauty, Grace, &c.

INELUCTABLE [*ineluctabilis*, L.] that cannot be overcome with any Pains or Labour, &c.

INEMENDABLE [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; in antient Times a Crime was said to be inamendable; which could not be atoned for by Fine.

INEMENDABLENESS, uncapableness of being amended.

INENARRABLE [*inenarrabilis*, L.] that cannot be related.

INENARRABLENESS, unspeakableness.

INENODABLE [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be untied or explained.

INENODABLENESS, uncapableness of being unloosed, untied, or explicated.

INEPT [*ineptus*, L.] unfit, incapable.

INEPTITUDE [*ineptitudo*, L.] unaptness, incapacity; also weakness, silliness.

INEQUABLE [of *in* neg. and *æquabilis*, L.] unequal, uneven.

INEQUABLENESS, uncapableness of being made equal or even.

INEQUALNESS } [of *in* neg. *æqualitas*, L. *inegalitè*, F.
INEQUALITY } and *neq*] inequality.

INEQUALITY of natural Days, tho' the Sun is supposed, vulgarly, to measure our Time equally, yet it is very far from doing so: and as it is impossible for a good Clock or Movement to keep time with the Sun; so one that is truly such, will measure Time much more truly, and go exacter than any Sun-dial.

The reason of the inequality of natural Days, is, that the Motion of the Earth it self, round its Axis, is not exactly equal or regular, but is sometimes swifter and sometimes slower.

INERGETICAL [of *in* neg. and *energia*, L. of *ἐνεργία*, Gr.] sluggish, unactive.

INERGETICAL Bodies [with *Naturalists*] are such as are unactive and sluggish.

INERGETICALLY [of *in* neg. *energia*, L. of *ἐνεργία*, Gr.] sluggishly, unactively.

INERRABLE [of *in* neg. and *errare*, L.] that cannot err; infallible.

INERRABLENESS, } Infallibility.
INERRABILITY, }

INERTE [*inertus*, L.] sluggish, unfit for action.

INERTITUDE [*inertitudo*, L.] slothfulness, sluggishness, &c.

INESCATION, an inveigling, alluring, catching with a bait, *L*.

INESCATION [with some pretenders to *Physick*] a kind of transplantation used in curing some Diseases. It is done by impregnating a proper Medium or Vehicle with some of the *Mumia* or vital Spirit of the Patient, and giving it to some Animal to eat. It is pretended that the Animal unites and assimilates that *Mumia* with it self, imbibing its vicious quality, by which means the Person to whom the *Mumia* belonged is restored to Health.



INESCU'TCHEON [in *Heraldry*] is a small Escutcheon born within the Shield, with some other Coat; and is generally the same as scutcheon of Pretence, as the Arms of a Wife, who was an Heiress, and by that means has brought the Arms and Estate into her Husband's, which he bears within his own: It contains one fifth of the Field, is born as as Ordinary thus; *Ermin an Inescutcheon Gules*.

IN ESSE [i. e. *in being*] signifies a thing that is apparent and visible, having a real being, opposed to a thing in *posse* or *potentia*, which is not, but may be.

INESTIMABLE [of *inæstimabilis*, L.] which cannot be sufficiently esteemed or valued.

INESTIMABLENESS, uncapableness of being justly valued; esteemed, &c.

INEVITABLE [*inevitabile*, F.] unavoidable.

INEVITABLENESS, unavoidableness.

INEXCOGITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] that cannot be found out or thought of.

INEXCUSABLE [*inexcusabilis*, L.] that will admit of no excuse or that cannot be excused.

INEXCUSABLENESS, uncapableness or undeservingness to be excused.

INEXHAUSTED [*inexhaustus*, L.] that cannot be exhausted, drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, that cannot be drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, uncapableness of being emptied or drawn dry.

INEXORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that is not to be entreated or perwaded; not to be prevailed upon with prayers or entreaties.

INEXORABLENESS, temper or humour not to be intreated.

INEXPA'NSUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that does not blow open.

INEXPE'CTABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not to be looked for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

INEXPE'DIENCY [of *in*, neg. and *expediens*, L.] inconvenience, unfitness.

INEXPE'DIENT, that is not expedient, convenient or fit.

INEXPE'RIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*, L.] want of experience or skill.

INEXPE'RIENCEDNESS, want of experience.

INEXPI'ABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for.

INEXPIABLENESS uncapableness of being expiated.

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INEXPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] that cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPLICABLENESS, uncapableness of being explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, ineffable, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLENESS [of *in*, neg. and *expressus*, L. and *ness*] uncapableness of being expressed.

INEXPUGNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be taken or won by force; impregnable.

INEXPUGNABLENESS, uncapableness of being conquered or overcome by fight, invincibleness.

INEXTINGUISHABLE [*inextinguibilis*, L.] unquenchable, not to be quenched or put out.

INEXTINGUISHABLENESS, unquenchableness.

INEXTIRPABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated; rooted out; pulled up or utterly destroyed.

INEXTIRPABLENESS, uncapableness of being rooted out.

INEXTRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.] that a Person cannot rid himself or get out of.

INEXTRICABLENESS, uncapableness of being disentangled or extricated.

INEXUPERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome or surpassed.

INFALLIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] that cannot err, deceive or be deceived; also never failing.

INFALLIBLENESS } unerring quality, impossibility of de-
INFALLIBI'LITY } ceiving or being deceived.

INFALLIBI'LITSHIP, the gift of being infallible; a sarcastical Title given to the Pope or any other Pretender to infallibility.

INFAME' [in *Heraldry*] signifies disgraced, spoken of a Lion or some other Beast that hath lost his Tail, as if by that it were made infamous or disgraced.

INFAMOUS [*infamia*, L.] scandalous, notoriously contrary to Virtue or Honour.

INFAMY } infamy, infamous Quality, Condition,
INFAMOUSNESS } &c.

INFANCY [*infantia*, L. *enfance*, F.] the first State of human Life, reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [In *Anglo-Saxon*, *Sax.*] a privilege allow'd, in the time of our Saxon Ancestors, to the Lords of certain Manours, of passing Judgment upon any Theft committed by their own Servants.

INFANT [*infans*, L. *enfans*, F. of *in*, neg. and *fando*, L. speaking] a Child under the Age of 7 Years.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are so reputed who are under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTA, a Daughter of the King of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTE, a Son of the King of Spain or Portugal.

INFANTICIDE [*infanticida* or *infanticidum*, L.] a Killer of Infants; also a killing of Infants.

INFANTRY [*l'Infanterie*, F.] the Foot-Soldiers in an Army.

INFATIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied.

INFATUATED [*infatuatus*, L. *infatué*, F.] made or become foolish, besotted, prepossessed in favour of a Person or Thing, which does not deserve it; so far that he can't easily be disabused.

INFATUA'TION, a besotting, a strong prejudice, a conceited Opinion.

INFAVOURABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured; also severe.

INFAUSTOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unhappy.

TO INFECT [*infecere*, sup. of *inficere*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFECTED [*infectus*, L. *infecté*, F.] corrupted or tainted, seized with a noxious Distemper by another.

INFECTION [in *Medicine*] that way or manner of communicating a Disease by some *Effluvia* or Particles which fly off from distempered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others occasion the same Disorder as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, a Pestilence.

INFECTIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect or taint, tainting, infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, infectious Nature, &c.

INFECTIVE, apt, or tending to infect, or Infection.

INFECUND [*infecundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUNDITY } [of *infecunditas*, L.] unfruitfulness, bar-
INFECUNDNESS } renness.

TO INFEEBLE [of *in* and *foibler*, F.] to make feeble, to weaken.

INFELICITOUS [*infelix*, L.] unhappy.

INFELICTY [*infelicitas*, L.] unhappiness, unfortunateness.

TO INFEOFF [of *infoder*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee.

INFEOFFMENT [*feoffamentum*, L. Barb.] a settlement in fee. See *Feoffment*.

TO INFERR [*inferre*, L.] to conclude or gather, to draw a Consequence.

INFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] a consequence, a conclusion.

INFERIOR, *ius* [in *Botan. Writ.*] lower, L.

INFERIOR Planets [with *Astronomers*] such as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIOURS [*inferiores*, L.] those who are of a lower Degree or Merit, Persons of a meaner Quality or lower Rank.

INFERIORITY } [*inferiorité*, F. or of *inferior*, L. and *ness*]
INFERIORITY } lower Rank or Degree.

INFERNAL [*infernalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Hell, low, nethermost.

INFERNAL Stone [with *Surgeons*] a perpetual Caustick or burning Composition; so called on account of the exquisite Pain it causes in the Operation; it is the same with the Silver Caustery.

INFERNALNESS, the being of the Nature, Temper or Disposition of Hell; hellish Quality.

INFERTILE [*infertilis*, L.] unfruitful, barren.

INFERTILENESS } [of *in*, neg. and *fertilis*, L.] unfruit-
INFERTILITY } fulness, barrenness.

TO INFEST [*infestare*, L.] to annoy or trouble; to do damage or hurt.

INFESTIVITY [*infestivitas*, L.] unpleasantness.

INFIBULATION, a buttoning or buckling in, L.

INFIDEL [*infidelis*, L. *un infidelle*, F.] un Believer, one who does not profess or believe the truths of the Christian Religion as *Turk* or *Pagan*; but not a *Jew*.

INFIDE'LITY [*infidelitas*, L. *infidélité*, F.] unbelief, the State of Unbelief or of an Unbeliever.

INFIDE'LITY, unfaithfulness, disloyalty, treachery.

INFIMUS Venter [with *Anatomists*] the lowermost of the 3 Venters in a human Body.

Infinitely INFINITE Fractions [in *Arithm.*] are those whose numerator being one, are together equal to an unite; from whence it is deduced that there are Progressions infinitely farther than one kind of Infinity.

INFINITE Line [in *Geometry*] an indefinite or undeterminate Line to which no certain bounds or limits are prescribed.

INFINITE [*infinitus*, L. *infini*, F.] boundless, endless, that has no bounds, terms or limits: *Infinite* implies a Contradiction, to have terms or bounds to its essence, and in this sense God only is infinite. The Word is also used to signify that which had a beginning; but shall have no end, as Angels and human Souls.

INFINITE in it self [in *Metaphysics*] is not that which is only so in reference to us, as the Sand, Stars, &c. because their number cannot be discovered by any Man; but as God.

INFINITE, in respect to us, as the Sand, Stars, &c. because their number cannot be discovered by any Man.

INFINITENESS [in *God*] is an incommunicable Attribute; by which is meant, that he is not bounded by place, space or duration; but is without limits or bounds, without beginning or end.

INFINITE'SIMALS [with *Mathematicians*] such quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

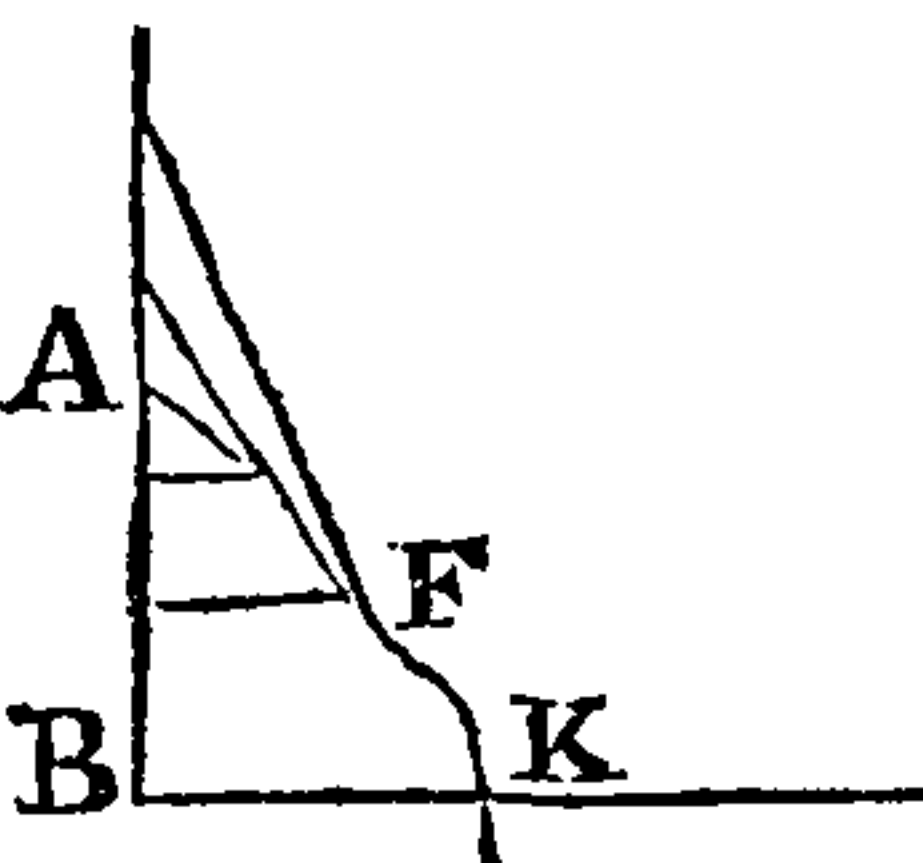
INFINITIVE Mood [with *Gramm.*] a Mood so termed because not limited by Number or Person, as the other Moods are.

INFINITY } [*infinitas*, L.] endlessness, boundlessness,
INFINITENESS } unmeasurableness.

INFINITUDE [of *infinitus*, L.] infiniteness, boundlessness.

Milton.

IN-

INFIRM, [*Infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.
INFIRMARY [*Infirmarium*, L. *Infirmarie*, F.] an Apartment, or Lodgings, for sick People.
INFIRMNESS } [*Infirmitas*, L.] Weakness, feebleness of
INFIRMITY } Body, Sickness.
INFISTULATED [*in* and *fistulatus*, L.] turned to or become fistulous; also full of Fistula's.
TO INFIX, [*infixum*, sup. of *infigere*, L.] to fix or fasten into.
TO INFLAME, [*Inflammaré*, L.] to set ones Heart on fire, to heat, to enrage or incense; also to provoke, to put into a Passion.
INFLAMMABLENESS [of *inflammable*, F; *inflammare*, L.] capableness of being inflamed or set on fire.
INFLAMMATION [in *Medicine*] a blistering heat, a Tumor occasioned by an obstruction, by means whereof the Blood in the Flesh and Muscles, flowing into some part faster than it can run off again, swells up and causes a Tension with an unusual soreness, redness and heat.
INFLAMMATIVE, of an inflaming Nature or Quality.
INFLATE *Expression*, an Expression swelling with big Words; but to no great purpose.
TO INFLATE [*inflatus*, L.] to blow, swell, or puff up with Wind.
INFLATION [in *Medicine*] a puffing up, a windy Swelling, the extension of a part occasioned by windy Humours.
TO INFLECT [*inflectere*, L.] to bend or bow.
INFLECTION } a bending or bowing.
INFLEXION }
INFLECTION [with *Grammar*] is the variation of Nouns and Verbs in their several Cases, Tenses and Declensions.
INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex Refraction of the Rays of Light, caused by the unequal thickness of any Medium; so that the Motion or Progress of the Ray is hindered from going on in a right Line, and is *inflected* or bent back on the inside by a Curve.


INFLECTION Point of any Curve [*Geometry*] is that Point or Place, where the Curve begins to bend back again a contrary way. As for instance, when a Curve Line as A, F, K, is partly concave and partly convex towards any right Line, as A, B, or towards a fixt point, as then the Point F, which divides the concave from the convex part, and consequently is at the beginning of the one, and the end of the other, is called the Point of Inflection, as long as the Curve being continued in towards F, keeps its course the same; but the Point K is called the Point of Retrogression, where it begins to reflect back again towards that part or side where it took its original.

INFLEXIBLENESS } [*inflexibilitas*, L. *inflexibilité*, F.]
INFLEXIBILITY } that which cannot be bowed or bend-
ed; also an inflexible Temper, obstinateness, stiffness.
TO INFLICT [*infiictum*, sup.] to lay a Punishment upon.
INFLICTION, a smiting, a laying a Punishment upon. L.
INFLUENCE [*influentia*, L.] an Emission of a Power or Virtue; also the working or prevailing upon; power over, &c.
INFLUENCE [in *Astrology*] a quality supposed to flow from the Bodies of the Stars, or the Effect of their Heat and Light, to which, the pretenders to that Art, attribute all the Events that happen on the Earth.
INFLUENCED [of *influentia*, L.] swayed, biassed, inclined towards, wrought upon.
TO INFLUENCE [of *influentia*, of *influeré*, L.] to flow into, to have an influence upon, to produce or cause; to sway or have power over.
INFLUENT [*influens*, L.] flowing into.
INFLUENT Juices [in *Medicine*] such juices of a human Body, that by the contrivance of Nature and laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the *Bile* into the Gall-Bladder, &c.
INFLUENTIAL, influencing or bearing sway.
INFLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing or running into, especially of one River into another.
TO INFOLD [of *in* and *reolban*, Sax.] to fold or wrap up.
TO ENFORCE [*enforcir*, F.] to prevail upon by force of Argument, to constrain or oblige.
INFORCEMENT, such a compulsion or restraint.
TO INFORM [*informare*, L.] to give notice, to tell, to instruct, to teach, to make acquainted with.
INFORM [*informis*, L.] unshapen, without form; also ugly.
IN FORMA Pauperis [*i. e.* under the form of a poor Person] is when a Person having made Oath before a Judge, that he is not worth 5 Pound, his Debts paid, is admitted to sue, ha-

ving Council or an Attorney assigned to manage his Business without any Fees. L.
INFORMATION, an informing relation, advice; also instruction, a making known; also an accusation brought against one before a Magistrate. F. of L.
INFORMATUS non sum [*i. e.* I am not informed] a formal answer made in Court, by an Attorney who has no more to say in the defence of his Client.
INFORMED Stars [with *Astrologers*] are such fixed Stars as are not ranged under any form or particular constellation.
INFORMER, one who in any Court of Judicature informs against, or prosecutes any Persons who transgress any Law or penal Statute.
INFORMIOUS [*informis*, L.] that is without form, fashion or shape.
INFORTUNATE [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy.
INFORTUNATENESS, unhappiness, unluckiness.
INFORTUNES [with *Astrologers*] the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*, so called by reason of their ill-disposed Natures and unfortunate Influences.
INFRA Scapularis Musculus [with *Anatomists*] a broad or fleshy Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower side of the *Scapula*, and ending in the third Ligament of the Shoulder. L.
INFRA Spinatus Musculus [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm, so termed from the being placed below the Spine, under which it arises from the *Scapula*, and is inserted to the Shoulder Bone. This Muscle moves the Arm directly backwards.
INFRACTION, a breaking in, a rupture or violation of a Treaty, a Law, Ordinance, &c.
TO INFRA'NCHISE [of *affranchir*, F.] to set free, to give one his Liberty; to make a Freeman or Denizon; to incorporate into a Society or Body politick.
INFRA'NCHISEMENT [*affranchisement*, F.] a making free, &c. also delivery, discharge, release.
INFRA'NCHISEMENT, a Sect who hold that God has created a certain number of Men, before the fall of *Adam*, only to be damned, without allowing them the means necessary for their Salvation, if they would labour never so much after it.
INFRA'NGIBLE [of *infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken; durable, strong.
INFRA'NGIBLENESS, uncapableness of being broken.
INFREQUENCY [of *infrequentia*, L.] seldomness.
INFREQUENT [of *infrequens*, L.] seldom happening, rare, uncommon.
INFRICATION } a rubbing or chafing. L.
INFRICITION }
TO INFRI'NGE [*infringere*, L.] to break a Law, Custom or Privilege.
INFRINGEMENT, such violation or breach.
INFRUCTUOSE [*infructuosus*, L.] unfruitful.
INFRUGIFEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] bearing no Fruit.
INFUCATED [*infucatus*, L.] painted over.
INFUCATION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or disguising. L.
INFULA, a Name antiently given to some of the pontifical Ornaments, which are said to be Filaments or Fringes of Wool, with which Priests, Victims and even Temples were adorned.
TO INFU'MATE [*infumare*, L.] to Smoke or dry in the Smoke.
INFUMATION, a drying in the Smoke. L.
INFUNDIBULIFORMES [with *Botanists*] a term applied to such Flowers, as are shaped like a Funnel.
INFUNDIBULUM, a Tunnel or Funnel for the pouring of Liquors into a Vessel. L.
INFUNDIBULUM Cerebri [*Anatomy*] the Brain Tunnel, a hollow place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged. L.
INFUNDIBULUM Renum [*Anatomy*] the *Pelvis* or Basin of the Reins, thro' which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. L.
INFUR'ATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] stark Mad; also recovered from Madness.
INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. L.
TO INFU'SE [*Infusum*, sup. of *infundere*, L.] to pour in, or into; to steep or soak; also to inspire or endue with.
INFUSION, a pouring in, &c. L.
INFUSION [in *Pharmacy*] is a steeping of any kinds of Drugs, Roots, Leaves, &c. in some Liquor proper to draw out their Virtues.
TO INGA'OE. See *To Engage*.
TO INGE'MINATE [*ingeminare*, L.] to double or repeat often.
INGE'MINATED Flowers [with *Botanists*] are such when one Flower stands on, or grows out, of another.

INGEMINATION, a doubling or repeating, *L.*

TO INGENER [*ingenerare, L. engendrer, F.*] to beget, to produce or cause to breed.

INGENERABLE [*ingenerabilis, L.*] that cannot be engendered.

INGENERABLENESS, uncapableness of being generated; also uncapableness of being Born.

INGENERATED [*ingeneratus, L.*] unbegotten, coming by Nature, not produced by Generation; naturally inbred in a Person or Thing.

INGENIER. See *Engineer*.

INGENIO, a Sugar Mill or Workhouse.

INGENIOUS [*ingeniosus, L.*] quick, full of wit, cunning, shrewd; also excellent, exquisite.

INGENIOUSNESS [*ingeniositas, L. ingénie, F.*] wittiness,

INGENUITY } ingenious Nature or Disposition.

INGENITE [*ingenitus, L.*] inborn, inbred, bred by Nature, natural.

INGENITE Disease [*in Med.*] a Disease that a Person brings into the World with him; much the same as Hereditary.

INGENIUM, natural Quality or Disposition, Fancy, Capacity, Judgment. *L.*

INGENIUM [*old Rec.*] an Engine, Instrument or Device. *L.*

INGENUITAS Regni [*in old Rec.*] the Free-holders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; and sometimes it was used to signify the chief Barons, *i. e.* the great Lords, and the King's Common-Council.

INGENUOUS [*ingenuus, L.*] frank, sincere, without disguise or double-meaning.

INGENUOUSNESS [*ingenuitas, L. ingénuité, F.*] frank-

INGENUITY } ness; freeness in Discourse or Dealing, Sincerity.

INGENY [*ingenium, L.*] Genius, natural Disposition, Parts, Humour, &c.

TO INGEST [*ingestum, L.*] to put or thrust in.

INGINIE'R [*of engin, F. of ingenium, L.*] Enginier an Artist in either fortifying or attacking fortified Places.

INGLE, a Boy hired to be abused contrary to Nature.

INGLO'RIOUS [*inglorius, L.*] that is of no renown or repute, dishonourable, base, mean.

INGLO'RIOUSNESS, dishonourableness, &c.

INGLU'VIES [*in Medicine*] a ravenous Appetite.

TO INGO'RGE [*of in and gorger, F.*] to cram, glut or stuff the Stomach.

INGOT [*un lingot, F.*] a wedge of metal, either Gold or Silver.

TO INGRA'FT [*of in and greffér, F.*] to set in as a Shoot in the Stock of a Tree; also to implant, imprint or fix in the Mind.

INGRAILED [*ingrelé, F.*] notched about, as a bordure ingrailed in *Heraldry* is, when the line of which it is made bends towards the end.

AN INGRA'TE [*ingratus, L.*] an ungrateful an unthankful Person.

TO INGRA'TIATE [*prob. of in and gratia, L.*] to endeavour to gain the good will or favour of another.

INGRA'TITUDE [*ingratitude, L.*] unthankfulness, ungratefulness.

INGRAV'DATION [*of in and gravidatio, L.*] the same as impregnation or a being young with Child.

INGRA'VIDATED [*of in and gravidatus, L.*] impregnated, great with Child.

INGRE'DIENTS [*ingredientia, L.*] the Simples in a compound Medicine; also the respective parts or principles that go to the making up of a mixt Body.

IN GREE, in good part. *Old Word.*

INGRESS [*ingressus, L.*] an entrance.

INGRESS [*with Astronomers*] signifies the Suns entring the first Scruple of one of the 4 cardinal Signs; especially *Aries*.

INGRESSU in casu consimili, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in Courtesy, or Tenant for Term of Life, or for the Life of another, alienates or makes over Land in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life.

INGRESSU in casu provisa, a Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Glocester*, where a Tenant in Dowry aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or in Tail; and it lies for the Party in reversion against the Alienee.

INGRESSU ad Terminum qui præterit [*in Law*] a Writ lying where the Lands or Tenements are let for a term of Years, and the Tenant holdeth over his term.

INGRESSU causa Matrimonii prælocuti [*in Law*] a Writ lying in case, where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Fee Simple, to the intent he shall Marry her, and he refuses to do so in a reasonable Time, the Woman having required him so to do. *L.*

INGRESSU dum fuit infra ætatem [*in Law*] a Writ lying where one under Age sells his Land, &c. *L.*

INGRESSU dum non fuit compos mentis [*in Law*] a Writ lying where a Man sells Lands or Tenements, when he is not compos mentis, *i. e.* while he is Mad. *L.*

INGRESSU in le per [*in Law*] a Writ lying where one Man demands Lands or Tenements, let by another after the term is expired.

INGRESSU sine assensu Capituli [*in Law*] a Writ given by Common Law to the Successor of him that alienated, *sine assensu Capituli*.

INGRESSU super deffisina [*in Law*] a Writ lying where a Man is disseised and dies, for his Heir against the *Disseisor*. *L.*

INGRESSU sur cui in vitâ [*in Law*] a Writ lying where one demands Lands or Tenements of that Tenant that had entry by one to whom it was let, by some Ancestor of the Plaintiff, for a term now expired.

INGRESSUS ad communem legem, a Writ that lies where a Tenant for term of Life makes a *Feoffment* and dies; so that he in reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person, who is in the Land.

IN GROSS [*Law Term*] that which appertains to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, &c.

TO INGROSS [*of in and grossoyer, F.*] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters; also to buy up any Commodities in the Gross, to forestal, to enhance the Price of the Market.

INGROSSATOR magni Rotuli [*in Law*] the Clerk of the Pipe. *L.*

INGROSSER, a Clerk that writes Deeds, Conveyances, Records, or any Law Writings.

INGROSSER, one who buys up Corn, while it is growing, or other Provisions before the Market, in order to sell them again.

INGROSSING of a Fine [*in Law*] is when the Indentures being drawn up by the Chirographer, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGROSSMENT, an Ingrossing.

INGUEN [*Anatomy*] the upper part of the Thigh, the Groin, the Share, the space from the bending of the Thigh to the Privities.

INGUINALIA [*in Medicine, &c.*] any subdivision made of that part, or any thing therein contained, or applied thereto, as a Medicine.

TO INGU'LF [*of in and gonffree, F. or golpe, Dutch*] to swallow down, to devour, as a Gulph.

TO INGU'RGITATE [*ingurgitatum, L.*] to swill, to swallow greedily; to devour gluttonously.

INGURGITATION, swilling, swallowing greedily, *L.*

INGU'STABLE [*ingustabilis, L.*] that may not or cannot be tasted.

INHABI'LE [*inhabilis, L.*] unmeet, unfit, unwieldly, not nimble.

INHABI'LITY [*inhabilitas, L.*] disability.

TO INHA'BIT [*inhabitare, L.*] to dwell in.

INHA'BITABLE [*inhabitabilis, L.*] not habitable; also that may be inhabited.

INHA'BITABLENESS, fitness or commodiousness to be inhabited.

INHA'BITANT [*inhabitans, L.*] one who dwells in. *F.*

TO INHE'RE [*inherere, L.*] to stick or cleave fast to.

INHE'RENCE } [*inherentia, L.*] inherent quality or that

INHE'RENCY } which inheres.

INHE'RENCE [*with Philosophers*] a term apply'd to the juncture and connexion of an accident with its substance.

TO INHE'RIT [*heriter, F. of hæres, L.* an heir] to enjoy or possess by inheritance or succession; to be heir to a Person.

INHE'RITANCE [*jus hæreditarium, L. heritage, F.*] a perpetual descendance of Lands and Tenements to a Man and his Heirs; also an Estate, whether it come by succession or purchase; as every Fee Simple and Fee Tail.

INHERITOR [*heritier, F. hæres, L.*] one who holds Lands, &c. by inheritance.

INHE'RITRIX [*heritiere, F.*] a she inheritor, an heiress.

INHE'SION [*inhæsis, L.*] a sticking or cleaving to.

TO INHI'BIT [*inhibere, L.*] to hold in, to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, a holding in, &c. *L.*

INHIBITION [*in Law*] a Writ forbidding a Judge from proceeding farther in the Cause before him; but *Inhibition* is most usually a Writ issuing out of a higher Court to a lower and inferior.

INHO'C } [*old Rec.*] a Corner or out-part of a common

INHO'KE } Field, plough'd up and sown, and sometimes enclosed, whilst the other Part of the Field lies fallow.

INHOLDER [*of Inne and Dealan, Sax.* to hold or keep] an Inn-keeper; also a Master of a House.

INHOSPITABLE [*inhospitalis, L.*] not given to Hospitality; also uncourteous, uncivil.

INHOSPITABLENESS } [of *inhospitalitas*, L.] inhospitable
INHOSPITALITY } Temper or Behaviour; discourte-
 ousness to Strangers or Guests.

INHUMAN [*inhumanus*, L.] void of Humanity, Barba-
 rous, Savage, Cruel.

INHUMANNESS } [*inhumanitas*, L. *inhumanité*, F.] is as
INHUMANITY } it were a putting off, or stripping ones
 self of human Nature; savage Nature, Cruelty, Barbarity.

To **INHU'MATE** } [*inhumatum*, L.] to bury, to interr.

To **INHU'ME** } a burying or interring.

INHUMATION, a burying or interring.
INHUMATION [with *Chymists*] is when 2 Pots, the lower-
 most of which is full of little Holes, are covered with Earth,
 and a Wheel Fire made, causing the Vapours to Sweat thro'
 in the distillation; also a Digestion made by burying the Ma-
 terials in Dung or in the Earth.

To **INJE'CT** [*inje'ctum*, L.] to cast or squirt in.

INJE'CTIO Intestinalis [with *Physicians*] a Clyster. L.

INJE'CTION, a casting or squirting in. L.

INJECTION [in *Surgery*] the injecting or casting in any liquid
 Medicine into Wounds or the Cavities of the Body, by
 Syringe, Clyster, &c.

INJECTION [with *Anatomists*] is the filling the Vessels of a
 human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Mat-
 ter, to shew their Ramifications.

INI'LUM } [with *Anatomists*] the beginning of the oblon-
INI'UM } gated Marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIMITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

INIMITABLENESS, Quality, &c. that cannot be imitated.

To **INJOIN** [*inungere*, L. *enjoindre*, F.] to require, to
 lay upon.

To **INJOY** [of *in* and *jouir*, F.] to take pleasure in; also to
 possess.

INJOYMENT [of *in* and *jouissance*, F.] Pleasure, Possession.

INIQUITY [*iniquitas*, L. *iniquité*, F.] Injustice, Sin,
 Wickedness.

INI'TIAL [*initialis*, L.] of or pertaining to beginning.

To **INI'TIATE** [*initiatum*, L. *initier*, F.] to enter in; to
 instruct in the first Principles of any Art or Science; to admit
 into any Society, Order or Faculty.

INI'TIAMENTS [*initiamenta*, L.] the first Instructions in
 any kind of Knowledge, Science, &c.

INITIATION, the entring or admitting one into any Order
 or Faculty.

INJUCU'ND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleasent.

INJUCU'NDITY [*injucunditas*, L.] unpleasentness.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that cannot be judged.

INJUDI'CIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.] not agreeable to
 Judgment, injudicious.

INJUDI'CIOUS [of *in*, neg. and *judicieux*, F.] void of
 Judgment or Discretion.

INJUDI'CIOUSNESS, want of Judgment, Discretion, &c.

INJUN'CTION, a command or requirement. F. of L.

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] a Writ grounded upon an Order in
Chancery, to give Possession to the Plaintiff, for want of the
 Defendants appearance; or to stay proceedings in another
 Court.

To **INJURE** [*injuriari*, L. *injurier*, F.] to wrong or a-
 buse, to prejudice or endamage.

INJU'RIOUS [*injuriousus*, L.] unjust, wrongful, hurtful, of-
 fensive, outrageous, abusive, against Right and Law.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, hurtful Quality, Injury, Wrong, &c.

INJURY [*injuria*, L.] Abuse, Offence, Wrong, Outrage;
 any thing contrary to Justice and Equity.

INJURY [with *Civilians*] a private Offence committed de-
 signedly, and with an evil intention to any Man's Prejudice.

INJU'ST [*injustus*, L.] wrongful, offensive.

INJU'STICE [*injustitia*, L.] unfair dealing, dishonesty, &c.
 any Vice contrary to Justice.

INK [*Inck*, Du.] a black or red Liquor for Writing.

INK [with *Falconers*] the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk
 preys upon.

INK-HORN [of *Inck*, Du. and *horn*, Sax.] a Vessel to
 hold Ink.

INKINESS [of *Inck*, Du.] inky nature; also smearedness
 or being blotted with Ink.

To **INKI'NDLE** [prob. of *in* and *tyndelan*, Sax.] to Light,
 to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out into a flame.

An **INKLING** [some derive it of *in* and *kallen*, Du. to
 tell, or of *munkelen*, Teut. a small Rumour. But *Min-
 shew*, of *inclinando*, L.] a hint, an intimation.

INLA'GH [*Law Word*] a Person subject to the Law, one
 who was included in some *Frank-pledge*, and not out-lawed.

INLA'GARY, a restoring of an outlawed Person to the King's
 Protection, and to the Estate or Benefit of a Subject:

INLAND [of *in*, within, and *Land*, Sax.] situate upon the
 main Land, or in the heart of the Country.

INLAND [*Saxon Law*] that inner Land, or part of a Ma-
 nour, which lay next or most convenient for a Lord's Man-
 sion House, for the maintenance of his Family, &c.

INLAND-Bills [in *Commerce*] Bills for Money payable in
 the same Lands in which they are drawn.

INLAND Towns, Towns situated far in the Land, to which
 Ships, &c. cannot come up.

INLAND-Trade, a Trade carried on wholly within one
 Country.

INLA'NTAL [*old Rec.*] Inland, or Demesne, opposed to
Delantal, or Out-Land, or Land Tenanted.

To **INLARGE** [of *in* and *largus*, L. or *large*, F.] to make
 large; to discourse largely upon a Subject.

INLA'RGEMENT [*elargissement*, F.] an enlarging or ma-
 king more large; an expatiating or treating more largely.

An **INLAY**, an inlaid Work, or what is inlaid. *Milton*.

To **INLAY** [*in* and *leppen*, Du.] to make Inlaid Work.

INLA'YD-Work [of *in* and *leagan*, Sax.] worked in Wood
 or Metal, with several pieces of different Colours curiously
 set together. See *Marquetry*.

INLEA'SED [*enlacé*, F.] catch'd in a lease or snare, entangled.

INLET [of *in* into, and *leagan*, Sax. to let] an entrance or
 passage into.

To **INLI'GHTEN**, [of *in* and *lihcan*, Sax.] to give light to.

INLI'GTENED [of *in* and *lihcan*, Sax. to make light] ha-
 ving received, or being made light; being made to know
 what was before unknown.

INLI'STED [of *in* and *liste*, F. and *lista*, Ital. a Roll] entred
 as a Soldier into the Service of a Prince, &c.

INMA'TE [of *in* and *ma'ta*, Sax. a Mate] a Lodger in the
 same House with the Possessor or Owner of it.

IN-MATES [in *Law*] are such as for Money dwell jointly in
 the same House with another Man, but in different Rooms,
 passing in and out at the same Door, and not being able to
 maintain themselves.

INMOST [of *inmayt*, Sax.] the most inward.

INLY, inwardly. *Milton*.

INN [*Inne*, Sax.] a House of Entertainment for Travellers.

To **INN**, to lodge at a publick Inn.

To **INN-Corn**, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest-time.

INNS of Court, are four particular Houses or Colleges for
 the Entertainment of Students in the Law, viz.

Gray's INN, antiently the Manour House of Baron Gray in
 the Reign of King Edward III.

Lincoln's INN, first built, for his own dwelling House, by
 Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

The two **TEMPLES**, the Inner and the Middle, which were
 antiently the Habitation of the Knights *Templars*; to which
 the outward Temple was added afterwards, called *Essex-House*.

INNS of Chancery are eight, appointed for young Students
 in the Law.

1. **Bernard's INN**, which once belonged to Dr. Macworth,
 Dean of Lincoln; and in the Possession of one Lionel Bernard.

2. **Clement's INN**, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish
 of St. Clement's Danes.

3. **Clifford's INN**, sometime the dwelling House of Mal-
 colm de Hersey, and afterwards of the Cliffords, Earls of Cum-
 berland, of whom it was rented.

4. **Furnival's INN**, once the Mansion of Sir Richard Fur-
 nival, and afterwards of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.

5. **Lion's INN**, once a private House, known by the Name
 of the *Black-Lion*.

6. **New INN**, once the dwelling House of Sir J. Tyncaulx;
 which has been also call'd *Our Lady's Inn*.

7. **Staple's INN**, so called, because it formerly belonged to
 the Merchants of the Staple.

8. **Thavys INN**, antiently the dwelling House of John
 Thavy, Armourer of London.

And also **Serjeants INNS**, two Houses of a higher Rank,
 set apart for the Judges and Serjeants at Law.

INNA'TE [*innatus*, L.] born with a Person, inbred, natural.

INNATE Principles or Ideas (with *Moralists*) certain ori-
 ginal Notions or Characters, which some hold to be stamped
 on the Mind of Man, when it first receives its Being, and which
 it brings into the World with it; but this Doctrine has been
 sufficiently confuted by Mr. Lock.

INNA'TENESS [of *innatus*, L. and *ness*] inbornness, inbred-
 ness, naturalness.

INNA'VIGABLE [*innavigabilis*, L.] that cannot be sail'd in.

INNA'VIGABLENESS, unsfitness to be sail'd in.

IN'NER [*inno*, Sax.] inward.

IN'NERMOST [*innemeyt*, Sax.] the inmost, or most inward.

INNINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea by draining and
 bawking.

INNO [in *Mus. Books*] a Hymn or spiritual Song.

INNOCENCE — { *innocentia*, L.] inoffensiveness, guilt-

INNOCENCY — { lessness, harmlessness; also simpleness.

INNOCENTNESS — {

INNOCENT [*innocens*, L.] inoffensive, guiltless, harmless; also silly, simple.

An **INNOCENT**, a Ninny, a silly or half-witted Person.

INNOCENTS Day, a Festival held the 28th of *December*, in Memory of the innocent Children, whom *Herod* slew upon the Birth of our Saviour.

INNO'CUOUS [*innocuus*, L.] harmless, doing no hurt.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, harmlessness.

INNO'MINABLE [*innominabilis*, L.] not fit, or that cannot be named.

INNO'MINATA Ossis [*Anat.*] the nameless Bones, two large Bones situate on the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*; each of which, in young Children, may be separated into three Bones; but in those of riper Years, grow all into one Bone. L.

INNO'MINATA tunica oculi [with *Oculists*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. L.

INNO'MINATUS Humour [in *Med.*] one of the 4 secondary Humours, with which the Antients thought the Body to be nourished, the other 3 being *Ros*, *Gluten* and *Cambium*. L.

INNOTE'SCIMUS [of *innotesimus per presentes*, L. i. e. we make known by these Presents] Letters Patents so called, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed not of Record. L.

TO INNOVATE [*innovare*, L.] to lay aside old Customs and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions, change, alteration.

INNOVA'TOR [*novateur*, F.] one who lays aside old Customs and brings up new ones. L.

INNOXIOUS [*innoxius*, L.] not hurtful, harmless.

INNO'XIOUSNESS harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO [of *innuo* to beckon or nod with the Head] a Word frequently used in Writs, Declarations and Pleadings, to declare a Person or Thing that was mentioned before but obscurely, or left doubtful.

INNU'MERABLE [*innumerabilis*, L.] that cannot be numbered, numberless.

INNU'MERABLENESS, uncapableness of being numbered.

INNU'MEROUS [*innumerus*, L.] innumerable. *Milton*.

INOBE'DIENCE [*inobedientia*, L.] disobedience.

INOCULA'TION [*inoculatio*, L.] a kind of grafting in the bud; as when the bud of the Fruit-tree is set in the stock or branch of another, so as to make several sorts of fruits grow on the same tree.

INODORUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has no smell.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without scent, unperfumed.

INOFFE'NSIVE [of *in* and *offensive*, F.] that gives no offence, harmless.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, innocentness, harmlessness.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficiosus*, L.] backward in doing any good office or turn, discourteous, disobliging.

INOFFI'CIOSUSNESS, backwardness in doing any good office.

INOPERATIO [in *Law*] one of the legal Excuses to exempt a Man from appearing in Court.

INORDINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of order, extravagant, immoderate.

INOPINABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

INO'PPORTUNE [*inopportunus*, L.] unseasonable.

INO'RDINATE Proportion [in *Geometry*] is where the order of the terms is disturbed.

INORDINATE Proportion [in *Numbers*] is as follows, suppose 3 magnitudes in one rank and 3 others proportionate to them in another, then compare them in a different order; as these three numbers 2 3 9 being in one rank and these three other 3 24 36 in another rank proportional to the precedent in a different order, so that 2 shall be to 3 as 24 to 36. and 3 to 9 as 8 to 24; then cast away the mean terms in each rank, conclude the first 2 in the first rank is to the last 9, as 8 the first of the other rank to the last 36.

INO'RDINATENESS, immoderateness, extravagance.

INORDINATUS, [old *Rec.*] one who died intestate.

INORGA'NICAL [of *in*, neg. and *organicus*, L. of *ὀργανικός*, Gr.] without proper Organs or Instruments.

INORGA'NITY [of *in*, neg. and *organon*, L. of *ὀργανον*, Gr.] a deprivation of Organs or Instruments.

INOSCU'LATIION, the joining of the Mouths of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

IN PACE [i. e. in peace] a term used by the Monks for a Prison where such of them are shut up as have committed any grievous fault, L.

INPENY and OUTPENY [old *Rec.*] Money paid by the Custom of some Manours upon the alienation of Tenants, &c.

IN POT'SSE } [Law Sense] that is not; but may be.

IN POTENTIA }

IN PROCINCT [*in procinctu*, L.] in readiness, ready. *Milton*.

IN PROMPTU [*readily*] a term sometimes used to signify some Piece made off hand, extemporary, without any previous Meditation, merely by the vivacity of Imagination, L.

INQUEST [*enquesté*, F.] a search, especially made by a jury; also the Jury it self.

The Court of INQUEST [at *Guild-hall*, *London*] a Court held for determining all complaints preferred for Debt, by one Freeman against another, under 40 s. called also *the Court of Conscience*.

INQUIE'TUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] restlessness, disquiet, uneasiness.

INQUIETUDE [with *Physicians*] a convulsive Motion of the Muscles in the Limbs, which causes the sick Patient to throw himself from one side to the other.

INQUINA'TION, a defiling or fouling, L.

INQUI'RABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about or searched into.

TO INQUIRE, to ask or demand; to examine or search into.

INQUIRE'NDO [in *Law*] an authority given to a Person or Persons to inquire into something for the King's advantage.

INQUIRY, an asking after.

INQUISITION, a strict inquiry, search or examination. L.

INQUISITION [in a *legal Sense*] is a manner of proceeding in matters Criminal by the Office of the Judge; or by the great Inquest before Justices in Eyre.

Spanish INQUISITION, a sort of Council (so called because the Judges of this Office take cognizance of Crimes by common report without any legal Evidence) first appointed by *Ferdinand* King of Spain, who having subdued the *Moors*, ordered that no *Moors* nor *Jews* should stay there but such as were baptized. But tho' the occasion of this Court has long since ceased, yet the Power of it is still continued, and exercised with barbarous cruelty against *Christians* themselves, under the notion of *Hereticks*, and even against all that are not stanch *Roman Catholics*.

INQUI'SITIVE, desirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

INQUI'SITIVENESS [of *inquisitus*, L. and *quis*] inquisitive humour, &c. a desire to know every thing.

INQUI'SITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a Judge of the *Spanish* Inquisition; also a Coroner, or any Person that makes search after.

INQUISITORS [in *Law*] Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. who have Power to enquire in certain Cases.

TO INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a rage to make mad.

TO INRI'CH [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to embellish, to adorn.

INRI'CHMENT, an enriching or being enriched, embellishment, &c.

INRO'AD [prob. of *in* and *rode* did ride, of *jiðan*, *Sax.*] an Invasion or entering a Country in a hostile manner.

TO INRO'L [of *enroler*, F.] to enter or write down in a Roll, to register.

INRO'LEMENT [*enrolement*, F.] a registering, recording or entering of any Act, as a Recognizance, Statute, Fine, &c. in the Rolls of *Chancery*, or in those of the *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, &c.

INSA'NABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSA'NABLENESS, incurableness.

INSA'NE [*insanus*, L.] out of order as to health; also mad.

INSA'NENESS, unhealthfulness; also madness.

INSA'NGUIN'D [of *in* and *sanguinatus*, L.] rendered bloody, drench'd with Blood.

INSA'NIA, Madness, Frenzy, Dotage, which happens when the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment are damaged or quite destroyed.

TO INSA'NIATE [of *insanire*, L.] to render or make Mad.

INSA'TIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be satisfied with Meat, Drink, &c.

INSA'TIABLE [in a *metaphorical Sense*] is apply'd to the Passions, as *insatiable Ambition*, *insatiable Avarice*, &c.

INSA'TIABLENESS, unsatisfiedness; uncapableness of being satisfied.

INSA'TIATED [*insatiatus*, L.] not satisfied or filled.

INSA'TIATENESS } [*insatietas*, L.] unsatisfiedness.

INSA'TIETY }

INSCIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSCO'NCED [of *in* and *Skantz*, *Dan.*] spoken of part of an Army, encompassed with a Sconce or little Fort, in order to defend some Pass.

INSCRI'BLE, that may be inscribed or contained in other Figures, as a Triangle, Square, &c. in a Circle.

TO INSCRI'BE [*inscribere*, L.] to write within or upon.

INSCRI'BED [*inscriptus*, L.] written in or upon.

INSCRI'BED [in *Geom.*] a Figure is said to be inscribed in another, when all the Angles of the Figure inscribed touch either the Angles, Sides or Planes of the other Figure. IN-

INSCRIBED Bodies [in *Geom.*] the same as *regular Bodies*.
INSCRIBED Hyperbola [with *Geometricians*] is such an one as lies entirely within the Angle of its Asymptotes, as the Conical Hyperbola doth.

INSCRIPTION, a Title, Name or Character, written or engraven on any thing, as Marble, Brass, &c. *L.*

• INSCRIPTIONS [old *Rec.*] written Instruments, by which any thing was granted.

INSCRUTABLE [*inscrutabilis*, *L.*] unsearchable, unfathomable.

INSCRUTABLENESS, unsearchableness.

INSCULPTED [*in sculptus*, *L.* *in sculpi*, *E.*] engraven, carved or cut.

INSECT [*insectum* of *insecare*, *L.* to cut in, *un insecté*, *F.*] a Worm, Fly, &c. any small Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints, as other Creatures are; but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without destroying Life, as Worms, &c. or else divided between the Head and Body, as Bees, Flies, Pismires, &c.

INSECTATION, a railing or inveighing against one, *q. d.* a following or persecuting a Person with foul Language.

INSECTATOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter; also a Prosecutor at Law. *L.*

INSECTATOR, a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSECTION, a cutting into, *L.*

INSECTIVOROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax*, *L.*] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECURE [of *in* and *securus*, *L.*] not secure, unsafe.

INSECURENESS } [of *in* and *securitas*, *L.*] unsafety.

INSECURITY }

INSEMINATION [with pretenders to *Physick*] one of the four kinds of Transplantation of Diseases; the Method of performing it is by mixing the impregnated Medium with the *Mumia* taken from the Patient, with fat Earth, where has been sown the Seed of a Plant appropriate to that Disease, and by sprinkling it with Water wherein the Patient has washed: and they imagine the Disease will decline in proportion as the Plant grows.

INSENSATE [*insensatus*, *L.*] senseless; also mad, furious.

INSENSIBLE [*insensibilis*, *L.*] void of Sense.

INSENSIBLENESS } voidness of Sense; senselessness.

INSENSIBILITY }

INSEPARABLE [*inseparabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

INSEPARABLENESS, inseparable Quality or Condition.

To INSERT [*inserere*, *L.*] to put or bring in or between.

INSERTION, an inserting or putting in or between; also a grafting.

INSERTION [in *Physick*] the implication of one part with in another.

To INSERVIE [*inservire*, *L.*] to bear a part in or promote.

INSERVICEABLE, unserviceable.

INSERVIRE [old *Rec.*] to reduce Persons to Servitude.

INSESSUS [in *Med.*] a Bath, or half Bath, prepared of a Decoction of several kinds of Herbs, proper for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel.

INSETE'NA [in *Yctena*, *Sax.*] an Inditch.

INSIDIATOR, a liar in wait. *L.*

INSIDIATOR'S *Viarum* [old *Stat.*] way-layers, or liars in wait to insnare or deceive. *L.*

INSIDIOUS [*insidiosus*, *L.*] insnaring, treacherous, deceitful.

INSIDIOUSNESS, fullness of wiles, deceitfulness, craftiness.

INSIGHT [*Ansicht*, *Du.*] Light into, or Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIA, Ensigns or Arms. *L.*

INSIGNIFICANT [of *in* and *significans*, *L.*] signifying nothing, inconsiderable.

INSIGNIFICANTNESS } [of *in* negat. and *significans*, *L.*]

INSIGNIFICANCY } inconsiderableness, worthlessness.

INSILIUM [old *Rec.*] destructive Counsel, ill Advice.

INSIMUL *tenuit*, one species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

To INSINUATE [*insinuare*, *L.*] to wind or screw ones self into favour, cunningly or craftily; also to intimate or give a hint of.

INSINUATION, a cunning and covert way of creeping into favour; also a giving a hint, *L.*

INSINUATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a crafty address, or beginning of an Oration, whereby the Orator slyly creeps into the favour of the Audience.

INSINUATION of a Will [in *Civil Law*] the first production of it; or the leaving it to the register in order to its probate.

INSINUATIVE [*insinuativus*, *L.*] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSINUATINGNESS } insinuating nature, engagingness,

INSINUATIVENESS } winningness.

INSIPID [*insipidus*, *L.*] having no taste or relish, unsavoury; also flat or dry.

INSIPIDNESS } unfavorableness, the want of taste or relish.

INSIPIDITY }

INSIPIDUS, *q. d.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has no taste.

INSIPIENCE } [insipientia, *L.*] silliness, want of know-

INSIPENCY } ledge or discretion.

To INSIST [*insistere*, *L.*] to stand much upon, to urge, to press hard upon; also to persist or hold on in ones designs or pretensions.

INSISTING [with *Geometricians*] the Angles in any Segment are said to be *insisting*, when they stand upon the Arch of another Segment below.

INSITUATION [with *Garden.*] the letting or grafting any Scion or Bud into the stock of a Tree.

INSITIVE [*insitivus*, *L.*] grafted or put in, not natural.

To INSLAVE [of *in* and *slave*, *Du.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To INSNA'RE [prob. of *besnaerer*, *Du.*] to draw into a snare, to surprize or catch.

INSOCIABLE [*insociabilis*, *L.*] not sociable, unfit for Society or Conversation.

INSOCIABLENESS, unsuitness for Society, unsociable Temper.

INSOLATED [*insolatus*, *L.*] laid in the Sun, bleached.

INSOLATION, a laying in the Sun, a bleaching *L.*

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the digestion of any Ingredients or mixt Bodies, by exposing them to the Sun-beams.

INSOLENT [*insolens*, *L.*] saucy, bold; also proud, lifted up in Mind.

INSOLENCE } [insolentia, *L.*] insolence, haughtiness,

INSOLENTNESS } lauciness.

INSOLITE [*insolitus*, *L.*] unusual, unaccustomed.

INSOLVABLE, not able to pay.

INSOLUBLE [*insolubilis*, *L.*] that cannot be solved or loosed.

INSOLUBLENESS } uncapableness of being loosed or re-

INSOLVABLENESS } solved.

INSOLVENT [*insolvens*, *L.*] not able to pay.

INSOLVENTNESS } [of *in* neg. and *solvere*, *L.* to pay] in-

INSOLVENCY } capacity of paying Debts, &c.

INSOMNIUS [*insomnius* or *insomnis*, *L.*] troubled with Dreams, not sleeping soundly.

To INSPECT [*inspectum*, *L.*] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPECTION, an overseeing, an insight, a close viewing, a looking on or into. *L.*

INSPECTOR, an Overseer, one to whom the care and conduct of any Work is committed. *L.*

To INSPERSE [*inspersum*, *L.*] to sprinkle upon.

INSPE'RSION, a sprinkling upon. *L.*

INSPEXIMUS [so called, because they begin with the Word *inspeximus*, i. e. we have looked upon or considered] Letters Patents. *L.*

INSPIRATION [in *Physick*] an inspiring or breathing in; also a taking in Air or Breath by the alternate Dilatation of the Chest.

INSPIRATION [with *Divines*] the conveying of certain extraordinary or supernatural Notices or Motions into the Soul; also a being moved by the Spirit of God to speak and act in an extraordinary Manner.

To INSPIRE [*inspirare*, *L.*] to breathe in or upon; to prompt, to put into ones Head, to endue or fill with.

INSPIRITED [of *inspire*, *F.* or *in* and *spirit*, *Engl.*] having Life and Spirit put into.

INSPISSATE [*inspissatus*, *L.*] thickened.

INSPISSATION, a thickening or rendering thick; as when a Liquid is brought to a thicker Consistence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTABLE [*instabilis*, *L.*] unstable, inconstant, uncertain, changeable.

INSTABLENESS } [instabilitas, *L.* *instabilité*, *F.*] unsted-

INSTABILITY } fastness, &c. upconstancy, fickleness, uncertainty.

To INSTALL [of *in* and *stall*, *Sax.* or *installer*, *F.*] to put into possession of an Office, Order, or Benefice; properly the placing of a Clergyman in a Cathedral Church, or a Knight of the Garter in his Stall, where every one has his particular Stall or Seat.

INSTALLATION } [installation, *F.*] the act of installing

INSTALLMENT } or initiating into an Order, as that of the Garter; Office, &c.

INSTANCE [*instantia*, *L.*] eager suit, earnestness, entreaty, &c.

INSTANCE Model, example, proof, &c.

To INSTANCE, to bring or produce an Instance.

An INSTANT [with *Philos.*] is defined to be an indivisible in Time, that is neither Time nor a Part of it, wherefore nevertheless

vertheless all the Parts of Time are joined; a portion of Time so small, that it can't be divided; or, as others define it, an Instant is an instantly small Part of Duration, that takes up the Time of only one Idea in our Minds, without the succession of another, wherein we perceive no succession at all.

A temporary INSTANT, is a Part of Time that immediately precedes another; and thus the last Instant of a Day really and immediately precedes the first Instant of the following Day.

A natural INSTANT, is what we otherwise call the priority of Nature, which is observed in things that are subordinated in acting; as first and second Causes; Causes and their Effects.

A rational INSTANT, is not any real Instant, but a Point which the Understanding conceives to have been before some other Instant; founded on the nature of the things which occasion it to be conceived.

INSTANTNESS [of *instans*, L. and *ness*] the immediateness.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS [of *instantaneus*, L. and *ness*] Momentaneousness, or happening in the nick of Time.

INSTAURATA Terra [in *antient Deeds*] Land ready stocked or furnished with all Things necessary to carry on the Employment of a Farmer.

INSTAURATION, the re-establishment of a Religion, a Church, &c. L. a restoring to the former state; a repairing or renewing.

INSTAURUM [in *ant. Deeds*] the whole stock upon a Farm, as Cattel, Waggon, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Husbandry.

INSTAURUM Ecclesiae, the Vestments, Plate, Books, and other Utensils belonging to a Church.

To INSTIGATE, [*instigare*, L.] to spur, to egg or set on; to provoke to, to encourage or abet.

INSTIGATION, an instigation, egging on, &c. also Motion, Solicitation. L.

INSTIGATOR, an encourager or abetter. L.

To INSTILL [*instillare*, L.] to pour in by Drops; also to infuse Principles or Notions, so that they may glide insensibly into the Mind.

INSTILLATION, a dropping into, &c.

INSTIMULATION, a pricking forward, an egging on. L.

INSTINCT [*instinctus*, L.] a natural bent or inclination; that Aptitude, Disposition, or natural Sagacity in any Creature, which by its peculiar formation it is naturally endowed with, by virtue whereof, they are enabled to provide for themselves, know what is good for them, and are determined to preserve and propagate the Species.

INSTINCTIVE [of *instinctus*, L.] belonging to, or causing instinct. Milton.

INSTIRPARE [*old Rec.*] to plant or establish.

To INSTITUTE [*instituere*, L.] to enact, ordain, or appoint; also to establish or found.

INSTITUTES, Principles, Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments.

INSTITUTES, the first Part of the four Volumes of the Civil Law, made by the order of Justinian the Emperor, for young Students.

INSTITUTION, establishment, appointment; also instruction, education, or training up, F. of L.

INSTITUTION to a Benefice, is the Bishop's putting a Clerk into possession of the Spiritualities of a Benefice; a Rectory or Parsonage for the Cure of Souls.

To INSTRUCT [*instruere*, sup. of *instruere*, L.] to teach, to train or bring up; to prepare one who is to speak.

INSTRUCTION, Teaching, Education, Precept, F. of L.

INSTRUCTIONS, Directions in an Affair of Moment and Consequence.

INSTRUCTIVE [*instructive*, F.] apt to instruct.

INSTRUCTIVENESS, instructive or teaching Quality.

INSTRUMENT [*instrumentum*, L.] a Tool to do any thing with; also a publick Act, Deed or Writing drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing several Covenants agreed upon between them, F.

INSTRUMENTAL [*instrumentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Instrument; also serviceable or contributing to as a means.

INSUCCATION [in *Pharmacy*] the moistening of Drugs with the Juice of Roses, Violets, &c.

INSUCCE'SSFUL [of *in neg.* and *successus*, L.] that has no good success, unfortunate.

INSUFFICIENT [of *in* and *sufficiens*, L.] not sufficient, incapable.

INSUFFICIENTNESS } inability, incapacity.

INSUFFICIENCY }

INSULATA Columna [in *Architect.*] a Pillar which stands alone or free from any contiguous Wall.

INSULATED [*insulatus*, L.] made an Island.

INSULO'SE [*insulosus*, L.] full of Islands.

INSULSE [*insulsus*, L.] unfavoury; also silly, foolish.

To INSULT [*insultare*, L.] to assault, to affront, to abuse.

To INSULT [in a *Military Sense*] to attack a Post by open force, falling to handy strokes without making use of Trenches, Saps or other Methods to gain Ground Foot by Foot.

An INSULT [*insultus*, L.] outrage, assault, onset, abuse, affront.

INSUPER [*i. e.* over and above] a term used by the Auditor of Accounts in the *Exchequer*, who say so much remains *Insuper* to such an one.

INSUPERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome, invincible.

INSUPERABILITY } invincibleness, uncapableness, or

INSUPERABLENESS } a not being liable to be overcome.

INSUPPORTABLENESS [of *in*, *neg.* and *supportable*, F. and *ness*] intolerableness, unbearableness.

INSURANCE [of *assurance*, F.] security given to make good any loss that shall happen of Ships or Merchandise at Sea, or Houses and Goods on Land, for a certain Premium paid.

To INSURE [*asseurer*, F.] to secure by making Insurance.

INSURER [*asseurer*, F.] one who for a certain Premium or Sum of Money, undertakes to make good any loss that may happen, or has happened unknown, to Goods, Ships, Houses, &c. by Casualties of Pirates, the Seas, Fire, &c.

INSURMOUNTABLE [of *in* and *surmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURMOUNTABLENESS, uncapableness of being overcome, by Labour, Industry, &c.

INSURRECTION, a rising against, a revolt, a popular tumult or uproar, F. of L.

INTABULATED [*intabulatus*, L.] written on Tables.

INTACTA Virgo, a pure Virgin, L.

INTACTÆ [with *Geometricians*] are right lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never meet with or touch them, which are most usually called *asymptotes*.

INTACTILE [*intactilis*, L.] that cannot or will not be touched.

INTACTUS, untouched, as *Virgo intacta*, a pure Virgin.

INTACTIBLE } [of *intactus*, L.] that cannot be touched.

INTANGIBLE }

INTAGLIOS, precious Stones, having the Heads of great Men or Inscriptions, &c. engraven on them, such as we frequently see set in Rings, Seals, &c.

INTAKERS, Persons on the borders of Scotland, who were the receivers of the Booty that their Accomplices, called the *Out parters*, used to bring in.

To INTANGLE [prob. of *in* and *tangle*, Sax. a little twig, of which they made Snares for Birds, unless you had rather derive it from *Tendicula*, L. a Snare or Trap] to intricate, to twist together, to perplex, to confound or engage ones self.

INTANGLEMENT, an intrication, perplexity, &c.

INTEGER [with *Arithmeticians*] a whole Number, as distinguished from a Fraction or any thing intire, as one Pound, one Yard, one Ounce, &c.

INTEGRAL [of *Integer*, L.] whole, intire.

INTEGRAL Numbers, are whole Numbers in opposition to broken Numbers or Fractions.

INTEGRAL Parts [with *Philosophers*] those Parts that make up the whole.

INTEGRATED [*integratus*, L.] renewed, restored, brought into the former state, made whole.

INTEGRATION, a making whole, a renewing, a restoring, L.

INTEGRITY [*integritas*, L. *integrité*, F.] sincerity, uprightness, honesty, &c.

INTEGUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a covering.

INTEGUMENTS [*Anat.*] the common coverings of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis* or Membranes of any particular Parts.

INTELLECT [*intellectus*, L. *l'intellekt*, F.] that faculty of the Soul commonly call'd the Understanding, Judgment, &c.

INTELLECTUAL [*intellectualis*, L.] of or pertaining to understanding.

INTELLECTUALS [*l'intellekt*, F. of L.] the Power, Faculties, &c. of the Understanding.

INTELLIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] knowledge, understanding, judgment or skill; also the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in foreign Countries; also advice or news.

INTELLIGENCER, one who gives intelligence, *i. e.* notice, knowledge or advice of what happens; one who makes it his business to inquire into and spread News; a News-monger, a News-writer.

INTELLIGENCES, Angels or other spiritual Beings.

INTELLIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] understanding, perceiving or knowing well.

INTELLIGENTIAL, intellectual, understanding. Milton.

INTELLIGENTNESS, understanding faculty. INTEL-

INTELLIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being understood, apprehended or conceived in the Mind.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, capableness of being understood, apprehended or conceived by the understanding.

Sub INTELLIGITUR [*i. e.* understood] signifies that something is to be understood. L.

INTEMPERANCE } [*intemperantia* L.] a Vice the contrary to temperance, uncapableness to rule and moderate ones Appetite's lusts; inordinateness of life or desires, excess as to Appetites, Lusts, &c.

INTEMPERATE [*intemperatus*, L.] immoderate in Appetite as to Food, Drink, &c.

INTEMPERATURE [*intemperie*, F. of L.] a disorder in the Air; also in the Humours of the Body.

INTEMPERATURE [with *Physicians*] a Distemper or Indisposition that consists in inconvenient Qualities of the Body, as an hot, thin, or salt Disposition.

INTEMPE'RIES [*in Medicine*] a disordered or ill habit.

INTEMPESTIVE [*intempestivus*, L.] unseasonable, out of Time or due Season.

To INTE'ND [*intendere*, L.] to design or purpose, to mean.

INTE'NDANCY [*intendancie*, F.] the Office or Management of an Intendant, *i. e.* one who has the inspection, conduct of a Jurisdiction. &c.

INTE'NDANT, one who has the inspection, conduct and management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in France.

INTE'NDMENT [of *intendere* and *mens*, L.] true meaning, purpose, intention, sense, &c.

INTENERA'TION [of *in* and *tener*, L.] a making tender.

INTE'NSE [*intensus*, L.] very great or extensive.

INTE'NSENESS, greatness, extremeness.

INTE'NT } meaning, purpose, design, drift, mind.

INTE'NTION } F. of L.

INTE'NT } [*intentus*, L.] fixed or close bent upon a

INTE'NTIVE } Business.

INTE'NTION, the end proposed in any Action, the determination of the Will in respect to any thing. F. of L.

INTENTION [in *Natural Philosophy*] is the increase of the Power or Efficacy of any Quality, as Heat, Cold, &c. and is the opposite to *Remission*; all Qualities being said to be *intended* and *remitted*, as *intensely* Cold, *i. e.* Cold in a high degree; *remissly* Cold, *i. e.* Cold in a low degree.

INTENTION [with *Physicians*] a particular Method of Cure, that a Physician forms in his Mind from a due Examination of the Symptoms of the Disease.

INTENTION [in *Law*] a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant in Dower, or other Tenant for Life, and holds him out in the reversion or remainder.

INTENTION [in *Metaphysics*] signifies the exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary vigour.

INTENTION [of *Study*] is when the Mind fixes its View on an *Idea* with great earnestness, so as to consider it on all Sides, and will not be called off by the crowding of other Ideas.

INTENTION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the Repetition of the same Word in a contrary Sense; as, *una salus victis nullam sperare salutem*.

INTE'NTIONAL [of *intentio*, L.] belonging to the intention.

INTER Canem et Lupum, an Expression antiently used for the Twilight, which is called *Day Lights gate* in some Places in the North of England, and in others, betwixt *Hawk* and *Buzzard*.

INTERA'NEA, the Entrails or Bowels.

INTERCA'LATED [*intercalatus*, L.] put between; as the putting in a Day in the Month of February, in Leap Year.

INTERCA'LARY Day, the odd Day added in Leap Year.

INTERCA'LARY Days [with *Physicians*] those Days during the course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably by the vehemency of the fit, or some external Cause. These are the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th, called also *Dies Intercedentes* and *Provocatorii*.

INTERCALA'TION, an inserting or putting in a Day in the Month of February every 4th Year, which is called the *Leap Year* or *Bissextile*.

To INTERCE'DE [*intercedere*, L.] signifies properly to come in between; also to perform the Office of a Mediator; also to intreat or pray in the behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT [*intercedens*, L.] coming in between.

INTERCEDE'NTAL Day [with *Physicians*] an extraordinary critical Day, which being occasioned by the violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To INTERCE'PT [*interceptum*, sup. of *intercipere*, L. *interceptor*, F.] to take up by the way or in the mean while, to prevent; also to surprize.

INTERCEPTED [*interceptus*, L. *intercepté*, F.] caught up by the way, prevented.

INTERCEPTED [with *Mathemat.*] taken between, comprehended, or contained.

INTERCEPTED Axes } [in *Conick Sections*] the same

INTERCEPTED Diameters } as *Abscissæ*.

INTERCEPTION, an intercepting. L.

INTERCESSION, as it were a stepping in between to keep off harm or danger; intreaty in behalf of another, mediation. F. of L.

INTERCE'SSOR [*intercesseur*, F.] a Mediator. L.

To INTERCHANGE [of *entre* and *changer*, F.] to exchange between Parties, or reciprocally, as Complement, Writing, &c.

INTERCI'SSION, a cutting off between. L.

INTERCLU'SION, a shutting up between, or a stopping up the Passage between one thing and another.

INTERCOLUMNIATION [with *Architects*] the space or distance between the Pillars of a Building.

INTERCOMMONING [in *Law*] is when the Commons of two Manours lie together, and the Inhabitants of both have Time out of mind caused their Cattle to feed promiscuously in each.

To INTERCOMMUNICATE [of *inter* and *communicare*, L.] to communicate mutually or one with another.

INTERCOSTAL Vessels [with *Anatomists*] Vessels that lie between the Ribs, *i. e.* the Veins and Arteries that run along through the Parts.

INTERCOSTAL Nerve [with *Anatom.*] a Nerve proceeding from the spinal Marrow, and spreading it self in the Belly through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTA'LES externi } [with *Anatom.*] certain Muscles

INTERCOSTALES interni } lodging in the intervals or spaces of the Ribs, their Number on each side being 22; being 11 outward, and as many inward.

INTERCOURSE [*intercurfus*, L. a running amongst, or of *inter*, L. and *cours*, F.] mutual Correspondence, &c.

INTERCURRE'NT [*intercurrrens*, L.] running between two Lands as a River.

I'NTERCUS, a kind of Dropsy. L.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [of *intercutaneus*, L.] lying between the Flesh and Skin.

To INTERDI'CT [*interdictum*, L.] to prohibit or forbid; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICT [*interdictio*, L.] a popish Censure, formerly inflicted by Bishops or Ordinaries, forbidding all Sacrifices and divine Offices (except Baptism to Children, the Sacrament of the Eucharist, and extreme Unction at the Point of Death) to be performed within any Parish, Town, Country, or Nation. This was commonly inflicted on a pretence that the Privileges of the Church had been violated, by the Lords, Magistrates, or Princes of any Nation; and England wholly lay under an interdict from the Pope for six Years in the Reign of King John.

INTERDI'CTED [*interdictus*, L. *interdit*, F.] prohibited, forbidden, excluded from.

INTERDI'CTED [of *Water* and *Fire*] a Sentence antiently pronounced against such as for some Time were to be banished, which tho' it was not pronounced, yet was with an Order that no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the use of Water or Fire, which are two Elements very necessary for Life.

INTERDI'CTION, a forbidding or debarring from the use of any Thing. F. of L.

INTERDI'CTION [in *Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function, or the performance of sacred Rights.

INTERDU'CTUS, a space left between Periods or Sentences, in Writing or Printing; also a stop or fetching ones Breath in Reading or Writing.

INTERE'MPTION, a killing or slaying. L.

To I'NTERESS } [*interesser*, F. of *inter* and *esse*, L.] to engage, to concern.

I'NTEREST [*interet*, F. of *inter*, L. among, and *esse*, infin. for *edere*, L. to Eat] Use, Money paid for the Use, Loan, or Forbearance of Money lent.

Simple INTEREST, is that which arises from the principal only.

Compound INTEREST, is that which arises from the principal and the interest forborn.

INTEREST [of *interest*, L. it concerneth] Concernment, Right, Advantage or Benefit, Power, &c.

INTERFE'CTION, a killing or slaying. L.

INTERFE'CTOR, a killer or slayer. L.

INTERFE'CTOR [with *Astrol.*] a destroying Planet placed in the 8th House of a Figure, either 5 degrees before the Cusp, or 25 after it.

To INTERFE'RE [of *inter*, among, &c. and *ferire*, L. to strike] spoken of Horses, to strike or hit one Heel against the other;

other; also to clash or disagree with, or to fall foul upon one another.

INTERFÆMINUM [with *Anatom.*] a Part of the Body betwixt the Thighs and the Groin. *L.*

INTERFLUENT } [interfluens, interfluus. *L.*] flowing be-
INTERFLUOUS } tween.

INTERFUS'D [interfusus, *L.*] poured forth, in, or among. *Milton.*

INTERGA'PING Vowels [with *Gram.*] is when two Vowels meet together, one at the end of a Word, and the other at the beginning of the next, so as to make an uncouth Sound.

INTERJA'CENT [interjacens, *L.*] lying between.

TO INTERJE'CT [interjectum, *L.*] to throw in between.

INTERJE'CTION [with *Gram.*] is an Expression which serves to shew a sudden Motion of the Soul, either of Grief, Joy, Desire, Fear, Aversion, Admiration, Surprise, &c. And as the greatest part of those Expressions are taken from Nature only in all Languages: True Interjections consist generally of one Syllable. The *Latins* borrowed most of their Interjections from the *Greeks*, and we, and the rest of the *Moderns*, borrowed them from the *Latins*; tho' the *English* have some few of their own; but they are but few.

Sanctius, and other modern *Grammarians*, do not allow it a Place in the Parts of Speech, but account it among the Adverbs; but *Julius Cesar Scaliger*, reckons it the first and principal Part of Speech, because it is that which most shews the Passions; in respect to Nature it may probably be the first articulate Voice that Man made use of; but as to Grammar, there is so few of them, it is hardly worth while to separate them from Adverbs; and as to the Connection of a Discourse, they serve for so little by themselves, that they may be taken away and the Sense not suffer by it.

INTERIM, a certain Instrument containing a mixed form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor *Charles V.* at *Augsburgh*, to be subscribed both by *Papists* and *Protestants*, and to be observed till a general Council should be called.

In the **INTERIM**, in the mean time or while.

INTERIOR [interieur, *F.*] more inward, or the inside. *L.*

TO INTERLA'CE [entrelacer, *F.*] to twist one with another; also to insert or put in among.

TO INTERLA'RD [entrelarder, *F.*] to lard between; or as the Lean of well fed Meat is with Streaks of Fat; to stuff in between.

INTERLEA'VED [of *inter*, *L.* and *leax*, *Sax.*] put between Leaves of a Book, as blank Paper.

INTERLINEARY [interlinearis, *L.*] interlined.

INTERLINEARY Bible, a Bible that has one Line of a *Latin* Translation, printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCUTION, a speaking while another is speaking; an interposition of speaking; an interrupting of another's Discourse.

INTERLOCUTION [in *Law*] an intermedial Sentence before a final Decision; or a determining some small matters in a Trial, till such time as the principal Cause be fully known.

INTERLO'UTORY [interlocutorius, *L.*] of or pertaining to Interlocution,

INTERLOCUTORY Order [in *Law*] is that which does not decide the Cause, but only settle some intervening matters relating to it.

TO INTERLO'PE [of *inter*, *L.* between, and *loopen*, *Du.* to run, *q. d.* to run in between, and intercept the Commerce of others] to trade without proper Authority, or interfere with a Company in Commerce.

INTERLO'PERS [in *Law*] are those who without legal Authority intercept or hinder the Trade of a Company or Corporation legally established, by trading the same way.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Agriculture*] the lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

INTERLU'CENT [interlucens, *L.*] shining between.

INTERLUDE [interludium, *L.*] that part of a Play, that is represented or sung between the several Acts.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, *L.*] pertaining to the space between the old Moon and the New.

INTERLU'NIUM [with *Astronom.*] the Time in which the Moon has no *Phasis* or Appearance. *L.*

INTERMEA'TION, a flowing between, or passing thro'. *L.*

TO INTERME'DDLE [entremettre, *F.*] to concern ones self in the Business of another.

INTERME'DIATE [intermediatus, *L.*] lying between.

INTERMESSES [of *intremets*, *F.*] Courses set on a Table between other Dishes.

INTERME'WING [with *Falconers*] a Hawk's Mewing from the first Change of her Coat till she turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a shining amidst or among. *L.*

INTERMINATED [interminatus, *L.*] unbounded having no Limits.

INTERMINABLE } [interminatus, *L.*] boundless, endless.
INTERMINATE }

TO INTERMINGLE [intermiscere, *L.* entremêler, *F.*] to mingle among or with.

INTERMINA'TION, a threatening. *L.*

INTERMISSION, a discontinuance, a breaking or leaving for a while, ceasing. *L.*

INTERMISSIONS [with *Architects*] the spaces between a Wall and the Pillars, or between one pillar and another.

TO INTERMIT [intermittere, *L.*] to leave off for a while.

INTERMITTENT } [intermittens, *L.*] leaving off for a
INTERMITTING } while.

INTERMITTENT Disease, such as comes at certain Times and then abates a little.

INTERMITTENT Stitch [in *Surgery*] a sort of Stitch made at certain separate Points, in the sewing up of cross or traverse Wounds.

INTERMITTENT Pulse [with *Physicians*] a Pulse which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

TO INTERMIX [intermixtum, *L.*] to mingle between or among.

INTERMIXTURE [of *inter* and *mixtura*, *L.*] a mingling between or among others.

INTERMUNDATE [of *intermundium*, *L.*] relating or pertaining to the space between Worlds, according to the Supposition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMURAL Space [of *intermuralis*, *L.*] a space betwixt two Walls.

INTERNAL [of *internus*, *L.*] inward.

INTERNAL Angles [Geometry] are all Angles made by the sides of any right lined figure within; also the two Angles between the parallel Lines on each side the crossing Line, as D and F, and C and E, in the Figure, are called the two *Internal Angles* and are always equal to two right Angles.

INTERNAL Digestives [with *Physicians*] such as are prescribed to prepare the Body by Purgation, by rendring the Humours fluid, thinning, &c. clammy or rough Substances, and tempering such as are sharp.

INTERNALNESS, inwardness.

INTERNO'DII [Anatomy] the Extensores Pollicis, *L.*

INTERNO'DIUM [with *Anatomists*] the space betwixt the joining together of the Bones of the Fingers and Toes, *L.*

INTERNU'NTIO [of *inter* and *nuntius*, *L.*] an Agent for the Court of Rome, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is not an express *Nuntio*.

INTERNUS Musculus Auris, [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Ear which lies in a bony Channel cavated in the Bone called *Os Petrosum*.

INTEROSSEI Musculi [Anatomy] the Muscles of the Hands between the Bones which move the Fingers.

INTEROSSEI Pedis [in *Anatomy*] seven Muscles of the Toes arising from the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes and falling down into the first internode of each Toe side-ways.

INTERPA'SSATION [in *Pharmacy*] the stitching of Bags at certain distances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together into a lump.

INTERPELLA'TION, interruption or disturbance.

TO INTERPLEA'D [of *entre* and *plaidier*, *F.*] to discuss or try a Point which accidentally falls out, before the determination of the main Cause: as when two several Persons are found Heirs to Land by two several Offices, and the thing is brought in doubt to which of them Possession ought to be given; so that they must Interplead, *i. e.* formally try between themselves who is the right Heir.

TO INTERPO'LTE [interpolatus, *L.*] to alter from the original Copy, to falsify, to insert something not genuine or written by the original Author.

INTERPOLA'TION, a furbishing up, a new vamping; a falsifying an Original by putting in something which was not in the Author's Copy; also that which is so inserted.

INTERPOLA'TOR, a falsifier of original Writings by Interpolations.

TO INTERPO'SE [interpositum of *interponere*, *L.*] to put in or between; to intermeddle in an Affair.

INTERPOSITION, a stepping in or concerning one's self in a business, or difference between two Parties. *L.*

TO INTERPRET [interpretari, *L.*] to expound or explain; also to translate.

INTERPRETABLE [interpretabilis, *L.*] that may be, or easy to be expounded.

INTERPRETABLENESS, easiness to be interpreted.

INTERPRETATION, an exposition, explanation or translation, a commentary. *L.*

INTERPRETER [interpretator, *L.*] a Person who explains the Thoughts, Words or Writings of another Person.

INTER

INTERPU'NCTION, a distinction, by Pricks or Points, set between, a pointing. *L.*

To **INTER'RR** [of *in* and *terra*, *L.* *interrer*, *F.*] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERMENT [*enterrement*, *F.*] a burial, a putting under Ground.

INTER'REGNUM [*interregne*, *F.*] the vacancy of a Throne; or the space between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession or Restoration of another.

INTER-REX the Person who governs during an Interregnum, or while there is no King.

To **INTER'ROGATE** [*interrogare*, *L.*] to ask a question, to demand; also to examine.

INTERROGA'TION, a question, an examining, *F.* of *L.*

Note of **INTERROGA'TION**, a Point of distinction, marked thus (?).

INTERROGA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure that is very common. In a figurative Discourse, Passion continually carries an Orator towards those that he would persuade, and causes him to address what he says to them by Way of Question. An Interrogation has a wonderful Efficacy in making the Audience listen to what is said.

INTERROGATIVE [*interrogativus*, *L.*] that interrogates, asks or demands.

INTERROGATIVES [with *Grammarians*] certain Pronouns, &c. used in asking questions.

INTERROGATORIES [*interrogatoria*, *L.*] questions. *F.*

INTERROGATORIES [in *Law*] are questions put to witnesses at their examination before a Magistrate.

INTERROGATORY [*interrogatorius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to an interrogation or examination.

To **INTERRUPT** [*interruptum*, *L.*] to break or take off; to disturb or hinder, to stop.

An **INTERRUPT**, an interruption. *Milton.*

INTERRUPTION, a troubling one in the midst of Business; a putting in in the middle of a discourse; also a discontinuance or breaking off.

INTERRUPTION [with *Geometricians*] is the same as *Disjunction* of Proportion, and is marked thus; to signify the breaking off the Ratio in the Middle of 4 separate Proportionals, as $B : C :: D : E$, i. e. as B is to C, so is D to E.

INTERSCA'PULAR [*Anatomy*] a process or knob of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade, in that part of it which rises, and is commonly called the *Spine*.

INTERSCAPULA'RIA [with *Anatomists*] the cavities or hollow places between the Shoulder-blades, and the *Vertebrae* or turning Joints, *L.*

To **INTERSCI'ND** [*intercindere*, *L.*] to cut in two in the midst.

To **INTERSCRIBE** [*interscribere*, *L.*] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIPTION, an interlineation or writing between. *L.*

INTERSECANT [*intersecans*, *L.*] cutting in two in the middle.

INTERSECANTS [in *Heraldry*] pertransient Lines, which cross one another.

To **INTERSECT** [*intersectum*, *L.*] to cut off in the middle.

INTERSE'CTION, a cutting off in the middle, *F.* of *L.*

INTERSE'CTION [with *Mathematicians*] signifies the cutting off one Line or Plane by another: and thus they say the mutual Intersection of two Planes is a right Line.

To **INTERSE'MINATE** [*interseminatum*, *L.*] to sow among or between.

PETERSHOCK, a clashing or hitting of one thing against another.

INTERSOVLING [with *Husband-men*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To **INTERSPERSE** [of *inter* and *sparsum*, *L.*] to scatter or sprinkle here and there or among.

INTERSPERSION, a scattering or sprinkling about, *L.*

INTERSPERSUM *Vacuum*. See *Vacuum*.

INTERSPINALES Colli [with *Anatomists*] the Name of five Pair of small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper parts of each double Spinal, process of the Neck, except of the second *Vertebra*, and end in the lower part of all the said double Spines.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a breathing between, a fetching breath.

INTERSTELLAR [of *inter* and *stellaris*, *L.* pertaining to a Star] between or among the Stars, and are supposed to be planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTELLAR Parts of the Universe [*Astron.*] those Parts which are without and beyond our solar System; in which there are supposed to be several other Systems of Planets, moving round the fixed Stars, as the Centers of their respective Motions, as the Sun is of ours; and so, if it be true, as it is not improbable, that every such Star may thus be a Sun to

some habitable Orbs moving round it, the *Interstellar World* will be infinitely the greater Part of the Universe.

INTERSTICES [*interstitia*, *L.*] distances or spaces between.

INTERSTITIAL, having a space between.

INTERTEXT [*intertextus*, *L.*] interwoven.

INTERTEXTURE, a weaving between.

INTERTIES } [*Architectura*] small pieces of Timber that
INTERDUCES } lie horizontally between the Sommers, or
betwixt them and the Cell or Reason.

INTERTRANSVERSALES Colli [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles between the transverse processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, of the same size and figure with the *Interspiniales*.

INTERTRI'GO, a fretting off the Skin of the Parts near the Fundament or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. *L.*

INTERVAL [*intervallum*, *L.*] the distance or space between two extremes either of time or place; a pause, a respite.

INTERVAL [in *Musick*] the difference between two Sounds in respect of grave or acute, or that imaginary space terminated by two Sounds differing in gravity or acuteness.

INTERVAL of the Fits of easy Reflection, of or easy Transmission of the Rays of Light [in *Opticks*] is the space between every return of the Fit, and the next return.

To **INTERVE'NE** [*intervenire*, *L.*] to come between, to come in unexpected.

INTERVENIENT [*interveniens*, *L.*] intervening or coming in accidentally.

INTERVENTION, an Interposition, *L.*

INTERVOLV'D [of *inter* and *volvere*, *L.*] rolled one within another. *Milton.*

INTERVIEW [*entrevue*, *F.*] a Sight of one another; also a meeting of great Persons.

INTERVIGILATION, a watching or waking between whiles. *L.*

To **INTERWEA'VE** [of *inter* and *peayan*, *Sax.*] to weave in, with, or among.

INTERWOVEN [of *inter*, *L.* between, and *peayan*, *Sax.*] to weave] weaved or woven with or among.

INTESTABleness [of *intestabilis*, *L.*] uncapableness (in *Law*) of making a Will.

INTESTATE [*intestatus*, *L.* *intestat*, *F.*] dead, or a Person who dies without making a Will.

INTESTINA Gracilia [with *Anatom.*] the small Guts. *L.*

INTESTINA Terræ, Earth-worms. *L.*

INTESTINE [*intestinus*, *L.* *intestin*, *F.*] inward, within.

INTESTINE War, a civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTESTINE Motion of the Parts of Fluids, where the attracting Corpuscles of any Fluid are elastick, they must of necessity produce an *intestine Motion*; and this greater or lesser according to the degrees of their elasticity and attractive Force.

INTESTINES [*intestina*, *L.*] the Entrails, the Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

INTESTINES [with *Anatom.*] long and large Pipes, which by several circumvolutions and turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted to be six times as long as the Body that contains them.

INTESTINENESS, the being within or inward.

INTESTINULUM [*Anat.*] the Navel String. *L.*

INTESTINUM, a Bowel or Gut. *L.*

INTESTINUM rectum, the straight Gut. *L.*

To **INTHRA'L** [of *in* and *þræl*, *Sax.* a *Slave*] to enslave, to bring into Bondage.

INTHRA'LEMENT [of *in*, *þræl*, *Sax.* and *ment*] Slavery, or bringing into Bondage.

To **INTHRO'NE** } [*intronizatum*, *L.* *introniser*, *F.*]

INTHRONIZE } to seat or place on a Throne.

INTHRONIZA'TION, an Instalment, the placing on the Throne or Seat of Majesty. *L.*

To **INTI'CE** [prob. of *in* and *tihtan*, *Sax.* to over-persuade, or *attiser*, *F.*] to allure or draw in by fair Words, &c.

INTICEMENT, an alluring, a drawing in, &c.

An **INTIMATE** [*intimus*, *L.* *ami intime*, *F.* properly most inward] an intimate Friend, one very familiar, dear, or intirely beloved.

To **INTIMATE** [*intimare*, *L.*] to give to understand, to hint, to shew.

INTIMATENESS } great Familiarity; strict Friendship.

INTIMACY }

INTIMATION, a secret declaring, an hint. *L.*

To **INTIMIDATE** [*intimider*, *F.* of *in* and *timidus*, *L.*] to put in fear, to frighten, to dishearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an affrighting or putting in fear.

INTI'RE [*integer*, *L.* *entier*, *F.*] whole, compleat.

INTIRENESS [*integritas*, *L.* *entiereté*, *F.*] wholeness, compleatness, &c.

INTITLED [*intitulatus*, L. *intitulé*, F.] having a Title, Name or Subscription; also having a Right to claim, &c.

INTO [*into*, Sax.] a Preposition.

INTOL [of *in* and *tol*, Sax.] Custom paid for Commodities imported.

INTOLERABLE [*intolerabilis*, L. unbearable, unsufferable, not to be borne with.

INTOLERABLENESS, unbearableness, &c.

TO IMTO'MB [*entomber*, F.] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

TO INTO'NATE [*intonare*, L.] to Thunder or make a rumbling Noise.

INTONATION [in *Musick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter in a Cathedral, to the rest of the Choir.

INTORTUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] writhed or wrested like Bistort. L.

TO INTO'XICATE [*intoxicare*, L.] to make drunk or giddy; to poison, &c.

INTOXICATION, a making drunk, a fuddling, an inebriation, a poisoning, a bewitching.

INTRA'CTABLE [*intractabilis*, L.] not to be managed, ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, ungovernableness, unmanageableness.

INTRA'DA [in *Mus. Books*] an Entry, much the same as *Prelude* or *Overture*. Ital.

INTRA'DO, an entrance into a Place. Span.

INTRA'NEOUS [*intraneus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTRA'NS'D [of *in* and *trans*, F.] cast into a Transf. Milton.

INTRA'NSITIVE [*intransitivus*, L.] not passing into another.

TO INTRA'P [*attraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to insnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariscum* [old Rec.] to drain a Marsh or Bog, and reduce it to pasture Ground, by Dikes, Walls, &c.

TO INTREA'T [of *in* and *traiter*, F.] to ask humbly, to supplicate.

INTREATY, a submissive asking, a supplication.

TO INTRE'NCH [of *in* and *trenchée*, F.] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart; also to encroach upon, to usurp.

INTRE'NCHMENT, an intrenching with a Breast-work; an encroachment.

INTRE'NCHMENT [in the Art of War] any Work that defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy, and is generally taken for a Trench or Ditch.

INTREPID [*intrepidus* L.] fearless, undaunted, resolute.

INTREPIDNESS, } undauntedness, fearlessness.

INTREPIDITY, }

TO INTRICATE [*intricatum*, L.] to intangle, perplex, &c.

INTRICATENESS, } perplexity, intanglement, difficulty.

INTRICACY, }

INTRIGUE [*intrigue*, F. derived, as some say, of *en* and *de*, Gr. Hair] and is properly understood of Chickens that have their Feet intangled in Hair; a secret Contrivance, cunning Design or Plot; an assemblage of Events or Circumstances occurring in an Affair, and perplexing the Persons concerned in it.

TO INTRIGUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot, to cabal, to carry on an Intrigue.

INTRINSICAL, } [of *intrinsecus*, L.] inward, real, genuine

INTRINSICK, } value of things; also occult, secret: in opposition to extrinsic, outward or apparent value of things.

INTRINSICALNESS, inwardness.

INTRINSICUM *Servitium*, that which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour.

TO INTRODU'CE [*introducere*, L.] to bring or lead in; also to broach.

INTRODU'CTION, a leading in or introducing; also a Preface to a Book, Discourse, &c. F. of L.

INTRODU'CTIVE, serving to bring in.

INTRODU'CTOR, an introducer of Ambassadors, &c. L.

INTRODU'CTORY [*introductorius*, L.] serving to introduce.

INTROGRESSION, a going into. L.

INTROMISSION, a letting or sending in. L.

TO INTROSPE'CT [*introspectum*, L.] to look into, to view, to consider.

INTROSPE'CTION, a looking narrowly into. L.

INTROSU'MPTION [with *Philosop.*] the taking of Nourishment, whereby animal Bodies are increased.

TO INTRU'DE [*intrudere*, L.] to thrust ones self rudely into Company or Business; to intermeddle; to usurp or get possession of a thing unjustly.

INTRU'DER [*intruder*, L.] he who intrudes, an Usurper.

INTRU'DER [in *Common Law*] one who gets possession of Lands that are void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years; and differs from an Abator, in that an *Abator* enters upon Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee.

INTRUSION, an unmannerly thrusting ones self rudely into Company, where one is not acceptable; or into Business, relying upon a Person's Patience, &c.

INTRUSION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful seizing upon Lands or Tenements, void of a Possessor, by one who has no right to them.

INTRUSIO'NE, the Name of a Writ which lies against an intruder.

TO INTRU'ST [of *in* and *trust*] to put in trust with.

INTUBUS [with *Botan.*] Endive or Succory. L.

INTUITION [of *intuitus*, L.] a clear or distinct View, or looking into a Matter, speculation, consideration, examination.

INTUITION [in *Metaphysics*] a perception of the certain agreement or disagreement of any two Ideas, immediately compared together. Lock.

INTUITIVE [*intuitive*, F.] speculative.

INTUMES'CENT [*intumescentia*, L.] a swelling, a puffing, or rising up.

INRU'RN [with *Wrestlers*] is when the one puts his Thigh, between his Adversaries Thighs, and lifts him up.

TO INVA'DE [*invadere*, L.] to attack or set upon, to seize violently, to usurp.

TO INVA'DIATE [old Rec.] to engage or mortgage Lands.

INVADIATIONS [old Rec.] Mortgages or Pledges.

INVADIA'TUS [in *Law*] is when one has been accused of some crime, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find good Sureties.

INVALESCENCE [*invalescentia*, L.] want of health.

AN INVA'LID, a Person or Soldier, wounded, maimed, or disabled from Action by Age.

INVALID [*invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak, crazy; also that is of no force or strength, that does not stand good in Law.

TO INVA'LIDATE, to weaken, to make void.

INVALIDITY, } [*invalidité*, F.] the nullity of an Act or

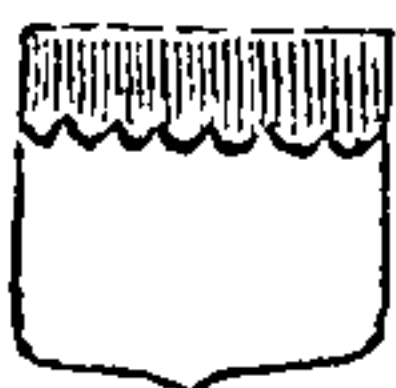
INVA'LIDNESS, } Agreement.

INVALIDS [*invalidi*, L. *les invalides*, F.] sick Persons, or Persons disabled from Service by Sicknes.

INVA'RIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, constant, firm, steadfast.

INVA'RIABLENESS, unchangeableness.

INVA'SION, a descent upon a Country, an encroachment, &c. F. of L.



INVE'CTED, } [in *Heraldry*] is fluted or furrowed,
INVE'CHED, } and is the reverse of *Ingrailed*, in that *Ingrailed* has the Points outwards toward the Field; whereas *Invected* has them inwards, the ordinary and small *Semi-circles* outwards toward the Field, as in the Figure.

INVE'CTIVE [*invectus*, L.] railing, reproachful, virulent.

AN INVE'CTIVE [*invectiva*, L.] railing, sharp, virulent Words or Expressions.

INVE'CTIVENESS, reproachfulness, virulence in Words, &c.

TO INVEIGH [*invehere*, L.] to rail, to declaim, to speak bitterly against one.

TO INVEIGLE [prob. of *vagolare*, Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice or deceive with fair Words.

TO INVE'LOP [*inveloper*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

INVE'NDIBLE [*invendibilis*, L.] unsaleable, that cannot be sold.

TO INVE'NOM [*envenomer*, F.] to poison, to infect.

TO INVE'NT [*inventer*, F.] to find out, to contrive or devise; also to forge or feign.

INVE'NTION, a finding out; also a contrivance or device; a subtlety of mind or somewhat peculiar in a Man's Genius, which leads him to the discovery of things that are new.

INVENTION [with *Logicians*] is that part of *Logick* that supplies Argument for Demonstration.

INVENTION [in *Rhetorick*] is reckoned the first Part of that Art. For by the help of Invention in oratory *Rhetoricians* have found out certain short and easy Methods to supply them with Arguments to discourse properly on all Subjects, these are distributed into certain Classes call'd *Common Places*.

INVENTION [with *Painters*, &c.] is the Art of finding out proper Objects for a Picture, by the help of History or antient Fables.

INVENTION [with *Poets*] every thing that the Poet adds to the History of the Subject he has chosen, and of the turn he gives it.

INVENTI'ONES [old Law] Treasure-trove, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by any Owner, which properly belonged to the King, unless by him granted to some other.

INVE'NTIVE, apt to invent, ingenious, sharp-witted.

INVE'NTIVENESS [of *inventif*, F. and *ness*] aptness to invent.

INVENTORY [*inventaire*, F.] a Catalogue of Goods and Chattels found in the possession of a Party deceased, and appraised, which every Executor or Administrator is bound to deliver to the Ordinary, whenever it shall be required.

INVENTORY [in *Commerce*] a List or particular Valuation of Goods.

INVENTORY *[inventoriæ, F.]* written down in an Inventory.

INVENTRESS *[inventrix, L. inventrice, F.]* a female Inventer.

INVERSE *[inversus, L.]* turned in and out, upside down, backward or the contrary way.

INVERSE Rule of Three } a Method of working the
INVERSE Rule of Proportion } Rule of Three, which seems to be inverted or turned backwards.

INVERSE Method of Fluxions *[with Mathematicians]* is the Method of finding the flowing Quantity of the Fluxion given, and is the same that Foreigners call *Calculus Integralis*.

INVERSE Method of Tangents, is the Method of finding an Equation to express the Nature of a Curve in an Equation expressed in the nearest Terms.

INVERSE Ratio *[with Mathematicians]* is the Assumptum of the Consequent to the Antecedent; like as the Antecedent to the Consequent, as if B: C: : D: E, then by Inversion of Ratio's C: B: : E: D.

INVERSION, a turning the *inside* out; a change in the order of Words or Things. *L.*

INVERSION *[with Geometricians]* is when, in any proportion, the consequents are turned into antecedents, & *e contra*.

INVERSION *[with Rhetoric.]* a Figure whereby the Orator makes that to be for his advantage, which was alledged against him.

To **INVERT** *[invertere, L.]* to turn upside down or inside out, to turn backward or the contrary way.

INVERTED *[in Heraldry]* as Wings inverted, is when the Points of them are down.

To **INVEST** *[investire, L.]* is to confer on any one the Title of a Fee, Dignity, or Office, or to ratify and confirm what has been obtained elsewhere.

To **INVEST** *[in Law]* to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instal with any Dignity or Honour.

To **INVEST** a Place *[in the Art of War]* is to besiege a Place so closely, as to stop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all communication with any other Place.

To **INVESTIGATE** *[investigare, L.]* to trace or find out by Steps, to search or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a tracing, &c. a searching or finding any thing out by the tracks or prints of the Feet.

INVESTIGATION *[with Gram.]* is the Art, Method or Manner of finding the Theme in Verbs, the Mood, Tense, &c.

INVESTITUTE *[investitura, L.]* a giving of, or putting into the Possession of.

INVE'TERATE *[inveteratus, L.]* grown, rooted in, or settled by long continuance.

INVE'TERATENESS, } inveterate Malice, or the quality of
INVE'TERACY, } an old Grudge.

INVETERA'TION, a growing into Use by long Custom. *L.*

INVIDIOUS *[invidiosus, L.]* hated, odious, envied or envious.

INVIDIOUSNESS *[invidia, L. invidiæ, F.]* Envy.

INVI'GILANCY, want of watchfulness, carefulness. *B.*

To **INVI'GORATE** *[of in and vigoratum, L.]* to inspire with Vigour, Life and Spirit.

INVINCIBLE *[invincibilis, L.]* not to be overcome or conquered.

INVINCIBLENESS, unconquerableness.

INVIO'LABLE *[inviolabilis, L.]* not to be violated or broken.

INVIO'LABLENESS, uncapableness of being violated.

INVIO'LATED *[inviolatus, L.]* not violated or broke.

To **INVIRON** *[environner, F.]* to compass or surround.

INVIS'IBLE *[invisibilis, L.]* that cannot be seen.

INVIS'IBLENESS, } invisible quality, uncapableness of being
INVISIBILITY, } seen.

INVITATORY *[invitatoire, F.]* of an inviting quality.

INVITATORY Verse *[in the Roman Catholick Service]* a Verse that stirs up to praise and glorify God.

To **INVITE** *[invitare, L.]* to bid, call or desire one to come; especially to a Feast or Solemnity; also to incite or allure.

INULA *[with Botanists]* the Herb Enulacampane. *L.*

INU'MBRATED *[inumbatus, L.]* shadowed.

INUNDA'TION, an overflowing of Water, a Flood. *L.*

To **INVO'CATE** } *[invocare, L.]* to call upon for aid, help
To **INVO'KE** } or relief.

INVOCA'TION, a calling upon, a crying to one for help, aid or assistance; a calling upon God for aid or assistance.

INVOCA'TION *[in an Epick Poem]* is accounted the third Part of the Narration; and most Poets, in imitation of *Homer*, have begun their Poems with an Invocation; who, no doubt, thought the Invocation would give a Sanction to what he should say, as coming from divine inspiration.

INVOICE *[in Traffick]* a particular account of Merchants Goods, Custom, Provision, Charges, &c. sent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correspondent in another Country.

INVOICE Tare, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, &c. in which Goods mentioned in the Invoice are contained.

INVOLU'CRUM, any covering of particular Parts of the Body.

INVOLUCRUM Cordis *[with Anatom.]* a Membrane which surrounds the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*.

To **INVO'LVE** *[involvere, L.]* to wrap or fold in; also to engage or entangle.

To **INVOLVE** *[with Algebraists]* is to multiply a Number by it self.

INVOLUNTARY *[involuntarius, L.]* not voluntary, contrary to ones will, forced.

INVOLUNTARY *[in Med.]* any natural Excretion, which happens thro' weakness, or want of Power to restrain it; all convulsive Motions, where the Muscles are invigorated to Action, without the consent of the Mind.

INVOLUNTARINESS, unwillingness, or the not being done with the free Will.

INVOLU'TION, a wrapping or rolling up in. *L.*

INVOLU'TION *[with Algebraists]* is the raising up any quantity assigned, considered as a Root to any power assigned; so that if the Root be multiplied into it self, it will produce the *Square* the second Power, and if the *Square* be multiplied by the Root, it will produce the *Cube* the third Power, and so on.

INURBA'NE *[inurbanus, L.]* uncivil, clownish.

INURBA'NENESS, } clownishness, incivility.
INURBA'NITY, }

To **INURE** *[of in and uti, L.]* to use, to accustom.

To **INURE** *[in a Law Sense]* to be of effect, to be available.

INUSIT'ATE *[inusitatus, L.]* not in use.

INU'STION *[in Med.]* a term sometimes used for hot and dry Seasons.

INUSTION *[with Surg.]* the operation of Cauterizing.

INUTI'LITY *[inutilitas, L. inutilité, F.]* unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE *[invulnerabilis, L.]* that cannot be wounded.

INVULNERABLENESS, uncapableness of being wounded.

INWARD *[inpeanb, Sax.]* on the inside.

INWARDNESS, the being on the inside.

INWOVEN *[of in and weava, Sax.]* weaved in. *Milton.*

Io, being transformed into a Cow, is a Fable of the Poets, taking its rise from this, that *Io*, being got with Child by a *Phœnician* Mariner, fled away in a Ship that had a Cow painted on it. See *Iffs*.

Io *[according to the Poets]* was the Daughter of *Inachus*, with whom *Jupiter* being enamoured, and *Juno* being Jealous of her, *Jupiter* transform'd her into a Heifer; *Juno* suspecting the Fallacy, begged this Heifer of her Husband, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus*; (who is said to have had an hundred Eyes) but *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to slay *Argus*, which he did; and *Juno*, in revenge, sent a *Gadbee* to sting her and made her Mad, so that she ran into *Egypt*, where her old form came to her again, and she was married to *Osiris*; and after her Death she was deified and worshipped under the Name of *Iffs*. Others say that *Io* was the Daughter of *Arestor*, King of the *Argives*, who being gotten with Child before her Father had given her in Marriage, and he finding it out and incens'd, confin'd her, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus* her Mother's Brother; but he being Slain, and she making her Escape, got away to avoid her Father's Displeasure, and went by a Ship into *Egypt*.

JOACHIMITES *[of Joachim, an Abbot of Flora in Calabria]* a Sect who esteemed *Joachim* a Prophet, and who left at his Death several Books of Prophecies.

JOANNI'TICKS, a certain Order of Monks, who wear the Figure of the Chalice upon their Breast.

A JOBB, a small Piece of Work to be done.

JO'BBER, one that undertakes Jobbs.

JO'BBERNOWL *[of Jobbe, stupid, and nowl, the Crown of the Head]* a stupid Fellow, a Blockhead.

To **JOBE** *[at the University]* to rebuke, to reprimand, to chide.

JO'BENT Nails, a smaller sort of Nails, commonly used to Nail thin Plates of Iron to Wood.

JOCKEY, one who trims up and rides about with Horses for Sale.

JOCKLET } *[Yoclet, Sax.]* a little Farm, requiring as it
YOCKET } were but one Yoke of Oxen to Till it. *Kentish.*

JOCO'SE *[jocosus, L.]* given to jesting, merry, pleasant.

JOCO'SENESS *[jocositas, L.]* merriness in jesting, drollery.

JOCULAR *[jocularis, L.]* jesting.

JOCULARNESS, jocoseness, jestingness, &c.

JO'CUND *[jocundus, L.]* full of joy, blithe, sportful, merry, pleasant.

JO'CUNDNESS, merriness, pleasantry, sportfulness.

To **JOC** } *[prob. of Jockelen, Teut.]* to shove or
To **JO'GGLE** } shake.

S A

A JOG

A JOO } [prob. of *Hockelen*, *Tent.*] a push or
A JOGGLE } move.
St. JOHN'S *Bread*, a kind of Shrub.
St. JOHN'S *Wort*, an Herb.
To JOIN [*jungere*, L. *joindre*, F.] to knit or unite together; to add to.

JOINDER [in *Law*] two joined in an Action against another.
JOINER [of *joindre*, F.] one who makes wooden Furniture, &c.

JOINERY, the Art of working in Wood, and of fitting or assembling various Parts or Members of it together; it is employ'd chiefly in small Work, and in that differs from Carpentry, which is conversant about larger Work.

JOINING [*jungens*, L. *joignant*, F.] uniting, &c.
JOINT [*junctura*, L. *jointure*, F.] a Place where any Thing or Member is added to another; also the juncture, articulation or assemblage of two or more things.

JOINT [with *Architects*] the separation between the Stones, which is filled with Mortar, Plaster or Cement.

JOINT [in *Carpentry*] the several manners of assembling or fitting Pieces of Wood together.

JOINT Tenants [in *Law*] are such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINTER [with *Joiners*] a sort of Plane.

JOINTURE [*junctura*, L.] a Maintenance allotted or joined, or made over by the Husband to the Wife, in consideration of her Dowry she brought to her Husband.

To JOINTURE a Wife, is to make over a Jointure or Settlement to her.

JOINTURED [spoken of a Wife] having a Dowry settled on her.

JOISTS [prob. of *joindre*, F. to join] Timbers framed into the Girders or Sommers of a Building.

To JOKE [*jocari*, L.] to jest, to speak merrily, to droll.

JOKE [*jocus*, L.] a jest, a merry drolling Speech.

JO'LLINESS } [q. d. *jovialitas*, L. of *Jovis*, *Jupiter*] gaie-
JO'LLITY } ty, mirth, good humour.

To JOLT [prob. of *jouster*, F.] to shake or jostle to and fro, as a Coach, Waggon, or trotting Horse, &c.

JOLT-Head [prob. of *Ceole*, *Sax.* the Cheek or Jaws] one who has a great Head; a Block-head.

JO'NICK *Dialect*, a manner of speaking peculiar to the People of *Ionia*.

IONICK Mood [in *Musick*] a light and airy sort of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK Order [in *Architecture*] an Order so call'd from *Ionia* in lesser *Asia*, the body of the Pillar is usually channelled or furrowed with 24 Gutters, and its length with the Capital and Base is 29 Modules, the Chapter being chiefly compos'd of *Volutas* or Scrolls.

Virtruvius says the People of *Ionia* formed it on the Model of a young Woman dress'd in her Hair, and of an easy, elegant Shape; whereas the Dorick had been formed on the Model of a Robust, strong Man. See the Plate *Architecture*.

JON'QUIL [*jonquille*, F.] a Flower.

JO'NTHUS [*ἰωνθός*, Gr.] a little hard, callus, in the Skin of the Face.

JO'SSING Block, a Block for getting on Horse-back.

To JOSTLE [prob. of *jouter*, F.] to thrust, shake or push with the Elbow, &c.

JO'STUM [old *Rec.*] Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle.

A JOT [*jota*, L. and F. of *ἵστα*, Gr.] a Point or Tittle.

JO'ACISM [*iotacismus*, L. of *ἰωτατισμός*, Gr.] a running much upon the letter Iota or I.

JOVE [*Ζεύς*, Gr.] the Soul of the World is called *Ζεύς*, i. e. *Jupiter*, of *Ζαῶ*, to live; and it takes its name from this, to wit, that the health [well being] of all things depends on him alone, and because he is the cause of life to all things that do live, therefore he is called the King of the Universe.

Or the Soul of the World is call'd *Jupiter*, because as the Soul presides over us, so Nature rules far and wide over all things. They call the Soul of the World *Δία*, i. e. *Jove*; and for this Reason, that all things were made and are preserved in their Being by him.

Some call the Soul of the World *Νύξ* of *Νύα* to water, because he Waters the Earth, or because he administers vital Moisture to all living Things.

JOVIAL [of *jovialis*, L.] jolly, merry, &c.

JOVIALNESS. See *Jolliness*.

JOVIALIST [q. d. one born *Jove leto*, under the jovial Planet *Jupiter*] a pleasant, jolly, merry Fellow.

JOUK [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to Jouk when he falls asleep.

A JOURNAL [of *jour*, F. a Day] a Day-book, Diary or Register of what passes daily.

JOURNAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] a Book into which every particular Article is posted out of the waste Book and made Debtor, clearly expressed and fairly written.

JOU'RNAL [with *Navigators*] a Book wherein is kept an account of the Ships way at Sea, the changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOURNAL, a common Name of several News-Papers who detail the particular Transactions of *Europe*.

JOURNEY [journée of *jour*, F. a Day] a travel; also a Day's Work in Husbandry, properly as much Ground as may be passed over in a Day.

To JO'URNEY, to travel.

JOURNEY [in *Husbandry*] a Day's Work in Ploughing, Sowing, Reaping, &c.

JOURNEY Choppers, sellers of Yarn by retail.

JOURNEY Accounts [Law Term] is when a Writ is abated or overthrown with the default of the Plaintiff or Demandant, and a new one purchased by *Journey Accounts*, i. e. as soon as possibly it can be done, after the abatement of the first Writ.

JOURNEY-Man [journalier, F.] one who Works under a Master.

JOURNEY Work, Day-Work; but properly working for a Master of the same Trade, &c.

JOUST, jousting. *Milton*.

JOWL [Ceole, *Sax.* the Jaw] the Head, Neck, &c. of a Salmon.

JOW'LER [prob. from having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOWRING } as a jowring Pain, a constant grumbling Pain,

JO'URING } as that of the Tooth-ach.

JOY [joye, F.] gladness, mirth.

JOY, is of all the Passions the most agreeable to Nature; but *Moralists* say, care must be taken that it break not out on improper Occasions, as on other Mens Misfortunes.

To JOY [*rejouir*, F.] to rejoice.

JOYFUL } [of *joyeux* of *joye*, F. and *ful*] merry, glad.

JOY'OUS } [of *joyeux* of *joye*, F. and *ful*] merry, glad.

JOY'FULNESS, gladness.

JOY'LESS, destitute of Joy. *Milton*.

JOYS of the Planets [in *Astrology*] are certain Dignities that happen to them either by their being in the place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature.

JOY'NDER [in *Common Law*] the joining or coupling of two Persons in a Suit or Action against another.

JOY'NING of Issue [Law Term] is when the Parties agree to join, and refer their Cause to the Trial of the Jury.

JOYNT Tenants [in *Law*] are such Tenants as come to, or hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, and *pro indiviso*, or without Partition.

JOY'NTER [with *Joiners*] a kind of Plane to smooth Boards.

JOYNTURE [in *Law*] a Covenant, whereby the Husband assures to his Wife upon account of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for term of Life or otherwise.

JOY'TNURE, the State or Condition of joint Tenants, also the joining of one Bargain to another.

IPECACUANHA, a medicinal *West-Indian* Root.

IRA'SCIBLE Appetite, a Passion of the Soul, to which *Philosophers* ascribe wrath, boldness, fear, hope and despair.

IRA'SCIBLE [of *irasci*, L.] capable of Anger, also apt to be angry.

IRA'SCIBLENESS capableness of being angry, angriness, aptness or readiness to be angry.

IRE ad largum [i. e. to go at large] an Expression frequently used in Law.

IRE [*ira*, L. *Iryne* or *Iryun*, *Sax.*] anger.

I'REFUL [*Iryne* or *Iryun*, *Sax.*] very angry.

I'REFULNESS, wrathfulness, angriness.

I'RELAND, i. e. the Land of the People called *Brii*. *Baxter*.

I'RENA'CH [*ἱερναχός*, Gr.] a Justice of the Peace.

IRIS [*Iry*, *Sax.*] the Rain-bow, L.

I'RIS [with *Anat.*] the Black about the Nipples of a Woman's Breast.

IRIS [with *Botan.*] the Flower-de-Luce, Cresses, Rocket-gentle or Rocket-gallant.

IRIS [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented as a Nymph with large Wings extended in the form of a Semicircle, the Plumes being set in rows of divers Colours, with her Hair hanging before her Eyes, her Breasts like Clouds, and Drops of Water falling from her Body, holding in her Hand a *Rain-bow* or a *Flower-de-Luce*.

IRIS [in *Opticks*] those changeable Colours that sometimes appear in the Glasses of Telescopes, Microscopes, &c. also that coloured Figure which a triangular Glass will cast on a Wall, when plac'd at a due Angle in the Sun-beams.

I'RISH Tongue, is accounted to have been of *British* Extraction, but is of great Antiquity; and the Letters of it bear some

some Resemblance to the Hebrew, Saxon, and other Characters; but the old *Irisb* is now become almost unintelligible; very few Persons being able to read or understand it.

To **IRK**, to be troublesome or uneasy to the Mind.

IRKSOM [*yrksom*, *Sax.*] uneasy, tedious.

IRKSOMNESS, troublesomeness, tediousness, &c.

IRON [*Iron*, *Sax.*] a hard, fusible, malleable Metal. Iron is accounted the hardest of all other Metals, as being the most difficult to melt; and yet it is one of the lightest Metals, and easiest to be destroy'd by rust, by reason of the Steams which proceed from it: it is engendered of a most impure Quicksilver, mixed with a thick Sulphur, filthy and burning.

IRON [with *Chymists*] is called *Mars* and represented by this Character ♂ which is an Hieroglyphick and denotes Gold at the Bottom; only its upper Part, too sharp, volatile and half corrosive, which being taken away the Iron would become Gold.

The first Character of Iron is, That it is the heaviest of all Bodies after Copper. Its second, That it is the least ductile, the hardest and most brittle of all Metals. Third, That it is very fixed, as to its metaline Part, not sulphurous one. Iron being well purged of its Sulphur by a vehement Fire, becomes harder, compacter, and somewhat lighter, and is called Steel. Fourth, It ignites before it fuses, and fuses with much difficulty; and contrary to the Nature of all other Metals, the more it is ignited, the softer and more ductile it becomes: being scarce flexible or malleable at all before ignition. Fifth, It is dissoluble by almost all Bodies in Nature, *i. e.* that have any degree of Activity, as Salt, Dew, the Breath, Fire, Water, Air, &c. Sixth, It is very Sonorous and Elastick, tho' the Sound it yields is less sweet than that of Copper. Seventh, Of all Bodies it is the only one that is attracted by the *Load-stone*.

IRON Oar, is found in the Mines, in Grains and Lumps, and being melted and burned in Forges, is brought into Forms by main force of Fire. Iron being heated red hot, and then put into Water hardens it; and by the often doing so, it becomes Steel, which is more stiff and hard; but yet more brittle; but has more of a springy Nature to leap back, than any other Metal; for both Steel and Iron have abundance of Pores, which go turning and winding like Screws, by means of which it approaches to the *Load-stone*, and is said to be a-kin to the *Load-stone*, being dug out of the same Mines. If a Plate of Iron be put in the Fire, and made red hot, it (is said) will come out longer than it was when it was put in.

To **IRON**, to put into Irons, *i. e.* Chains or Fetters; also to smooth Linen, &c. with a heated Iron.

IRON-Monger of [*Iron-Man-gene*, *Sax.*] a Dealer in Iron.

IRON Moulds, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk Pits; also certain Spots in Linen.

IRON Sick [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be so when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, &c. are so eaten away with rust and worn out, that they stand hollow in the Planks and so cause the Ship to leak.

IRON-Wort, an Herb.

Clerk of the IRONS, an Officer in the Mint, whose Business is to take care that the Irons be clean and fit to work with.

IRONICAL [*ironicus*, L. of *ἰρωνικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to an Irony or Raillery.

IRONY [*ἰρωνία*, Gr.] is a manner of speaking quite contrary to what we think, as when we call a lewd Woman chaste, and a known Rogue an honest Man. The chief Sign of this Trope is generally the Tone of the Voice in pronouncing Ironies.

IRONY [with *Rethoricians*] a Figure used by Orators, when they speak contrary to what they mean, so as to make a shew of praising an Adversary, and at the same time to scoff and despise him, and *e contra*.

To **IRRA'DIATE** [*irradiare*, L.] to dart or cast forth beams.

IRRADIATION, a casting forth beams, an enlightening, a lustre or brightning. L.

IRRA'DIATING [in *Chymistry*] is the operating of some mineral Ingredients, by imparting their Virtue, without sending forth any thing material out of them or losing any thing of their own Substance or Weight.

IRRA'TIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONABLENESS, unreasonableness, irrationality.

IRRA'TIONAL [*irrationalis*, L.] void of reason, unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONAL Lines [with *Geometricians*] are such as are incommensurable to rational ones; and so Figures incommensurable to a rational Square may be called Irrationals or Surds.

IRRA'TIONAL Root [with *Mathematicians*] is a surd Root, *i. e.* that square Root, or any other Root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number, and is usually expressed by some Character called the radical Sign: thus $\sqrt{5}$, or $\sqrt{(2) 5}$, signifies the Square Root of 5; and $\sqrt{(3) 16}$, the Cube Root of 16, &c.

IRRATIONAL Quantities [with *Mathematicians*] are such, between which there is no expressible Reason or Proportion; all such as are in no wise commensurable to a given Quantity.

IRRATIONALITY } defectiveness of Reason.

IRRA'TIONALNESS }

IRRECONCILABLE [*irreconcilable*, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, Estate, Quality, &c. that cannot or will not be reconciled.

IRRECOVERABLE [of *in*, neg. and *recoverable*, F.] that is not to be recovered or gotten again.

IRRECOVERABLENESS, impossibleness of being recovered or gotten again.

IRREFRAGABLE [*irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be baffled or withstood.

IRREFRAGABILITY } undeniableness, uncapableness of

IRREFRAGABLENESS } being baffled, &c.

IRREFUTABLE [*irrefutabilis*, L.] not to be refuted.

IRREFUTABLENESS [of *irrefutabilis*, L. and *ness*] unliableness or impossibleness of being refuted or disproved.

IRREGULAR [*irregularis*, L.] after an irregular manner.

IRREGULAR Column [with *Architects*] is such an one as not only deviates from the Proportions of any of the five Orders; but whose Ornaments either in the Shaft or Capital are absurd and ill chosen.

IRREGULAR Bodies [with *Mathemat.*] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

IRREGULARITY [in *Common Law*] an incapacity of taking holy Orders, *viz.* being Base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime, maimed or much deformed, &c.

IRREGULARITY } [*irregularité*, F. of L.] going out of

IRREGULARNESS } Rule.

IRRELIGION, want of Religion, ungodliness.

IRRELIGIOUS [*irreligiosus*, L.] ungodly, &c.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS, irreligion, ungodliness.

IRREMEDIABLE [*irremediabilis*, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless.

IRREMEDIABLENESS, quality or circumstance that cannot be remedied.

IRREMISSIBLE [*irremissibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, uncapableness of being remitted, unpardonableness.

IRREPARABLE [*irreparabilis*, L.] not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLENESS, uncapableness of being repaired or restored to its first State.

IRREPLEVIABLE, that cannot be replevy'd.

IRREPREHENSIBLE [*irreprehensibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed.

IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, undeservingness or uncapableness of being blamed or reprehended.

IRRESISTIBLE [of *irresistible*, F.] that cannot be refuted.

IRRESOLUTE [*irresolute*, F.] without resolution, &c.

IRRESOLUTENESS } uncertainty, unresolvedness of mind;

IRRESOLUTION } suspense, want of Courage.

IRRETRIEVABLE, not to be retrieved.

IRRETRIEVABLENESS [of *in retrouver*, F. and *ness*] irrecoverable or irretrievable State or Quality.

IRREVERENCE [*irreverentia*, L.] irreverent behaviour, &c.

IRREVERENT [*irreverens*, L.] without reverence.

IRREVERENTNESS, irreverence, want of respect or regard to sacred things.

IRREVERSIBLE [of *in, reversus* and *able*] that cannot be revoked, recalled, irrevocable.

IRREVO'CABLE [*irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be recalled.

IRREVO'CABLENESS, Condition, &c. that cannot be called back, or revoked to its former State.

To **IRRIGATE** [*irrigare*, L.] to water.

IRRI'GUOUS [*irriguus*, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

IRRI'GUOUSNESS, well watered State or Condition.

IRRI'SION, a laughing to scorn, a flouting or mocking, F. of L.

IRRITABLE [*irritabilis*, L.] quickly made angry.

To **IRRITATE** [*irritare*, L. *Irrian*, *Sax.*] to provoke to anger, to incense, to urge.

IRRITA'TION [*Irre*, *Sax.*] a provoking or stirring up, especially of the Humours of the Body. L.

IRRITATION [with *Physicians*] a Species of *Stimulus*, expressing a lesser degree of it than Vellification or Cortugation.

IRRORA'TION, a bedewing, a sprinkling, L.

IRRORA'TION [with some pretenders to *Physick*] a kind of Transplantation, used for the curing some Diseases. It is thus performed, they sprinkle Trees, or other proper Plants, daily with the Urine or Sweat of the Patient, or with Water in which his whole Body, or at least the Part affected, has been washed, till such time as the Disease is removed.

IRRU'PTION, a breaking into by Violence, an Inroad, F. of L.

Is [*ἰς*, *Teut. est*, *L. is*, *Gr.*] as he or she is.

ISAGO'GICAL [of *isagogicus*, *L.* of *ἰσαγωγικός*, of *ἰσάγω*, to introduce, *Gr.*] pertaining to an Introduction; Introductory.

I'SAGON [*ἰσαγωνίος* of *ἴσος*, equal, and *γωνία*, *Gr.* a Corner] a Figure in Geometry that consists of equal Angles, *L.*

ISA TO'DES [with *Surgeons*] a Boil or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of *Wood*.

ISA'TIS, the Herb Woad; also a kind of wild Lettice, *L.* of *Gr.*

ISCHÆ'MA [*ἰσχυμῶν*, *Gr.*] Medicines for stopping Blood.

ISCHIA'DICK, a term apply'd to the two Veins of the Foot, which terminate in the Crural.

ISCHÆ'MON [*ἰσχυμών*, *Gr.*] Cock's Foot-Grass, *L.*

ISCHA'S [*ἰσάς*, *Gr.*] Sow-thistle, *L.*

ISCHAL *Altera* [with *Botan.*] long knotty rooted Spurge, *L.*

ISCHI'AS [*ἰσχίς*, *Gr.*] the Hip Gout.

ISCHIAS *major* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the Crural, which goes to the Muscle and the Calf of the Leg, and then is divided into several Branches, which are spread out to the Toes.

ISCHIAS *minor* [*Anat.*] a small Branch of the Crural Vein, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIA'TICK [of *ἰσχίς*, *Gr.*] troubled with, or subject to a Pain in the Hip.

ISCHI'UM [*ἰσχίον* of *ἰσχῶ*, Strength, *Gr.*] the hip or huckle Bone.

ISCHOPHONIA [*ἰσχοφωνία* of *ἰσχύς*, shrill, and *φωνή*, Voice, *Gr.*] a shrillness of Voice, *L.*

ISCHNO'TES [*ἰσχνότης*, *Gr.*] a fault in Speech, being a pronouncing of Words with a mincing and slender Tone.

ISCURE'TIC [of *ἰσχυρία*, *Gr.* a stoppage, *ἔσ.* of Urine] a Medicine to force Urine when suppressed.

ISCURY [*ἰσχυρία* of *ἰσχύ*, to suppress, and *ἔσρον*, the Urine, *Gr.*] a suppression or stoppage of Urine.

ISE'LASTIC, a kind of Combat, celebrated in the Cities of *Greece* and *Asia*, in the Time of the *Roman* Empire; the Victors at these Games were crowned on the spot, immediately after the Victory, had Pensions allow'd them, were carried in Triumph into their Country, and were furnished with Provisions at the publick Cost.

ISIA, Feasts and Sacrifices antiently solemnized in Honour of the Goddess *Isis*.

ISIA'CI, Priests of the Goddess *Isis*; they wore Shoes made of the thin Bark of the Tree call'd *Papyrus*, and were clothed with Linen Garments, because *Isis* was held to be the first that taught the culture of Linen to Mankind; they bore in their Hands a Branch of the Marine Absinthium, sung the Praises of the Goddess twice a Day, *viz.* at the rising and setting of the Sun; at the first of which they opened their Temple, and went about begging Alms the rest of the Day; and at Night, they returning, repeated their Orisons and shut their Temple.

ISICLE [of Ice, *Sax.*] a Drop, *ἔσ.* of Water frozen, that hangs on Eaves of Houses, or such like Places.

ISIDOS *Phocanios*, a Sea Shrub like Coral, *Gr.*

I'SING-GLASS, a kind of Fish-Glue, brought from *Islandia* and those Parts, used in Physick, and for adulterating Wines, *ἔσ.*

ISIS [or *Io*, *L.* *Ἰω*, *Gr.*] was a Goddess of the *Egyptians*, and according to the Poets, was the Daughter of *Inachus*, the Priest of *Juno*; who persuading *Jupiter* to satisfy her Lust; *Juno* being Jealous, and going in quest of her Husband, found them together, *Jupiter* in the Form of a Cloud, and *Isis* in the Form of a white Cow; for *Jupiter* had so transformed her that his Wife *Juno* might not suspect her; but she understanding his subtilty, begged the Cow of him; and he being afraid, by a refusal, to discover her and his own Dishonesty, gave her to *Juno*, and she presently put her into the Custody of *Argus*, with a hundred Eyes, where she continued till *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to deliver her; who having play'd *Argus* to Sleep with his Musick, flew *Argus*; upon which *Juno* caused *Isis* to run Mad; so that she ran up and down the World in a frantick Condition, and swam over the Seas into *Ionia*, unto which she left her Name, and also to the Sea that bounds that Country. At last, returning back to *Egypt*, she was married to *Osiris*; and after her Death, was adored by the *Egyptians*, and her Hair was preserved as a sacred Relick at *Momphe*. She was honoured as the Goddess of Navigation, and of the Weather. Her Statue was a Cow with Horns. At the Entry of her Temple was the Statue of a *Sphinx*, to intimate that she was a mysterious Goddess. The Goddess had a famous Temple in the City of *Sai*, where was to be seen this Inscription; *I am all that was, that is, and that shall be; my Tail no Mortal hath yet uncovered.* For her sake the *Egyptians* kept in a Corner of her Temple a white Cow, which when it died, they all mourned as for a Prince, until another was put in the Place of the dead Beast. The

same is related of the God *Apis*; and *Isis* is also taken to be the same that is called *Anubis*.

I'SIS [in *Pourtraiture*] was represented full of Dugs, to signify (*Hieroglyphically*) the Benefits that Men receive from the happy Influences of the Moon, which was worshipped by the Statue of *Isis* in *Egypt*.

ISLA'NDER [*insularis*, *L.* *insulaire*, *F.*] an Inhabitant of an Island.

ISLE } [*isle*, *F.* *insula*, *L.*] a Country surrounded with the Sea.

ISLAND } An ISLE [of *aile*, *F.* *ala*, *L.* a Wing] the Passages on the Sides of a Church within, between the Pews.

ISLET, a little Isle.

ISO'CHRONAL [*ἰσόχρονος* of *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, *Gr.* Time] being of equal Time.

ISO'CHRONE [*ἰσόχρονος*, *Gr.*] equal in Time, as the Isochronal Vibrations of a Pendulum, are such as are made in equal Time.

ISO'COLON [of *ἴσος* and *κόλος*, *Gr.*] a Term used by Grammarians, when two Sentences are alike in length.

ISOMERIA [*ἰσομερία*, *Gr.*] a distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMERIA [in *Algebra*] the Method of freeing an equation from Fragments.

ISONOMIA [*ἰσωνομία*, *Gr.*] an equality in Distribution, *L.*

ISOPERIMETERS [with *Geometricians*] such Figures as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOSCE'LES [of *ἴσος*, equal, and *σκελῶ*, *Gr.* the Leg] a Triangle that has two Legs equal; as in the Figure.

ISSUANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies coming up or out, intimating that the Thing is half come out, as if the other half were about to follow; but is used chiefly of those Beasts, *ἔσ.* that come out of the Bottom of a Chief. See *Naissant*.

ISSUE, a Passage, Outlet, going out, success; an End or Event; also Off-spring. *F.*

ISSUE [in *Com. Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; also that point of matter depending in Suit, upon which the Parties join and put their Cause to the Trial of the Jury.

General ISSUE [in *Law*] that whereby it is referred to the Jury to bring in their Verdict, whether the Defendant hath done any such thing as the Plaintiff lays to his Charge.

Special ISSUE [in *Law*] is that when special Matters being alledg'd by the Defendant in his Defence, both Parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a Demurrer, if it be *Quæstio Juris*, or to the Trial by a Jury, if it be *Quæstio Facti*.

ISSUE [in *Surgery*] is a small artificial Aperture, made in some fleshy Part of the Body, to drain off superfluous Moisture, or give vent to some noxious Humour; also a Flux of Blood.

To ISSUE [of *issue*, *F.*] to proceed or come out of; also to put forth or publish.

ISSUES, Expences, Disbursements. *F.*

ISSUELESS, without Off-spring.

I'STHMUS [*ἰσθμός*, *Gr.*] a narrow Part or Neck of Land, that lies between two Seas and joins a Peninsula to the Continent.

I'STHMUS [in *Anatomy*] are such Parts, as in the Situation have some resemblance to an Isthmus of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; the ridge that separates the Nostrils, *ἔσ.*

I'STHMIAN Games [among the ancient *Greeks*] certain Games appointed by *Theseus* in Honour of *Neptune*, and celebrated every fifth Year in the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*.

ITA'LIAN } [*Italicus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to *Italy*.

ITALICK } *Architecture*, the composite Order.

ITCHING [*incertæ Etymologiæ*] a certain Motion in the Blood, *ἔσ.* better known by the Sense of feeling, than by a Description in Words.

ITEM, an Article of an Account; also a warning or Caution, *L.* and *F.*

ITERATED [*iteratus*, *L.*] repeated, done over again.

ITINERANT [*itinerans*, *L.*] travelling or journeying; as *itinerant* Judges.

Justices ITINERANT, such Justices as were formerly sent into divers Countries to hear and determine such Causes especially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERARIUM [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument, which being fixed in the urinary Passage shews the *Sphincter* or Neck of the Bladder, in Order to a more sure making an Incision to find out the Stone, *L.*

ITINERARY [*itinerarium*, *L.* *itinaire*, *F.*] a Journal or Diary of the occurrences in a Journey, *ἔσ.*

ITINERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Journey.
JU'BARB [q. d. *Jovis Barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's Beard*] the Plant Houfleeck.

JU'BEBS. See *Jujubes*.

JU'BILANT [*jubilans*, L.] Singing for Joy. *Milton*.

JU'BILATE [in the *Romish Church*] a term used of a Monk, Canon or Doctor, who has been fifty Years a Professor.

JU'BILEE [of *יובל*, *Heb.* rejoicing] a Year of rejoicing or a Festival Year among the *Jews*, which was celebrated every 50th Year, at which Time those who were Bond-servants were made free; and Possessions, that had been alienated or sold, returned to the first Owners.

JU'BILEE [among *Christians*] was a Solemnity first instituted A. C. 1300. by Pope *Boniface VIII.* to be observed once every hundred Years; and afterwards, in the Year 1350. Pope *Clement VI.* ordered it to be observed every 50th Year; and in the Year 1475. Pope *Sixtus IV.* enjoined it to be observed every 25th Year, which Custom has continued ever since, and is observed not on secular Accounts, as the *Jewish* was, but in the performance of several pompous Ceremonies, in order to obtain Pardons, Remissions from Sins, Indulgences, &c.

JU'CCA Peruana, a Plant, the Root of which makes that Bread, call'd *Cassava* in the *West-Indies*.

JU'CKING Time [with *Fowlers*] the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges to listen for the calling of the Cock-Partridges.

JUCUND [*jucundus*, L.] pleasant, merry.

JUCUNDNESS [*jucunditas*, L.] pleasantness, &c.

JUDAICAL [of *judaicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Jews*, *Jewish*.

JUDAICUS Lapis [with *Apothecaries*] a Stone found in *Judea*, often used in Distempers of the Reins.

JUDAICUM Bitumen. See *Asphaltos*.

JUDAIZING [*judaizans*, L. *judaizant*, F.] imitating the *Jews*, practising *Judaism*, i. e. the Religion, Customs, or religious Ceremonies of the *Jews*.

JUDAS-Tree, a Tree with broad Leaves, something resembling those of the Apricock, growing in the Hedges of *Italy* and *Spain*.

JUDGE [*Judex*, L. *Juge*, F.] a Magistrate well known.

To **JUDGE** [*judicare*, L. *juger*, F.] to think, believe, or suppose; to conceive or imagine; also to hear and determine a Cause.

JUDGING [with *Logicians*] is defined to be that Action of the Mind, by which joining several *Ideas* together, it affirms from one what the other is, as when having an *Idea* of *Earth*, and an *Idea* of *Round*, we either affirm or deny that the *Earth* is round. It is call'd the second of the four principal Operations of the Mind.

JUDGMENT [*judicium*, L. *jugement*, F.] the discerning Faculty, Reason; also Opinion; also a Decision or the Sentence of a Judge.

JUDGMENT [in *Physicks*] a Faculty of the Soul, by which it perceives the relation that is between two or more *Ideas*.

JUDGMENTS of God, are the remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon Nations, Families, and private Persons, for their Sins and Transgressions.

JUDICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged.

JUDICATORY [of *judicatorius*, L.] belonging to Judgment.

JUDICATURE [of *judicatum*, L.] Judgment or trying Causes; a term apply'd either to the Court wherein the Judge sits, or the extent of his Jurisdiction; also the Profession of those who administer Justice, &c.

Court of JUDICATURE, an Assembly of competent Judges and other Officers, for the hearing, trying, and determining of Causes.

JUDICIAL } [*judicialis*, L.] done in due form of

JUDICIARY } Justice, or according to the Course of Law.

JUDICIAL } *Astrology*, a Science or Art that pretends

JUDICIARY } to judge of and foretell future Events, by considering the Positions and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDICIALNESS, judicial Quality, State or Condition.

JUDICIOUS [*judicieux*, F.] of, or pertaining to; also endowed with much Judgment and Reason; rational, discreet, prudent, advised.

JUDICIOUSNESS, discerning Faculty, &c.

JUDICIUM Dei [i. e. the Judgment of God] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials call'd *Ordeal*.

JUG [not improbably of *Jug* a Nick name for *Joan*] a sort of Pitcher or earthen Pot with a Handle, for Drink; also a common Pasture or Meadow.

JUGAL [*jugalis*, L.] pertaining to a Yoke or to Matrimony.

JUGAL Or [*Anat.*] the jugal Bone about the Temples; the same as *Zygoma*.

JUGATED [*jugatus*, L.] yoked or coupled together.

JU'GGLING [of *jouglor*, F.] shewing Tricks with dight of Hand; also acting clandestinely; cheating, &c.

JU'GLANS, a Walnut Tree or Walnut, L.

JU'GULAR [*jugularis*, L.] pertaining to the Throat or Wind-pipe.

JU'GULAR Veins [*Anat.*] those Veins that go along the Side of the Neck, and terminate in the *Subclavian*.

JUGULATED [*jugulatus*, L.] having the Throat cut.

JU'GUM Terræ [*old Rec.*] is half an Arpent, or 50 Perches, or half a plough'd Land.

JUGULUM [in *Anat.*] the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe lies; also the Neck-bone or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, L. and F.] Moisture, Gravy.

JUICE [with *Naturalists*] a liquid Substance, which makes part of the Composition of Plants, which communicates its self to all the other Parts, and serves to feed and increase them; also the Vapours and Humidities inclosed in the Earth.

JUICE [with *Physicians*] a kind of Fluid in an animal Body, as *nervous Juice*, that which is found in the Nerves.

Pancreatick JUICE [with *Physi.*] a Liquor separated in the Glands of the *Pancreas*.

JUICELESS [*sans jus*, F.] having no Juice.

JUICINESS, the abounding in, or abundance of Juice.

JU'ICY [*plein de jus*, F.] full of Juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujubæ*, L.] a sort of *Italian Prunes*.

To **JUKE** [*joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or roost as a Hawk does.

JUKE [with *Falconers*] the Neck of any Bird that a Hawk preys upon.

JU'KING [of *jouchant*, F.] perching as a Hawk does.

JU'LAP } [*julapium*, L. of *julep*, a sweet Potion *Perf.*

JU'LEP } *Lang.*] a liquid Medicine of an agreeable Taste.

JULE [with the *Greeks* and *Romans*] a Hymn sung in Honour of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, in the Time of Harvest, to engage those Deities to be propitious.

JU'LI } [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Catkin or Catkins, i. e.

JU'LIUS } Bunches of small dusty Flowers growing on some Trees, as Pines, Poplars, Hefels, Walnuts, &c. *Julo* with a Catkin, *Julis* with Catkins, L.

Mr. *Ray* supposes them to be a kind of Collection of the Stamina of the Flowers of the Tree; because in fertile Trees and Plants they have abundance of Seminal Vessels and Seed Pods.

JU'LIAN Period [so call'd of *Julius Caesar Scaliger* the In-venter of it] is a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another; by the continual Multiplication of the 3 Cycles, viz. that of the Sun of 28 Years, and that of the Moon of 19 Years, and that of the Indiction of 15 Years; which *Epo-cha*, although but feigned, is yet of very good use in Calculations, in that every Year, within the Period, is distinguishable by a certain peculiar Character; for the Year of the Sun; Moon, and the Indiction will not be the same again, till the whole 7980 Years be revolved. He fixed the beginning of this Period 764 Years before the Creation.

JU'LIAN Year, is the old Account of the Year (or a space of Time consisting of 365 Days and 6 Hours, instituted by *Julius Caesar*, who caused the *Roman Calendar* to be reformed) which to this Day we use in *England*, and call it the old Stile in contradistinction to the new Account, framed by Pope *Gregory*, which is 11 Days before ours, and is called the New Stile.

JULIAN [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JULIFER, *era, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears Catkins, or long slender Bunches of staminateous Flowers.

JULIO, a piece of *Italian* or *Spanish Coin*, in value about 6 d. *Sterling*.

JULY [was so called of *Julius Caesar*, who regulated the Year, for before that Time that Month was call'd *Quintilis*] the 7th Month in the Year.

JULY [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented in a Jacket of a light Yellow, eating Cherries; his Face and Bosom Sun-burnt; having his Head adorned with a Garland of *Centaury* and *Thyme*, bearing a Scythe on his Shoulder, and having a Bottle hanging at his Girdle, and by him a Lion.

JUMBALS [in *Confessionary*] a sort of sugared Paste.

To **JUMBLE**, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JUMENT [*jumentum*, L.] a labouring Beast, any sort of Beast used in tilling Land, or in drawing Carriages.

To **JUMP** [prob. of *gumpen*, *Du.*] to Leap.

A **JUMP**, a Leap; also a short Coat.

JUMPS, a sort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES [in *Agriculture*] a Land sown with the same Grain that it was sown with the Year before.

JUNCA'RE [*old Rec.*] to strew or spread with Rushes, according to the old Custom of adorning Churches.

JUNCO'SE [*juncosus*, L.] full of Bull-rushes.

JUNCTO, a Cabal, a factious Assembly, a meeting of

JUNTO, Men to sit in Council, *Span.*

JUNCTUM, a Soil or Place where Rushes grow. *L.*

JUNCTURE [with *Surgeons*] the reducing of crooked Members to their due state: the same as *Diorthosis*, *L.*

JUNCTURE [*junctura*, *L.*] a joining or coupling together; also the present Posture of Affairs; an Instant or Moment of Time, *F.*

JUNE [takes its Name, either of *Juniores*, *L.* the Youngers, because that young People had an Assembly in that Month for their Recreation; or of *Junius Brutus* (as others say) who drove out the King of the Romans in that Month] it is the sixth Month of our Year.

JUNE [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented in a Mantle of dark Grass-green, having his Head adorned with a Coronet of Bents, King-cobs and Maiden-hair; holding in his left Hand an Angle, and in his right *Cancer*, and on his Arm a Basket of Summer-Fruits.

JUNETIN [*q. d.* An Apple of June] a small Apple that ripens early, commonly called a *Genniting*.

JUNIOR, a younger in Age; also a younger in standing in any Art, Profession or Faculty.

JUNIPER, a sort of Tree or Shrub, *L.*

JUNK, Pieces of old Cable; also an *Indian* Sea-Vessel or Ship.

JUNKETING [some derive it of *Joncades*, *O. F.* Sweet-meats] Feasting or making Merry.

JUNO [so called of *Juvando*, *L.* helping] according to the Poets, was the Sister and Wife of *Jupiter*, the Queen of the Gods, and the Goddess of Kingdoms and Riches; she had also a Jurisdiction and Command over Marriages and Child-bearing; and on these Accounts had many fair Temples and Altars erected in Honour of her. As to her marrying with her Brother *Jupiter*, they tell us, that she was not willing to consent to it; but *Jupiter* effected it by the following Stratagem. He took upon him the shape of a Cuckow, and in a Storm lighted upon her Lap, and *Juno* out of Pity, to shelter it from the Weather, put it into her Bosom; but when the subtil Bird felt the warmth of her Body, it took again the Form of *Jupiter*, and obtain'd his desire by a promise of Marriage; and on this Account, at *Argos*, a Cuckow was adored for *Jupiter*.

JUNO was represented upon a Throne, sitting adorn'd with a Crown on her Head that touch'd the Clouds, and a Scepter in her Hand, and round about her the fair and beautiful *Iris* (the Rainbow) and attended by Peacocks (her beloved Bird) on both Sides.

JUNO is sometimes taken for the Moon, and as such, is painted sitting upon Lions holding a Scepter and a Spindle in her Hands, with Beams of Light about her Face.

She was sometimes painted with a pair of Sheers and a Platter in her Hand, clothed in the Skin of a Goat, and girded with Vine-branches, and a Lioness under her Feet. Sometimes she was painted with a Scepter, on the top of which was the Image of a Cuckow, and the two Meteors *Castor* and *Pollux* waiting on her.

JUNO [by modern *Painters*] is also represented with black Hair and bright Eyes, clothed in a sky-colour'd Mantle, wrought with Gold and Peacock's-Eyes, like the Circles in a Peacock's Train.

JUNO's Rose, the Lily.

JUNO's Tears, the Herb Vervain.

JUNONIA, a yearly Solemnity performed in Commemoration of her Marriage, at which Time the Maids of all Ages ran Races in Honour of *Juno*, petitioning her for Husbands, calling her *Juno Pronuba* and *Jugalis*; and at *Rome* an Altar was erected to *Juno Juga*, where the new married Couple appeared to offer Sacrifice, which was either a white Cow, Geese or Ravens; and they took the Gall from the sacrificed Beast, and cast it behind the Altar, to intimate that all bitterness of Spirit should be banished from married Persons.

JUNONES, were the *Genii Dæmones*, or Goddesses that waited upon Women, watching over and protecting them.

IVORY [*Ebur*, *L.* *Ivoire*, *F.*] the Tooth of an Elephant.

JUPITER [was so called of *Juvando*, and also *Dispiter*, *q.* the Father of the Day; and by the *Greeks* *Zeus* of *ἄν* *ζην*, to live] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Saturn* and *Cybele*, who having expelled his Father his Kingdom, divided the Empire of the World between himself and his Brothers; he took to his Share the Command of Heaven, and assigned the Waters to his Brother *Neptune*, and sent *Pluto* to command in *Hell*.

He was call'd the Father of the Gods, and the King of Men, because Nature is the Cause of the Essence of Things, as Parents are of Children; and he only had the Power to

handle the Thunderbolts, and to hold the World in Subjection. He had a great many Names, as *Jupiter Capitellinus*, *Jupiter Inventor*, *Jupiter Feretrius*, &c. and as many Statues, and many Temples erected to him.

The *Heathens* painted him like an old Man sitting upon a Throne with a Crown upon his Head, clothed with a rich Garment sparkling with Stars, holding in his Hand two Globes, which represented Heaven and Earth, and *Neptune's* Trident under him, and a Carpet representing the Tail and Feathers of a Peacock. Sometimes they pictured him with Thunderbolts in his Hand, in the Form of crooked Iron Bars, sharp at the End, joined together in the Middle.

The *Egyptians* worshipped him in the Figure of a Ram, and represented his Providence by a Scepter, with a great Eye upon the Top of it.

JUPITER [by modern *Painters*] is represented with long black curled Hair, in a purple Robe trimm'd with Gold, and sitting on a golden Throne, or the Back of an Eagle (which he chose for his Bird, because when he went to deliver his Father out of his Confinement, an Eagle gave him an Omen of happy Victory) encompassed with bright yellow Clouds, and holding in his Hand Thunderbolts.

JUPITER [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients represented without Ears, to intimate that God seems not to listen or take notice of the profaneness of Men, nor of their impious Discourses: And sometimes with one hundred Hands, and as many Feet, to intimate the multiplicity of Effects, which proceed from his Agency, and that he sustains all Things from falling into confusion.



JUPITER [with *Heralds*] who blazon the Arms of Princes by Planets, instead of Metals and Colours, is used for Azure or Blue, as in the Figure.

JUPITER [with *Astron.*] is accounted the biggest of all the Planets, being computed to be 2460 times bigger than our Earth. Its periodical Time is 43332 Days 12 Hours, and revolves about its Axis in 9 Hours 56 Minutes.

JUPITER [with *Astrologers*] signifies Judges, Divines, Senators, Riches, Law, Religion, and its Characteristick is *ϝ*.

JUPITER's Distaff, an Herb, otherwise called *Mullein*.

JURAMENT [*juramentum*, *L.*] an Oath.

JURAT [of *juratus* and *jurator*, *L.*] a Magistrate in some Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman for governing the Corporation.

JURDEN } [prob. of *ζον*, filth and *ben*, *Sax.* a lodging, *q. d.*

JURDON } the filth of the Chamber] a large Chamber-Pot.

JURIDICAL [*juridicus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the law: also actionable; also just, judicial, orderly.

JURIDICAL Days, Court Days on which the Law is administered.

JURISDICTION, a Power or Authority which a Man has to do justice in case of complaint made before him; also a Court of Judicature; also the verge or extent of it.

JURIS-PRUDENCE [*juris prudentia*, *L.*] the skill or knowledge of the Law, Rights, Customs, Statutes, &c. of what is just and unjust.

Canonical JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the Canon Law.

Feodal JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the Fees.

Civil JURIS-PRUDENCE, is that of the Roman Law.

JURIST, a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Law Matters.

JURIS Utrum, a Writ that lies for the Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

JUROR [*jurator*, *L.*] a Jury-man, who has been Sworn.

JURY-MAST [with *Mariners*] is when the Fore-Mast or Main Mast is broken down by a Storm, or lost in a Fight, they put some great Yard that is saved into the Step of the broken Mast, and fasten it into the Partners; fitting it with Sails and Ropes, so as to make a shift to sail and steer the Ship.

JURY [in *Common Law*] signifies either 24 or 12 Men sworn to inquire of the Matter of Fact, and to declare the truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the Matter in question.

Grand-JURY, consists of 24 grave and substantial Persons, either Gentlemen or some of the better Sort of Yeomen, chosen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they do approve by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or else disallow by indorsing on them *Ignoramus*.

Petty JURY, consists of 12 Men at the least, and are empannelled as well upon criminal as upon civil Causes. Those that pass upon Offences of Life and Death, do bring in their Verdict either guilty or not guilty; whereupon the Prisoner, if he be found guilty, receives Judgment and Condemnation; or otherwise is Acquitted and set free. In Civil cases the Jury, after due Consideration, bring in their Verdict either for the Plaintiff

Plaintiff or Defendant, and in real Actions either for the *Demondant* or *Tenant*.

Clerk of the JURIES, an Officer in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpora* and *Disfringas*, for the Appearance of the Jury, after they have been returned upon the *Venire Facias*.

Jus, Law, Right, Equity, L.

Jus Corona, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law relating to the Subject, *L.*

Jus Curialitatis Angliæ, the Law call'd the Courtfeie of *England, L.*

Jus Hereditatis, the Right of Inheritance, *L.*

Jus Patronatus [in *Canon Law*] the Right of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice, the same that is call'd Advowson in the *Common Law*.

Jus retradus } [In the *Civil Law*] is an agreement

Jus retrovendendi } between Buyer and Seller, that the latter and his Heirs, may buy back the Goods or Wares again before any other.

JUSQUIAMUS [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Henbane* or *Hogbane*.

JUSSEL, a Dish made of several Meats minced together.

JUST [*justus, L.*] right, reasonable, righteous, upright, meet, fit.

JUST Divisors [in *Mathemat.*] such Numbers or Quantities which will divide a given Number or Quantity so as to leave no Remainder.

To **JUST**. See *Justing*.

JUSTICE [*justitia, L.*] justness, equity, reasonableness, right Law.

JUSTICE [*justitia, L. q. juris statio*, the Station or Boundary of Right] tho' accounted the Splendor of all Vertues, yet derives its Excellency only from the Corruption of Men, taking its Rise from their Vices; and as the use of Mercy is for the least offending, so the use of *Justice* is for the greater offending, and is either in Action or Punishment, and is either *commutative* or *distributive*.

JUSTICE [in *God*] is a communicable Attribute, by which is intended not only the Rectitude of his Nature in General; but more especially his dealing with his Creatures according to the Desert of their Deeds.

JUSTICE [in *Men*] is a Propension and Custom to give every Man is Due.

JUSTICE [with *Moralists*] is not to injure or wrong any one.

Positive JUSTICE [with *Moralists*] is to do Right to all, to yield them whatsoever belongs to them. The *Justice of moral Actions* differs from *Goodness* in this, that *Justice* denotes barely a Conformity to the Law; but *Goodness* further includes a respect to those Persons, towards whom the Action is performed.

Commutative JUSTICE, is that which concerns all Persons one with another, in relation to dealings, as buying, selling, exchanging, lending, borrowing, &c.

Distributive JUSTICE, is that which concerns Princes, Magistrates and Officers, &c.

JUSTICE and Equity [*Hieroglyphically*] were sometimes represented by a Swallow, because it distributes its Meat equally to its young Ones.

JUSTICE [in *Painting, &c.*] was represented in a crimson Mantle trimmed with Silver, and was call'd the Goddess *Astræa*; she held a Pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other.

General JUSTICE, } is a constant giving to every one his
Universal JUSTICE, } due, and this hath for its Object all
Laws Divine and Human.

Particular JUSTICE, is a constant Will and Desire of giving to every one his due, according to a particular Agreement, or the Laws of *Civil Society*; and this is also call'd *commutative* or *expletory Justice*.

JUSTICE Seat, the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest; upon warning forty Days before; where Judgments are given, and Fines set for Offences.

JUSTICE } an Officer appointed by the King or Com-
JUSTICER } mon-wealth to do Right by way of Judgment.

JUSTICE or Lord Chief Justice [of the *Common-Pleas*] is one who, with his Assistants, hears and determines all Causes at the common Law; that is to say all civil Causes between common Persons, as well personal as real.

JUSTICE of the Forest, is also a Lord by Office, and the only Justice that can appoint a Deputy. He is also call'd *Justice in Eyre of the Forest*. He has the hearing and determining of all Offences, within the King's Forests, committed against Venison or Vert.

JUSTICE or Chief Justice [of the *King's Bench*] is the capital or chief Justice of *England*, and also a Lord by his Office. Which is more especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, *i. e.* such as concern Offences committed against

the Crown, Dignity and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, Mayhems, &c.

JUSTICES of Assize, are such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that Country to take Assizes for the ease of the Subjects. These Commissions of late Years have been settled and executed only in *Lent* and the long *Vacation*, when the Justices of both Benches go on their Circuit by 2 and 2 through all *England*, and dispatch their Business by several Commissions.

JUSTICES in Eyre, these in ancient Times, were sent with Commission unto divers Counties to hear such Causes, especially as were termed Pleas of the Crown; and that for the ease of the Subject, who must else have been hurried to the Courts of *Westminster* if the Cause were too high for the County Court.

JUSTICES of Goal Delivery, are such as are commissioned to hear and determine Causes appertaining to those, who for any Offence are cast into Goals. Their Commission is now turned over to the *Justices of Assize*.

JUSTICES of Labourers, were Justices formerly appointed to curb the frowardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle or exact unreasonable Wages.

JUSTICES of Nisi Prius, are now all one with *Justices of Assize*, for it is a common adjournment of a Cause in the *Common-Pleas* to put it off to such a Day, *Nisi prius justitarii venerint ad eas partes, i. e.* unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assize; and from that Clause of the adjournment they are also call'd *Justices of Nisi Prius*.

JUSTICES of Oyer and Terminer, were Justices that were deputed on some special Occasions to hear and determine some particular Causes.

JUSTICES of the Pavilion, were certain Judges of a *Pie-Powder Court*, of a singular Jurisdiction, which were antiently authorized by the Bishop of *Winchester*, at a Fair kept at *St. Giles's-Hill* near that City.

JUSTICES of the Peace, are Persons of Interest and Credit, appointed by the King's Commission to maintain the Peace in the County where they dwell.

JUSTICES [of the *Quorum*] are such of those Justices beforementioned, whose Commission has this Clause, *Quorum vos unum esse Volumus*.

JUSTICES of the Peace [within the *Liberties*] are such, in Cities and Towns corporate, as the former are in any County; and their Authority and Power is altogether the same, within their several Precincts.

JUSTICES of Trial Baston or Trayl Baston [of *trailer, F.* to draw, and *baston, F.* a Staff; because they had a Staff delivered to them as a Badge of their Office] were certain Justices appointed by King *Edward I.* to make Inquisition thro' the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery or Extortion, and Intrusion; as also upon Barretors, breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders.

Lords JUSTICES [of the Kingdom] are Noble Persons deputed to be Regents or Chief Governors of the Realm, during the Absence of the King.

JUSTICEMENTS [*Law Word*] importing all things belonging to Justice.

JUSTE a Corps, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, fits close to the Body, and shews the Shape of it.

JUSTICIARY, one that administers Justice.

JUSTICIES [in *Law*] a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the dispatch of Justice in some spiritual Cause, wherewith, of his own Authority, he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ particularly enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas, by his ordinary Power, he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

JUSTIFIABLE [of *justus* and *fo, L.*] that may be justified.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, capableness of being justified, warrantableness.

JUSTIFIED [*justificatus, L.*] cleared or proved innocent of any Crime, Charge or Accusation; also verified, maintained for good, proved.

JUSTIFYING [*justificans, L.*] rendring or declaring innocent.

To **JUSTIFY** [*justificare, L.*] to clear ones self, to make his innocency appear, to verify, to shew or prove, to maintain or make good.

To **JUSTIFY** [with *Divines*] to declare innocent; to bring into a State of Grace.

To **JUSTIFY** [in *Law*] is to give a Reason why such an Act was done.

To **JUSTIFY** [with *Printers*] is to make the Lines they compose even.

JUSTIFICATION, the Act of justifying, clearing, or making good.

JUSTIFICATION [with *Divines*] a justifying or clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the imputation of *Christ's* Righteousness.

JUSTIFICATION [in *Com. Law*] a shewing in Court a good Reason, why a Person did such a thing, for which he is called to answer.

JUSTIFIATORS [in *Law*] are Compurgators, such Persons who upon Oath justify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. Also Jurymen, because they justify that Party for whom they give their Verdict.

JUSTINGS } [joutes of jouter, F. to run at Tilts] were
JUSTS } Exercises used in former Times by such Persons, who desir'd to gain Reputation in Feats of Arms, of whatsoever Degree or Quality, from the King to the private Gentlemen; they were usually performed at great Solemnities, as Marriages of Princes; and also on other Occasions. The Time and Place being appointed, Challenges were sent abroad into other Nations to all that desir'd to signalize themselves. And Rewards were appointed by the Prince for those that came off Conquerors. As for the Place it was various; in the Year 1395 there was great Justing on *London-Bridge*, between *David*, Earl of *Craford* in *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*, &c. In the Time of King *Edward* the III. Justings were frequent in *Cheap-side*, and on the *North-side* of *Bow-Church*, there was a Building of Stone erected, call'd *Sildam* or *Crownfield*, to see the Justings that were frequently perform'd there, between the End of *Soper-Lane* and the *Cross*. It was built on this Occasion, in the Year 1330 there was a great Justing of all the stout Earls, Barons and Nobles of the Realm, which lasted three Days, where Queen *Philippa*, with many Ladies, fell from a Scaffold of Timber, but received no Harm; after which the King built it strongly of Stone for himself, the Queen and Persons of high Rank, to behold the Justings. This *Sildam* remained till the Time of *Henry VIII*, as it appears in that he came thither, dress'd in the Habit of a Yeoman of the Guard, with a *Patison* on his Shoulder, and having taken a View of the Watches of the City, went away undiscovered.

Smithfield also was a Place for performing these Exercises; in the Year 357 great and royal Justs were held in *Smithfield*, there being present the Kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, and their Nobility. And in the time of *Richard II*. royal Justs and Tournaments were proclaimed by Heralds in several Courts in *Europe* to be performed in *Smithfield*, to begin on Sunday next after the Feast of *St. Michael*. At the Day appointed there issued out of the Tower, about 3 in the Afternoon, 60 Coursers apparelled for the Justs, upon every one an Esquire of Honour, riding a soft Pace, then came forth 60 Ladies of Honour mounted upon Palfreys riding on the one side richly apparelled, and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Those Knights that were of the King's Party had their Armour and Apparel adorn'd with white Harts, and Crowns of Gold about the Harts Necks, and so they rode thro' the Streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great number of Trumpets and other Instruments of Musick before them. Where the Ladies that led the Knights, were taken down from their Palfreys and went up to their Seats prepared for them. The Esquires of Honour alighted from their Coursers, and the Knights mounted. And after the Helmets were set on their Heads, and they were ready at all Points, Proclamation was made by the Heralds, and then the Justs began. These Justs lasted many Days with great Feasting. The manner of it was thus, the Ground being railed about, in which the Justers were to exercise, the Contenders were let in at several Barriers, being compleatly armed from Head to Foot, and mounted on the stoutest Horses; who after they had pay'd their respects to the King, the Judges and Ladies, they took their several Stations, and then the Trumpets sounded and they having couched their Lances, that is, having set the But-end against their Breast, the Point toward their Adversary, spurred their Horses, and ran furiously one against another, so that the Points of their Spears lighting upon the Armour of each other, gave a terrible shock, and generally flew to pieces.

If neither Party received any injury, they wheel'd about, took fresh Lances, and ran a 2d time, and so a third, and if neither suffered any disgrace in 3 Encounters, they both came off with Honour.

There were many Circumstances relating to these Performances; as if a Man was unhorsed; he was quite disgraced, or if he was shaken in the Saddle, or let his Lance fall, or lost any Piece of his Armour, or wounded his Antagonist's Horse, &c. all which were accounted disreputable. And there were also certain Rules for distributing the Prizes to them that behaved themselves with the greatest Gallantry.

To **JUSTLE**, to jossle, shake or jogg.

JUSTNESS [*justitia*, F.] a being just, just Quality; the exactness or regularity of any Thing.

JUSTNESS of Language, consists in using proper and well-chosen Terms, and in speaking neither too much nor too little.

JUSTNESS of Thought, consists in a certain accuracy or preciseness, by which every Part of it is perfectly true and pertinent to the Subject.

To **JUT-out** [of *jetter*, F.] to stand out beyond the rest of a Building, &c.

JUTER [with *Chymists*] the fertile, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

JUTTY, that Part of an Edifice or Building Wall, &c. that stands or juts out farther than the rest.

JUVENALIA [among the *Romans*] certain Games or Feats of Activity, instituted by *Nero* the first time his Beard was shaved, celebrated for the Health of Youth, L.

JUVENILE [*juvenilis*, L.] a youthful manner.

JUVENILENESS } [*juvenilitas*, L.] youthfulness, youthful

JUVENILITY } Heat or Temper.

JUSTA Position [with *Philos.*] a contiguity or nearness; a ranging the small Parts of any mixt Body into such a Position, Order or Situation, that the Parts being contiguous, shall determine or shew a Body to be of such a Figure or Quality; or to be endued with such Properties, as are the natural result of such a configuration or disposition of Parts.

IVY [*Ixi*, Sax.] a twining Plant, that runs about Trees, Walls, &c.

IXIA [*Ixi*, Gr.] a swelling of the Veins; the same as *Cirso* and *Varix*.

IXIA } [*Ixi* or *Ixi*, Gr.] a sort of *Carduus*, called

IXINE } *Cameleon*.

IXION [according to the *Poets*] was the Son of *Phlegias*, who murdered his Father, by casting him into a Pit of burning Coals; and afterwards, being troubled with remorse of Conscience, wandered up and down the Earth till *Jupiter* out of Pity made satisfaction for his Crime, and received him into Heaven; where Ease and Pleasure made him become wanton and ungrateful, and growing enamoured with *Juno*, sought to defile *Jupiter's* Bed; upon which *Jupiter* presented to him a Servant Maid, call'd *Nephele* (a Cloud) in the Habit and Form of *Juno*, upon which he begot the Lecherous *Centaur*: *Jupiter* upon this sent him back again to Earth, where he making boasts of his familiarity with *Juno*, *Jupiter* condemned him to Hell, to be tormented by being continually carried about upon a Wheel, which never stood still but when *Orpheus* was there playing upon his Harp.

K.

K k, *Roman*, *K* k, *Ital.* **K** k, *English*, *K* k, *Saxon*. **K** k, *Greek*, are the 10th Letters in Order of the Alphabets, **ק**, the 19th of the *Hebrew*.

K, is a Numeral Letter signifying 250.

K, with a Dash over it stood for 150000.

The Letter **K**, tho' most commonly written, is not pronounced, but is lost after *C*, as in *Arithmetick*, *Logick*, *Magick*, *Physick*, &c. *Pick*, *Prickle*, *Stickle*, &c.

The Letter **K** [in old *Charters* and *Diploma's*] had various significations, as *K. R.* was set for *Chorus*, *K. B. C.* for *Cara Civitas*, i. e. the dear City, *K. R. M.* for *Carmen*, i. e. a Verse, *K. R. A. M. N.* for *Charus Amicus Noster*, i. e. our dear Friend, &c.

A **KAARL-Cat** [of *Ka* ple, *Sax.* a Male] a boar Cat.

KAB [**קב**, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing three *English* Pints.

KA'BIN } [among the *Persians* and *Turks*] a temporary

KE'BIN } Marriage for a Time, upon condition that the Husband shall allow the Wife a certain Sum of Money if he repudiates or quits her.

KA'DARES } [among the *Mahometans*] a Sect who deny

KA'DARITES } the generally received Tenet among the Musselmen Predestination, and maintain the Doctrine of Free-will, and the Liberty of it in its full extent.

KA'LENDER [*calendarium* of *calendæ*, L. the first Days of every Month among the *Romans*] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to shew the Days of the Month.

KA'LI, the Sea-herb Glass-wort, which grows on the Sands, on the Sea shore in *Egypt*, *Syria*, and other Places, used in making Glass, Soap, &c.

KAN [in *Persia*] a Magistrate, the same as a Governor in *Europe*.

KA'NTREF [**kant**, **kref**, C. Br.] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KA'RATA, a kind of Aloes, which grow in *America*, the Leaves of which being boiled are made into Thread, of which fishing Nets, Cloth, &c. are made. The Root or Leaves being thrown into a River, stupifies the Fish, so that they may be easily taken with the Hand; and the Stalk being dried and burned, burns like a Match; and if it be rubbed briskly on a harder Wood, takes fire and consumes it self.

KARENA [with *Gymnists*] the 20th Part of a Drop.
KARITE, a Name which the Monks gave to the best Drink or strong Beer, that was kept in the Monastery.
KARL [Ceopl, Sax.] a Man, a Servant, as *Huycaple*, a Household-servant, *Buycaple*, a Seaman.
KARL Hemp, the latter green Hemp.
KA'ROB, a small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA fæni [old Rec.] a Cart Load of Hay.
KASI, the fourth Pontiff of *Persia*, who is the second Civil Lieutenant and Judge of Temporal as well as Spiritual Affairs.
KA'TZEN Silver, a sort of Stone, which, it is said, cannot be consumed either by Fire or Water.

To **KAW** [of *kaw*, Du.] to cry as a Jack-Daw does.
 To **KAW** [of *kauchen*, Du.] to fetch the Breath with difficulty; to gape for Breath.

A **KAY** } [kaeye, Du. kay, Teut.] a Place to land or
 A **KEY** } ship off Goods at, a Wharf.
KEY'AGE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KE'BARS, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock, Cullers.
KE'BER [among the *Persians*] a Sect who are generally rich Merchants. They are distinguished from the rest of the *Persians* by their Beards and Dress, and are had in great Esteem for the regularity of their Lives. They believe the immortality of the Soul, and hold some Notions like those of the Antients, concerning *Hell* and the *Elysian Fields*. When any of them die, they let loose a Cock in his House, and drive it into a Field; if a Fox seizes it and carries it away, they take it for a Proof that the Soul of the dead Person is saved. If this Experiment does not answer their expectations, they prop the Carcass up with a Fork against a Wall in the Church-Yard, and if the Birds first pick out the right Eye, they take it for granted that he is one of the Predestinated, and bury it with great Ceremony; but if the Birds first pick out the left Eye, they look upon him a Reprobate, and throw the Carcass into a Ditch.

KE'BLEH } [among the *Turks*] the Point or Quarter to
KU'BLEH } which they turn themselves when they make their Prayers, which is towards the Temple at *Mecca*; also an Altar or Nich in all their Mosques, which is placed exactly on the side next to the Temple at *Mecca*.

KE'BLEH-NOMA, a Pocket Compass which the *Turks* always carry about them, to direct them how to place themselves exactly when they go to Prayers.

To **KECK** } [prob. of *kuchen* or *kuch*, Du. a Cough]
 To **KECKLE** } to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of difficulty of fetching Breath.

To **KE'CKLE** [prob. of *kuckle*, Teut. a Globe] to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Rope, to prevent them from galling in the Hawse or in the Ship's Quarter.

KECKS, the dry hollow Stalks of some Plants.

KE'DGER, a small Anchor.

KE'DGING [with *Mariners*] setting up the Foresail or Fore-top-sail and Miffen, and so letting a Ship drive with the Tide; letting fall and lifting up the Kedg-anchor, as oft as occasion serves; when in a narrow River they would bring the Ship up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEEL [Berl, Teut. Cælan, Sax. prob. of *κελ*, Gr. a Hollow, or the Belly] the lowest Timber in a Ship at the Bottom of her Hull.

KEEL, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

KEELSON [of a Ship] the Piece of Timber near to her Keel.

KEEL-HALING } a Punishment at Sea inflicted on a Male-

KEEL-RAKING } factor, by putting a Rope under his Arms, about his Waste, and under his Breech, and hoisting him up to the End of the Yard, and thence letting him down into the Sea, and drawing him underneath the Ship's Keel.

A **False KEEL** [of a Ship] a second Keel, which is sometimes put under the first.

A **Rank KEEL** [of a Ship] is a deep Keel, which is good to keep the Ship from rolling.

KEEL Rope [of a Ship] a Hair Rope, running between the Keel and the Keelson, to clear the Timber Holes when they are choked with Ballast.

KEE'LAGE [at *Hartle-pool* in *Durham*] a Duty paid by every Ship coming into that Port.

KEE'LING, a sort of Fish.

KEELS [Cæly, Sax.] a sort of long Boats, in which the Saxons invaded *England*.

KEEN [Cene, Sax.] sharp, that cuts well; also cunning, subtil.

KEE'NESS [of *Cenenerye*, Sax.] sharpness.

To **KEEP** [keepen, Du.] to retain, preserve, nourish, to look to, &c.

A **KEEP**, a strong Tower in the middle of a Castle, the last resort of the besieged; as the *Keep of Windsor-Castle*, &c.
KEEP her to } [Sea Phrase] a term used when the
KEEP your loof } Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER of the Exchange and Mint, the same as Warden of the Mint.

KEEPER, one who preserves, retains, nourishes; an Observer, &c.

KEEPER of the Great Seal of England, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy-Council, whose Authority and Jurisdiction is much the same in Effect, with that of the Lord Chancellor, thro' whose Hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants from the King, strengthened by the great or broad Seal, without which they are of no force at all.

KEEPER of the Privy-Seal, a Member of the Privy-Council, thro' whose Hands pass all Charters sign'd by the King, before they come to the Broad-Seal; and also some Deeds which do not pass the Great-Seal at all. He also is a Lord by Office.

KEEPER [of the Forest] is an Officer who has the principal Government of all things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers; called also the Warden of the Forest.

KEEPER [of the Touch] an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the Master of Assay.

KEEPERS of the Liberties of England, by the Authority of Parliament, &c. *Custodes Libertatis Angliæ Autoritate Parliamenti*; the Style in which Writs and other Proceedings at Law ran during the Usurpation of *Oliver Cromwel*.

KEE'VER, a brewing Vessel to cool in before it is work'd.

A **KEG** } [caque, F.] a Vessel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and

A **KEG** } other pickled Fish.

KEI'RI } [with *Botan.*] the Wall-flower.

CHEI'RI }

KE'LDER. See *Hans in Kelder*.

KELL, a Kiln, which see; also the Caul or Skin that covers the Bowels.

KE'LLUS [in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall*] a substance like a soft white Stone.

KELP, a substance made of Sea Weed dry'd and burnt, which being stirred with an iron Rake cakes together.

KE'LTTER [prob. of *cultura*, L. trimming Cultivation, &c. but *Skinner* chuses to derive it of *Opkilter*, Dan. to gird] order, fitness, preparedness, as in *Kelter*, &c.

To **KE'LEMP** [Cæmban, Sax.] to Comb.

KEN-BOW [some derive it of *κεν*, Gr. to bow or bend; others of *asembo*, Ital.] as, the Arms set a *kembo*, i. e. each Hand upon each Hip.

To **KEN** [Cennan, Sax.] to know, to spy out at some distance.

Within KEN, within Sight or View.

KENKS [Sea Term] doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth, as it is handed in or out; also when any Rope makes turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies, they say it makes Kenks.

To make **KENKS** [Sea Phrase] is said of a Rope that makes turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks and Pullies.

KE'NNEL [of *canile*, L. *chenil*, F.] a Dog's Hut, or Earth, or Hole of a Fox.

KE'NNEL of Hounds [with *Sportsmen*] a pack of Hounds.

KE'NNEL [canalis, L. *kennel*, Teut.] a Course in a Street for Water.

To **KE'NNEL a Fox**, a Fox is said to Kennel when he lies close in his Hole.

KE'NNETS, a sort of coarse Welsh Cloth.

KE'NNETS [in a Ship] small pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belayed or fastened.

KE'NNING [cennung, Sax.] knowing, descrying at a distance.

KE'NODOXY [κενοδοξία of *κεν*, empty, vain, and *δοξ*, glory, Gr.] vain-glory.

KERA'NA [among the *Persians*] a long Trumpet, in the form of a speaking Trumpet.

KERB Stone, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

KE'RCHIEF [couvre-chef, F. q. d. a covering for the Head] a sort of Garment of Linen, Silk, &c. as *Handkerchief*, *Neckerchief*.

KE'RMES, a kind of Husk, or Excrescence, or Berry, round, smooth and shining, of a beautiful Red, and of a mucilaginous Juice of the same Colour; or the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, used in the Confection *Alkermes*.

KERN [in Old *British* prob. of *Cornu*, L.] an Horn.

KERN, an *Irisb* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; also a Vagabond or Strolling Fellow; a Country Bumpkin.

TO KERN, to salt Meat, to powder Beef, Pork, &c.
KE'RNEL [Cynnel, Sax.] the eatable part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit.

KE'ANEL Water [in Confectionary] a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Peaches, Cherries, &c. Keaped in Brandy.

KE'RNELLARE [old Rec.] to build a House with kernelled Walls.

KE'RNELLATUS [old Rec.] embattled, crenelled.

KE'RNELLED Walls, Walls built with Notches or Cran- nies, for the better conveniency of Shooting with Bows, &c.

KERNE'LLINESS, fulness of Kernels.

KE'RSEY [q. d. coarse Say] a sort of Woolen Cloth.

KE'SHITAH [קֶשֶׁטִית, Heb. i. e. a Lamb] a Hebrew Coin, so called from its having the Figure of a Lamb upon it.

KE'STREL, a kind of Hawk.

A KETCH, a Vessel like a Hoy, but something less.

KE'TTLE, a large boiling Vessel of Brass or other Metal.

KE'VILS [in a Ship] small wooden Pins, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry; called also Chevils.

KEY [Cægan, Sax. Clavis, L. Cliff, F. clé, Gr.] an Instrument for opening a Lock.

KEY [with Musicians] is a certain Tone, whereto every Composition, whether it be long or short, ought to be fitted: And this Key is said either to be flat or sharp, not in respect of its own Nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp Third, which is joined with it.

KEY [in Polygraphy and Stenography] is the Alphabet of the Writing in Cypher, which is a secret known only to the Per- son who writes the Letter and he to whom it is sent.

KEY [of an Author or Book] an explication that lets into some Secrets in respect to Persons, Places, and Times, &c. which don't appear without it.

KEY of a River [kay, Teut. kape, Du.] a Wharf, a Place on the Side of a River for shipping off and landing Goods.

KEY Stone [with Architects] the middle Stone of an Arch, for binding the Sweeps of the Arch together.

The Power of the KEYS [with the Romanists] is used to sig- nify Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, or Power of Excommunicating or Absolving. Thus the Papists say, the Pope has the Power of the Keys, and can open and shut Paradise as he pleases.

KEYS [of Spinets, Organs, &c.] little bits, by means of which the Jacks play, so as to strike the Strings of the Instru- ment; and Wind is given to the Pipes of an Organ, by raising and sinking the Sucker of the Sound board.

KEYS } [in Antient Deeds] a Guardian, Warden or
KEY'US } Keeper, whence

KEYS of the Island [in the Isle of Man] are the 24 Chief Commoners, who are as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People.

KIBES [kibws, C. Br.] a Chilblain, with Inflammation on the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KIBED Heels [in Horses] Scabs breeding about the nether Joint, and overthrow the Fetlock.

KI'BRIT [Chymical Term] Sulphur.

KI'BEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.

TO KICK [calcure, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KI'CKLE } uncertain, doubtful, as when a Man knows
KI'TTLE } not his own Mind.

KI'CKSHAW [prob. of quelques choses, F. any things or some things] Tarts, Cheese-cakes, or such like things.

KID [kidus, L. of כִּיד, Heb.] a young Goat, Dan. also a young Person trepanned by a Kidnapper.

KIDDER } a Huckster who carries Corn, Victuals, &c.
KI'DYER } up and down to sell.

KIDDLE } [old Rec.] a Dam in a River to catch Fish.

KIDEL } [old Rec.] a Dam in a River to catch Fish.

KIDDLES, a sort of unlawful fishing Nets.

TO KIDNA'P, to trapan Children, &c.

KIDNAPPER, a Trepanner of Children and young Persons, to sell them for the Plantations.

KIDNEY-VETCH, an Herb.

KIDNEYS [some derive it of cennan, Sax. to beget, or cenne, Sax.] the Genitals and Nigh.

KIDNEY Beans, a well known Pulse.

KIDNEY Wort, an Herb.

KILDERKIN [kinderkin, Dan.] a Vessel containing two Firkins or eighteen Gallons.

KILN } [cyln, Sax.] a sort of Furnace.

KILL } [cyln, Sax.] a sort of Furnace.

TO KILL [cypellan, Sax.] to deprive of Life.

KILLOW, a mineral Stone, used in drawing Lines. The Carruleus Lapis.

KILN [cyln, Sax.] a Place where Chalk is burnt for Lime; also for drying Malt, Hops, &c.

A KIN [prob. of kind, Teut. a Child] related to.

KIND [prob. of cyn, Sax. an agreeer with others] shewing good Will, &c.

KIND [cynne, Sax.] Species or Sort.

KINDNESS, benevolence, friendly disposition, treatment, &c.

TO K'INDLE [prob. of cennan, Sax.] spoken of Rabbits, &c. to bring forth Young.

TO K'INDLE [cynselan, Sax.] to cause to grow Light, or burn as Fire.

KI'NDER, a Company of Cats.

KI'NDRED [of cynpene, Sax.] those of the same Descent or Blood.

KING [konig, Teut. cynge, Sax. of konnen, Teut. to know, on account of the great Knowledge and Prudence wherewith such Persons ought to be endu'd; or of konnen, to have Power, because of their Power over the People] a chief Ruler of a Kingdom.

A KING [hieroglyphically] was represented by an Elephant, because it is a Beast very noble in its Carriage, and is said not to be able to bow the Knee; and is a great Enemy of Ser- pents, as Kings ought to be to Thieves and Robbers.

KING Apple, a Fruit.

KING of the Sacrifices [among the Antient Romans] a Priest superior to the Flamen Diales, but inferior to the Pontifex Maximus.

KINGDOM [cynsom, Sax.] the Dominion of a King.

KINGDOMS [with Chymists] are the three Orders of natu- ral Bodies, viz. Animal, Vegetable and Mineral.

KINGS at Arms, Officers of great Antiquity, and antiently of great Authority; they direct the Heralds, preside at their Chapters, and have the Jurisdiction of Armory. There are three in Number, Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.

KING'S-Bench, a Court or Judgment Seat, so called in re- gard the King is supposed to sit in Person, as Judge of the Court, and may do so whenever he pleases, as Kings antient- ly have done. This Court is more especially exercised about criminal Matters and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of England is President of it.

KING'S Evil, a disease, the gift of curing of which has been attributed to the Kings and Queens of England, ever since the time of Edward the Confessor.

KING'S Fisher, a Bird so called because it feeds on Fish, and has blue Feathers resembling a King's purple Robe.

KING'S Silver, that Mony due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, pro licentia concordandi, in respect to a License there granted to any Man of levying a Fine.

KING-GELD, Escuage or royal Aid.

KING Piece, [Architecture] a piece of Timber standing up- right in the middle between 2 Rafters.

KING'S Spear, an Herb, the Flower of which is good against the Poison of Asps.

KING'S Widdow, a Widdow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who to keep the Land after her Husband's decease was oblig- ed to make Oath in Chancery that she would not marry with- out the King's leave.

Clerk of the KING'S Silver, an Officer of the Court of Com- mon Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought after it has been with the Custos Breuium.

KINNER Nut, an Earth-Nut, a Chestnut.

KINS-Man [of kind, Teut. or cynne and man, Sax.] a he Cousin, &c.

KINS-Woman [of cynne and piman, Sax.] a she Cousin, &c.

A KINTAL [quintal, F.] a weight of one hundred Pounds more or less, according to the different Custom of Nations.

KIPL, a Basket of Oliers broad at bottom and brought nar- rower to the Top for taking of Fish.

KIPPER Time, a space of time between the 3d of May and the 12th Day, during which, Salmon fishing in the River Thames is forbidden.

KIRA'T, a weight of 3 Grains.

KIRK, a Church.

A KIRK Mote, a meeting of Parishoners upon Church Affairs.

KI'RTLE [cynnel, Sax.] a sort of short Jacket

KI'RTLE of Flax, a bunch containing 22 heads, in weight about an 100 Pounds.

A KISS [kiss, Teut. coyye, Sax.] a loving or friendly salute with a Kiss.

TO KISS [kyYYan, Sax.] to salute with a kiss.

KISSING, saluting with a kiss.

KIT, an abbreviation of Christopher; also a small Tub with a Cover; also a small Violin for the Pocket; also a milking Pail.

KIT Floor [at Wednesbury in Staffordshire] a particular Bed or lay in a Coal Mine, the 4th parting in the body of the Coal, which is one Foot thick is called the Kit-floor.

KIT Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KITCHEN [cycene, Sax. coquina, L.] the Room or Apart- ment where Victuals are dress. Teut.

Clerk

Clerk of the KITCHIN [in a *King's House*, &c.] one whose business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITCHEN-Staff [of *Kitchen*, *cycene*, *Sax.* and *stoff*, *F.*] Grease, &c. the Refuse of a Kitchen or Cookery.

KITE [cýta, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

KITLING } [prob. of *Cat* and *ling*, dimin.] a young Cat.

KITTEN } [prob. of *cliquet*, *F.* a Mill-clapper] to make a

clicking noise.

KLICKEK [with *Salesmen*, &c.] one who stands at a shop Door to invite Customers in.

KLICKETTING. See *Clicker*.

To *KNACK* [*knacken*, *Du.*] to Snap with the Fingers.

KNACK [of *knapiŋge*, *Sax.*] knowledge] a particular skill or faculty.

KNAG } [cnæp. *Sax.*] the Top of an hill or any thing that

KNAP } stands out.

KNAG } [cnæp. *Sax.*] a knot in wood; also a stump that

KNAP } grows out of the Horns of an Hart, near the

Forehead.

KNAGGY, full of knags or knots.

KNAGGINESS [of cnæp and neŋŋe, *Sax.*] fulness of knots,

as wood.

A *KNAP* [cnæp, *Sax.*] the top of an hill or any thing that

sticks out.

To *KNAP* [*knappen*, *Du.*] to snap or break in sunder.

To *KNAP* [*Hunt. Term*] to brouze or feed upon the tops of

Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

KNAP-sack [prob. of *knab*, *Teut.* cnapa, *Sax.* a Boy, and

sack, a Bag, *q. d.* Boys-Bag, from being used to be carried

by Boys] a Leather Bag, in which a Soldier carries his Neces-

saries upon a March.

KNAP Weed, an Herb.

To *KNAPPLE* [of *knappen*, *Du.*] to know off.

A *KNAVE Child* [cnapa cild, *Sax.*] a male Child; after-

wards it was used to signify a servant Boy, and afterwards a

serving Man: now used to signify a fraudulent Person in deal-

ing.

KNAVE Line [in a *Ship*] a Rope which serves to keep the

Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNAVERY [of *knab*, *Teut.* cnapa, *Sax.* a Boy or Servant]

in ancient times, had no worse Sense than a servileness, *ycylb-*

cnapa, Shield-bearer; but now it is generally used in an oppro-

bious Sense, for craft, deceit, cheating, fraud, &c.

KNA'VISH, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, &c. also waggish.

KNA'VISHNESS, dishonesty, fraudulentness, &c. also waggish-

ness.

To *KNEAD* [cnæban, *Sax.*] to work Meal mixed with Wa-

ter and Yeast into Dough.

KNECK [with *Sailors*] the twisting of a Rope or Cable as it

is veering out.

KNEE [*knē*, *Teut.* kneco, *Sax.*] that Part that joins the

Leg and Thigh together.

KNEE Timber [with *Ship-Wrights*] Timber proper for mak-

ing the Knees of a Ship.

KNEE Grass, an Herb.

KNEE Holm, a Shrub.

KNEES [in *Botan.*] those parts in some Plants, which re-

semble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES of a Ship, are pieces of Timber, bowed like a Knee,

which Bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEEL [*knēlen*, *Du.*] to stand or bear ones self upon the

Knees.

KNEE'LING, a sort of small Cod-fish of which Stock-fish is

made; called also *Menwell* or *Melwell*.

KNEEL [of *cnyllan*, *Sax.* to knock or strike] a Passing-Bell,

antiently rung at the Departure of a Person just ready to ex-

pire; but now when dead.

KNE'TTLES [with *Sailors*] 2 Pieces of spun Yarn, put toge-

ther untwisted into a Block or Pulley.

KNICK-Knack, fine Things to play withal, Gew-gaws;

also Curiosities valued more for fancy than real Use.

KNICK-Knacketary Man, one that makes a Collection of

Knick-knacks or Curiosities, things uncommon in Nature or

Art, a Virtuoso.

KNIFE [cnif, *Sax.*] a cutting Instrument for various uses.

KNIGHT [*knecht*, *Teut.* cnicht, *Sax.*] a Person whom the

King has singled out from the common Class of Gentlemen,

and dignified with the honour of Knighthood. In antient

Times there were 6 Particulars required in him that was to

be made a Knight. 1. That he was no Trader. 2. That

besides other things he were not of servile Condition. 3. That

he should take an Oath that he would not refuse to die for the

take of the Gospel and his Country. 4. His Sword was to

be girt on by some Nobleman. 5. That he should have the

Badge of Knighthood put upon him. And, 6thly, That he should be enrolled in the King's Books. It was also required, that Knights should be brave, undaunted, expert, provident and well behaved. Christian Kings appointed many religious Ceremonies to be observed at the Creation of Knights, and none were admitted to the Order of Knights, but such as had merited the Honour by some commendable and extraordinary Exploits. They were antiently distinguished by a Belt, a Target, a Sword, or some martial Token. But now the Honour being grown cheap, these Ceremonies have been laid aside, and there goes nothing now to the making a Knight in *England*, but the King's touching him with a Sword as he kneels, and saying, *Rise up Sir R. N.*

KNIGHTS Bannerets, the Ceremony of their Creation is thus. The King, or his General, at the head of his Army, drawn up in order of Battle after a Victory, under the royal Standard display'd, attended by all the Officers and the Nobility of the Court, receives the Knight, led by two Knights of Note or other Men renowned in Arms, carrying his Pennon or Guidon of Arms in his Hand; being preceded by the Heralds, who proclaim his valiant Atchievements, for which he has merited to be made a Knight Banneret, and to display his Banner in the Field; then the King or the General says, *Advances toy Banneret*, and causes the Point of his Pennon to be rent off, and the new Knight is sent back to his Tent, the Trumpets sounding before him, and the Nobility and Officers attending him, where they are nobly entertained. This Order is certainly most Honourable, because never conferr'd but upon the performance of some heroick Action in the Field; whereas all other Orders are bestow'd by Favour, or other meaner Motives. But there have been none of these Knights made for many Years past.

KNIGHTS Baronets, is a modern degree of Honour, and next to a Baron; they have precedence before all Knights, except those of the Garter, Bannerets and Privy-Counsellors, and the Honour is hereditary in the Male Line. This Order was first instituted in the Year 1611 by King *James I.* they are created by Patent, the Proem whereof signifies, that it is for propagating a Plantation in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, for which purpose each of them was to maintain thirty Soldiers in *Ireland* for three Years, allowing each Soldier 8*d.* per Diem, the whole Sum of which was paid into the *Exchequer* upon passing the Patent. They are to bear in a Canton, or in an Escutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. a Field Argent, a sinister Hand couped at the Wrist Gules.

BARONS [prob. of *Barones*, *L.* Men of Valour] are Peers of *England*, but of the lowest Dignity, and as such sit in Parliament, as all the Peers of *England* do by their Baronies, tho' they be Dukes, Marquesses, or Earls besides, and likewise Archbishops and Bishops have Baronies annexed to them. Barons are of three sorts.

BARONS [by *Tenure*] are Bishops, who hold their Baronies by vertue of their being chosen to their Sees.

BARONS [by *Writ*] are such as are called to sit in Parliament by their Sovereign, without any precedent Title.

BARONS [by *Patent*] their Title is, *Right Noble Lord*; King *Charles II.* gave the Barons a Circle of Gold, with six Pearls set close to the Rim. He is likewise allowed to have the cover of his Cup held underneath while he is drinking; and a Baroness may have her Train held up in the Presence of a Viscountess. The manner of erecting a Baron by Patent is as follows, he appears in Court in his long Robe and Hood, attended by several Persons of Quality; two Heralds walk before him, followed by *Garter King at Arms*, holding the King's Writ; a Baron, supported by two Gentlemen of distinction, brings the Robe or Mantle, and so they enter the King's Presence, kneeling three times; then *Garter* delivers the Writ to the Lord Chamberlain, and when in reading they come to the Word *Investimus*, the King puts on his Mantle, and the Writ being read, declares him and his Heirs Barons.

KNIGHTS Batchelors [either of *Bas Chevaliers*, *F. i. e.* low Knights, or of *Baccalaria*, a kind of Fees or Farm, consisting of several Pieces of Ground, each of which contained twelve Acres, or as much as two Oxen would Pough; the Possessors of which *Baccalaria* were called *Batchelors*; others derive the Name of *Batcheller*, *F.* to Combat or Fight] they were antiently called, as being the lowest Order of Knights, or inferior to Bannerets. They were obliged to serve the King in his Wars at their own Expence, for the space of forty Days. They are now called *Equites Aurati* in *Latin* *Equites*, i. e. Horsemen, because they were to serve on Horseback; and *Aurati*, golden or gilded, because they had gilt Spurs given them at their Creation. This Dignity was at first confin'd to military Men, but afterwards it was conferr'd on Men of the Robe. It was an antient Ceremony at the Creation

Creation, to honour the Knights with the Girdle of Knight-hood; which he who received was to go to Church and solemnly to offer his Sword upon the Altar, and to vow himself to the Service of God. In process of Time, besides the Girdle and Sword, gilt Spurs were added for the greater Ornament. The Ceremony of the Creation is very simple, the Candidate kneels down, and the King touches him lightly with a naked Sword, saying, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu, F. i. e. Be a Knight in the Name of God*; and afterwards *Avance Chevalier A. B.* These may be said to be the only Knights in England, besides those of the Garter and of the Bath, who are of a much higher Sphere; for *Bannerets* have been long disused, and *Baronets* are not properly Knights. When a Knight had committed a capital Offence, it was usual publicly to degrade and deprive him of his honour of Knight-hood, which was done by ungirding his military Belt, taking off his Sword and breaking it, and hewing off his Spurs with a Hatchet, plucking his Gauntlet from him, and reversing his Escutcheon of Arms.

KNIGHTS of the BATH, this Order of Knighthood is of no less Antiquity than the Times of our Saxon Ancestors, and tho' the Original of it cannot be exactly determined, yet it appears that Geoffrey of Anjou, before his Marriage to Maud the Empress, Daughter to our King Henry I. was thus made a Knight at Rome, An. 1227. tho' Camden and others write that it was instituted by Richard II. and Henry IV. An. 1339. upon this occasion, King Henry being in the Bath, and being inform'd by some Knight that two Widows were come to demand Justice of him, he immediately leap'd out of the Bath, saying, *he ought to prefer doing Justice to his Subjects before the Pleasure of the Bath*; and thereupon created Knights of the Bath. Some say these Knights were made within the Lists of the Bath, and that King Richard ordain'd that there should be no more than four of them; but King Henry IV. encreased them to forty six: their Motto was *Tres in uno, L. i. e. Three in one*, signifying the three theological Virtues. At the Creation of these Knights there were several religious Rites and Ceremonies performed, which usually belonged to Hermits and other holy Orders. First, When the Esquire to be knighted came to the Court, he was to be received by the King's Officers, and to have two Esquires of note to attend him; and if he came before Dinner, he was to carry up one Dish to the King's Table, after which those Esquires were to conduct him to his Chamber, and at Night he had his Beard shav'd and his Hair cut round. Then the King commanded his Chamberlain to go to the Chamber of this intended Knight, attended by several Knights and Esquires, with Musick, Singing Dancing, and there to inform him of Feats of Chivalry. Then the Esquire was put into the Bath, and when taken out put into a Bed without Curtains, there to lie till he was dry, and afterwards cloth'd with a Robe of Ruffet with long Sleeves, having a Hood to it, like that of an Hermit; then the old Knights conducted him to the Chapel, being accompanied with Musick, and other Esquires, Dancing and Sporting before him, where being entertain'd with Wine and Spices, they were dismiss'd with Thanks; the new Knight was to stay in the Chapel all Night, and spend it in Prayer, and the next Morning to confess his Sins to the Priest; and while Mass was saying, a Taper was burning before him, which he held in his Hand during the Gospel; at the Elevation an Esquire took off his Hood from his Head, and held it till the last Gospel. And Mass being ended, the same Esquire offered the Candle at the Altar and a Penny or more. After this the new Knight was put to Bed, and lay there till day Light. Then the Chamberlain and other Company went to his Chamber and said, *Sir good Morrow to you, it is Time to get up and make your self ready*: and having dress'd him, they mounted on Horseback, they conducted him to the Hall with Musick, a young Esquire carrying his Sword before him, holding it by the Point. Being come to the Hall Door, he was received by the Marshals and Ushers, who desired him to alight, and the Marshal was either to have his Horse or an hundred Shillings for his Fee; and being conducted up the Hall, there he stay'd while the King came, the young Esquire still holding his Sword. The King being come, he took one of the Spurs from the Chamberlain, and delivering it to some Person of Note, commanded him to put it on his right Heel, which was done kneeling, and the other Spur was put on by another Knight; which being done, the Knight holding up his Hands together, the King girt on his Sword, and embracing him about the Neck, said to him, *Be thou a good Knight*, kissing him. This being done, the Knights conducting him to the High Altar in the Chapel, he there promised to maintain the Rights of the Holy Church during his whole Life, and then ungirt his Sword and offered it to God, praying to God and the Saints that he might keep that Order

to the end, after which he drank a Draught of Wine. Upon his going out of the Chapel, the King's Master Cook stood ready to take off his Spurs for his Fee, saying to him, *I the King's Master Cook, am come to receive your Spurs for my Fee; and if you do any thing contrary to the Order of Knighthood (which God forbid) I shall back your Spurs from your Heels*. This being done, he was conducted again to the Hall by the Knights, where he sat the first at the Knight's Table, the Knights being about him, to be served as the other were; but was neither to Eat nor Drink at the Table, nor spit, nor look about him upwards or downwards any more than a Bride. But one of his Governors was to hold a Handkerchief before him when he was to spit, and when the King was departed, he was to be attended to his Chamber by Knights, Musick, &c. who taking their leave of him went to Dinner. When the Company were retired, he was disrobed and his Attire was to be given to the King at Arms or that Herald that attended, or to the Minstrels, with a Mark of Silver, if he were a Knight Bachelor; two Marks, if a Baron, and four, if an Earl or superior Rank; and his Ruffet Night-Cap or a Noble was given to the Watch. After this he was clothed with a blue Robe, with strait Sleeves in the fashion of a Priests, having a white Silk Lace hanging on his left Shoulder, which Lace he wore upon all his Garments, till he had gained some Honour and Renown in Arms, and was registred as of high Record, as the Nobles, Knights, &c. or till some great Prince or noble Lady did cut the Lace off, saying to him, *Sir, we have heard so much of your true Renown concerning your Honour, which you have done in divers Parts, to the great Fame of Chivalry, as to your self and him that made you a Knight, that it is meet this Lace be taken from you*. After Dinner the Knights and Gentlemen conduct him to the King's Presence, where he says, *Right noble and renowned Sir, I do in all that I can give you thanks for these Honours, Courtesies and Bounty which you have vouchsafed me*: and then takes his leave of the King; and then the Esquires Governors take their leave of their Master, with much Complaisance demanding their Robes and Fees according to the Custom.

KNIGHTS of the Shire, two Knights or Gentlemen of worth, chosen to serve in Parliament by the King's Writ *in pleno Comitatu*, by such of the Free-holders as can expend 40s. a Year.

KNIGHTS [in a Ship] are 2 pieces of Timber, to each of which go 4 Shivers, 3 for the Halliards and one for the top Ropes, they are usually in the figure of some Head.

KNIGHTS Errant, a pretended Order of Knights mentioned in Romances. A sort of Heroes who travelled the World in search of Adventures, redressing Wrongs, rescuing Damsels, and taking all opportunities of signalizing their Prowess.

KNIGHTS Fee [ant. Law Term] signifying so much inheritance as was sufficient to maintain a Knight and a suitable Retinue; which in Henry III. time was reckoned at 15 l. per an. others say 40. All who had 20 l. a Year in Fee or for term of Life, might be compelled to be Knights.

KNIGHTS Service, a Tenure whereby several Lands in this Nation were antiently held of the King, which drew after it Homage, Escuage, Wardship, Marriage, &c.

KNIGHTS of the Post, Persons who for hire will swear before a Magistrate or in a Court of Judicature, whatsoever you would have them.

KNIGHT Marshal, an Officer of the King's House, having Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression within the King's House and Verge; as also of Contracts made there, when one of the King's House is a Party.

KNIGHTS Spurr, an Herb.

KNIGHTEN Court, a Court Baron or honour Court, held twice a Year by the Bishop of Hereford, at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manours and their Tenants, holding by Knights Service of the honour of that Bishoprick, are Suitors.

KNIGHTEN Guild, an antient Guild or Society consisting of 13 Knights, founded by King Edgar, and he gave them a portion of ground lying without the City now called *Port-faken Ward*.

KNIPPERDOLINGS [of one Knipperdoling their ring-leader] a Sect of German Hereticks, An. Chri. 1535: about the Time of John of Leyden.

TO KNIT [cnyttan, Sax. knitter, Du.] to make knots.

KNIT Stockings were first brought into England, by the means of one William Ryder, an Apprentice to Thomas Burdet against St. Magnus Church London, in the Year 1564. who happening to see a pair of Knit Stockings in the Lodgings of an Italian Merchant that came from Mantua, borrowed them and caused others to be made by them; and these were the first Worsted Stockings made in England; but within a few Years the making Jersey and Woollen Stockings began to grow common.

Frame-Work-KNITTING or **Stocking Weaving** was first devised, as it is said, by **William Lee**, Master of Arts of **St. John's College Cambridge**, 1599.

KNIVES, one **Richard Matthews** was the first *English* Man that attained the Perfection of making fine Knives and Knife Hasts and obtain'd a prohibition against all Foreigners bringing Knives into *England*, the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Knob [*knoppe*, *Dan.* *cnæp*, *Sax.*] a rising, &c. upon a Tree, an extuberance or bunching out on any Thing.

Knobby, full of, or having knobs.

To **Knock** [of *cnoccto*, *Brit.* *cnucian*, *Sax.*] to beat, hit or strike upon.

Knop [*cnæp*, *Sax.* *knoppe*, *Dan.*] a knob.

Knoph, a Divinity of the *Egyptians*, whom they represented as a beautiful Man with Feathers upon his Head, a Girdle, and a Scepter in his Hand; and an Egg proceeding out of his Mouth; the Egg was the *Hieroglyphick* of the World, the Shell signified the *Heavens*, that shut in all visible Things on every Side, the White the *Air* and *Water*, and the Yolk the *Earth*, that contains in it a secret Virtue, that causeth it to produce living Creatures by the Assistance of a natural Heat: The Egg proceeding out of the Mouth, bespeaks the Image, and representation of the Creator of the Universe.

Knor [*cnuota* of *cnycetan*, *Sax.*] a line, string, &c. implicated.

Knout *Grafs*, an Herb.

Knout or *Nodus* [of a *Romance* or *dramatick Piece*] is used for that part where the Persons are the most embarrass'd by a conjuncture of Affairs, the end of which it is not easy to foresee.

Knights of the Knout, an Order of sixty Knights instituted by *Jane I.* Queen of *Naples* on occasion of the Peace establish'd by her and the King of *Hungary*, by means of her Marriage with *Lewis* Prince of *Tarentum*.

Knots [so called from King *Canutus*, who esteemed them very highly] a kind of delicious small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England*.

Knots [*cnocetaf*, *Sax.*] are with Sailors of two sorts.

Bowling Knots, a very fast Knot, that will not slip; so called, because the bowling Bridles are fastened to the Crengles by this Knot.

Wale Knots, are round Knobs or Knots.

Knots [with *Physicians*] Tuberosities form'd in the Joints of old gouty People, consisting of a thick, viscous, crude, indigested Pituita, accompanied with a bilious Humour, hot and acrimonious.

Knottiness, fulness of Knots, intricateness, perplexedness, difficultness.

To **Know** [*cnapan*, *Sax.* prob. of *γινω*, *Gr.*] to understand.

Knowingness, knowledge.

Knowlledge, understanding or acquaintance with Things or Persons.

Knowlledge [according to Mr. *Lock*] consists in the perception of the connection and agreement or disagreement, and repugnancy of our *Ideas*. Thus we know that White is not Black, by perceiving that these two *Ideas* do not agree.

Kn'wmen, a Name formerly given to the *Lollards*, or religious Christians in *England* before the Reformation.

To **Knubble** [of *knipier*, *Dan.* to beat, or *knubbe*, *Tent.* a knuckle] to beat with the Knuckles or Fist.

Knuckle [*knogle*, *Dan.* *couo*, *Sax.*] the external middle Joint of a Finger.

Knur

Knurl } [*knouz*, *Tent.*] a knot in Wood.

Kyph'ism [of *κίφισ*, *Gr.* a piece of Wood whereon Criminals were stretch'd and tormented] it was thus, the Body of the Person to be tormented was anointed with Honey, and exposed to the Sun, in order to attract the Flies and Wasps, it was for a certain number of Days, and some Authors say, sometimes for twenty. Sometimes the Person was stretched on the Ground, with his Arms ty'd behind him; sometimes only ty'd to a Stake; sometimes hung up in the Air in a Basket. This Punishment has been frequently inflicted on the Martyrs in the Primitive Times.

Kyrk [of *κυριακόν*, *Gr.*] a Church.

Kystus [*κύστις*, *Gr.*] a Bag or Membrane in form of a Bladder full of unnatural Humours.

L

L 1, *Roman*, *L* 1, *Italick*, *ℒ* 1, *English*, *L* 1, *Saxon*, *Λ* 1, *Greek*, are the eleventh Letters of the Alphabet, and 7 *Hebrew*, the 12th. **L**, if it be the last Letter of a Word of two or more Syllables, is generally single, as *evil*, *civil*, &c. especially such as are derived from the *Latins*; but in Words of one Syllable, it is for the most Part double, as *fall*,

tell, *fill*, *roll*, *Bull*; and if a Consonant be next before, joined with a Vowel at the end of a Word, they must not be parted, as *Bible*, *Ca-ble*, *Affa-ble*, &c.

L, in *Latin* Numbers stands for 50.

L, with a Dash over it denotes 50000.

LA'BANT [*labans*, *L.*] sliding, falling down, wavering.

LA'BARUM, a Royal Standard which the *Roman* Emperors had born before them in the Wars. It was a long Pike or Spear, with a Staff going cross way at the Top, from which hung down a long purple Standard or Streamer, embroidered with Gold, fringed on the Edges, and adorned with precious Stones.

LA'BEL [*labellum*, *L.*] a long thin brass Ruler, with a small Sight at one end, and a center Hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent Line on the edge of a Circumferenter, to take Altitudes, &c.

LA'BEL [in *Law*] a narrow slip of Paper or Parchment, affixed to a Deed or Writing in order to hold the appending Seal.

LA'BEL [in *Heraldry*] is generally allowed to be the difference of the second Son, and his Family, and of such Dignity, that the Son of an Emperor cannot bear a difference of higher Esteem. And *Morgan* conjectures, that it may represent in the one Label, the Banner of Love from all Eternity, or that of the three *Lambeaux*, is the Symbol of three divine Vertues, *Faith*, *Hope* and *Charity*, united in one Being. See the Figure.

LA'BELS, Ribbands hanging down on each side of a Miter, Crown, or Garment of Flowers.

LA'BENT [*labens*, *L.*] falling, sliding, fleeting, running or passing away.

LA'BES, a Spot, Blemish or Stain. *L.*

LA'BES [with *Sur.*] a standing or bunching out of the Lips.

LA'BIA, the Lips of the Mouth, the Womb, a Wound, &c. *L.*

LA'BIA leporina [with *Surgeons*] such Lips as, by reason of their ill make, will not come together, *L.*

LA'BIAL [*labialis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Lips, as Labial Letters, such as require the use of the Lips in pronouncing them.

LA'BIATE [of *labium*, *L.* a Lip] having Lips.

LA'BIATE Flowers [with *Florists*] are difform monopetalous Flowers, divided usually into two Lips, as in *Sage*, *Rosemary*, &c. of which some represent a Monk's Hood, or a sort of Helmet.

LA'BIATUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has an under Lip hanging down, as have most of the hooded Flowers; tho' some have a Lip and no Hood, as *Germander*, *Scordium*, &c.

LA'BIS [of *λαμβάνω*, *Gr.* to lay hold of] any Forceps, or such like Instrument.

LABORANT [with *Chymists*] an Assistant, or one who attends upon them, while they are about any Process or Experiment.

LABORAR'IES, a Writ which lies against such as refuse to serve, altho' they have not whereon to live; or who refuse to serve in Summer, where they served in Winter.

LABORATION [*laboratio*, *L.*] a labouring.

LABORATORY [*laboratoire*, *F.* *laboratorium* of *laborare*, *L.*] any sort of Work-house.

LABORATORY [with *Gunners*] a Place or Work-house, where the *Fire-workers* and *Bombardiers* prepare their Stores; as driving *Fuzees*, fixing *Shells*, making *Quick-match*, fixing *Carcasses*, and all other Fire-works belonging to War, &c.

LABORATORY Tent [in an *Army*] a large Tent, carried along with the Artillery into the Field, furnished with all sorts of Tools and Materials for the *Fire-workers*, for the Uses above-mentioned.

LABORATORY, a Place where *Chymists* perform their Operations, where their Furnaces are built, their Vessels kept, &c.

LABORIFEROUS [*laborifer*, *L.*] bearing or enduring Labour; also bringing or causing Labour.

LABORIOUS [*laboriosus*, *L.*] Pains-taking; also requiring much Labour.

LABORIOUSNESS, Pains-taking, Laboursomness.

To **LA'BOUR** [*laborare*, *L.*] to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly.

To **LABOUR** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship, when she rolls, tumbles, and is very unsteady, either a Hull or under Sail.

LA'BOUR [*labor*, *L.*] pains, work, toil, drudgery, difficulty; also travel in Child-birth.

LA'BOURER [*laborator*, *L.*] one who does drudgery-work.

LA'BOURSOME, [*laboriosus*, *L.*] laborious, toilsom.

LA'BRING [prob. of *laborare*, *L.*] essaying or striving to raise it self with Wings, labouring. *Milton*.

LABROSU'LCIUM [of *labrum* and *ulcus*, *L.*] a Swelling in the Lips, the same as *Cheilocace*.

LABROSE [*labrosus* of *labrum*, L. a Brim] that has a Brim, Border or Brink.

LABRUM, the Brim or Brink; also a Lip, L.

LABRUM Veneris [with *Botan.*] Fullers-weed or Teazel.

LABRU'SCA } [with *Botanists*] the wild Vine, black

LABRU'SCUM } Briony.

LABRUSCO'SE [*labruscosus*, L.] full of, or abounding with wild Vine or Briony.

LABU'RNUM [*Bot.*] a kind of Shrub of which Bees will not taste. L.

LABYRINTH of Egypt [*Λαβύρινθος*, Gr.] built by *Psammiticus*, on the Banks of the River Nile, situate on the South of the Pyramids, and North of *Arfinoe*: It contained within the Compass of one continued Wall, 1000 Houses, and 12 Royal Palaces, all covered with Marble; and had only one Entrance; but innumerable turnings and returnings, sometimes one over another; and all in a manner scarce to be found, but by such as were acquainted with them; the Building being more under Ground than above; the Marble Stones were laid with such Art, that neither Wood nor Cement was used in any Part of the Fabrick; the Chambers were so disposed, that the Doors at their opening gave a Report as terrible as a Crack of Thunder. The main Entrance of all was white Marble, adorned with stately Columns, and curious Imagery. Being arrived at the End, a Pair of Stairs of 90 Steps, conducted to a stately Portico, supported with Pillars of *Theban* Stone, which was the Entrance into a stately and spacious Hall (the Place of their general Conventions) all of polished Marble, adorned with the Statues of their Gods. This Labyrinth was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World. This Work was afterwards imitated by *Dædalus*, in the *Cretan* Labyrinth, tho' it fell as short of the glories of this, as *Minos* was inferior to *Psammiticus* in Power and Riches. There was also a third at *Lemnos*, famous for its sumptuous Pillars; and a fourth, that of *Italy*, which *Porfenna*, King of *Hetruria*, designed for a Sepulchre for him and his Successors. There was also one at *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*, made by King *Henry II.* for Fair *Rosamund*.

LABYRINTH [in a figurative Sense] is used to signify any kind of intanglement or intricate Business.

LABYRINTH [with *Anatom.*] the Name of the second Cavity of the internal Ear, which is hollowed out of the *Os petrosus*, and so called on account of its having several windings in it.

LABYRINTHIAN [*labyrinthæus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Labyrinth.

LAC, Milk, L.

LAC Lunæ [in *Chym.*] a kind of white Earth, which being dissolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour, or a fat, porous, friable Earth insipid, but dissolvable in Water.

LAC Sulphuris [with *Chym.*] a white Liquor, made of Brimstone dissolved and distilled in Vinegar. L.

LA'CCA, a Gum, or rather Wax (made, as some say, by a kind of winged Ants) hard, brittle, clear, and transparent, brought from *India*, &c. and used in Painting, Varnishing, &c. also a certain red Gum issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, of which the best hard Sealing Wax is made.

LACE, a line of Silk, Thread, &c. also an Edging, of fine white Thread wrought in Figures, for Womens Head Clothes; also of Gold, Silver, &c. for other uses.

To **LACE** [*lacer*, F.] to brace, to tye, fasten or join with a Lace; also to adorn with Lace.

LA'CERABLE [*lacerabilis*, L.] that may be rent or torn.

LACERATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces, L.

LACERTO'SE [*lacertosus*, L.] having great Brawns, brawny, muscular, finewy.

LACE'RTUS [with *Anatomists*] the Arm from the Elbow to the Wrist; also the bassard Mackerel spotted like a Lizard; also a Lizard. L.

LACHANO'POLIST [*lachanopolis*, L. of *λαχανοπολις* of *λάχανον*, Pot Herbs, and *πολις*, to sell, Gr.] a Seller of Herbs.

LA'CHANUM [*λάχανον*, Gr.] all kind of Pot-Herbs. L.

LA'CHES of Entry [in *Com. Law*] a neglect of the Heir to enter. F.

LA'CHESIS [of *λαχέειν*, Gr. to apportion by Lot] one of the 3 Destinies, the other being *Clotho* and *Atropos*. The 3 fatal Goddesses, who, according to the Poets, reside in the Palace of *Pluto*; or the Destinies, who did appoint to every one the several Adventures of his Life; what they had decreed, according to the Judgment of the Gods, could not be altered: they were more especially occupied in handling the Thread of Man's Life: the youngest held the Distaff and did draw the Thread; the next in age wound it about the Spindle or Reel; and the third being old and decrepid cut it off: and this was followed by the immediate Death of the Person living.

LA'CHRYMA [with *Natur.*] whatsoever is strained through

and drops out naturally, or is let out by Incision, from any part of a Plant, whether Gum, Oil, Resin, &c.

LACHRYMA [in *Anat.*] a Moisture which is separated by the Glandules or Kernels of the Eyes to moisten them; which, when it falls in Drops in Weeping, is called Tears.

LACHRYMA Christi [i. e. the Tears of *Christ*] a pleasant sort of Wine, made of Grapes growing in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Province of *Naples*. L.

LACHRYMA Jobi [i. e. the Tears of *Job*] the Herb Gromwel, L.

LA'CHRYMABLE [*lachrymabilis*, L.] to be lamented or wept for.

LA'CHRYMAL Point [with *Anatom.*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils.

LACHRYMA'LI'S Glandula [with *Anatom.*] the Name of a small oblong Gland, situate above the Eye, whence proceed two or three small Ducts, which filtrate a Serosity to moisten the Ball of the Eye and facilitate its Motion. L.

Fistula LACHRYMALIS [with *Oculists*] a *Fistula* in the larger Angle of the Eye, L.

LACHRYMA'LIA Puncta [with *Anatom.*] two small Apertures in the extreme Angles of each Eye-lid, by which an Aquo-saline pellucid Humour is convey'd to the Nose. L.

LACHRYMA'TION, a weeping or shedding of Tears; also a dropping of Moisture. L.

LACHRYMATORIES, small earthen Vessels, in which, in ancient Times, the Tears of surviving Relations and Friends were put and buried with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

LACINIATED [*laciniatus*, L.] notched, jagged on the Edges.

LACINIATED Leaf [with *Botan.*] a jagged Leaf.

To **LACK** [*laeten*, Du. to decrease] to be in want of, to be deficient in.

LA'CKER [so called of *Gum Lac*, of which it is made] a Varnish used over Leaf Silver, in gilding Picture-Frames, &c.

LACKER Hat, a sort of Hat made without stiffening.

A **LA'CKEY** [*un laquais*, F.] a Page, a Footman or Boy.

LACO'NICK [of *Λακωνικός*, Gr.] concise, brief, according to the Custom of the *Lacedæmonians*.

LACO'NICUM [so called, because much in use in *Laconia*] a dry Stove to Sweat in, a Stew or hot House, L.

LA'CONISM [*Λακωνισμός*, Gr.] a short, brisk and pithy way of speaking, such as the *Lacedæmonians* used.

LA'CRYMA, a Tear shed in weeping. See *Lachryma*.

LA'CTANT [*lactans*, L.] suckling, giving Milk.

LACTA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Spurge or Milk-weed.

LACTA'TION, a suckling a Child; also a sucking of Milk from the Breasts, L.

LA'CTEA febris [i. e. a *Lactéal Fever*] the Milk Fever, which happens to Women in Child-bed.

LACTEA via, the milky way. L. See *Galaxy*.

LA'CTEAL } [*lacteus*, L.] milky, of, pertaining to, or

LA'CTEUS } like Milk.

LA'CTEAL Veins [in *Anat.*] certain Veins which spread themselves all over the Mesentery, and take their Name from their milky Substance.

LA'CTES [*Anat.*] the small Guts; also the Sweet-bread, L.

LACTE'SCENS [in *Botan. Writ.*] having a milky Juice.

LACTI'FICAL } [*lactificus*, L.] that make or breed Milk.

LACTI'FICK }

LACTU'CA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Lettice, L.

LACTUCA Sylvestica [with *Botan.*] wild Lettice or Hawkweed, L.

LACTUCE'LLA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Sow-Thistle, L.

LACTU'MINA [with *Physicians*] Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth; as also about the Ventricle in Infants; the Thrush, so called, because they happen chiefly to sucking Children. L.

LACTU'MNIA } [with *Surg.*] a crusted Scab on the Head,

LACTUMIA } L. the same as *Achor*.

LACU'NA, a Ditch in which Water stands, a Dike or Puddle; also a Gap or empty Place where any thing is wanting, L.

LACU'NAR [*Architeſture*] the flooring or planking above the Porticos; a cieled Roof, arched or fretted.

LACU'NÆ [with *Anatom.*] small Pores or Passages in the *Urethra* or Passage of the Yard and *Vagini Uteri*, especially in the lower Part of the urinary Ducts, they pour a viscous Liquor into the Passage that lubricates and defends it from the Salts of the Urine, of

LA'cus, a standing Pool, L.

LAD [prob. of *לד*, *Jeled*, Heb. a Child] a Boy.

LA'DA [old *Rec.*] a Lathe or Court of Justice; also a lade, or water Course; also purgation or acquitment by a lawful Trial.

LADANUM } a gummy or resinous Matter, oozing
LABDANUM } out of the Leaves of a Shrub called *Cistus*.
Ladanifera, used in Medicine.

LADDER [*hlæðne*, Sax.] a Machine for ascending to high Places.

Bolt-Sprit LADDER [in a Ship] is a Ladder at the Beak Head, made fast over the Bolt-Sprit, to get upon it when there is occasion.

Entring LADDER [in a Ship] is a wooden Ladder placed in the Waste of the Ship.

Gallery LADDER [in a Ship] is a Ladder of Ropes hung over the Gallery and Stern of Ships, to come out of, or go into a Boat in foul Weather, and a high Sea.

LADE } [*laðe*, Sax.] usually signifies the Mouth of a
LODE } [*loðe*, Sax.] River; sometimes a Ford, and is part of the proper Names of Places; as, *Crecklade*, *Fromlade*, *Lechlade*, &c.

To **LADE** [*lhaðan*, Sax. to dip] to empty Liquors out of a Vessel with a Ladle or other small Vessel.

LA'DIES Bed Straw, an Herb.

LADIES Cushion, a sort of Flower.

LADIES Laces, a kind of striped Grass.

LADIES Mantle, an Herb.

LADIES Smock, an Herb, otherwise called *Cuckoo Flower*.

LADIES Bower, a Plant fit for making Bowers or Arbours.

LADIES Seal, the Herb black Briony or wild Vine.

LA'DING [of *hladian*, Sax. to load] the Burden or Cargo of a Ship.

LA'DLE [*lhaðle*, Sax.] a Kitchen Utensil.

LA'DY [of *lhaðyðig* of *lhaþ*, a Loaf or Bread, and *diennenn*, Teut. to administer, on account of their distributing the Provisions to the Family and the Poor] the Wife or Daughter of a Person of Quality.

LADY Traces, a sort of Satyrion or Ragwort.

LÆTIFICA'NTIA [in *Med.*] Compositions in the Intentions of Cordials, or such as cheer the Heart. *L.*

LÆ'VIS, *e*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] smooth, not rough.

LA'FORDSWICK [*hlafordswic*, Sax.] a betraying ones Lord and Master; Treason, *O. R.*

LAG [spoken of *Persons*] the last, the hindmost.

To **LAG** [prob of *lan*, Sax. long; but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *λαγν*, Gr. to decay] to loiter, to stay behind.

LA'GA } [*lað*, Sax.] the Law.
LACH }

LA'GAN } [of *liðgan*, Sax. to lie] such Goods as Mari-
LA'GON } ners in danger of Shipwreck, cast overboard; to which a Cork or Buoy is usually fastened, that they may find them again.

LAGEDAY'UM [*old Rec.*] a law Day or open Day in Court.

LA'GEN [of *lagena*, *L.*] a Measure containing 60 Sextarii.

LA'GEMEN [*lagaman*, Sax.] legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

LA'GHSITE } [*laghsite*, Sax.] a breach of the Law;
LA'GSLITE } also the Punishment or Fine imposed for breaking of the Law.

LA'GMAN, a loiterer; also one that is the last of a Line or Family; also one that degenerates from the Virtues of his Ancestors, a disgrace to his Family.

LAGOCHI'LUS [*λαγχίλος*, Gr.] one who has cloven Lips like an Hare.

LA'GON [*old Law*] a Parcel of Goods cast overboard in a Storm, with a Buoy or Cork fastened to them, in Order to find them again.

LAGOPHTHA'LMUS [*λαγόφθαλμος* of *λαγός*, an Hare, and *φθαλμός*, the Eye, Gr.] one who has Eyes like a Hare.

LAGOPHTHA'LMY [*λαγόφθαλμία*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes or the upper Eye-lids, when they are so contracted or maimed that they cannot cover the Eyes, which is common to Hares.

LAGOPO'NOS [*qu. πῶν λαγόνων πόνος*, Gr.] a Disease, a fretting in the Guts.

LAGOPUS [*λαγώπης* of *λαγός* and *πῆς*, a Foot, Gr.] the Herb Hare's Cummin or Hare's Foot.

LAGOTROPHY [*lagotrophia*, *L.* of *λαγοτροφία* of *λαγός* and *τροφή*, to feed, Gr.] a Warren of Hares.

LA'ICAL [*laicus*, *L.* of *λαϊκός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Laity or Lay-men.

LAICA'LITY [*laicalitas*, *L.* of *λαϊκός* of *λαός*, the People, Gr.] the property by which any one is said to be a Lay-man.

LAICK [*λαϊκός* of *λαός*, Gr. the People] one not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken holy Orders.

LAINES [*lanieres*, *F.*] Thongs, Straps of Leather.

LAINES [with *Archit.*] Courses or Ranks laid in the Building of Walls.

LAIR [with *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Days.

LAI'RWHITE } [of *laegan*, to lie with, and *þite*, Sax.
LECHERWITE } a Fine] a Fine laid on those who committed Adultery and Fornication.

LAIR } [*laier*, *F.*] a Place where Cattel usually rest
LAYER } under some Shelter.

LA'ITY [of *laie*, Gr. the People] the State or Condition of Laymen; also the Body of lay Persons, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a fine crimson sort of Paint.

LAKE [*lacus*, *L.*] a Place of large extent full of Water, encompass'd with dry Land, and not having any Communication with the Sea, unless it be through some great Rivers.

LA'MA SABACHTHANI [of *למה*, why, and *סבכתני*, hast thou forsaken me, Syr.] why hast thou forsaken me?

LAMB [*lamb*, Sax.] a Sheep under a Year Old.

LAMB skin it, a Game at Cards.

LAMY'S Lettice [with *Herbalists*] an Herb so called.

LAMB'S Tongue [with *Herbal.*] an Herb.

A **LA'MBATIVE** [of *lambere*, *L.* to lick] a Medicine to be licked off the End of a liquorice Stick.

LA'MBEAUX [in *Heral.*] *Morgan* says it is a cross Patee at the Top, and issuing out at the Foot into three Labels, having a great deal of Mystery in Relation to the Top, whereon the first born Son of God did suffer: sending out three Streams from his Hands, Feet, and Side, *F.*

LAMBDO'IDAL Suture } [among *Anatomists*] the hinder-
LAMDO'IDES } most Seam of the Scull, so named, because in shape it resembles the Greek Capital *Lambda* (Λ) or a pair of Compasses.

LAMBENT [*lambens*, *L.*] licking.

LAMBENT Medicines [with *Physicians*] such Medicines as are taken by licking them off a Stick of Liquorice, &c.

LA'MBITIVE, licking or lapping. *L.*

LAMBKIN, a little or young Lamb.

LAMDAC'ISMUS [*lamdacismus*, *L.*] a fault in speaking when a Person insists too long on the Letter *Lambda* (λ) in Greek, or (*L l*) in English, &c.

LAME [*laam*, Sax.] maimed or infeebl'd in the limbs.

To **LAME** [prob. of *lamen*, *Du.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

LA'MENESS [*laamneýe*, Sax.] a defect, or weakness, or hurt in the Legs, Arms, &c.

LAME'LLA, a little thin plate of Metal. *L.*

LAME'LLÆ, [with *Naturalists*] little thin Plates whereof the Scales and Shells of Fishes are composed, as it were by a sort of Net-work of very fine Fibres.

A **LAMENT**, a lamentation. *Milton.*

To **LAMENT** [*lamentare*, *L.*] to bewail, weep or mourn for; to bemoan, to take on grievously.

LA'MENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented, mournful, woeful.

LAMENTABLENESS, woefulness, pitiableness.

LAMENTATION, a bemoaning or bewailing; a mournful complaint. *L.*

LAMENTATIONE [in *Mus. Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, mournful, doleful manner, and therefore pretty flow. *Ital.*

LA'MENTINE, a Fish called a Sea-Cow or *Manatee*, some of which are near 20 Foot long, the Head resembling that of a Cow, and two short Feet, with which it creeps on the Shallows and Rocks to get Food; but has no Fins. The Flesh of them is commonly eaten, and is delicious Meat.

LA'MIA, as the Poets feign, being beloved by *Jupiter*, *Juno*, out of Jealousy, destroy'd all the Children she had as soon as she bare them, which so enraged her, that like a cruel Monster, she devoured all the Children she found.

LA'MIÆ, [among the *Romans*] Hags, Witches, She-Devils, which the Vulgar fancied had Eyes that they could take out and put in at their Pleasure, who, under the shape of fair Women, enticed Youth to devour them: or, as others say, the *Lamia* were the 3 *Harpies*, called *Aello*, *Ocyrite* and *Celæno*, a strange sort of Birds with Womens Faces, Dragons Tails and Eagles Talons; who are said to suck in the Night the Blood of Infants, and were very troublesome at publick Feasts in the Night. They are also called *Furiæ* and *Striges*.

LAMIERS. See *Lanniers*.

LA'MINA, a Plate or thin Piece of Metal, a Slate; also a thin Piece of Board.

LA'MINÆ [with *Anatomists*] two Plates of the Skull, the outmost of which is something thick and smooth, and the innermost hard and furrowed.

LA'MINATED, Plated over. A term used of such Bodies, the contexture of which discovers such a disposition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LA'MINATION, a beating into thin Plates, *L.*

LA'MIUM [with *Botan.*] Archangel or Dead-nettle, *L.*

TO LAMM [prob. of *lamen*, Du.] to baste ones sides, to drub or bang him.

LAMMAS Day [so called as some say from the Saxon *Lammas*, i. e. *Bread Mass*, it being observed as a Festival of Thanksgiving for the fruits of the Corn] the first of *August*.

A LAMP [*lampas*, L. of *λαμπάς*, Gr.] a light well known.

Perpetual LAMP, the antient Romans are said to preserve lights in their Sepulchres many Ages, by the oiliness of Gold resolved by Art into a liquid Substance. And it is reported, that at the Dissolution of Monasteries, in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* there was a Lamp found that had then burnt in a Tomb from about 300 Years after Christ, which was near 1200 Years. Two of these subterranean Lamps are to be seen in the *Museum of Rarities at Leyden in Holland.* One of these Lamps, in the Papacy of *Paul III.* was found in the Tomb of *Tullia Cicero's* Daughter, which had been shut up 1550 Years.

LAMPADARY, an Officer in the Church of *Constantinople*, whose Office was to see the Church well illuminated, and to bear a Taper before the Emperor, Empress and Patriarch when they went in Procession or to Church.

LAMPADIAS [of *λαμπάς*, Gr.] a bearded Comet or blazing Star, that resembles a Lamp or burning Torch.

LA'MPAS } [with *Farriers*] a kind of swelling in a Horse's
LA'MPERS } Mouth or Palate, i. e. an Inflammation in
LA'MPRAS } the Roof of his Mouth, behind the Nippers
of the upper Jaw; so called, because it is cured by a burning Lamp or hot Iron.

LAMPASSE' [in *Heraldry*] is what is by the *English* Heralds called *Langued*, i. e. the Tongue of a Beast appearing out of his Mouth, being of a Colour different from the Body. F.

LAMPETIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called of *Lampetius* one of their Ring-leaders, who held some of the Doctrines of the *Arians*, and condemned all kinds of Vows, particularly that of Obedience, as inconsistent with the liberty of the Sons of God.

LAMPOO'N, a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which some Person is treated with reproach or abusive Language.

To LAMPOO'N one [prob. of *lampon*, F. a drunken Song] is to treat him with ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel or Satyr.

LA'MPRAY } with an Eel [*Hieroglyphically*] represented
LA'MPREY } Adulterers; for the Lamprey is said to seek the Company of other Fishes of the same Shape; and for that Reason, some say, they are venomous, because they join themselves with Snakes, and other water Serpents.

LA'MPREY [*lampetra*, L.] a Fish shaped like an Eel; called also a Suckstone.

LAMPRO'PHORI [*λαμπεροφωρί* of *λαμπερός*, white, and *φωρί*, Gr. to bear] the *Neophytes* or *New Converts*, so called, during the seven Days after they had been Baptized, on account of of their being clothed with a white Robe.

LAMPSA'NA [*λαμψάνη*, Gr.] Corn-Sallet. L.

LAMPSU'CA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Hawkweed, L.

LAN'AR [with *Falconers*] a sort of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

LANA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Mullein, Long-wort, or Hare's-beard.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Wool.

LAN'ARY [*lanarium*, L.] a Wool-House, a Ware-House or Store-House for Wool.

To LANCE, to cut with a Lancet, to scarify.

A LANCE [*lancea*, L.] a Javelin, Pike or Spear; an offensive Weapon much in use with the Antients; being a long Staff like a Pike, pointed at the End, and armed with Iron.

LANCEPE'SADE, an Officer under a Corporal, who assists him in his Duty, and performs it for him in his Absence. They teach the new raised Men their Exercise, and post the Centries. They are generally accounted the most vigilant and brave of the Company: And on a March, their Place is on the Right-hand of the second Rank.

LAN'CET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument, used in letting Blood, opening Tumors, &c.

To LANCH } [prob. of *lancer*, F. to shoot out] to put
To LAUNCH } a Ship or Boat a float out of a Dock, or from the Stocks or Place where it is built.

To LANCH out [*s' elanchant*, F.] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock; also to expatiate in Words; also to be extravagant in Expences.

LANCE'FEROUS [*lancifer*, L.] bearing a Lance or Spear.

LANCINA'TION [*lancinatio*, L.] a lancing.

LANDE'GANDMAN [O. R.] a sort of customary inferior Tenants of a Manour.

LA'NEOUS [*laneous*, L.] woolly, made of Wool.

LAND Cheap [at *Malden in Essex*, &c.] an antient Fine still paid, of 13 Pence in every Mark of the purchase Money for certain Lands and Houses sold in that Town.

LAND Fall [among *Sailors*] signifies to fall in with Land: Thus, when Mariners have been in expectation of seeing

Land in a short Time, and they happen to see it accordingly, they say, *they have made a good Land-fall.*

LAND Loper, a Vagrant, one that strols about the Country. **To set LAND** [among *Sailors*] is to see by the Compass how it bears.

Head LAND, a Point of Land, or that which lies farther out into the Sea than the rest.

LAND [*lanb*, Sax.] in a general Sense includes not only all kinds of Grounds, as Meadows, Pasture, Arable, Wood, &c. but also Houses and all manner of Buildings; but in a restrained Sense it signifies only such Ground as is plough'd.

To LAND [*gelanbian*, Sax. *lander*, Dan.] to come or set on Land, from on board of Ship or Boat.

LAND Boc [*lanb-boc*, Sax.] a Charter or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements were made over or held.

LAND Cape [*Sea Phrase*] an End or Point of Land that stretches it self out into the Sea.

LAND layed [with *Mariners*] the Land is said to be laid, when a Ship is just got out of sight of the Land.

LAND Gabel } [*Doom's-Day Book*] a Tax or Rent issuing

LAND Gavel } out of Land; a quit Rent for the Soil of an House or the Land on which it stood.

LAND Lock'd [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to ride *Land-lock'd*, when she is shut in between Land, i. e. when in a Road or Harbour the Land lies so round a Ship at Anchor, that no one Point appears upon the Sea.

LAND leapers spurge, an Herb.

LAND Mark, a Boundary set up between Lands and Parishes, in Roads, &c.

LAND Mark [*Sea Language*] any Mountain, Rock, Church, Windmil, &c. by which the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

LAND Mate [with *Husbandmen*] one who reaps with another in the same ridge of ground.

LAND Pike, an American Animal like the Pike Fish, having Legs instead of Fins, by which it crawls, tho' awkwardly, on the Ground; these Creatures lurk about the Rocks and are rarely seen but towards Night, at which time they make a noise more shrill and grating to the Ear than Toads.

LAND shut in [*Sea Phrase*] used when another Point of Land hinders the sight of that which a Ship came from.

LAND Tenant [*Statute Law*] a Person who actually possesses Land.

LAND to [*Sea Phrase*] used when a Ship is so far off from the Shore, that they can but just discern land, then she is said to lie land to.

LAND turn [in *Sea Language*] a Gale of Wind, which is the same off the Land by Night, as a Sea turn or breeze is off the Sea by Day.

LA'NDA [*old Rec.*] an open Field without Wood.

LANDIMERS, Measures of Land.

LANDING [of *gelanbian*, Sax.] to go or put out of a Ship upon Land.

LANDIRECTA [*old Law*] certain Services and Duties as were laid upon all who held Land in the Saxon times; these were Expedition, Burghbote and Brigbote.

LAND Gate, a long and narrow Slip of Land.

LAN'DGRAVE [*lantgrave*, Du.] one who has the government of a Tract of Land or Province in Germany; a Count or Earl.

LANDGRAVIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LA'NDRESS [of *lauandresse*, F.] a Washer-Woman.

LA'NDRY [of *lavare*, L. to wash] a Place or Office where Linen is washed.

LANDSCAPE [*landschap*, Sax.] a Landskip. *Milton.*

LANDSKIP [*landschap*, Sax.] a representation of Part of a Country, both Place and Persons; the Landskip being called the *Parergon* or By-work, and the Persons the Argument: Or a Landskip is a description of the Land, as far as it can be seen above our Horizon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. all that in a Picture which is not of the Body or Argument (which denote the Persons) is called by this Name of Landskip.

A LANE [*laen*, Du.] a narrow Street.

To make a LANE [*Military Term*] is to draw up Soldiers in 2 Ranks for any great Person to pass through.

LA'NGATE [with *Surgens*] a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LA'NGREL [with *Gunnery*] a Shot used at Sea to cut the Enemies Rigging; a sort of Shot that runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the middle, having half a Bullet at each end, which is to be shortned when put into the Piece; but spreads it self when discharged.

LA'NGUAGE [*langage*, F. of *Lingua*, L.] Tongue or Speech, a set of Words upon which a particular Nation or People are agreed, to make use of to express their thoughts.

LA'NGUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue.
LA'NGUED [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Tongue of any Animal hanging out, of a different Colour from the Body, as *Langued, Azure, Gules*, &c. i. e. having the Tongue of a blue or red Colour.

LA'NGUENT [*languens*, L.] languishing.
LANGUE'NTE [in *Mus. Books*] the same as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

LANGUID [*languidus*, L.] languishing, weak faint.
LA'NGUIDNESS, languishingness, faintness.
LANGUI'DO [in *Mus. Books*] the same as *Lamentatione*, Ital.
LANGUI'FICK [*languificus*, L.] making faint and feeble.
TO LA'NGUISH [*languere*, L. *languir*, F.] to live in a daily decay of Health.

LA'NGUISHMENT, a decaying or drooping.
LANGUISSA'NT [in *Mus. Books*] languishing, and much the same as *Lamentatione*, Ital.
LA'NGUOR [*languor*, F.] want of strength or spirit. L.
TO LA'NIATE [*laniare*, L.] to butcher, to cut in pieces, to rend, to tear.

LA'NIFICE [of *lanificium*, L. of *Lann*, Wool; and *facio* to make, &c.] spinning, carding or working Wool. L.
LANI'GEROUS Trees [with *Botan.*] such Trees which bear a woolly, downy Substance.

LA'NIS de *crefcentia Walliæ*, &c. a Writ that lies to the Customer of the Port; for permitting one to pass over Wool without Custom, because he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANK [prob. of *lank*, Du.] slender, slim; also limber, that hangs flat down.

LA'NKNESS, limberness, slinness, slenderness.
LA'NNIERS } [in a *Ship*] the Ropes which fasten the
LA'NNIARDS } Stoppers of the Halliards to them. *Lanniers*
are also small Ropes let into the Blocks or Pullies, called dead Mens Eyes, which serve to stiffen or slacken the Shrowds, Chains and Stays.

LA'NO-NIGER, a sort of base Coin in use about the Time of King *Edward I.*

LANSQUE'NET, a German Foot Soldiers; also a Game at Cards, called *Lamb-skin-it*.

LANTE'RNUM [old *Law*] the Lanthorn, Cupulo or Top of a Steeple.

LA'NTHORN [*lanterna*, L.] a Device for carrying a Candle in, commonly called a *Lantern*.

MAGICAL LANTHORN [in *Opticks*] an Instrument that by means whereof, little painted Images are represented on an opposite Wall of a dark Room, magnified to any bigness at pleasure.

LANU'GINOUS [*lanuginosus*, L.] downy, or covered with a sort of Down.

LANU'GINOUSNESS, downiness, &c.
LANU'GINOSUS, a, um [*Botan. Writ.*] downy, L.
LANU'GO [with *Botanists*] a sort of soft Down or Cotton on some Fruits, as Peaches, Quinces, &c. On some Herbs, as Mullen, Clary, &c. L.

LANUGO [with *Anatom.*] the soft tender Hairs that first appear on the Faces of young Men, L.

LAP [prob. of *læppe*, Sax.] the Knees, &c. of a Person sitting.

TO LAP [lappen, Sax.] to lick up with the Tongue, as Dogs do.

LAPA'RA [of *λαπαρῆ*, Gr. to empty] the fleshy Part between the Ribs and the Hips, so called, it falls in as if it were empty.

LA'PATHUM [*λαπάθον*, Gr.] a general Name, with *Botanists*, for all kind of Docks, L.

LAPATHUM *Rubrum* } [with *Botanists*] the red Dock or
LAPATHUM *Sativum* } Blood-wort, L.

LAPHRI'A [*λαφρία*, Gr.] an anniversary Festival held in *Achaia*, in honour of *Diana*. At the approach of the Festival they made an ascent to the Altar, heaping up Earth in the manner of Stairs; round the Altar they placed in order Pieces of green Wood, all of 16 Cubits long, and upon that they laid the driest Wood that could be gotten. On the first Day of the Solemnity, the Priestesses of *Diana*, who was a Virgin, rode in a Chariot drawn by Bucks: On the second they offered Sacrifice of Birds, Bears, Bucks, Lions, Wolves, and all sorts of Animals and Garden-Fruits.

LA'PICIDE [*lapicida*, L.] an Hewer of Stones, a Stone-Cutter or Mason.

LA'PIDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable or fit for a Husband.

LA'PIDARY [*lapidarius*, L.] one who cuts, polishes, &c. precious Stones; a Jeweller.

LAPIDARY *Verfes*, Epitaphs of a middle nature, between Prose and Verse.

LA'PIDATED [*lapidatus*, L.] stoned, battered with Stones.

LAPIDESCENT [*lapidescent*, L.] having a property of turning Bodies into a stony Nature.

LAPIDESCENT Waters [with *Natural.*] such Waters, which being full of stony Matter dissolved in them, and covering Grails, Leaves, Rusties, and Sticks that lie in them all over, cover them with a sort of stony Coat, so that they seem to be changed into a perfect Stone.

LAPIDIFICATION [with *Chymists*] is the Art of turning any Metal into Stone; which Operation is performed by dissolving the Metal in some corrosive Spirit, and afterwards boiling the Dissolution to the consistence of a Stone.

LAPID'L'IUM [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument for extracting Stones out of the Bladder.

LAPIDO'SE [*lapidosus*, L.] stony, full of Stones or Gravel.
LAPILLA'TION [with *Paracelsians*] that faculty in a human Body of turning things to a stony Substance.

LA'PIS, a Stone, L.

LAPIS *admirabilis* [in *Medic.*] an artificial Stone, so called on account of its great Virtues; it is compounded of *Vitriol*, *Salt Petre*, *Allum*, and several other Ingredients, L.

LAPIS *Armenus* [of *Armenia*, where first found] a light, brittle Stone; of a blue Colour inclining to green, of use in Physick.

LAPIS *Cæruleus Anglicus*, a Mineral found in *Lancashire*, there call'd *Killoo*, used for drawing Lines.

LAPIS *Calaminaris*. See *Cadmia*.

LAPIS *Crucis* [i. e. the Cross Stone] is of two sorts the one shews a white Cross on an Ash coloured ground; and the other a Purple or Black one, L.

LAPIS *Hæmatites* [of *αἷμα*, Gr. Blood] the Blood Stone; a certain red Stone good for stopping of Blood, L.

LAPIS *infernalis* [i. e. the infernal Stone] a sort of caustick Composition; called also the *Silver Caustery*.

LAPIS *Judaicus* [so called, because found in *Judæa*] a little Stone in the shape of an Olive, with lines or streaks so equally distant, as if they were artificially made by a Turner.

LAPIS *lazuli*, a Stone of an azure or blue Colour, of which the Paint call'd *Ultramarine* is made, L.

LAPIS *limacis*, the Snail-stone; a small white Stone of an Oval figure, found in the Head of such Snails as are without Shells, and wander about in Fields and Places under Ground, L.

LAPIS *lipis*, a Stone of a sapphire blue Colour like *Indigo*, but something transparent.

LAPIS *medicamentosus*, an artificial Stone, made of *Colcothar* or calcined *Vitriol*, *Litharge*, *Allum*, &c. efficacious in stopping the running of the Reins, &c.

LAPIS *nephriticus*, a Stone of a green and milk white Colour mixed, of great efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, L.

LAPIS *Opprobrii*. See *Opprobrii*.

LAPIS *Percarum*. See *Percarum*.

LAPIS *Prunellæ*. See *Prunellæ*.

LAPIS *Tutivæ*. See *Tutty*.

LA'PPA [with *Botan.*] the Plant Bur or Clot-Bur.

LAPPA'GO [with *Botan.*] the Herb Maiden-Lips, Shepherd's-Rod or Teazle. L.

LA'PPICE } [Hunt. Term] used when Greyhounds open
LA'PICE } their Mouths in the Course; or Hounds in the Leash or String.

LA'PPET [of *læppe*, Sax.] the hanging part of a Garment.

LAPSA'NA [with *Botan.*] wild Cole-wort or Dock-cress: A Plant, on the Root of which *Cæsar's* Army liv'd a long Time at *Dyrnachium*. L.

LAPSE [*lapsus*, L.] a slip or fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] a Benefice is said to be in *Lapse*, when the Patron, who ought to present thereto in six Month after it is voidable, has omitted to do it; upon which default the Ordinary has a right to collate to the said Benefice.

TO LAPSE [of *lapsum* of *labi*, L.] to fall from.

LA'PSED [in *Theology*] fallen from the state of Innocency.

LA'PWING [hlepwince, Sax. q. Clapwing] a Bird so called from its often clapping its Wings.

LAQUEAR [*Architect.*] a vaulted Roof, the inward Roof of an House; the Roof of a Chamber, bowed, channelled and done with fretwork.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, a Gin, a Snare, L.

LA'QUEUS [with *Anatom.*] the Navel String, L.

LAQUEUS [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Bandage for stretching out broken or disjointed Bones, to keep them in their places when they have been set; so tied, that if it be drawn together or pressed with weight it shuts up close.

LARA or LARANDA, one of the *Naiades*, a Nymph, on whom *Mercury* is said to have begotten the Household Gods called *Lares*. They were distinguished into publick and private; the publick *Lares* were esteemed Protectors of Cities, People and High-ways, and the private *Lares* of Families.

LARARIUM, a private Chapel in a House, for the Household Gods of the Romans, called *Lares*, L.

LARBOARD [q. *leer-board* of *lebus*, L. the left side] the left hand side of a Ship or Boat, when a Person stands with his Face towards the Stern.

LARBOARD Watch [Sea Term] one half of a Ship's Crew, under the direction of the chief Mate, which watches in its turn with the Starboard Watch.

LARBOARD the Helm [Sea Phrase] is to put the Helm on the Larboard or left Side of the Ship.

LARCENY [*latrocinium*, L. *larcin*, F.] theft, stealing, a wrongful taking away of another Person's Goods.

Grand LARCENY [in Law] is where the Goods exceed the value of one Shilling from a Person, five Shillings in a Shop, fifty Shillings in a Dwelling-House.

Petit LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed not the value of a Shilling.

LARCH Tree [is called of *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known] a lofty Tree, bearing Leaves like those of a Pine-Tree, and a sort of Mushroom or Fruit called *Agarick*. The Gum of this Tree is called *Venice Turpentine*.

To LARD Meat [Cookery] is to draw thin slips of fat Bacon thro' the out-sides of it.

LARD [of *lardum*, L. Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly melted or try'd up.

LARDARIUM [old Rec.] the Larder in a noble House, the Place where the Victuals is kept. L.

LARDEARIUS Regis, the King's Larderer or Clerk of the Kitchen. L.

LARDING Money [in the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*] a small annual Rent paid to the Marquis the Lord of it. It is a sort of Contribution or Exchange for some customary Service of carrying Salt or Meat, &c. to his Larder.

LARDON [in Cook.] a small slip of Bacon, proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Bench, Bow, String, Seat, &c. where-to he sits to turn things.

LARENTINALIA. See *Laurentalia*.

LARES, certain domestick Gods of the Romans, called also *Pendates*, shaped like Monkeys, or as others say Dogs, placed in some private Place of the House, or in the Chimney Corner, which the Family honoured as their Protectors, and therefore offered to them Wine and Frankincense. *Plutarch* tells us, that they were covered with Dog's Skin, and a Dog placed next to them, to express the Care they had of the House, and their Friendship to those that did belong to it. The Poets feign that *Lara* being sentenced to lose her Tongue for revealing to *Juno*, *Jupiter's* intention of deflowering *Juturna*, she was sent to Hell under the Conduct of *Mercury*, who lying with her by the Way, begat two Sons, named *Lares*, from whence these Gods are derived.

LARGE [*largus*, L.] broad, great, wide, extensive.

LARGENESS, greatness, width, breadth, &c.

To LARGE [spoken of a Ship] when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind; but as it were quartered between both.

To LARGE [Sea Phrase] the Wind is said to large, when it blows a fresh Gale.

LARGE, as to go *Large* [in *Horsemanship*] is when a Horse gains or takes in more Ground in going wider of the Center of the Volt, and describing a greater Circumference.

LARGE [in *Musick*] the greatest measure of musical quantity, one large containing two longs, one long two briefs, and one brief two semibriefs.

LARGESS [*largitia*, L. *largisse*, F.] a free Gift bestowed upon any one, a Dole or Present.

LARGETO [in *Mus. Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Large*.

LARGETICK [*largifans*, L.] that gives liberally, frankly and freely.

LARGEFLUOUS [*largifluus*, L.] flowing abundantly.

LARGETION [*largitio*, L.] largeness, bountiful giving.

LARGO [in *Mus. Books*] signifies a slow Movement, yet one degree quicker than *Grave*, and two than *Adagio*.

LARICINA, the Gum called *Turpentine*.

LARINGOTOMY [of *λάρυγξ* and *τομή*, Gr. a cutting] a cutting or opening of the Wind Pipe, to prevent the Persons being choaked by a *Quinsy*.

LARIX, the *Larch Tree* that yields *Turpentine*, L.

A LARK [*larpus*, Sax.] a singing Bird.

LARMER [of *Larme*, F. a Tear] because it causes the Water to fall by Drops or Tears at a Distance from the Wall; the Eaves or Drip of a House; a flat square Member placed on the Cornice, below the *Cymatium* and juts out the farthest. *Architect.*

LARRONS } {F. *Larc*} Thieves, Robbers.

Petty LARRONS, such as Real Geese, Hens, &c.

LARVÆ, the Ghosts or Spirits of wicked Men, which after Death, were believed to wander up and down the Earth: Phantoms or Apparitions that torment the wicked and affright good Men.

LARVATED [*larvatus*, L.] wearing a Mask; also frighted with Spirits.

LARYNX [with *Anatomists*] the Top of the Wind-Pipe, by which the Breath is drawn, and the Voice formed.

LARYX [with *Botanists*] the *Larinch Tree* or *Larch Tree* that yields *Turpentine*. L.

LASCIVIENT [*lascivens*, L.] playing, wantoning.

LASCIVIOUSITY [*lasciviositas*, L.] lasciviousness.

LASCIVIOUS [*lascivius*, L.] wanton in behaviour, lustful.

LASCIVY [*lascivia*, L.] lasciviousness.

LA'SER [with *Botanists*] the Herb *Benjamin*. L.

LASERPITIUM [q. *lac. serpentium*, L.] the Plant *Laserwort*.

A LASH, a blow with a Whip, Rod, &c.

To LASH [some derive it of *laqueus*, L. an Halter, q. d. to lash one with a Rope's end] to whip, to scourge.

LASHERS [in a Ship] the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breechings of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with boards.

LA'SHING [among *Sailors*] is the making fast, or tying any thing to the Ship's Sides, Masts, &c. as Pikes, Muskets, Boards, Casks, &c.

LA'SHITE } in the *Danish* times, a common forfeiture of
LA'SHLITE } 12 Ors, each Ore being in Value 6d. or as others 16d. Sterling.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate looseness of the Belly.

LA'SKETS [in a Ship] those small lines like loops, fastned by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LA'SKING [Sea Term] the same as veering or sailing with quarter Winds, or going roomer, or going large, i. e. when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but as it were quartering between both.

LASSITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] a weariness, a heaviness in the limbs.

LA'STITUDE [with *Physicians*] a stoppage of the animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muscles, which forebodes some Sickness approaching. L.

LASSITUDO Ulcerosa [with *Phy.*] a Symptom usually attending the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever, being a soreness and weariness of all the Joints and Bones.

LAST [lateſt, Sax.] the latest, the hindmost.

LAST [lateſt, Sax.] a Mould or wooden Foot to make Shoes on.

To LAST [lateſtan, Sax.] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LA'sT [lateſt of lateſtan, Sax. to load] a Burthen, Measure, as of Pitch Tar, or Ashes; 12 Barrels, of Corn 10 Quarters, of Cod-fish 12 Barrels, of Hides 12 Dozen, of red Herrings 20 Lades, of Stock-fish a 1000, of Gun-Powder 24 Barrels.

LAST Heir [in Law] he to whom lands fall by Escheat for want of a lawful Heir, as the King, Lord of the Manour, &c.

LAST [in the Marishes of *Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

LASTAGE } a Custom challenged in some Markets or Fairs

LESTAGE } for carrying Goods to them to be sold, &c.

LASTINGNESS, continuance, durance, wearing a long time.

LATCH [prob. of *loquent*, F. a String of a Latch] a fastning for a Door.

LA'TCHES of a Clock, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LA'TCHET [lacet, F.] that part on each side a Shoe, by which it is fastned.

LA'TCHETS } [in a Ship] are small lines sewn into the Top-
LA'SKETS } Sails called Bonnets and Drabblers, in the form of loops, by which the Bonnets are laid to the Courses or plain Sails, and the Drabblers to the Bonnets.

LAFF [late, Sax.] behind in time

LA'FFEST [lateſt, Sax.] hindmost in time.

LATERROSI [*latebrosus*, L.] full of Dens, hiding or lurking Places.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LA'TERAL [*lateralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the sides of any thing; sideways.

LA'TERAL Judge, an Assessor, one that sits on the Bench with, and assists another Judge.

LA'TERAL Disease, the Pleurisy.

LATURAL Equation [in *Algebra*] an Equation that has only one Root, whereas a Quadratick has 2, a Cubick 3 Roots, &c.

A LA'TERRE, on the side. L.

A LA'TERE, as a legate a latere [q. a Counsellor always by one's Side or at his Elbow] a Title given to those Cardinals who are sent by the Pope to the Courts of foreign Princes.

LATH [latta, Sax.] a thin piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.

LATHE [*laþe*, *Sax.*] a great part or division in a Country, containing 3 or more Hundreds.

A **LA'THER** [of *laver*, *F.* to wash] the Froth of Water and Soap.

LA'THREVE } [in the *Saxon* Government] an Officer who
LEIDGREVE } had Authority over the third part of a Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

LATHY'RIS [*λαθύρις*, *Gr.*] the Herb called *Garden-spurge*. *L.*

LATHYRUS [*λάθυρος*, *Gr.*] Chickelings, Pease-Everlasting. *L.*

LATFAR, a Feast instituted in Honour of *Jupiter Latialis*.

LATICLA'VIUM [among the *Romans*] a Tunick or Coat trimmed with broad Studs or Buttons like the head of a Nail. It was a Garment of distinction and of the senatorial Order.

LATIFO'LIVUS, *a. um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] broad-leaved.

LA'TIN [*lingua latina*, *L.*] the Tongue antiently spoken in *Rome*.

LATINÆ ferie, certain Feasts appointed by *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of *Rome*, and celebrated 4 Days successively, during which they offered Sacrifices to *Jupiter Latialis*, for preserving the Union between the *Latins* and *Romans*.

LA'TINISM, a speaking or writing according to the propriety of the *Latin* Tongue.

LA'TINIST, one well Versed in *Latin*.

LA'TINITY [*latinitas*, *L.*] the *Latin* Tongue, the propriety of it.

To **LA'TINIZE**, to express ones self after the manner of the *Latins*; also to give *Latin* Terminations to Words.

LATION [with *Philos.*] the translating or moving of a natural Body from one place to another in a right line; and is much the same as local Motion.

LA'TISSIMUS Dorsi [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm which arises chiefly from the seven lower Spines of the *Vertebrae*, or turning Joints of the Chest, and all those of the Loins, and is inserted to the Shoulder Bone, by a short, flat, strong Tendon. It is also called *Aniscliptor* and *Terfor*.

LA'TITANCY } [*latitatio*, *L.*] a lurking or lying hid.

LATITA'TION }

LA'TITAT, a Writ whereby all Men in personal Actions are called originally to the King's Bench. *Latitat* signifies he lies hid, so that being served with this Writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the Day appointed.

LATITUDE [*latitudo*, *L.*] width, wideness, Compass, &c.

LATITUDE of a Place [in *Geography*] is the distance of that Place either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and is measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

Difference of LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship or the way gained, to the Northward or Southward.

LATITUDE of a Star [with *Astronomers*] is the space that any Star or Planet goes at any time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LATITUDE [*Astron.*] is the distance of its apparent Place from the Ecliptick.

Northern LATITUDE of a Star [*Astron.*] is its distance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE of a Star [*Astron.*] is its distance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE of Health [with *Physicians*] that deviation from a certain Standard of Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot admit of without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINA'RIAN [of *latitudo*, *L.*] Persons who take too great a liberty in matters of Religion.

LA'TOMY [*latomia*, *L.* of *λαττω*, *Gr.*] a Quarry of Stones.

LA'TOMIST [*latomus*, *L.* *λατομος* of *λαττω*, a Stone, and *μω*, to cut, *Gr.*] a Stone-Cutter, a Mason.

LATONA [according to the Poets] the Mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter*.

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, *L.*] Barking, as a *Latrant Writer*, an Author who snarls at others.

LATRIA [*λατρία*, *Gr.*] the Worship of God, *L.*

LATROCINA'TION, a robbing, plundering or pillaging.

LATROCINIUM, *Larceny, Theft, Robbery*. *L.*

LATROCINIUM [in *Ant. Charters*] the liberty and privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves, Malefactors.

LATROCINY. See *Latrocinium*.

LATTE [*lattoen*, *Du.*] Iron tinned over.

LA'TTER Mow [*latteþ* *Mæð*, *Sax.*] a second Mowing.

LA'TTICE [of *lattea*, *Sax.* a Lathe] a Window made of Lathe work.

LA'TUS, *a. um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] broad.

LATUS p'arametrum [in *Conick Sections*] a right line drawn thro' the Vertex of the Section, parallel to the base of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it.

LATUS, a Side, *L.*

LATUS rectum [in *Conick Sections*] the same as *Parametrum*.

LATUS transversum [of the *Hyperbola*] is a right line intercepted between the Vertices of the two opposite Sections.

LAVAMENTUM, a Fomentation, *L.*

LAVA'NDULA [with *Botan.*] Lavender, Lavender Spike. *L.*

LAVATO'RIVM [old *Rec.*] a Laundry, *L.*

LAVATORY } [in *Chili in America*] certain Places where

LAVADE'RO } Gold is got out of the Earth by washing.

LAVA'TION, a washing, especially of Metals and Minerals, a cleansing them from their Filth, by washing them in Water or some other Liquor.

LAUD [of *laus*, *L.*] Praise, Commendation.

LAUDABLE [*laudabilis*, *L.*] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAUDABLE Matter [with *Surg.*] such Matter of a Wound as is natural and has no bad quality.

LAUDANUM [with *Physicians*] the finer and purer Part of Opium, drawn in Water and Spirit of Wine, and then reduced to its due Consistence, used to compose to Rest.

LAUDA'TIVE [*laudativus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Praise or Commendation.

LAUDPMIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the fiftieth Part of the Value of the Land or Houses, which in antient Times the Proprietor paid to the new Tenant, as an acknowledgment upon Investiture, or for being put into Possession.

LAU'DUM, a decisive Sentence or Award of an Arbitrator.

LAUDS [*laudes*, *L.*] Praises said or sung last at Morning or Evening Service.

To **LAVE** [of *lavare*, *L.* to wash] to scoop or throw Water out of a Vessel, Boat, &c.

To **LAVE a Design** [with *Painters*] is to do a Picture over with wash; to cleanse, freshen or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, a Gennet of an Iron Gray.

To **LAVE'ER** [*laberen*, *Du.*] to steer a Ship sometimes one way, and sometimes another.

LA'VENDER [*lavendula*, *L.*] a well known fragrant Herb.

LAVENDER Cotton, an Herb.

LA'VER [*lavoir*, *F.* *labrum*, *L.*] a Vessel to wash in.

LAVER, Brook-lime, Water-creffes or Water-parsley.

LAVER Bread [used in *Glamorganshire*, &c.] a sort of Food made of a Sea Plant, that seem to be *Oyster Green* or *Sea-Liver-wort*.

LAVERNA, the Goddess of Thieves.

LAUGHING } [*lapanþe* and *pleadoþi*, *Sax.*] the Act of

LAUGHTER } laughing.

LAUGHTER, the Antients used to paint *Laughter*, or the Genius or Deity of it, in a Garment of various Colours.

To **LAUGH** [*lapan*, *Sax.*] to do the Action of laughing;

LA'VISH [of *lavare*, *L.* to wash, *Skinner*; or of *λαττω*, to destroy or empty, or *λαττω*, *Gr.* to gorge, *Minsheu*] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LAVISH, prodigal, wastful, extravagant.

LA'VISHNESS } profuseness, wastfulness.

LA'VISHMENT }

To **LAUNCE** } [*Sea Phrase*] to put out; thus they say;

To **LAUNCH** } *launce out this Davit*, &c.

To **LAUNCE aft** } [*Sea Term*] in stowing Things in

To **LAUNCH forward** } the Hold, signifies stow it aft, or stow it forward.

LAUNCE ho [*Sea Phrase*] used when the Yard is hoisted high enough, or the Pump sucks.

To **LAUNCH** [of *lancir*, *F.*] a Ship or Boat, is to put it afloat out of a Dock.

LAUND [*launþ*, *Sax.*] signifies a Plain among Trees.

LAU'NDER [in the *Tin-works*] a Trench in a Floor cut eight Foot long and ten Foot over, with a Turf at one End for a Stopper, to let the Water (that comes along with the bruised Ore from the Coffer of a stamping Mill) run away while the Ore sinks to the Bottom.

LAURA'GO [with *Botanists*] a sort of Laurel, or the Herb Ground Pine, *L.*

LAU'REA [with *Botan.*] the Bay-Tree or Laurel, *L.*

Post LAU'REAT, a Title commonly given to the King's Poet, &c.

LAUREAT } [*laureatus*, *L.*] crowned with Laurel.

LAU'REATED } The antient Conquerors used to wear Crowns of Laurel, in token of Victory.

LAU'REATED Letters, Letters bound up in Laurel, such as the *Roman* Generals were used to send to the Senate, when the Contents of them were Victory and Conquest.

LAUREL [*figuratively*] is the Emblem of Victory and Triumph.

LAUREL [*hieroglyphically*] represents Favour and Preservation, because Lightening never blasts it as it does other Trees; and upon that account it is dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*.

LAURA'TION [in the Universities in *Scotland*] the Action of taking up the Degrees of a Master of Arts.

LAURENTIALIA [among the *Romans*] Festivals or Holy-Days dedicated to *Laurentia*, who was the Nurse to *Romulus* and *Remus*, *L.*

LAUREOLA [with *Botan.*] the common laurel Shrub; also the Spurge or laurel Wreath, *L.*

LAUREOCERASUS [with *Botan.*] the Cherry-bay Tree.

LAURETS, certain Pieces of Gold, coined *A. D.* 1619. with the Head of *K. James I.* laureated. The 20 Shilling piece was marked with XX, the 10 Shilling piece with X, the 5 Shilling piece with V.

LAURICOMOUS [*lauricomus*, *L.*] full of Bay at Top; having Hair like Bays.

LAURIGERUS [*lauriger*, *L.*] wearing a Garland of Bays.

LAURUS, the Bay Tree, *L.*

LAURUSTINUS [with *Botan.*] the wild Bay.

LAW [*laȝe*, *Sax.*]

LAW [among *Moralists*] is a Decree by which a Sovereign obliges a Subject to conform his Actions to what he prescribes, or a Rule of acting or not acting, set down by some intelligent Being, or Persons having Authority for so doing.

Positive LAW [in *Ethicks*] is that which proceeds from the sole Pleasure of the Law-giver.

The natural LAW [in *Ethicks*] is one which is exactly fitted to suit with the rational and social Nature of Man; so that human Kind cannot maintain an honest and peaceful Fellowship without it.

LAW of Merchants, a special Law peculiar to Merchants, and different from the common Law of *England*; which is, if there be two joint Merchants, and one of them dies, his Executor shall have the Moiety. It is also called the Law of the Staple.

LAW of Mark } is also called *Reprisal*, is that whereby

LAW of Mart } Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they find them within their own Bounds or Precincts.

LAW-Day [*laȝe-dæȝ*, *Sax.*] any Day of open Court; but was antiently used of the more solemn Courts of a County or Hundred.

LAWS [of *Nations*] are of two sorts, either *Primary* or *Secondary*; the *Primary Laws* are such as concern Embassies, and the Entertainment of Strangers; and such as concern Traffick, and the like; the *Secondary Laws* are such as concern Arms.

LAW, was painted by the Antients in purple Robes, feeded with Stars, in a Mantle of Carnation Colour fringed with Gold.

LAW [*laȝ*, *Sax.*] signifies a Hill among Borderers,

LAW [of *Arms*] the allowed Rules and Precepts of War, as to make and observe Leagues and Truces; to punish such as offend in a Camp, &c.

LAWS [of *Molmutius*] the Laws of *Dunmollo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the *Britains*, who began his Reign 444 Years before the Birth of our Saviour.

LAWS of Oleron [so called, because made at *Oleron*, an Island of *France*, when King *Richard* was there] certain Laws belonging to Sea Affairs.

LAWS Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Laws, according to which the Ordinary and Ecclesiastical Judges act in those Causes that come under their Cognizance.

LAWS of the twelve Tables [among the *Romans*] certain Laws compos'd from those of *Solon*, and other Constitutions of *Greece*, by order of the *Roman Senate*; which were engraved on twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Custody of the Magistrates, called *Decemviri*.

LAWES [in the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*] certain round Heaps of Stones.

LA'WING of Dogs, is cutting off three Claws of the Fore-foot by the Skin, or the Ball of the Fore-foot.

LA'WLESS Court [so called, because held at an unlawful Hour] a Court held at *King's Hall* at *Rochford* in *Essex*, on the *Wednesday* next after every *Michaelmas Day*, at the Cock crowing, by the Lord of the Manour of *Raleigh*. The Steward and Suiters whisper to each other, and have no Candles, or any Pen and Ink, but supply that Office with a Coal. And he that owes Suit and Service to this Court, and appears not, forfeits to the Lord double his Rent, every Hour he is absent.

LAWLESS Man, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LA'WLESS [*laȝheleȝȝe*, *Sax.*] that is without Law; irregular, disorderly.

LAW'LESNESS, illegality, disorderliness; also the Condition of an outlaw'd Person.

LAWN [*lande*, *F.*] a great Plain in a Park.

LAWN [of *linen*, *Gr.*] a sort of fine Linen Cloath.

LAWN [*Dooms-Day Book*] a Plain between two Woods.

LAX, a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, *L.*] loose, slack.

LAXAMENT [*laxamentum*, *L.*] release, Refreshment, relaxation.

LAXANTIA [with *Physic.*] loosening Medicines, which soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels, *L.*

LAXATED [*laxatus*, *L.*] loosened, &c.

LAXATIVE [*laxativus*, *L.*] that is of a loosening or opening Quality.

LAXATIVES [*laxantia*, *L.*] loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAXATION, a slackening; easing; also a loosening. *L.*

LAXITY [*laxitas*, *L.*] looseness, slackness.

LAY, a Word signifying moan or complaint [*old French*] a kind of antient Poetry consisting of very short Verses.

LAY [*laȝ*, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

LAY, of a Bed of Mortar.

To LAY [*licȝean*, *Sax.*] to put or place.

To LAY [with *Gardeners*] is to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and to cover them that they may take Root.

To LAY an evil Spirit, to confine it that it do not infect Houses.

To LAY Land [*Sea Phrase*] is to Sail from it just as far as you can see it.

LAY Brother [among the *Romanists*] an illiterate Person, who does the servile Offices in a Convent or Monastery; but is not in any Orders, nor makes any Vows, enters not into the Choir, and wears a Habit different from the Monks, &c.

LAY Man [of *laicus*, *L.* of *λαϊκός*, *Gr.*] one who follows a secular Employment, or has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY Stall [of *laȝ* and *stall*, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil or Rubbish in.

LAY Man, a Statue of Wood, whose Joints are so made, that they may be put into any Posture.

LAY [of *laȝ*, *Sax.*] whether it stand at the beginning or end of a Name, signifies a Field or Pasture; but such a Field as is not often ploughed.

LAY'ER, a Place in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown, which, by the Laws of the Admiralty, are to lie there till a broad Shilling, put in between both Shells, may be heard to rattle when it is shut.

LAYER [with *Gardeners*] a young Sprout covered with Mould in order to raise its kind.

LA'ZAR [of *lazarus*] a Leper or leprous Person.

LAZARETTO [*lazaret*, *F.* *lazaretto*, *Ital.*] a Lazar-house, a Pest-house, an Hospital for Lepers.

LA'ZINESS, slothfulness, sluggishness, idleness.

LA'ZY [*laȝȝ*, *Du.*] slothful, sluggish, idle.

LEA [at *Kedernister*] a Quantity of Yarn, containing 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [as tho' *le ache*, which it causes in Workmens Joints] hard Work, a term very common with the Miners in the *North*.

To LEACH, to cut up [a Term in Carving] as *leach that Brawn*, i. e. cut it up.

LEACH Troughs [in the *Salt Works*] Vessels in which the Salt is set to drain.

LEA'CHER [prob. of *leȝer*, *Sax.*] a lustful Person, a Whore-monger.

LEA'CHEROUS, lustful.

LEA'CHERY [prob. of *leȝerȝȝe* or *leȝerȝȝeam*, *Sax*] lustfulness, lust.

LEAD [*leade*, *Sax.*] a Metal composed of an earthy Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill digested with imperfect *Mercury*, coming near to the Nature of Antimony. It is the heaviest of all Bodies after *Mercury*; it has the greatest affinity with Gold of any Metals in point of Weight. Some Authors affirm, that if a Person shall dip his Hand in the Juice of Water Mallows, Purslain and *Mercury*, he may put it into melted Lead without harm; the natural Coldness of these Juices, and their Thickness, covering the Hand as it were with a Skin. It is easily bent, and as readily melted, and differs only from Iron, in that the Parts lie more close together, and more smooth, which makes it so pliable and heavier than Iron.

LEAD Wort, a kind of Herb.

LEAD [among *Sailors*] See *Sounding Lead*.

Sounding LEAD } is a Lead of about six or seven Pound

Dead Sea LEAD } Weight, ten or twelve Inches long, and fastened at the end of the *sounding Line* or *deep Sea Line*.

To heave the LEAD [*Sea Phrase*] is to stand by the Ship's Horse, or in the Chains, and to throw out the Lead, and found the Depth of the Waters, to know where the Ship may sail; and he that heaves the Lead, sings the Depth he finds.

To LEAD [*laȝan*, *Sax.*] to conduct.

LEAF [*leafe*, *Sax.*] a Part of a Tree or Plant well known.

A LEAF

A LEAF [with *Botan.*] is defined to be a Part of a Plant extended into length and breadth, in such a manner, as to have one side distinguishable from the other.

A **simple LEAF**, is that which is not divided to the middle in several Parts, each resembling a Leaf it self, as in a Dock.

LEAFDIAN [*leapdian*, *Sax.*] a Lady.

LEAGUE [*leuca*, *L.* *ligue*, *F.*] the length of 3 Miles.

LEAGUE, in *France*, contains 2282 Fathoms or Toises; in *Spain* 3400 geometrical Paces, in *Sweden* 5000, and in *Hungary* 6000.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* *q. ligatio*, *L.* a binding] a Covenant, &c. but especially a Treaty of Alliance between Nations, Princes, States, &c.

LEAGUER [*lepper*, *Dan.*] a Siege laid to the Town; hence to beleaguer.

LEAK [in a *Ship*] a Hole in it, by which the Water comes in.

To **stop a LEAK** [*Sea Term*] is to put into it a Plug wrapt in Oakum and well tarred, or in a Tarpawlin Clout, to keep out the Water, or to nail a piece of Sheet Lead upon the Place.

To **LEAK** [spoken of *Vessels*] is when the Liquor contained in them, runs out at some Hole or Chink.

To **spring a LEAK** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship, by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEAKAGE [in *Traffick*] an allowance made to a Merchant of 12 per Cent in liquid Things.

LEAKAGE [with *Brewers*] an allowance of 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 of Ale.

LEAKING [of *leken*, *Du.*] running out of a Vessel, thro' some Hole or Chink.

LEAKY, full of Leaks.

LEAM [*leoma*, *Sax.*] a Flash of Fire or Lightening.

LEAM } [*Hunt. Term*] a line to hold a Dog in; a *Leash*.

LIAM }

LEAN [*lane*, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.

To **LEAN** [*hlynian*, *Sax.*] to rest against, to stay upon; also to incline or bend.

LEANNESS [*laneneyye*, *Sax.*] poorness in Flesh.

To **LEAP** [*hlepan*, *Sax.*] to jump.

A **LEAP** [*hleap*, *Sax.*] a jump.

A **LEAP** } [*leap*, *Sax.*] a Measure of half a Bushel; also a

A **LIB** } a Corn Basket.

A **LEAP**, a Wheel or Device to catch Fish in.

LEAP Year [so called of leaping a Day] consists of 366 Days, and returns every 4th Year, the other 3 containing but 365 Days each. The Reason of it is, the Sun not making his annual Revolution in exactly 365 Days, but in 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes and 16 Seconds, a Day is added to every 4th Year, to make amends for the 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 19 Seconds, which yet is too much.

To **LEARN** [*leornian*, *Sax.*] to receive Instruction in Letters, Arts, Sciences, &c. also to get Intelligence, &c.

To **LEARN** [*learn*, *Sax.*] to instruct or inform.

LEARNING [of *leornenye*, *Sax.*] Erudition.

LEARNER [*leornene*, *Sax.*] one who learns.

LEASE [prob. of *laisser*, *F.* to leave] a Deed or Writing, relating the demise or letting of Lands or Tenements for a certain Rent.

LEASE [by *Indenture*] is letting Land or Tenement, right of Common, Rent or any Inheritance, to another for Term of Years or Life, for a Rent reserved in Writing indented.

LEASE Parole, is a Lease as above mentioned; but by Word of Mouth.

LEASH } [*leffe*, *F.*] a leather Thong, with which a Fal-

LEASE } coner holds a Hawk.

A **LEASH** of Greyhounds, three in Number.

LEASH Laws [with *Hunters*] certain Laws or Rules to be observed in Hunting or Coursing.

LEASING [prob. of *lesen*, *Du.* or of *lian*, *Sax.*] glean- ing, picking up scattered Corn after reaping.

LEASING [*leayunge*, *Sax.*] lying, telling lies.

LEASSEE } the Party to whom a Lease is granted.

LESSEE }

LEASSOR } the Person who lets or grants a Lease.

LESSOR }

LEASURE } [*loisir*, *F.*] opportunity, convenient or va-

LEISURE } cant Time.

LEAST [*leayt*, *Sax.*] the smallest.

LEAT, a Trench for the conveyance of Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH [*leas*, *Tax.*] a Barn. *N. C.*

LEATHER [*leþen*, *Sax.*] the Skin or Hide of a Beast tanned.

LEAVE [*leaye*, *Sax.*] liberty, permission, licence.

To **LEAVE** [of *belijan*, *Sax.*] to forsake, to depart from.

To **give LEAVE** [prob. of *lian*, *Sax.*] to permit.

LEAVEN [*levain*, *F.*] a piece of Dough salted and sowed, to ferment and relish a Mass of Dough for Bread.

LEAVEN of Sin [*Theology*] an inclination to do Evil; proceeding from the corruptness of human Nature.

LEAVER [*leviers*, *F.* of *levator*, *L.*] a Bar for raising a heavy Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] one of the 6 Principles; is a Balance resting on a determinate Point, called its *Hypomocion* or *Fulcrum*, the Centre not being in the middle, as in the common Ballance, but near to one End; by which means it will raise a great Weight.

LEAVES [of *leaye*, *Sax.*] of a Tree, Plant, &c.

LECA'NOMANCY [*λεκανομαντια*, *Gr.*] Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCATOR [*old Rec.*] a Leacher, a Debauchee, a Tavern haunter.

LECTIONARY, a Service Book or Missal.

LECTISTERNIA [among the *Romans*] a religious Ceremony, Beds being placed in the *Adytum* of the Temples, to set the Statues of their Gods on round the Tables, and for People to lye on, and eat the Festival Cheer, which was there dedicated to the Gods, *L.*

LECTISTERNIUM [with *Physicians*] that *Apparatus* which is necessary for the Cure of a sick Person in Bed.

LECTUALIS [with *Physicians*] a Name which they give to a sick Person confined in his Bed.

LECTURE, a reprimand or chiding Speech, as a Curtain Lecture.

LECTURE [*lectura*, *L.*] a reading; also an Instruction given by a Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse made upon a Text of Scripture, Art or Science, a Sermon.

LECTURER [*lector*, *L.*] a Reader of Lectures, *i. e.* certain Portions of any Art or Science, read in publick Schools.

LECTURER [of a *Church*] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit, besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTURNIUM [*old Rec.*] a reading Desk or Pew in a Church.

LEDA, Daughter of *Thestius*, and Mother of *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*, by her Husband *Tyndarus*, King of *Oebalia*, and of *Pollux* and *Helena* by *Jupiter*, who in the shape of a Swan enjoyed her, as she was bathing herself in the River *Eurotas*; and she was afterwards delivered of an Egg, of which they both proceeded.

LEDGER [prob. of *legere*, *L.* to gather together] the chief of a Merchants Books, in which every Man's particular Account, and also all the Goods bought and sold, are distinctly placed, each by themselves; as Debtor on the left Page and Creditor on the right.

LEDGES [in a *Ship*] small Pieces of Timber lying across from the *Waste-trees* to the *Roof-trees*; which serve to bear up the nettings or the grating over the half Deck.

LEE } [of *lea*] whether it stand at the beginning or end

LEG } of a Name signifies a Field or Pasture; but such a

LEY } Field as is not often ploughed.

LEE [*Sea Language*] that part which the Wind blows upon, or is opposite to the Wind, as the *Lee-shore*.

LEE Fangs [in a *Ship*] a Rope reev'd or let into Crengles of the Courses, when the Mariners would hale to the bottom of the Sail, either to lace on a Bonnet or to take in the Sail.

To be under the **LEE Shore** [*Sea Term*] is to be close under the Wind, or under the Weather Shore.

To come by the **LEE** } [*Sea Phrase*] is to bring her so,

To lay a *Ship* by the **LEE** } that all her Sails may be flat a-

gainst the Masts and Shrouds, and so that the Wind may come

right on her Broad-side. Hence

To come by the **LEE** [*Proverb*] is to come off with loss.

To have a care of the **LEE Latch** [*Sea Phrase*] a Word of Command given to the Steers-Man, requiring him to keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEE Watch [*Sea Term*] a Word of Command to a Man at the Helm, and is as much as to say, take care that the Ship don't go to the Leeward of her Course.

LEECH [*laece* of *laecnian*, *Sax.* to heal] a Physician, as a *Horse-leach*, *i. e.* a Horse Doctor.

LEECH Worm } a kind of Insect.

Horse LEECH }

LEED Month } [*q. Loud Month*, of *Dlyt*, *Sax.* a noise or

LEID Month } uproar] the Month of *March*, so called on

account of the Winds being then high and boisterous.

LEEK [*leac*, *Sax.*] a Pot-Herb.

To **LEER** [prob. of *hleap*, *Sax.* the Fore-head, or *leer*, *Dan.* to laugh] to cast a sly or wishful look.

LEER } [of *laper*, *Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he

LAIR } lies to dry himself after he hath been wet by the

Dew.

LEERO Viol [*q. Lyra Viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lies*, *F.*] the Dregs of any Liquid.

LEES [of *Wine*] the Dregs of it, of which the Distillers make strong Waters.

LEET [of *litibus*, *L.*] Law Suits, or of *lree*, *Sax.* little, *q. d.* a little Court; or (as others) of *laet*, *Ger.* a County Judge, or of *laetan*, *Sax.* to censure] a kind of Court held by Lords of Manours, as *Court Leet*, *Leet Jury*, &c.

LEETS [old *Rec.*] Meetings appointed for the Nomination or Election of Officers.

LEETCH [of a *Sail*] the outward Edge or Skirt of it, from the earing to the Clews or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

LEETCH Lines [in a *Ship*] Lines to hale in the top Sails, when they were to be taken in.

LEEWARD Ship [Sea Term] a Ship which is not fast by the Wind, or that does not sail so near the Wind, or make her way so well as she might.

LEEWARD Tide, is when the Wind and Tide go both one way.

To fall to the LEEWARD [Sea Phrase] is to lose the advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD Way [with *Mariners*] somewhat allow'd for the driving of a Ship to the Leeward, from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

LEAF Silver, a Fine antiently paid by a Tenant to his Lord for leave to Plough and Sow.

LEG [leek of *lecken*, *Teut.* to kick] a Limb or part of an animal Body.

LEGS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes of the Martnets that go thro' the bolt Ropes of the Main and Fore Sail.

LEGS [in *Trigonometry*] the two Sides of a right angled Triangle, when the third is taken for the Base.

LEGA [old *Rec.*] the alloy of Mony.

LE'GABILE [*legabilis*, *L.*] not intailed as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed as Legacy.

LE'GACY [*legatum*, *L.*] a Gift bequeathed by a Testator in his Will.

LEGAL [*legalis*, *L.*] lawful, according to law; also pertaining to the Jewish Law.

LEGALIS Homo, one who stands *rectus in Curia*, not Outlaw'd or Excommunicated.

LEGA'LITY } lawfulness.

LEGALNESS }

LE'GATARY } [*legatarius*, *L.*] a Person to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

LEGATEE }

LE'GATE [*legatus*, *L.*] is properly an Envoy or Ambassador, sent by one Prince or State to another, to treat on some Affair: but now the Title of *Legate* is given particularly to one that is sent by the Pope to a Prince or State, and is esteemed equal in Dignity to the extraordinary Ambassador of any other Prince.

LEGATI'NE } of or pertaining to a *Legate*.

LEGA'NTINE }

LEGA'TION } the Office or Function of a *Legate*.

LE'GATESHIP }

LEGA'TUM, a Legacy or Bequest. *L.*

LEGATUM [old *Rec.*] a Soul Seat or Legacy given to the Church; an accustomed Mortuary.

LE'GEND [of *legendo*, *L.* reading] a Book used in the antient Roman Churches, containing the Lessons that were to be read in the holy Office; an Account of the lives of Saints; a fabulous Tale or Relation.

LEGEND, the Words that are about the edge of piece of Coin or Medal, serving to explain the Figure or Device.

LE'GENDARY, of or pertaining to a Legend, fabulous.

LE'GER [*leggiero*, *Ital.* to run over] a Merchant's Book. See *Ledger*.

LE'GERDEMAIN [of *legerete de main*, *F.*] slight of Hand, Juggling.

LEGERMENT [in *Mus. Books*] signifies lightly, gently, and with ease.

LE'GIBLE [*legibilis*, *L.*] that may be read, easy to be read.

LE'GIBLENESS, capableness of being read.

LE'GION [in the Roman Army] a Regiment or Body of Soldiers, commonly consisting of 6000 Men; but sometimes less.

LE'GIONARY [*legionarius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Legion.

LEGI'SLATIVE [of *legis* and *latus*, *L.*] having the Authority of making Laws.

LEGI'SLA'TOR, a Law-maker. *L.*

LEGI'SLA'TURE [of *latura legis*, *L.*] the Power or Authority of making Laws.

LEGI'TIMATE [*legitimus*, *L.*] lawful, rightful.

To LEGI'TIMATE [*legitimum*, *L.*] to make or declare legitimate; to qualify with such Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGI'TIMACY } lawfulness, rightfulness, legalness;

LEGI'TIMATENESS } also a being born in a lawful Wedlock.

LEGITIMATION, a rendering natural Children legitimate.

LEGRUITA [*Dooms-day Book*] a Fine or Punishment for criminal Conversation with a Woman.

LEGUMEN [in *Botany*, of *lego*, *L.* to gather, because they may be gathered with the Hand without cutting] all manner of Pulse, as Peas, Beans, Tares, &c.

LEGUMINOUS, of or pertaining to Pulse.

LE'RY Places, cavernous, full of Caverns.

LEMA [with *Oculists*] a white Humour or Matter, congealed in the Eyes.

LE'MAN [*Laimante*, *F.* a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.

LEMMA [*λῆμμα*, *Gr.*] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [with *Geom.*] an assumption or preparatory Proposition, laid down to clear the way for some following Demonstration: often prefix'd to Theorems to render their Demonstration less perplexed and intricate; and to Problems in order to make their Resolution more easy and short.

LE'MNIAN Earth [of the Island of *Lemnos*, whence it is brought] a medicinal Astringent used in the same Cases as Bole.

LEMONA'DE, a Drink made of Water, Lemons and Sugar.

LE'MPET, a sort of Fish, a Limpin.

LEMURES [*q. Remures* of *Remus*, whose Ghost is said to have appeared to his Brother *Romulus*, after he was slain by him] restless Ghosts of departed Persons, who returned to torment the living. The Spirits of dead Persons, whom the Romans thought haunted Houses in the Night, and were dispos'd to be mischievous. *L.*

LEMURIA [among the Romans] the Festival of the *Lemures*, instituted by *Romulus*, to the Ghosts and Phantoms; which was observed the 9th Day of *May*, every other Night for 3 times, to pacify the Ghosts of the Dead; they threw Beans on the Fire of the Altar to drive them out of their Houses: the Temples were all shut up; and to Marry in this Time, was accounted unlucky.

To LEND [*lænan*, *Sax.*] to grant the use of, to another.

To LENE'FIE [*lenesier*, *F.*] to soften, assuage, &c.

LENGTH [*lenḡs*, *Sax.*] the Extent or Measure from End to End.

LENGTH [with *Geometricians*] the first dimension of Bodies, considered in their utmost extent.

LENGTH [in *Horsefanship*] as to *Passage a Horse upon his own Length*, is to make him go round in 2 Treads, as a Walk or Trot, upon a Spot of Ground so narrow, that the Haunches of the Horse being in the Center of the Vault, his own length is much about the Semi-diameter of the Volt, the Horse still working between the 2 Heels, without putting out his Croup, or going at last faster or slower than at first.

To LEN'GTEN [prob. *lenḡsen* of *lenḡ*, *Sax.* long] to make longer.

LENIENTIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that are softening and loosening. *L.*

A LENITIVE [of *lenire*, *F.* *lenitif*, *F.*] a Medicine good to allay or ease Pain.

LENITIVENESS, softening or assuaging Quality.

LE'NIMENT [*lenimentum*, *L.*] a moderating, or that which takes away uneasiness, harshness, &c.

LE'NITY [*lenitas*, *L.*] meekness, mildness, gentleness.

LE'NO } [with *Anatomists*] a part of the Brain; also called

LI'NON } led *Torcular*.

LENO'CINX [*lenocinium*, *L.*] the practice of Bawdery.

LENS [in *Dioptricks*] a Glass which either collects the Rays into a Point in their Passage thro' it, or disperses them farther apart, according to the Refraction.

LENS [with *Oculists*] the crystalline Humour of the Eye, so called from its performing the same Office.

LENS [with *Botan.*] a Lentil, a kind of round and flat Pulse.

LENS Palustris [with *Botan.*] a water Vegetable called Duck's-Meat, *L.*

LENS Marina [with *Botan.*] Sea or Water Lentils. *L.*

LENT [*lencen*, *Sax.* *lentg*, *Teut.* the Spring of the Year.] a Time of Fasting and Abstinence for forty Days next before *Easter*.

LENT was first ordered to be observed in *England*, *An. Dom.* 640. or, as *Baker* in his *Chron.* relates, that *Ercombert*, the 7th King of *Kent* (who reigned about the Year 650) commanded it.

LENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow movement, and much the same as *Largo*, *Ital.*

LENTEMENT [in *Mus. Books*] the same as *Lent*.

Tres LENTEMENT [in *Mus. Books*] signifies very slow, or a movement that is between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as *Largo*, *Ital.*

LENTEN, of or pertaining to *Lent*.

LENTICULA [in *Opticks*] a small concave or convex Glass.

LEN-

LENTICULA [with *Physi.*] a kind of Fever, the same as *Pe-
tebialis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-
bites; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTICULARE Instrumentum [with *Surgeons*] an Instru-
ment to make Bones smooth.

LENTIFORM Prominences [in *Anat.*] Protuberances on the
Crura medullæ oblongatæ, i. e. the two heads or beginnings
of the marrowy Substance of the Brain, gathered together as
it were into two Bundles.

LENTIGINOUS, full of Freckles.

LENTIGO, a Freckle, a small red Spot in the Face or other
Part of the Body, resembling a Lentil.

LENTILS [*lenticilles*, F.] a sort of Pulse.

LENTITUDE, slowness, negligence.

LENTISCUS vulgaris [with *Botan.*] the lentisc or mastick
Tree, L.

LENTUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] tough or hard to break.

LE'NTO [in *Mus. Books*] a slow movement, the same as
Lent or *Lentement*.

LENTOR [in *Med.*] that fizy, viscid, coagulated Part of
the Blood, which obstructs the Capillary Vessels in malignant
Fevers.

LE'Ö [in *Physi. Writ.*] a Species of Leprosy.

LEO, a Lion, a wild Beast, L.

LEO [with *Astron.*] the 5th in order of the 12 Signs of the
Zodiack, whose Character is (♌). This is a noble and illu-
strious Constellation. It is storied that *Jupiter* bestowed this
Honour on this Animal, because he was accounted the Prince
of four footed Beasts. Some say that this was the first Com-
bat of *Hercules* that is worthy of Commemoration; for *Her-
cules*, ambitious of Glory, did not only overcome him with-
out Weapons, but choked him in a naked Embrace. *Pisan-
der* of *Rhodes* writes of him, that he wore the Lion's Skin as
a Trophy of his great Atchievement. This is that Lion that
he kill'd in *Nemea*.

LEO'NARD Hawk, a Lanner Hawk.

LEONINE [*leoninus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Lion, of a
Lionlike Nature, savage, cruel.

LEONINE Verses, a sort of *Latin Verses* that Rhime in the
Middle and End, imitating as it were a Lion's Tail; as,

*Brixia vestra Merdosa volumina vatis,
Non sunt nostrates tergere digna nates.*

LEO'NTICA [with the *Antients*] a Festival and Sacrifice,
celebrated in honour of the Sun. It was so called of *Leo*, a
Lion, because they represented the Sun in the Form of a
Lion radiant, bearing a *Tiara*, and gripping the Horns of a Bull
in his fore Paws, who in vain struggled to disengage himself.

LEO'NTICE [*λεοντική*, Gr.] the Herb wild Cherwil, L.

LEONTOPE'TALON [*λεοντοπέταλον* of *λεων*, a Lion, and *πέτα-
λον*, a Leaf, Gr.] the Herb Lion's-blade, Lion's-leaf or Lion's-
turnep, L.

LEONTOPO'DIUM [*λεοντοπόδιον* of *λεων* and *πῦς*, a Foot, Gr.]
the Herb called Lion's-foot, L.

LEONTO'STOMUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Columbine, L.

LEO'PARD } [*leopardus*, L. *λεοπαρδαλις* of *λεων*, a Lion, and

LIBBARD } *παρδαλις*, a Panther, Gr.] a wild Beast that is
all over full of Spots or Streaks, ingendred by a Male Panther
and a Lionsess.

LEOPARD'S Bane } [with *Botan.*] a sort of Herb.

LEOPARD [in *Heral.*] represents those brave and generous
Warriors, who have performed some bold Enterprize, with
Force, Courage, Promptness and Activity.

A **LEOPARD** [hieroglyphically] signified a great Hypocrite,
or a notable Dissembler; because this Beast is said craftily to
dissemble, and hide its Head from being seen, that it might
with less difficulty catch its filly Prey; for the Beasts are said
to be as much frightened at that, as they are taken with the
pleasant Scent of his Body; when therefore they come to-
wards it, to delight themselves with the Perfume that it yields,
it is said to cover its Head with its Paws, until they come
within its reach. It also represented an incorrigible Person,
because the Spots of it no Art can whiten or remove.

LEORNING Knight [*leorningcnihtas*, Sax.] Disciples,
Scholars.

LEP and Lace [in the Manour of *Whittle* in *Essex*] a Custom
that every Cart that comes over a Part of it, call'd *Greenbury*,
pays 4d. to the Lord of the Manour, except the Owner of
it be a Noblemau.

LE'PER [*leprosus*, L.] one who has the Leprosy.

LE'PID [*lepidus*, L.] jocund, pleasant in Speech and Be-
haviour.

LEPIDITY [*lepiditas*, L.] pleasantness in Speech.

LEPIDIUM [*λεπίδιον* of *λεπίς*, a Scale, because it is believed
to take off Spots and Scurf from the Face, Gr.] the Herb
Pepper-wort or Dittander, L.

LEPIDODIES [of *λεπίς*, a Scale, and *ῥαχίς*, Form, Gr.]
the scaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPIDOSARCOMA [of *λεπίς*, a Scale, and *σάρξ*, Flesh, Gr.]
a certain Tumor or Swelling so called.

LE'IS [*λεῖς*, Gr.] the Scum or Drofs of Silver, the Scales
of Brass, &c.

LEPORARIA [with *Physi.*] a Distemper, when Persons
sleep with their Eyes open.

LEPORINA Labia, i. e. Hare's Lips, used of such Persons
whose upper Lip has a natural defect like a slit towards the
Nose, resembling that of an Hare. L.

LEPORINE [*leporinus*, L.] of or pertaining to an Hare.

LE'PRA, a scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, that makes it
Scaly; the Leprosy, L. See *Elephantiasis*.

LEP'RO'SO amovendo, a Writ that lies for a Parish to remove
a leprous Person. L.

LE'PROSY [*λεπρος*, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, by
which the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LE'PROUS [*leprosus*, L.] troubled with a Leprosy.

LEPTOCARYON [*λεπτοκαρύον*, Gr.] the Filbert-Nut, L.

LEPTOCENTAURIUM [*λεπτοκένταυρον*, Gr.] the Herb lesser
Centaurry.

LEPTOLOGY [*λεπτολογία*, Gr.] a rhetorical Description of
very minute and trifling Things.

LEPTOPHYLLON [*λεπτόφυλλον*, Gr.] a sort of Spurge, the
Herb Tithymal.

LEPTU'NTICA [with *Physi.*] attenuating, thinning Medi-
cines, which, by their acid Particles, separate thick and
clammy Humours, L.

LE'PUS [with *Astron.*] the Hare, a Constellation. They
tell us *Mercury* placed this Animal among the Stars on ac-
count of its swiftness. It seems to breed the most Young of
any four footed Beast; of which, some it brings forth, and
some it has in its Womb, as *Anstelle* says in his Book of
Animals.

LE'ER [*λεῖρα*, Sax.] void, empty, spare, as a *leer Horse*,
a spare Horse.

LE'RIPOOPS, old fashioned Shoes.

LE Roy s' avise [i. e. the King will consider] by the
Words, written on a Bill presented to the King by the Par-
liament, is understood his absolute denial of that Bill in civil
Terms, and it is thereby wholly made null and void, F.

LE Roy se vent [i. e. the King is willing] a Term in which
the Royal Assent is signified by the Clerk of the Parliament
to publick Bills; giving authority to them, which before were
of no force nor virtue.

LE'SIA [*old Rec.*] a Leash of Greyhounds.

LE'SION [*læsio*, L.] hurt.

LESSEE, the Person to whom a Lease is granted.

LE'SSEL, a shady Bush or Hovel.

LESS

LE'SSER } [*læy*, Sax.] not so much, not so great.

LESSER Circles [with *Astron.*] those which divide the Globe
into two unequal Parts, as the polar Circles, Tropicks, and
Parallels of Declination and Altitude.

LESSES [*laisses*, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear or wild
Boar.

LE'SSIAN Diet [of *Lesius*, a Physician who prescribed Rules
for Diet] a spare, moderate Diet.

LE'SSON [*lætio*, L. *leçon*, F.] a portion of any Thing to
be heard, recited, &c. at one Time.

LESSO'R, the Person who grants a Lease.

LEST [*læyt*, Sax.] lest that.

LESTAGE'FRY [*lestage-frye*, Sax.] an exemption from
the Duty of paying Ballast Money.

LESVES } [*old Deeds*] Conveyances, &c. for Pasture

LESWES } Ground.

To LET [*lætan*, Sax.] to hinder; also to permit; also to
lend out to hire, as to let a House, Horse, &c.

LE'TCHER, a lustful Person.

LE'TCHEROUS, lustful.

LE'TCHEROUSNESS } lustfulness, proneness to Lust.

LE'TCHERY

A LETCH, a Vessel to put Ashes in to run Water through
to make Lye.

LE'TFALL [*Sea Term*] used for the putting aboard the
Main-sail, Fore-sail, and Sprit-sail when their Yards are aloft.

LE'THAL [*lethalis*, L.] deadly, mortal.

LETHA'RGICK [*lethargicus*, L. of *λεθαργικός* of *λεθη*, Ob-
livion, and *αργός*, swift, Gr.] of or pertaining to, also afflict-
ed with a Lethargy.

LETHA'RGICKNESS, the being afflicted with a Lethargy.

LE'THARGY [*lethargia*, L. of *λεθαργία*, Gr.] a Disease
that causes an heavy sleepiness, attended with a Fever, and
in a manner a loss of Reason and all the Senses.

LE'THE. See *Lathe*.

LETHE [*Λητή*, Gr. i. e. Oblivion or Forgetfulness] a River in Hell, which, according to the Poets, had the Virtue of making all that drank of it forget all Things past.

LETHIFEROUS [*lethifer*, L.] bringing Death.

LETHIFEROUSNESS, Death bringing Quality.

LETTER [*littera*, L.] a Character, such as the Alphabets of all Languages are composed.

LETTERS [*by whom invented*] the first Letters are said to be the *Chaldean*, which *Philo* affirms were invented by *Abraham*, and used by the *Chaldeans*, *Affyrians*, and *Phœnicians*: Tho' there are some that attribute the Invention of Letters, among the *Affyrians*, to *Badamant*; but whether these were the same that *Moses* wrote in, is a difficult Matter to determine. Those Characters, that *Moses* delivered to the *Jews*, are by some thought not to be the same now used by the *Jews*; but that *Ezra* was the Author of them; but others are of Opinion, that the Law was written in the *Hebrew* Character now used.

Greek LETTERS, *Linus*, a *Calcedian*, is said to have brought Letters out of *Phœnicia* into *Greece*, which were the *Phœnician* Characters, which were us'd in *Greece*, till *Cadmus*, the Son of *Agenor*, brought 16 new Letters thither, to which 16, *Pala*, in the Time of the *Trojan War*, added 4 more, to which, *Simonides*, the *Milenian*, added the other 4, making 24.

Latin LETTERS, *Nicostrata Carmenta*, is reported first to have taught the Use of them to the *Latins*, which Characters have been altered since their first Invention; and supposing that those *Latin* Letters were used in the most flourishing Times by the *Romans*, yet the *Roman* Letters were corrupted by the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Franks*, &c.

LETTER, an Epistle sent by one Person to another.

LETTER of Advice [among *Merchants*] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving him advice or notice of what Bills he hath drawn on him.

LETTER of Attorney, a writing whereby a Person constitutes a Friend to do a lawful Act in his stead, as to receive Debts, give possession of Land, &c.

LETTERS Clause, i. e. *close Letters*, such as are usually sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal; and are distinguished from Letters Patent, are sealed with the Broad-Seal and left open.

LETTERS of Credit, [with *Merchants*] Letters given by a Merchant, or Bankers to a Person in whom they confide, to take up Money of his Correspondents in Foreign Parts.

Dominical LETTERS [with *Astron.*] are the first seven Letters of the Alphabet, which serve each in their turns to mark out the seven Days of the Week; so that one of them always stands for *Sunday* or *Lord's Day*, and thence they take their Name.

LETTERS Patents [are so called from their being open] are Writings sealed with the Great Seal of *England*; whereby a Man is authorized to do or enjoy any Thing, that otherwise of himself he could not do.

LETTERS of Mart, are Letters under the Privy Seal, granted to the King's Subjects, empowering them to take by force of Arms, what was formerly taken from them contrary to the Laws of Mart.

LETTER of Licence, an Instrument or Writing granted by his Creditor, to a Man who has failed or broke, to give him a longer Time of payment.

LETTER of Respite, a Letter issued out by the King in favour of honest and unfortunate Debtors, against too rigorous Creditors, whereby payment is delay'd for a certain Time.

LETTER-Founder, one who casts Letters or Characters for Printers.

LETTE'RED [*litterati*, L.] skill'd in Letters, learned; also having Letters mark'd or impress'd, as Books lettered on the Back.

LETTICE [*laetuca*, L.] a Garden Herb.

LEVA'NA, a Goddess that had an Altar, and was worshipped at *Rome*; she was thought to lift up young Children from the Ground. As soon as the Infant was Born, the Midwife laid it on the Floor; then the Father took it up in his Arms and embraced it; and without this Ceremony was performed, the Children were scarce thought legitimate.

LEVA'NT [in *Geography*] signifies any Country on the East of us, on the Eastern Side of any Continent or Country.

LEVANT [with *Merchants*, &c.] is understood of the *Mediterranean Sea*, or the Countries on the East Side of it.

LEVANT and Couchant [in *Law*] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down and risen again to feed, *F.*

LEVA'NTINE, that belongs to, or comes from the *Levant*.

LEVA'NTINES, *Eastern People*, Natives of the *Levant*.

LEVA'RB fœnum [*old Rec.*] to make Hay properly to cast it in Wind-rows.

LEVARI facias, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying a Sum of Money on the Lands and Tenements of a Person who has forfeited a Recognizance, *L.*

LEVARI facias damna, &c. a Writ to the Sheriff, for the levying Damages, in which the Disseisor has been formerly condemned to the Disseisee; *L.*

LEVARI facias quando, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for selling the Goods of the Debtor, which he has already taken and return'd that he could not sell them, with as much more of the said Debtor's Goods, as will satisfy the whole Debt, *L.*

LEVARI facias residuum, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements or Chattels of the Debtor, that has in part given Satisfaction before.

LEVA'TOR, a lifter up, *L.*

LEVATOR Ani [with *Anatom.*] a Pair of Muscles arising fleshy from each side of the Ischial Bone, &c. and are implanted in the lower end of the strait Gut in the *Anus*, their Use is to draw the *Anus* upwards, *L.*

LEVATOR scapulæ [with *Anatom.*] a Muscle of the Shoulder Blade, taking its rise from the second, third, fourth and fifth transverse Processes of the Vertebra's of the Neck, and is inserted at the upper Corner of the *Scapulæ*, which it draws upwards, *L.*

LEVA'TORY [*levatorium*, L.] an Instrument used by Surgeons to raise up the Skull when it is sunk.

LEU'CA } a League, i. e. three Miles; but in *Doom's Day*

LEU'GA } Book, one Mile.

LEUCACHATES [*λευκαχαις*, Gr.] a kind of Agate Stone with white Veins.

LEUCACANTHA [*λευκακανθα*, Gr.] the White-Thorn, *L.*

LEUCA'NTHEMIS } [*λευκανθεις*, Gr.] the Herb Camo-

LEUCA'NTHEMIUM } mile, *L.*

LEU'CAS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Poley, *L.*

LEU'CE [*λευκη*, Gr.] a white Poplar-Tree.

LEUCE [with *Physi.*] a Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath turns white; and the latter, being prick'd with a Needle, is insensible, and sends not forth Blood but a milky Humour.

LEUCO'CHRYOS [*λευκοχρυσος*, Gr.] a sort of Jacinth Stone of a golden Colour, with a Streak of White.

LEUCO'GÆA [*λευκογαία*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a white Colour; called also *Galactites*.

LEUCO'GRAPHIS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Ladies-Thistle.

LEUCO'ION [*λευκίον*, Gr.] the white or bulbous Violet; also the Wall Flower, *L.*

LEUCOLA'CHANON [of *λευκος* and *λίχανον*, Gr.] Lamb's-Lettice; or the white Valerian, *Gr.*

LEU'COMA [*λευκωμα*, Gr.] a white Scar in the horny Coat of the Eye.

LEUCOPHLE'GMATICK [*λευκοφλεγματικος*, Gr.] troubled with the *Leucophlegmacy*.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY [*λευκοφλεγματις* of *λευκός*, white, and *ελεγμα*, Gr. Phlegm] a Dropsy consisting in a Tumour or Bloating of the whole outer Surface of the Body, or some of its Parts, white and soft, easily giving way to the Touch, and keeping the impression of the Finger for some Time.

LEUCOPHORUM [*λευκοφορον*, Gr.] *Borax*, with which Gold is foldred.

LEU'COPTHALMOS [*λευκοφθαλμος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, resembling the White of an Eye.

LEUCO'PIPER [of *λευκος*, Gr. and *piper*, L.] white Pepper.

LEUCORRHÆA [of *λευκος*, white, and *ρῆμα*, Gr. to flow] the *Fluor Albus* or Whites in Women.

LEUCO'STICTOS [*λευκοστικτος*, Gr.] a kind of Marble, with white Strakes.

LEVEE', the Time of a Prince or noble Persons rising; also a Ladies Toilet or dressing Cloth, *F.*

LE'VEL [*lævel*, Sax.] even, plain, flat.

LEVEL, an Instrument us'd by Artificers, to try whether a plain Floor, &c. lies parallel to the Horizon.

LEVEL, shews the horizontal Line, by means of a Surface of Water, &c. founded on this Principle, that Water always places it self level. This Instrument is used to find the true level for conveying of Water to Towns, making Rivers, &c.

To **LEVEL** [either of *lævet*, Sax. or *librare*, L.] to make level, even or plain; also to aim or take aim at.

LEVEL Coil [of *lever le cul*, F. i. e. to lift up the Buttock] hitch Buttock; a term used at Play, when one who has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL Range [with *Gun.*] the distance that a Piece of Ordnance does carry a Ball in a direct line; the same as point blank.

LE-

•LEVELLERS, People in *Oliver Cromwel's Army*, who were for having an equal share in the Administration of the Government between the Nobility and Commonality.

LEVER [of *levare*, *L.*] to lift up.

LEVER [in *Mechanicks*] is one of the 6 Powers; the *Lever* differs from the common Ballance in this, that the Center of Motion is in the middle of a common Ballance; but may be any where in the *Lever*.

LE'VET [*levraut*, *F.*] a young Hare.

LE'VET, a lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVI'ATHAN [*לִוְיָתָן*, *Heb.*] a Whale, or as some suppose a Water-Serpent of a vast bigness.

LEVI'ATHAN [in a *Metaphorical Sense*] the Devil.

LEVIGATION, a making smooth, *L.*

LEVIGATION [with *Chymists*] the reduction of any hard, ponderous Bodies into a light, subtil powder, by grinding on a Marble Stone.

LEVISOMNOUS [*levifomnis*, *L.*] watchful, wakeful.

LEVISTICUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Lovage. *L.*

LEVITE, one of the Tribe of *Levi* among the *Jews*.

LEVITICAL [*Leviticus*, *L.*] belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priests Office, which was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe, under the Mosaic Dispensation.

LEVITICUS, one of the 5 Books of *Moses*, so called because it treats of the Office and Duties of the levitical Order.

LEVITY [*levitas*, *L.*] lightness, inconstancy, fickleness.

LEVITY [with *Philosophers*] is oppos'd to Gravity, or is the lessening or want of weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute LEVITY } a Quality which some suppose to be
Positive LEVITY } the Cause, why Bodies that are lighter in Specie than Water, do swim up to the surface of it; but it appears by Experiments, that Gravity and Levity are only relative, and not comparative Things.

LEVITATION, the Property directly opposite to Gravitation. *L.*

LEU'TO [*Mus. Books*] a Lute, a musical Instrument. *Ital.*

TO LE'VY [*levare*, *L.*] to raise, gather or collect.

TO LE'VY [in a *Law Sense*] is to set up or erect, as to levy a Mill.

TO LEVY, is also to cast up or cleanse, as to levy a Ditch.

LEWD [*Etymologists* differ as to the Original of this Word; some derive it of *læpæde*, *Sax.* one of the Laity, who were accounted lewd in comparison to the religious Clergy; or else of *leob*, *Sax.* the common People, who are prone to lewdness; others from *leddig*, *Teut.* wicked; others of *λῴς*, *Gr.* a dissolute Man] wicked, debauched, wanton, riotous.

LEW'DNESS, wickedness, debauchedness.

LE'WIS de or, a golden French Coin in Value 12 Livers, now settled at 17 s. Sterling.

LEX, a Law. *L.*

LEX Brebonia, an *Irish Law* called the *Brebon-Law*.

LEX Bretoise, the British Law, or for the Marches of *Wales*.

LEX de raisnia [old *Law*] the Proof of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it.

LEX Terræ, the Law and Custom of the Land in distinction from the Civil Law. *L.*

LEX Talionis [the Law of retaliation or like for like] a Law that renders one good or ill turn for another; or the requital of an injury in the same kind, as *an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth*, &c.

LEXICO'GRAPHER [*λεξικῶν γράφει*, of *λεξ* a Word, and *γράφει* to write, *Gr.*] a Writer or Compiler of a Lexicon or Dictionary. *L.*

LEXICON [*λεξικὸν* of *λεξ*, *Gr.* Words] a Dictionary, a general Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, Law. *F.*

LEY Gager, a Wager of Law. *F.*

LEY'ERWIT } [of *le'gen*, *Sax.*] a privilege of taking an a-
LO THERWIT } mends of one who lies with a Bondswoman.

LEYS [in *Dooms-day Book*] a Pasture Ground.

LIAR [*leo'go'ne*, *Sax.*] a teller of untruths.

LIAR [on *Ship-board*] he who is first catch'd in a lie on a Monday Morning, who is proclaimed at the Main-mast, *liar, liar, liar*; whose punishment is to serve the under Swabber for a Week, to keep clean the Beak-head and Chains.

LIARD, a French Farthing.

LIBA'DIUM [*λῑβᾱδιον*, *Gr.*] the lesser Centaury. *L.*

LIBANO'CHRUS [*λῑβανὸς χρῑς*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of the Colour of Frankincense.

LIBA'NOMANCY [*λῑβανουμαντεῖα*, *Gr.*] a divination by Frankincense, which if it presently catch'd Fire, and sent forth a grateful Odour, was esteemed an happy Omen; but if the Fire would not touch it, or any nasty Smell, contrary to the nature of Frankincense proceeded from it, it was thought to forbode ill.

LIBANO'TIS [*λῑβανῑς*, *Gr.*] an Herb that has the smell of Frankincense.

LIBA'NUS [*λῑβανος*, *Gr.* *לִבְנוֹן*, *Heb.* of Mount *Libanus*, a Hill in *Syria*, 125 Miles in length] the Frankincense Tree which grows plentifully on that great Mountain.

LIBA'TION [with the *Romans*] a Ceremony performed by the Priests in their Sacrifices; who poured down Wine, Milk or other Liquors in honour of that Deity to whom he Sacrificed, having first tasted a little of it; whence the Word is used to signify the first taste or snatch of a thing.

L'BBARD [*libaerd*, *Du.*] a Leopard.

LIBBARDs *bane*, an Herb.

LI'BEL, a little Book, a Petition or Bill of Request.

LIBEL [in *Civil Law*] an original Declaration of an Action.

LIBEL, a writing containing Injuries, Reproaches or Accusations against the Honour and Reputation of any Person.

A *Libel* in a strict Sense, is a malicious defamation and aspersion of another, expressed either in printing or writing, and tending either to blacken the Memory of one that is dead, or the Reputation of one that is alive; and in a larger Sense any Defamation whatsoever.

To **LIBEL**, to set forth or publish Libels against one, to defame or slander in Writing.

LIBELLA'TICI, Primitive Christians in the Persecution of *Decius*, who obtained Certificates called *Libelli*, either by Money or Conformity in private, by which they avoided Persecution.

LI'BELLO habendo [*Law Term*] a Writ that lies, in Case where a Man cannot procure the Copy of a Libel from the Hands of an Ecclesiastical Judge. *L.*

LI'BER [in *Botany*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LI'BER [of *liberando*, *L.* delivering] a Name of *Bacchus*.

LI'BERA [old *Rec.*] a livery or delivery of so much Grass or Corn to a Tenant, who cuts down or prepares the said Grass or Corn, and receives a small Portion of it as a reward or gratuity.

LIBERA chacea habenda, a Writ granted to a Man for a free Chace pertaining to his Manour, after he has proved his right to it.

LI'BERAL [*liberalis*, *L.*] free, bountiful, generous; also Gentleman-like, &c.

LIBERAL Arts, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars; in opposition to *Mechanical Arts*; such as depend more on the Mind than that of the Hand; that consist more in Speculation than Operation, as *Grammar, Rhetorick, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Musick*.

LI'BERALNESS } generosity, bountifulness.

LIBERALITY }

LIBERALIA, Festivals in Honour of *Bacchus*. *L.*

LIBERATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery to the Treasurer, &c. for Payment of an annual Pension under the great Seal; and also to a Jailor for the delivery of a Prisoner; also to a Sheriff for the delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeitures.

LIBERA'TIO [old *Rec.*] Money, Meat, Drink, Clothes, &c. annually given and delivered by the Lord to his domestick Servants.

LIBERIA [among the *Romans*] a Feast held on the Day wherein their Children laid aside their juvenile Habit and took upon them the Garment called *Toga Libera*. *L.*

LIBERTAS, liberty, freedom, leave; a Privilege by Grant or Prescription to enjoy some extraordinary Benefit. *L.*

LIBERTAS [among the *Romans*] the Goddess of Liberty, who had a Temple at *Rome*, in which she was worshipped by the *Romans*, as she was also by the *Greeks*, under the Name of *Eleutheria*; she was represented in the Form of a Virgin, clothed in white, holding in her right Hand a Sceptre, and in her left a Hat, with a Cat before her.

LIBERTAS Ecclesiastica [old *Rec.*] Church Liberty and Ecclesiastical Immunities. This at first was no more than the Right of Investiture; but in process of Time it grew very great, and under some weak Governments extended so far, as to exempt the Persons and Possessions of the Clergy from the civil Power and Jurisdiction.

LIBERTA'TE probanda, a Writ for such as were challenged for Villains and offered to prove themselves free, directing the Sheriff to take security of them to prove the same before the Justices of the Assize.

LIBERTA'TIBUS allocandis, a Writ lying for a Citizen or Burgefs of any City, &c. who contrary to the Liberties of that City, &c. is impleaded by the King's Justices, in order to have his Privilege allow'd. *L.*

LIBERTA'TIBUS exigendis, &c. a Writ whereby the King requires the Justices in Eyre to admit of an Attorney for the defence of another Man's Liberty.

LIBERTINE [*libertinus, L.*] one of a loose, debauched Life and Principles; a dissolute and lewd Liver.

LIBERTINE [with the *Romans*] a Person legally set free from Servitude.

LIBERTINE [in the *Civil Law*] a Person who is manumitted and set free from Bondage, to which he was Born.

LIBERTINISM, the State of him that of a Slave is made free.

LIBERTINISM [with *Divines*] is a false Liberty of Belief and Manners, which will have no other dependence but on particular fancy and passion; a living at large, or according to a Person's Inclination, without regard to the divine Laws.

LIBERTY [*libertas, L.*] a being free from obligation, servitude or constraint.

LIBERTY [of *Conscience*] a Right or Power of making Profession of any Religion a Man sincerely believes.

LIBERTY to hold Pleas, signifies to have a Court of ones own and to hold it before a Mayor, Bailiff, &c.

LIBERTY [in *Ethicks*] is a Faculty of the Will, by which all Requisites of Actions being given, it may chuse one or more out of many Objects propos'd, and reject the rest: or if one Object only be propos'd, it may admit that, or not admit it; may do it, or not do it.

LIBERTY [in *Speaking*] a free or easy way of Expression.

LIBERTY [in a *Law Sense*] a privilege held by Grant or Prescription, by which Men enjoy some Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBERTY of the Tongue [in *Horsemanship*] is a void Space left in the middle of the Bit, to give Place to the Tongue of a Horse, made by the Bits arching in the middle, and rising towards the Roof of the Mouth. The various Form of this Liberty of the Bit, gives Name to the Bit.

LIBIDINIST [of *libidinosus, L.*] a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to his Lufts.

LIBIDINOUS [*libidinosus, L.*] lustful, lecherous.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, lustfulness.

LIBIDO, Venereal Appetite or Desire. *L.*

LIBIDO [with *Physi.*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to scratch in those Distempers that cause itching.

LIBITINA [of *libendo, L.*] some say was *Proserpina*, others will have her to be *Venus*; she had a Temple in *Rome*, in which the Funeral Pomp was kept, and Sacrifices were there offered to her for the Dead: The Furniture for Funerals was laid up there, to put Persons in mind of Mortality: She also presided over Birth as well as Death; the Birth being the first Step to Death.

LIBITINARI [among the *Romans*] Persons who furnished Funerals, such as we now call Undertakers.

LIBITUM } at your pleasure [in *Mas. Books*] you may
Ad LIBITUM } if you please, *L.*

LIBLO'NG, a sort of Herb.

LI'BRA [with *Astron.*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, whose Characteristick is (♎)

LIBRA Medica, the Physician's Pound, which contains 12 Ounces. *L.*

LIBRA'RIAN, a Person who looks after a Library.

LIBRA'RII, those Persons who transcribed in legible and beautiful Characters, what had been written by the Notarii, in Notes and Abbreviations.

LI'BRARY [*libraria, L.*] a Study or Place where Books are kept; also the Books themselves, lodg'd in that Appartment.

LIBRA'TA Terra, a space of Ground containing 4 Oxgangs. and each Oxgang 13 Acres.

LIBRA'TION, a weighing or ballancing; but it is usually us'd of the motion or swinging of a Pendulum or Weight hanging on a String.

LIBRATION of the Moon [*Astron.*] an apparent irregularity or trepidation of the Moon, by which she seems to librate or shake about her own Axis, sometimes from East to West, and sometimes on the contrary.

LIBRATION of the Earth } [*Astron.*] is that Motion, where-
Motion of LIBRATION } by the Earth is so retained in its Orbit, as that the Axis of it continues constantly parallel to the Axis of the World.

LI'BRO, a Book, *Ital.*

LICE. See *Louse*.

LICE Bane, an Herb.

LICENCE [*licentia, L.*] permission, leave, power.

To LICENCE, to give licence, leave or liberty; to permit.

LICENCES [in *Painting*] are the Liberties which the Artist takes in dispensing with the Rules of Perspective, and the other Laws of his Art.

Poetical LICENCE, is a liberty which Poets take, of dispensing with the ordinary Rules of Grammar; which Licences were antiently greater to the *Greek* Poets than are now allow'd.

LICENTIA' Surgendi, the Writ by which the Tenant essoin'd, *de malo lecti*, i. e. on account of his being sick in Bed, obtains time or liberty to arise.

LICENTIA transfretandi, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Sea Ports, requiring them to let some, who have obtain'd the King's Licence so to do, to pass quietly beyond the Seas.

LICE'NTIATE [*licentiatas, L.*] in Foreign Countries, one who has licence and authority to Practice in any Art or Faculty; as a Batchelor of Divinity, Civil Law or Physick; also a Barrister in Common Law.

LICENTIA, with us is generally us'd of a Physician, who has a Licence to Practice granted him by the College or Bishop of the Diocess.

LICE'NTIOUS, [*licentiosus, L.*] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, looseness, lewdness, disorderliness.

LICH Fowl [*capcaay bijnay, Sax.*] certain Birds accounted unlucky or ill boding; as the Night Raven, Screech Owl, &c.

LICH Wake [of liche, *Sax.* a dead Corps, and pacian. *Sax.* to watch] the Custom of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried.

LICH Gate, a Church-yard Gate, thro' which dead Corps are carried.

LI'CHEN, a sort of Tetter or Ring-Worm; a Roughness and Tumour in the Skin, that itches very much, and discharges Matter, *L.*

LICHEN [with *Botan.*] the Herb Liverwort, *L.*

LI'CHWALE, an Herb.

LICITA'TION, a setting out to be sold to the highest bidder.

To LICK [*lecken, Teut. liccian, Sax.*] to take up with the Tongue.

LI'CKORISH } [*liquoritia, L.*] a Shrub, the Root where-

LI'QUORISH } of is sweet.

LICKORISH [prob. of licepa, *Sax.*] loving sweet Things, Dainties or tid Bits.

LI'CKORISHNESS, aptness to lick, taste, or eat tid Bits; or the love of Dainties, &c.

LI'CTORS, *Roman* Officers, who carried the Axes and bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LIDFORD Law, a proverbial Expression used to signify the hanging a Person first and trying of him afterwards; from *Lidford* in *Cornwall*.

LIE' [in *French Heraldry*] is used to express the Strings that are to any Thing, which the *English* expresses by Stringed.

To LIE [*leo'gan, Sax.*] to speak an untruth.

A LIE [*liga, Sax.*] a falsity, an untruth.

To LIE along [*lic'gean, Sax.*] to lie prostrate.

To LIE under the Sea [with *Mariners*] is said of a Ship, when her Helm being made fast a Lee, she lies so a Hull that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broad-side.

LIEGE [*ligio, Ital. lige, F. of ligando, L.* binding] properly signifies a Vassal, who holds a sort of Fee which binds him in a closer obligation than other People.

LIEGE Man, one who owes Allegiance or Homage to the liege Lord.

LIEGE Homage, a Vassal was obliged to serve his Lord towards all, and against all but his own Father.

LIEGE Lord, one who acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen or State.

LIE'GANCY } [*ligence, F.*] such a Duty or Fealty as no

LIGEANCY } Man may owe to more than one Lord; and therefore most commonly taken for a true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to a Sovereign Prince; also the engagement of the Sovereign to protect his Subjects; sometimes it is used to signify the Dominion or Territory of the liege Lord.

LIEN Personal [in *Law*] a Bond, Covenant or Contract.

LIEN Real [in *Law*] a Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, &c. which oblige and affect the Land.

LIEN [with *Anatom.*] the Spleen or Milt, *L.*

LIENTE'RIK [*lientericus, L.*] one that is sick of a Lientery.

LIE'NTERY [*λιεντερια, Gr.*] a kind of Looseness, wherein the Food passes so suddenly through the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little Alteration.

LI'ERWITE [of lic'gean, *Sax.* to lie, and wite, a Fine] a liberty whereby a Lord challenges a Penalty from one who lieth with his Bond Woman.

In LIEU, in the place, room or stead of, *F.*

LIEU CO'NUS [*old Law*] a Castle, Manour or other notorious Place, well known by those who dwell about it, *F.*

LIEUTE'NANCY } [*lieutenance, F.*] the Office of a

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP } Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of the City of London] a select Council of the Officers of the Artillery Company, and of the trained Bands, who govern and order Matters relating to the Militia of it.

LIEU-

LIEUTENANT [of *lieu*, F. a Place, and *tenent*, L. holding, or q. *locum tenens*, L.] one who supplies the Place of another; a Deputy or Officer who holds the Place of a Superior, and does his Office when absent.

LIEUTENANT General [in an *Army*] a great Commander, next in Place to the General, who commands one of the Wings or Lines in a Battle; also a Detachment or flying Camp upon a March; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

LIEUTENANT General [of *Artillery*] is an Officer who is next to the General of the Artillery or Ordnance, and in his Absence has the whole Charge of all that belongs to it.

LIEUTENANT Colonel of Foot, is the second Officer in the Regiment; he commands in the Absence of the Colonel, and in a Battle takes post on the left of his Colonel.

LIEUTENANT of Horse, is the first Captain of the Regiment; he commands in the Absence of the Colonel, taking place of all the other Captains.

LIEUTENANT of a Ship, the Officer next in place to the Captain or Chief Commander of the Ship.

LIEUTENANT of the Tower of London, one who is to act under the Constable for the time being, and to perform all his Offices; he is a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent* and *Surry*.

LIFE [*litē*, *Dan.* *lyx*, *Sax.*] living, manner of living; also liveliness, &c. the duration of Animal being, or the space of Time that passes between their Birth and Death; also the Constitution, or the Principle of Heat and Motion that animates Bodies, and makes them perceive, act and grow.

LIFE, a History or Relation of what a Man has done in his Life Time.

Animal LIFE, } the Life of living Creatures, consisting
Sensitive LIFE, } in the Exercise of the Senses.

Vegetative LIFE, the Life of Trees or Plants, or that Faculty by which they grow.

LIFE everlasting, an Herb.

LIFE Guards, Soldiers who are the Body Guard of the King or Prince.

LIFE Rent, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for Term of Life, or for the maintenance of Life.

LIFELESS [*lixeless*, *Sax.*] without Life, Dead; also dull, stupid, &c.

LIFELESNESS, deadness, dullness, &c.

LIFELIKENS, a kind of Oath, as *Adxlifelikins*, upon or by my Life.

To LIFT [prob. from *leware*, L.] to raise or heave up.

A LIFT, a raise, a hoist, a lifting up.

LIFTING [*levans*, L. *levant*, F.] raising or heaving up.

LIFTING Pieces [in a *Clock*] certain Parts of it, which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

LIFTS [in a *Ship*] Ropes pertaining to the Yard Arms of all Yards; the use is to make the Yards hang higher or lower.

To LIE [*ligan*, *Sax.* *ligger*, *Dan.*] to lie in a Bed or on any Place, &c.

LIGAMENTS *ligamenta*, L.] those things that tie or bind one part to another.

LIGAMENTS [with *Anatom.*] are Parts of an animal Body of a middle Substance, between a Cartilage and a Membrane, being harder than a Membrane, but softer than a Cartilage; whose Use is to gird and strengthen the Jointure, especially of Bones, to prevent their Dislocation, especially where they have no Articulation; those which tie the Bones are void of Sense; but those which knit other Parts are sensible.

LIGAMENTA Uteri [*Anat.*] the Ligaments of the Womb, L.

LIGAMENTUM Ciliare [*Anat.*] the Ligament of the Eyelid.

LIGATION, a binding or tying, L.

LIGATURES [in the *Greek Tongue*] Characters made to express two or more *Greek Letters* together.

LIGATURES [with *Surgeons*] Bandage, or fillets of Cloth or Linen, for binding the Arm and facilitating the Operation of Bleeding.

LIGATION, the art and manner of disposing and applying Bandages for closing Wounds and performing other Operations in Surgery.

LIGATION [with *Mystick Divines*] a total Suspension of the superior Faculties or intellectual Powers of the Soul.

LIGATION [with the Natives of *Marassar*, *Siam*, &c.] a kind of Bondage or Chain for curing Diseases; also a Chain for binding up a Woman to a Man, or Man to a Woman, so as to put it out of her power to have to do with any other Man, and out of the power of the Man to have to do with any other Woman, he being thereby rendered impotent to all other Women, and all other Men impotent to that Woman. Some of their Philosophers pretend that this *Ligation* may be effected by the drawing of a knot, the sticking of a Knife in the Wall, or the shutting of a Lock at the Time the Priest is joining the

Couple together; and that it may be dissolved by the Spouses unring thro' a Ring.

LIGATURES [with *Mathem.*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented the sums, differences or rectangles of several Quantities.

LIGATURES [with *Printers*] types consisting of two Letters, as *ff*, *fi*, *fl*, &c.

LIGE [in *Horses*] a Distemper, being little Bladders or Pustules under the Lips.

LIGHT [*leoht*, *Sax.*] is either the Sensation that arises from beholding any bright Object, as the Sun, a Lamp, &c. called primary Light; or else it is the Cause of that Sensation.

as it is an Action or Property of that luminous or light Body.

LIGHT [*levis*, L.] not heavy; also quick, nimble; also trifling.

LIGHT [with *Astrol.*] a Planet is said to be light, i. e. nimble, compared with those that move slower.

Homogenial LIGHT [in *Opticks*] that Light, whose Rays are equally refrangible; called also similar or uniform Lights.

Heterogeneal LIGHT [in *Opticks*] is that whose Rays are unequally refrangible.

LIGHT of Time [with *Astrol.*] the Sun by Day and the Moon by Night.

LIGHT Horse [*Military Affairs*] Horsemen not in Armour; all are so called, except the Life-Guards.

To LIGHT, i. e. to alight [of *alightan*, *Sax.*] to get off Horse-back.

To LIGHT [of *alightan*, *Sax.*] to fall or settle upon, as a Bird upon a Tree, &c. also to meet by chance, to happen.

LIGHT upon the Hand [in *Horsemanship*] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit.

LIGHT Bellied [spoken of a *Horse*] is one that has flat, narrow and contracted Sides, which make his Flank turn up, like that of a Grey-hound.

Secondary LIGHT, a certain Action of the luminous Body on the Medium between that and the Eye by means whereof of one is supposed to act on the other.

LIGHT [by *some*] is understood to mean that Action of the Medium, that is interposed between us and the luminous Object; but others understand it of that train of Rays, which coming forth from thence pervades the Medium before it can come to affect the Eyes.

To LIGHTEN a Horse [in *Horsemanship*] is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

To LIGHTEN [*glitennan*, *Sax.*] to send forth flashes out of the Clouds.

LIGHTENING [*litunz*, *Sax.*] a flashing of Light or Fire out of the Clouds.

A LIGHTER [*lichter*, *Du.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHTNESS [*levitas*, L. *lihtingneyye*, *Sax.*] the want of Weight, which causes the hasting of a Body upwards, by reason of its rarity and spirituality, &c.

LIGHTNESS [*ofleohtneyye*, *Sax.*] the opposite of darkeness.

LIGHTS [so named prob. as being the highest Parts of an animal Body] the Lungs.

LIGHTS [in *Ships of War*] are of use by way of distinction. The *Admiral* of a Fleet carries 3 Lights on the Poop and 1 on the Main-top; the *Vice Admiral* carries 2 on his Poop and 1 on his Main-top; the *Rear Admiral* carries 1 on his Poop and 1 on his Main-top. The *Vice Admiral* of each particular Squadron carries only 2 on his Poop, but none on his Main-top; the *Rear Admiral* of each Squadron carries only 1 on his Poop. When the whole Fleet carry their Lights, the *Rear Admiral* carries 2 Lights, the one hoisted a Yard above the other on the Ensign Staff; and if it be foul Weather and dark Night, every Ship carries a Light.

LIGHTS [in *Architecture*] the openings of Doors, Windows, and other Places through which the Light have Passage.

LIGHTS [in *Painting*] those Parts of a piece that are illuminated, or that lie open or exposed to the Luminary, by which the Piece is supposed to be enlightened, and which, for that reason, are painted in light, vivid Colours.

LIGIUS [*old Rec.*] pure, perfect, intire; as *ligia viduitas*, pure Widowhood.

LIGNAGIUM [*old Reco*] the right of cutting Fuel in Woods; also a Tribute or Payment due for the same.

LIGNATION, a hewing or purveying of Wood.

LIGN Aloes, the Wood of Aloes, a valuable Drug.

LIGNOUS [*ligneus*, L.] of or pertaining to Wood, woody.

LIGNUM Wood, Timber, L.

LIGNUM Nephriticum [in *Medicine*] a Wood of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, L.

LIGNUM Rhodium, a sweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodium* is made, *L.*

LIGNUM Sanctum } the Wood commonly called *Guaiacum*, *L.*

LIGNUM Vitæ } *L.*

LIGS [in *Horses*] a Disease, little Bladders or Pusches within the Lips.

LIGULA [old *Rec.*] an Exemplification of a Copy or Court Roll.

LIGURE [so called from its likeness to *Ligurian* Amber] a precious Stone, mentioned *Exodus* xviii. 19.

LIGURITION, liquorishness; also greediness, *L.*

LIGUSTICUM [in *Botany*] the Herb *Lovage* of *Lumbardy*, *L.*

LIGUSTRUM [with *Botanists*] Privet, Prick-Timber or Prime-Privet; also the Plant white Withy or With-bind.

LIKE [of *Ælic*, *Sax.*] in the likeness of, resembling.

TO LIKEN, to make like; also to compare with or to.

LIKENESS [*Ætlicneſſe*, *Sax.*] resemblance.

TO LIKE [of *Ælican* or *liccan*, *Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKELINESS, worthiness to be liked, comeliness; also probability.

LIKELIHOOD [of *Ælic-heoxab*, *Sax.*] probability.

LIKE Arches } [in *Projections of the Sphere*] are Parts of

LIKE Arks } lesser Circles, which contain an equal number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great ones.

LIKE Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

LIKE solid Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as are contained under the like Planes equal in Number.

LIKE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as are expressed by the same Letters equally repeated in each Quantity, thus, 2. *a* and 3 *a* and 4 *dd* and 6 *dd*, are like Quantities, but 2 *b* and 3 *bb*, are unlike Quantities.

LIKE Signs [in *Algebra*] are when both are Affirmative or both Negative, thus 16 *d* and + *d* have like Signs, but + 12 *d* and — 2 *d* have unlike.

LI'LACH Tree, a Tree bearing blue, white or purple Flowers.

LI'LITH [לִילִית, prob. of לֵיל, Night, *Heb.*] the *Jews* have a Notion that she was *Adam's* first Wife, and by pronouncing the Name of God flew away into the Air. This *Lilith* they imagine to be a Spectre, that kills or carries away young Children in the Night; and therefore, as a Charm against her, it is a Custom to throw into the four Corners of a Chamber, where a *Jewish* Woman lies in, a Paper with these Words in it, אָדָם וָחוּהוּ וָחַוָּה לִילִית, &c. i. e. *Adam and Eve, Lilith, get thee out.*

LILIUM, the Lily, a Flower well known, *L.*

LILIUM Cornwallium [with *Botan.*] Lilly of the Vallies.

LILIUM Paracelsi [with *Chy.*] a Tincture of Antimony, *L.*

LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax*, *L.* a Snail] of or pertaining to Snails.

LIMA'TION [with *Surg.*] the filing of Bones, &c. *L.*

LIMATURE [*limatura*, *L.*] Powder or Dust which comes of filing.

LIMATURA Martis [with *Chy.*] the filings of Steel, used in making of *Crocus Martis*.

LIMB [of *lim*, *Dan.* *lim*, *Sax.*] a Member or Part of the Body.

LIMB [with *Mathem.*] is the utmost End or Border of an Instrument, as an Astrolabe, &c. also the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plane.

LIMB [with *Astron.*] the utmost Edge or Border of the Body, or Disk of the *Sun* and *Moon*, when either is in an Eclipse.

TO LIMB [of *lim*, *Sax.*] to pull Limb from Limb.

LI'MBECK [*alembicus*, *L.* Barb. *alembie*, *F.*] a Vessel or Furnace used in Distillation.

LI'MBER [prob. either of *lencken*, *Du.* to bow or bend, or of *linder*, *F.* soft] pliable, supple, apt to bend or flag.

LI'MBERNESS, pliability, aptness to be bowed or bent.

LIMBER Holes [in a *Ship*] little square Holes cut out in all the ground Timbers, next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

In LIMBO, in Prison, *L.*

LIMBUS [with *Mathem.*] the Limb or outmost Edge of an Astrolabe, or other Mathematical Instrument, *L.*

LIMBUS Patrum [is so called, because it is *Limbus inferorum*] the Edge, Brink or Border of *Hell*.

LIMBUS Patrum [according to the Notion of the *Roman Catholics*] the Place where the deceased Patriarchs resided while the coming of our Saviour; and also the Place where our Saviour continued, from the Time of his Death to his Resurrection; and where the Souls of Infants who die without Baptism are received; who have not deserved *Hell*, as dying in Innocence; nor are fit for *Heaven*, because of the imputation of original Sin.

LIME [*lim*, *Du.*] Stone, of which (being burnt) Mortar is made.

LIME Tree [with *Botan.*] a Tree bearing sweet Flowers, the Linden or Teyl-Tree.

LIME, a sort of Limon.

TO LIME [*ætiman*, *Sax.*] to daub with Lime.

TO LIME } [prob. of *ligner*, *F.* *Minshew*] to couple as

TO LIME } Dogs do.

LIME Bush or Twig, a Device for catching of Birds, by a Twig daubed with Bird-lime.

LIME-Wort, an Herb.

LIMENA'RH [Λιμναρχος of Λιμνη, a Lake or Port, and ἄρχος, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea Port.

LIMENTIUS [of *limen*, *L.* a Threshold] the God of Thresholds among the *Romans*.

LI'MER [*limier*, *F.* a blood Hound] a large Dog for the Hunting of a Boar.

LI'MIT [*limes*, *L.*] a Bound, Boundary or Border; to appoint or fix; to confine, to shut.

TO LI'MIT [*limitare*, *L.*] to set Limits or Bounds.

LIMIT of a Planet [with *Astron.*] the greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Bounds or Frontiers.

LI'MITARY [of *limes*, *L.*] belonging to the Limits or Bounds.

LIMITATION, a limiting, setting Bounds to a stinting, *L.*

LIMITATION of Affize [*Law Term*] a certain Time set down by the Statute, wherein a Man must alledge himself or his Ancestors to have been seized of Lands, sued for by Writ of Affize.

LI'MITED Problem [*Geom.*] such a one which has but one only Solution, or which can be done only one way.

LI'MITS of a Planet [*Astron.*] the greatest Excursion of Distance from the Ecliptick.

LI'MMER, a mongrel Dog, engendered between a Hound and a Mastiff.

TO LIMN [of *enluminer*, *F.*] to paint in water Colours; also to paint to the Life in Creons, oil Colours, &c.

LI'MNER [*enlumineur*, *F.*] one who draws and paints as aforesaid.

LI'MON [*limone*, *Ital.*] a Fruit well known.

LIMO'NADE, a potable Liquor, made of Limons, Water and Sugar.

LI'MONIA [Λεμωνια, *Gr.*] the Anemony, Emony or Wind-Flower, *L.*

LIMONIA mala [with *Botan.*] Lemons or Limons, *L.*

LIMONIA'TES [Λεμωνιατες, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, the Emerald.

LIMO'NIUM [Λεμωνιον, *Gr.*] the Herb Winter-green or wild Beets, Sea Lavender, Water Plantain, *L.*

LIMO'SITY [of *limofitas*, *L.*] fulness of Mud.

LIMO'SUM Saxum, the Mud Stone, a Stone so named, because soon dissolved into Dirt or Mud, *L.*

LI'MOUS [*limofus*, *L.*] full of Mud.

LIMP, limber, supple.

TO LIMP [of *limp*-healt, *Sax.* *Lame*] to halt or go *Lame*.

LIMPNESS, limberness.

LI'MPID [*limpidus*, *L.*] pure, clear, transparent.

LI'MPITUDE [*limpitude*, *L.*] clearness, pureness.

LIMPHÆDUCTS. See *Lymphæducts*.

LI'NAMENT [with *Surg.*] a Tent or Lint for a Wound. *L.*

LINA'NGINA [with *Botan.*] Dodder or Withy-Wind. *L.*

LINA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Toad-Flax, *L.*

LINA'RUM, a Flax Plat, where Flax is sown. *L.*

LINCH Pin } [of a Cart, Waggon, &c.] an Iron Pin

LINS Pin } that keeps the Wheel on the Axle-tree.

LI'NCTUS, a licking or sucking, *L.*

LINCTUS [in *Phar.*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked, *L.*

LINDEN Tree, the Teyl Tree, a Tree bearing sweet Flowers.

LINE [*linea*, *L.*] a row of Words in Writing or Printing.

LINE [*French Measure*] the 12th Part of an Inch, or 144th Part of a Foot.

LINE [in *Geometry*] Quantity extended in length only, without either breadth or thickness, and is formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE } [*Geometry*] a Line whose Points are equally

Straight LINE } placed between the two Extremes or Ends.

Curved LINE } [*Geometry*] a Line whose Points are not

Crooked LINE } equally placed between the two Extremes.

LINE of Numbers, a Line usually placed on Carpenters, &c. Rules or Sectors, which running parallel with it, shews the artificial Line, and is called *Gunter's Line*, he being the Inventor.

LINEs [in *Military Art*] signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battle; the Front being extended as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked. These Lines are 1. the Van; 2. the main Body; 3. the Rear.

LINE of the Anomaly of a Planet [in *Astron.*] according to the Ptolemaick System, is a right Line, drawn from the Centre of the *Excentrick* to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE of the Apes [in *Astron.*] is a right line passing from the Centre of the World, and that of the *Excentrick*; the two Ends of which, are the one the *Apogee*, and the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in *Astron.*] a line drawn from the Centre of the World, through the Point of the *Apogee*, as far as the *Zodiack* of the *primum mobile*.

Horizontal LINE [in *Geography*] a line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE of Longitude, of a Planet, either greatest or least [in *Astron.*] is that Part of the Line of the *Apes*, which reaches from the Centre of the World, to either the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude [in *Astron.*] is a line drawn thro' the Centre of the World, at right Angles to the line of the *Apes*, and the extreme Points of it are termed the mean Longitudes.

LINE of mean Motion of the Sun [in *Astron.*] is a right line drawn from the Centre of the World, as far as to the *Zodiack* of the *primum mobile*.

LINE of mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentrick [in *Astron.*] is a right line drawn from the Centre of the *Excentrick* to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of real Motion of the Sun [in *Astron.*] a line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, and protracted as far as the *Zodiack* of the *primum mobile*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in *Astron.*] is a right line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Place of intersection of the Plane of the Orbit of the Planet, with that of the *Ecliptick*.

Synodical LINE [in *Astron.*] (in respect to some Phases of the Moon) is a right line, supposed to be drawn thro' the Centres of the Earth and Sun.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [in *Astron.*] is a right line, imagined to pass through the Centre of the Earth and the mean Place of the Sun.

LINE of the true Syzygies [in *Astron.*] a right line, supposed to be drawn thro' the Centre of the Earth and the real Place of the Sun.

Equinoctial LINE [in *Dialling*] is the common Place, where the Equinoctial and the Plane of the Dial do mutually intersect one another.

Horary LINES [in *Diall.*] are the common Intersections of the Hour, Circles of the Sphere, with the Dial Plane.

Horizontal LINE [in *Diall.*] is a common Intersection of the Horizon, and the Dial Plane.

Substilar LINE [in *Diall.*] is that line on which the Style of the Dial is erected, and represents such an Hour Circle, as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE [in *Fortification*] is what is drawn from one Point to another, in making a Plan on Paper. On the Ground in the Field, it is sometimes taken for a Trench with a Parapet; at other Times, for a row of Bags of Earth or Gabions set in a line to cover the Men from the Fire of the Enemy.

LINE [in *Fencing*] is that directly opposite to the Adversary, wherein the Shoulders, the right Arm and the Sword should always be found, and wherein also the 2 Feet are to be placed, at a Foot and an half distance from each other; and in this Position he is said to be in line.

LINEs of approach } [in *Fortific.*] are the Ways of Trenches,
LINEs of attack } dug along the Earth, towards a Town that is besieged, in order to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE of the Base [in *Fortific.*] a right line, joining the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

Capital LINE [in *Fortific.*] a line drawn from the Angle at the Gorge to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINE of Circumvallation [in *Milit. Art*] a Trench with a Parapet, made by the Beliegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon Shot of the Place; to oppose any Army that may come to the relief of the Place, and to stop Deserters.

Cogrital LINE [in *Fortific.*] one drawn from the Angle of the Centre to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINEs of Communication [in *Fortific.*] such lines as run from one Work to another; but more especially is a continued Trench, with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is encompassed, so as to maintain a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and other Works.

LINE of Contravallation [in *Fortific.*] a Trench with a breast Work or Parapet, which the Beliegers make next to

the Place besieged, to secure themselves against the Sallies of the Garison; so that an Army forming a Siege, lies between the lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

LINE of Defence [in *Fortific.*] a straight line shewing the Course of a Bullet, according to the Situation it ought to have to defend the Face of the Bastion.

LINE of defence sabbant [in *Fortific.*] a line drawn from the Angle of the Courtin to the flanked Angle of the opposite Bastion, nevertheless without touching the Face of the Bastion.

LINE of defence raxant [in *Fortific.*] is a line drawn from the Point of the Bastion along the Face, till it comes to the Courtin, and this shews how much of the Courtin will scour the Face.

LINE forming the Flank [in *Fortific.*] one drawn from the Angle, made by the two Demi-gorges of the Bastion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINEs within side [in *Fortific.*] are Trenches or Moats, or Trenches cut towards the Place besieged, to hinder Sallies.

LINEs without side [in the *Art of War*] are Trenches towards the Field, to hinder any Succours from being brought to the besieged.

LINE of the Front in Perspective is any right line parallel to a terrestrial line.

Geometrical LINE, is a line drawn on a geometrical Plane after any manner.

Horizontal LINE [in *Perspect.*] is the common Section of the horizontal Plane, and that of the representation or draught; which also passes thro' the principal Point.

LINE of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] a Ray starting from some luminous Body, and terminating in a Point of some Surface.

Objective LINE [in *Perspect.*] the line of an Object, from whence the appearance is sought for in the Draught or Picture.

Station LINE [in *Perspect.*] is the common Section of the vertical geometrical Plane; or the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the geometrical Plane; or a line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the line expressing the Height of the Eye.

Terrestrial LINE [in *Perspect.*] a right line, in which the Geometrical Place and that of the Draught or Picture intersect each other.

Vertical LINE [in *Perspect.*] is the common intersection of the vertical Plane and the Picture or Draught.

LINE of Direction [in *Philosophy*] is that according to which a Body endeavours to move.

LINE of Gravitation of an heavy Body [in *Philo.*] a line drawn through its Centre of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, to put a thing into the inside of another.

To LINE [in *Fortif.*] is to surround and strengthen a Work; with a Wall, Turf, &c.

To LINE Hedges [in *Military Art*] is to plant Musketeers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or to defend themselves against the Horse.

LINE of Measures [in *Geometry*] that Line in which the Diameter of any Circle to be projected does fall.

LINEA Alba [in *Anatomy*] a Concourse of Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the lower Belly, which meet on both Sides, and so form a kind of Coat that covers the Belly, as if they were all but one Tendon. *L.*

LINEA celerrimii descensus [in *Mathemat.*] that Curve which a Body would describe in its descent, if it moved with the swiftest Motion possible.

LINEAGE [in *linage*, *F.*] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LINEAL [in *linealis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a line; that is, or goes in a right line.

LINEAMENTS [in *lineamenta*, *L.*] fine strokes or lines observed in the Face, and forming the Delicacy thereof; or that which preserves the resemblance and occasions the relation of likeness or unlikeness to any other Face, or the Features or Proportion of the Face, drawn out as it were in Lines.

LINEAR [in *linearis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a line.

LINEAR Problem [in *Mathem.*] a single Problem that is capable of but one Solution, or that can be solved Geometrically by the intersection of 2 right lines.

LINEAR Numbers, are such as have relation to length only, as such as represent one side of a plain Figure.

LINEN Cloth [in *linen clath*, *Sax.*] Cloth made of Flax.

LING, a sort of salt Fish. *Du.*

LING Wort, the Herb Angelica.

To LINGER [of *langeren*, *Teut.*] to delay, to loiter; also to pine away with a Disease.

LINGOTS [with *Chymists*] Iron Moulds of several shapes, in which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUA, the Tongue; also a Language or Speech. *L.*

LINGUA'CIOUS [in *linguax*, *L.*] long-tongued, blabbing, talkative.

LINGUACIOUSNESS } talkative
LINGUALITY }

LINGUALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle said to pass from the Root of the Os *Hyoides* to the Tip of the Tongue.

LINGUIST, a Person well versed in Tongues or Languages.

LINGULACA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Adders or Serpents Tongue. *L.*

LINGUOSITY [*linguofitas, L.*] talkativeness.

LINGEROUS [*liniger, L.*] that bears Flax or Linen.

LINIMENT [*linimentum, L.*] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINK [prob. of *ligamentum, L.*] part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [prob. of *λύχνος, Gr.* a Candle, *Cassaub.*] a Torch of Pitch.

To **LINK** [prob. of *ligo, L.* to bind] to join or tie together.

LINO'SITY [*lingofitas, L.*] fulness of, or abounding with Flax.

LINO'STROPHON [*λινόστροφον, Gr.*] the Herb Hoar-hound.

LINOZO'STES [*λινόζωστες, Gr.*] the Herb Mercury.

LINSEED [of *linum, L.* Flax] the Seed of Hemp or Flax.

LINSEY Woolsey [of *linum, L.* and Wool] Cloth of Linen and Woollen mixt together.

LIN STOCK [with *Gunners*] a short Staff of Wood about 3 Foot long, used in firing Canons.

LINT [of linen, *Sax.* or *linteum, L.*] fine Linen scraped to a sort of Tow.

LINTEL [*linteau, F.*] the upper Post of a Door or Window-Frame.

LINTEER [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear, the same as *Scapha, L.*

LINUM Catharticum [in *Pharmacy*] Mountain Flax a powerful Detergent.

LINUM incombustibile, [*i. e.* Flax that will not be consumed by burning] a mineral Substance of a whitish Silver Colour and of a woolly Texture; consisting of small Threads or longitudinal Fibres, endued with that admirable Property of resisting Fire, and remaining unconsumed in the most intense Heat. It is called also *Amiantus* and *Asbestos*. Which See.

LION [*leo, L.* *λίον, Gr.*] the most courageous and generous of all wild Beasts, the Emblem of Strength and Valour.

A *Lion* being looked upon as the King of Beasts, is esteemed the most magnanimous, the most generous, the most bold, and the most fierce of all four footed Beasts; and therefore has been chosen by Heraldry, to represent the greatest Heroes, who have been endued with these Qualities.

The *Lion* [Emblematically] is used to represent vigilancy; some being of Opinion, that he never sleeps. And he also represents Command and monarchical Dominion: and also the Magnanimity of Majesty, at once exercising Awe and Clemency, subduing those that resist, and sparing those that submit.

LION [in *Blazonry*] in blazoning a Lion, their Teeth and Talons must always be mentioned, they being their only Armour, and are in Coat Armour for the most part made of a different Colour from the Body of a Beast; and therefore speaking of their Teeth and Talons, you must say they are armed so and so.

A **LION** [Hieroglyphically] wiping out with his Tail the Impressions of his Feet, was a Representation of the great Creator, covering over the Marks of his Divinity by the Works of Nature, and hiding his immediate Power, by the visible Agency of inferior Beings.

LION'S Mouth, Tooth, Paw, several sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL [with *Heralds*] a small Lion; so called, to distinguish it from one that is full grown; for there may be several Lions in a Coat, or an Ordinary, and still be of their full size; but the *Lioncel* is express'd to be but a little Lion.

LIONNE' [in *French Heraldry*] signifies Rampant, when they speak of a Leopard in that Posture, which they say is peculiar to the Lion.

LIP [*labium, L.* *lippa, Sax.*] a Part of the Mouth.

LIPODERMOS [*λεποδερμός, of λέπω to leave, and δερμα, Gr.* the Skin] a disease of the Skin which covers the Glands of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn Back.

LIPOPSYCHIA [*λεποψυχία of λέπω and ψυχή, Gr.* the Soul] a little or short Swoon or fainting Fit.

LIPOTHYMI'A [*λεποθυμία of λέπω and θυμός, Gr.* the Mind] a fainting or swooning away from too great a decay or waste of the Spirits.

LIPPITUDE [with *Oculists*] a dry soreness in the Eyes, without running, when they feel rough, as if there were Sand in them; Blear-eyedness.

LIPTOTES [*λειπότης, Gr.*] a rhetorical Figure, when the force of Words is not answerable to the greatness of the Matter.

LIPYRIA [of *λεπυρία* and *πυρετός, Gr.*] a kind of continual Fever, wherein the inward Parts burn, but the outward Parts are cold.

LIQUABLE [*liquabilis, L.*] that may be melted or dissolved.

LIQUABILITY } capableness of being melted.

LIQUABLENESS }

LIQUATION } [with *Apothecaries*] an Operation, by which a solid Body is reduced into liquid; or the action of Fire or Heat on fat, fusible Bodies, which puts their Parts into motion.

LIQUEFIED [*liquefactus, L.*] melted.

LIQUESCENT [*liquefcent, L.*] melting, consuming.

LIQUESCENCY } aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENTNESS }

LIQUID [*liquidus, L.*] that has its Parts fluid and in motion; moist.

LIQUID [with *Civilians*] apparently proved, as Goods that are clear and out of dispute are said to be *Liquid*.

LIQUID Effects and Debts, are such as are not really Existing; but such as there can be no dispute about.

LIQUIDITY } liquid Quality; the property of Fluidity or

LIQUIDNESS } Quality of wetting other Bodies immersed in it.

LIQUIDS [*liquide literæ, of liquefco, L.* to melt or dissolve] *Letters Liquid*, with *Grammarians*, are so called, not because they are never solid, but because they are sometimes liquefied and dissolved in their Sounds; they are *l, m, n, r*.

LIQUIDS [with *Philosophers*] such Bodies which have all the Properties of Fluidity; the small Parts of which are so figured and disposed, that they stick to the Surface of such Bodies as are dipt in them; which is usually called wetting.

LIQUIDATED [*liquidatus, L.*] made moist or clear; also spoken of Bills made current or payable; pay'd off, cleared.

LIQUIDATION, an Ascertainment of some dubious or disputable Sum; or of the respective Pretensions which 2 Persons may have to the same liquid or clear Sum.

LIQUIDATION [in *Trade*] the Order and Method which a Trader endeavours to establish in his Affairs.

LIQUIRTIA [with *Botanists*] a Plant called Liquorish or Licorish. *L.*

LIQUOR } [*liqueur, F.*] any liquid Thing, Drink, Wa-

LIQUOUR } ter, Wine, Juice, &c.

LIRICONFANCY, the Plant called Lily of the Valleys. *F.*

LIRIPOOP [of *cleri, a Clergyman*, and *peplum, a Hood, L.*] a Livery-hood.

LISIE'RE [in *Fortification*] the same as *Berne* or *Foreland*.

To **LISP** [*lispen, Du.*] to falter in the Speech, to clip Words in speaking.

LISPOUND, a foreign Weight, containing sometimes 15, 16 or 20 Pounds.

LIST [*liste, F.*] a Roll or Catalogue of the Names, &c. of Persons; also the border or edge of woollen Cloth.

To **LIST**, to enter Soldiers; also to enter his Name as a Soldier.

LIST [with *Architects*] a straight, upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of Pillars, just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft or Body.

LIST [of *lust*] desire, will.

LISTLESSNESS [qu. *lustlessness*] want of Will or Inclination.

LISTED [of *lex* or *lesiere, F.*] having, or being made of, or resembling the List of Cloth. *Milton*.

LISTEL [with *Architects*] a small Band or Rule in Moulding; also the space between the Channelling of Pillars.

To **LISTEN** [*hlystan, Sax.*] to hearken.

LISTENING, is said to be performed by extending or bracing the Tympanum of the Ear, which puts it into such a Condition, as that it will be more effected by any tremulous Motion of the external Air.

To enter the **LISTS** [of *lice, F.* a List] is to engage in a Fight or Dispute.

LISTS [*lice, F.*] a Place inclosed with Bars or Rails for the performing therein Jufts or Tournaments, Wrestling, Races and other Exercises.

LITANY [*λατάνια, Gr.*] a general Supplication or Prayer, sung or said in Churches; especially one in the Common Prayer Book of the Church of *England*; appointed to be said or sung on certain Days.

LITANY [*litania, L.* of *λατῶ, Gr.* Prayers] are Supplications and publick Prayers, used in a solemn Manner, to invoke God and the Saints for Mercy; used in Processions in Popish Countries, on *Corpus Christi Day*; and in several Countries and Towns on various Days.

LITÆ [*λατῆ, Gr.* Prayers] the Daughter of *Jupiter*, or Mediators betwixt Gods and Men, for obtaining what was desired either of Gods or Men; they are represented lame, wrinkled, and squint-eyed; which is meant of Prayers; lame, as not immediately granted; Squint-eyed, as looking to By-Ends; and Wrinkled, as requiring Labour and Affluity.

LITERAL [*literalis, L.*] according to the Letter.

LITERALNESS, the being according to the Letter.

LITERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned or skilled in Letters or Languages.

LITERATI, learned Men, L.

LITERATURE [*literatura*, L.] knowledge of Letters, Learning.

LITHANTHRAX [of λίθον and ἄνθραξ, Gr.] stony Coal, a kind of Jeat, Pit Coal or Sea Coal.

LITHARGE [*lithargyros*, L. λίθαργύρος of λίθος, a Stone, and ἄργυρος, Silver, Gr.] the Scum or frothy Dross that arises in purifying Silver with Lead; Silver Glet.

LITHE [λίθος, Sax.] supple or limber.

LITHENESS [litheneſſe, Sax.] suppleness, limberness.

LITHIASIS [λίθιασις, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

LITHIZONTES [λιθίζοντες, Gr.] an ordinary Carbuncle.

LITHOCOLLA [λίθοκολλα of λίθος, a Stone, and κόλλα, Glue, Gr.] Stone Glue, a sort of Cement, with which Stones are joined or fastened together.

A LITHOGLYPHER [λιθογλύφης of λίθος and γλύφω, to carve or engrave, Gr.] a Stone-cutter or Mason.

LITHOGRAPHY [λιθογραφία, Gr.] the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

LITHOIDES [λιθοειδής, Gr.] the Bone of the Temples, which, in the upper Part, toward the Sagittal Suture, is equally circumscribed with the scaly Agglutinations; but behind with the Parts or Additions of the Suture Lambdoides and the sixth Seam, which severeth the lower Parts thereof from the *Sphenoides*, and the fore-part from the upper Jaw.

LITHOLABON [of λίθος, a Stone, and λαβών, to take hold of] an Instrument for extracting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOMANCY [λιθομαντεία of λίθος and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] was a sort of Divination performed by a precious Stone called *Siderites*, which they washed in Spring Water, in the Night by Candlelight; the Person that consulted it, was to be purified from all manner of Pollution, and to have his Face covered; this being done, he repeated divers Prayers, and placed certain Characters in an appointed Order, and then the Stone moved of it self, and in a soft gentle murmur, or (as some say) in a Voice like that of a Child, returned an Answer.

LITHO'NTRIFON [of λίθος, a Stone, and τρίζω, to wear, Gr.] a Confection of the Apothecaries, so called, because it breaks and expels the Stone, L.

LITHONTRIPTICK [λιθοτριπτική of λίθος, a Stone, and τρίζω, to break, Gr.] Medicines good to break the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys.

LITHO'SPERMON [λιθοσπέρμον of λίθος, a Stone, and σπέρμα, Seed, *q. d.* stony Seed, Gr.] the Herb Stone Crop, Gromwell or Graymill, L.

LITHO'STROTA [λιδοστροτά of λίθος and στρένωμι, Gr. to pave] Stone Pavements of *Mosaick* Work, such as the Antients made of fine pieces of Marble and other Stones, curiously joined together, and as it were inlaid in the Cement, representing different Figures by the variety of their Colours and Dispositions.

LITHOTOMIA [λιδοτομία of λίθος and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] a Quarry of Stones; also a Mason's Work-house.

LITHOTOMIST [λιδοτομίστης, Gr.] an Operator, who cuts for the Stone; also a Mason.

LITHOTOMY [λιδοτομία, Gr.] the Operation of cutting the Stone, out of human Bodies.

TO LITIGATE [*litigare*, L.] to contend, to wrangle, to quarrel.

LITIGATION, a quarrelling or brawling; a suit or pleading at Law, L.

LITIGIOUS [*litigiosus*, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrellous, contentious, wrangling.

LITIGIOUSNESS, contentiousness, delight in Law Suits.

LITISPENDENCE [of *lis*, *litis* and *dependere*, L.] the Time during which a Law Suit is depending, F.

LITMOSE, a sort of blue Paint or Colour.

LITORAL Shells [with *Naturalists*] such Sea Shells which are always found near the Shore, and never far off in the Deep.

LITORAL [*litoralis* of *litus*, L. the Sea Shore] belonging to the Sea Shore,

LITOTES [among *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when less is spoken than is intended, L. as, *I do not despise*, instead of *I take delight in*. *I cannot praise you*, which implies, *I have just grounds to dispraise*. *I cannot praise you enough*, *I shall never be able to make you amends*.

TO LITTER [of *litere*, F.] to spread Straw for Beasts to lie down on; also to throw Things about an House.

A LITTER [prob. of *litiere* of *lit*, F. a Bed] a Brood of a Beast brought forth at once; also a sort of Sedan or Chair

borne by Horses; also the Straw that is spread for Cattle to lie down on.

LITTERINGS [with *Weavers*] the Sticks that keep the Web stretcht on the Loom.

LITTLE [litel, Sax.] small.

LITTELING [liteling, Sax.] a little one.

LITURGICK [*liturgicus*, L.] of or pertaining to the Liturgy; ministerial.

LITURGY [*liturgia*, L. of λειτουργία of λειτουργέω, Gr. to perform a publick Service] a general Word for all manner of Ceremonies belonging to divine Service; with the *Romanists* the *Mass*; with us the *Common Prayer*.

Liturgies are different, according to the different Nations and Religions in the World.

LITVUS [with *Medalists*] a Staff used by Augurs in form of a Crozier.

TO LIVE [libhan or leoyan, Sax.] to enjoy Life.

TO LIVE [*Sea Term*] is to endure the Sea.

LIVELINESS [livelicneſſe, Sax.] vivaciousness, &c.

LIVE long, an Herb.

LIVELIHOOD [of live and heafhod, Sax. the Head] a Way of living.

LIVER [lixepe of lix, Sax. the Life] the thickest of the Parts of all the Bowels, whose Office is to purify the *Mass* of Blood by straining it.

LIVER of Antimony [with *Chymists*] Antimony opened by Salt Petre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass and of a liver Colour.

LIVER-Wort, an Herb.

White LIVERED Fellow [prob. for white-leathered, *i. e.* one, the Skin of whose Face turns white as Leather, with Spite, &c.] a spiteful, malicious Fellow, a designing Knave.

LIVERINGS, a sort of Puddings or Haggess, made of the Livers of Hogs and Calves.

LIVERY [*livra* of *livrer*, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Clothes of different Colours and Trimming, given by a Gentleman to his Footman, Coachman, &c. to distinguish them from others.

LIVERY [in *Law*] is the delivery of Possession to those Tenants, which held of the King in Capite or Knight's Service.

LIVERY, a Writ which lies for the Heir to obtain the Possession or Seizin of his Lands at the King's Hands.

LIVERY of Seizin [in *Law*] a delivery of Possession of Lands or Tenements or Things corporeal, to him who hath Right or probability of Right to them.

LIVERY [of Hay, &c.] the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses.

LIVERY Stables, Publick Stables, where Horses are taken in to be kept or to be let out for Hire.

LIVERY Men [in the Companies of Tradesmen] such Members of a Company or Corporation, as are advanced above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery Gown upon solemn Occasions.

To Stand at LIVERY, is to be kept at Livery Stables.

LIVERY [in *Deed*] is when the Feoffer takes the ring of the Door, or a Twig, or a Turf of Land, and delivers it to the Feoffee, in the Name of the Seizin of the Land.

LIVERY [in *Law*] is when the Feoffer says to the Feoffee, being in view of the House or Land, *I give you yonder House or Land, to you and to your Heirs, and therefore enter into the same and take Possession of it accordingly*.

LIVID [*lividus*, L.] black and blue.

LIVID Muscle [*Anat.*] one of the Muscles that moves the Thigh, so called from its Colour.

LIVOR [with *Surgeons*] a kind of leaden or dead bluish Colour in any Part of the Body, caus'd by a Stroke or Blow, L.

LIVRE, an imaginary French Coin of two kinds, of *Tournois* and *Paris*. The *Livre Tournois* contains 20 Sols *Tournois*, and each Sol 12 Deniers *Tournois*; the *Livre Paris* is 20 Sols *Paris*, each Sol *Paris* worth 12 Deniers *Paris*, and each Sol *Paris* worth 15 Deniers *Tournois*.

LIXIVIAL ? [*lixivius*, L.] of or pertaining to Lye, or

LIXIVIOUS proceeding from Lye.

LIXIVIATE Salts [with *Chymists*] the fixed Salts of Plants, drawn by calcining the Plant, and then making a Lye of Ashes and Water.

LIXIVIATED [of *lixivium*, L.] pertaining to, or proceeding from Lye.

LIXIVUM, a Lye made of Ashes, L.

LIXIVUM [with *Chymists*] a fixed Alkali, as the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

LIZARD [*lizarde*, F. *lacerta*, L.] a little creeping Creature, of a green Colour, much like an Evet, but larger, very common in Italy, and other hot Countries.

Lo [la, Sax.] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, F.] a small fresh water Fish.

To **LOAD** [*lādan, Sax.*] to lay on a Burden; also to oppress.
LOAD [*lāde, Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.
LOAD of Hay, about 2000 *l*.
LOAD [with *Miners*] a Vein of Oar.
LOAD [of *lādan, Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.

LOAD-MANAGE, the Money or Hire paid to a Guide or Pilot.

LOAD Star [*q. leading Star*] the North Star, which is a Guide to Mariners.

LOADSMAN [of *lādan, Sax.*] a Guide, a Pilot.

LOADSTONE [prob. of *lādan*, to lead, and *ŷtan, Sax.* a Stone, *q. d.* leading-stone] is digged out of Iron Mines; the Virtues of it are,

1. That when it is in a free position, without any thing to hinder it, it will direct it self to the Poles of the World.

2. It will draw another Loadstone to itself, and sometimes also will repel it.

3. By being touch'd with Iron, it communicates to it not only the Virtue, which it self has of pointing to the Poles of the World, but also that Virtue by which it attracts Iron; so that ten or a dozen Needles, or as many Buckles, may be made to hang together like a Chain.

A Loadstone being made thoroughly hot in the Fire, loses its attractive Virtue.

Some Authors write, that by the help of the Magnet or Loadstone, Persons may communicate their Minds to a Friend at a great distance; as suppose one to be at *London*, and the other at *Paris*, if each of them have a circular Alphabet, like the Dial-plate of a Clock, and a Needle touched with one Magnet, then at the same time that the Needle at *London* was moved, that at *Paris* would move in like manner, provided each Party had secret Notes for dividing Words, and the Observation was made at a set Hour, either of the Day or of the Night; and when one Party would inform the other of any Matter, he is to move the Needle to those Letters that will form the Words, that will declare what he would have the other know, and the other Needle will move in the same manner. This may be done reciprocally.

A **LOAF** [*hlaf, Sax.*] a portion or lump of Bread.

LOAM } [with *Gardeners*] grafting Clay, a sort of Mortar

LOME } made of Clay and Straw.

LOAM [with *Chymists*] a sort of Plaster used by Chymists to close up their Vessels.

LOAMINESS, fulness of Loam, or loamy Nature.

LOAMY, of the Nature of Loam.

LOAN [*læna, Sax.*] a thing lent; a lending of Money; also the Interest for Money lent.

To **LOATH** [*laðan, Sax.*] to Nauseate.

LOB, a large North Sea Fish; whence, perhaps,

LOB } [*q. d.* *Lap-cock*] a great, heavy, sluggish

LOBCOCK } Fellow.

LOB Worm, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.

LOBBY [prob. of *laube, Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage-room or Gallery.

LOBE [*lobus, L.*] any Body turned of a roundish Shape.

LOBES [*λῶβῆ Gr.*] the several Divisions of the Lungs, Liver, &c. also the Tip of the Ear, which is more fat and fleshy than any other Part of it.

LOBES [with *Botan.*] the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds, which usually consists of two Parts, as is plainly seen in Beans, Peas, &c.

LOBLO'LLY, a sort of fluttish out of the way Pottage. Whole Groots or Oatmeal, boiled till they burst, and then buttered. *Burgoo*.

LOBSTER [*loppeſtje, Sax.*] a Fish well known.

LOBSTERS [*Micrographically*] two Lobsters, fighting one with another, represented Sedition in a Common-wealth; and because Land Lobsters are said to be great Enemies to Snakes and Serpents, therefore the *Egyptians* put them to signify a Man of Temperance, who suppresses his Lusts and wicked Affections, that are most dangerous Serpents to his Soul.

LOBULE [*Anat.*] a little Lobe.

LOBULI adiposi [*in Anat.*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles, *L*.

LOBUS auris [*Anat.*] the lower Part or Tip of the Ear.

LO'CAL [*localis, L.* of or pertaining to Place.

LOCAL [*in Law*] tied or joined to a Place.

LOCAL Colours [*in Painting*] are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL Medicaments [*in Surgery*] such Remedies as are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place or Part; as Plaisters, Salves, Ointments, &c.

LOCAL Problem [with *Mathemat.*] is such such an one as is capable of an infinite number of different Solutions, as where

the Point which is to solve the Problem may be indifferently taken within a certain extent, *i. e.* any where, in such a line, or within such a Plane or Figure, &c. which is termed a geometrical *Locus*, and the Problem is said to be a *local* or *indeterminate* one.

LOCAL Customs, are those peculiar to some Lordship or other District, and not agreeable to the general Customs of the Country.

LOCALITY } the being of a Thing in a Place.

LO'CALNESS }

LO'cation [*Civil Law*] a letting out to rent.

LOCH } [*Πηλ, Arab. كالح, Gr. λινθος, L.*] a thick

LO'HOCH } Medicament, that is not to be swallowed at once, but to be licked, or suffered to melt in the Mouth, that it may have more effect upon the Parts affected: as the Breast, Lungs, &c.

LO'CHE Sanum [with *Apothe.*] a particular sort of *Linthus*, good for the Lungs.

LO'CHIA [*λῶχια of λήξω, a Bed, Gr.*] the natural Evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the birth of the *Fetus* and the exclusion of the Membrane, called *Secundinae*.

LO'CI Chymici, Chymical Furnaces or Vessels, *L*.

LOCI Muliebres, Womens Privities, *L*.

LOCK of Hair [*locca, Sax.*]

LOCK of a Door [*loc. Sax.*]

LOCK of Wool [*flocus, L.*]

LOCK [of a River] a Place where the Current or Stream of it is stopt.

LOCK, an Infirmary or Hospital for the Cure of pocky Persons.

To **LOCK** [*belucan, Sax.*] to make fast with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK Spit [*in Fortific.*] a small Trench opened with a Spade, to mark out the lines of any Work.

LOCKER [*loculamentum, L.*] a Pigeon Hole.

LOCKER [*in a Ship*] a Chest or Box ranging along the Sides to put Things in.

LOCKET [of *loc, Sax.* and *et dimin.*] a little Lock of a Gold Chain, or a set of Diamonds, &c.

LOCKING Wheel of a Clock, the same with the Count Wheel.

LOCKMAN [*in the Isle of Man*] an Officer, who executes the Orders of the Governor or Deemsters, not much unlike to our under Sheriff.

LOCKRAM, a coarse sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCKRON, a sort of Flower, called also *Locker-Goulons*.

LOCKS [for *Horses*] are Pieces of Leather about the breadth of two Fingers, turned round and stuffed on the inside, to prevent their hurting the Pasterns, about which they are clapp'd.

Lo'co Cession [*in Law*] a yielding or giving Place.

Loco motive Faculty [with *Philosop.*] that Faculty which causes moving from one Place to another.

LOCULAMENTA [with *Botan.*] little distant Cells or Partitions within the common Seed-bag of a Plant or Flower, as the Poppies, &c. *L*.

LOCULAMENTUM, an Apartment or Partition; a Box or Drawer to put any thing in, *L*.

Lo'cus, a Place, *L*.

Locus apparent [with *Astron.*] in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the sensible Horizon.

Locus Primarius } *i. e.* the primary Place [with *Philos.*]

Locus Absolutus } is that Part of the absolute or immovable Space of extended Capacity, to receive all Bodies, which a particular individual Body takes up.

Locus Secundarius } *i. e.* the secondary Place [with *Phil.*]

Locus Relativus } is that apparent and sensible Place, in which we determine a Body to be placed, with respect to other adjoining or neighbouring Bodies.

Locus in quo [*in Law*] the Place, where any thing is said to be done, in Pleading, *L*.

Locus partitus, [*in Law*] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make trial in which the Land or Place in question lies.

Locus Geometricus, a line by which an indeterminate Problem is solved. Thus, if a right line suffice for the Construction of the Equation, it is called *Locus ad rectum*; if a Circle, *Locus ad circulum*; if an Ellipsis, *Locus ad Ellipsin*, &c.

Locus ad lineam [*Mathematicks*] is when a Point that satisfies the Problem is found in a line, whether Right or Curve, and that by the Reason of the want of one Condition, only to render the Problem determinate altogether, *L*.

Locus ad solidum [*Mathem.*] is when three Conditions are wanting to the determination of the Point that is sought, and so it will be found in a solid; and this may be included either under

under a plain, curve or mixt Superficies, and those either determinate or indefinitely extended.

LOCUS *ad superficiem* [Mathem.] is when there are two Conditions wanting to determine any Point that satisfies any Problem, and that Point may be taken throughout the extension of some Superficies, whether Plane or Curve.

LOCUST [*locusta*, L.] a mischievous Insect, that eat up and spoils all green Plants.

LOCUSTÆ [with *Botan.*] the Beards and hanging Seeds of Oats and other Plants, whose Figure something resembles that of a Locust.

LOCUTION, phrase or manner of Speech, *F.* of *L.*

LOCUTORY } [*old Records*] a sort of Parlour or
LOCUTORIUM } with-drawing Room in a Monastery,
where the Friars meet together for Conversation or Discourse.

LODE manage [of *læðan*, *Sax.*] the hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE Ship, a small fishing Vessel.

LO DEMERGE [in the Laws of *Oleron*] the Skill or Art of Navigation.

LODESMAN [*læðman* of *læðan*, *Sax.*] a Coasting Pilot.

LODE-WORKS [in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in *Cornwall*] Works performed in the high Grounds, by sinking deep Wells, call'd Shafts. See *Stream works*.

To **LODGE** [*geloðian*, *Sax.* *loger*, *F.*] to take up a Lodging in; to entertain with a Lodging; to lay up in a Place.

A **LODGE** [*loge*, *F.*] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter, Centinel, &c.

To **LODGE** [*Hunt. Term*] a Buck is said to lodge, when he goes to Rest.

LODGER, one who lodges in a hired Room or Apartment in another's House.

LODGING [of *geloðian*, *Sax.* or *loger*, *F.*] a Place of Habitation or Repose for a Time.

LODGMENT [in *Milit. Aff.*] an encampment made by an Army; a retrenchment dug for a covert or shelter, when the Counterscarp or some other Post is gained; also a Place where the Soldiers are quartered among the Townsmen or Burghers, in Barracks, Huts or Tents.

LODGEMENT on an Attack, is a Work cast up by the Besiegers, during their approaches in a dangerous Post, where it is absolutely necessary to secure themselves from the Enemies Fire; as in a covert Way, a Breach, &c. These kind of Lodgments are made of Barrels or Bags full of Earth, Faggots, Wool-Packs, Pallisadoes, to cover the Men in a Place they have gain'd and resolve to keep.

A **LOFT** [prob. of *lofter*, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of an House.

LOFTINESS, high-mindedness, pride, haughtiness.

LOFTY [of *lofter*, *Dan.*] high; haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [prob. of *liðan*, *Sax.* to lie along, because of its Weight] a large thick Piece of Wood.

LOG [*לוג*, *Heb.*] an Hebrew Measure, containing 3 quarters of a Pint and 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ solid Inches, Wine Measure.

LOG Line [in *Navigation*] a small long line tied to the Log, having Knots at every 50 Foot distance, round about a Reel fixt for that purpose in the Gallery of a Ship.

LOG Board [in *Navig.*] a Table divided into 5 Columns, containing an account of the Ship's Way, measured by the Log, which is to be entred daily into the Log-board.

LOG Wood, a sort of Wood used by Dyers, called also *Campechio* Wood, brought from thence, a Province of *New Spain*.

LOGARITHMS [of *λόγος*, a Word, and *αριθμός*, Number, *Gr.*] artificial Numbers, which perform Multiplication by Addition, and Division by Subtraction, invented by the Lord *Nepier*, Baron of *Merchiston* in *Scotland*, and afterwards completed by Mr. *Henry Briggs*, *Savilian* Professor of Geometry at *Oxford*.

Defective LOGARITHM } the Logarithm of a Fraction.

Impure LOGARITHM }

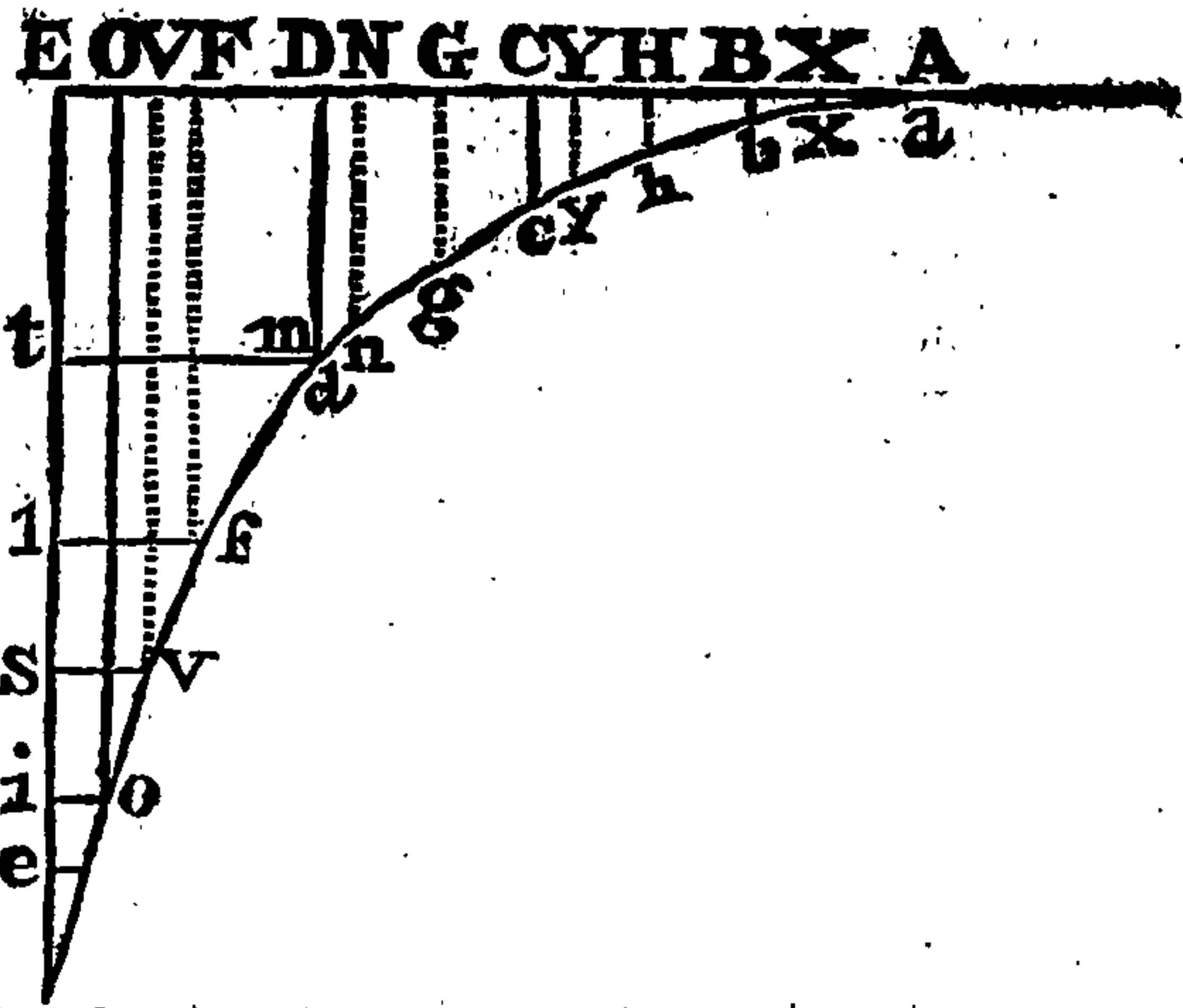
LOGARITHMICK Spiral [with *Mathem.*] is a sort of *Spiral* Line, which may be conceived to be form'd much after the same manner with other *Spirals*. As supposing the Radius of a Circle to move uniformly through the Circumference, while a certain Point moves from the extremity of this Radius towards the Center, with a Motion retarded in a geometrical Proportion; the Mark of this Point will form the Logarithmical Spiral.

LOGARITHMETICAL } of or pertaining to Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK }

LOGARITHMETICK Line } of *Pardie*, is a Curve which

LOGARITHMETICK Curve } discovers perfectly all the Mysteries of Logarithms, with several other very excellent Properties and uses, and is thus delineated.



Let the right Line *A E* be divided into the equal Parts *A B*, *B C*, *C D*, *D E*, &c. from the Points *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, &c. let the Lines *A a*, *B b*, *C c*, *D d* and *E e* be drawn all perpendicular to *A E*, and consequently parallel to one another.

LOGARITHMOTECNY [of *λογαριθμός* and *τεχνη*, *Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOGATING, a certain unlawful Game, now out of Use; but mentioned in the Statute, 23 *Hen. VIII.*

LOGGERHEAD [prob. of *log* and *head*] a stupid Person.

LOGIA, a little House, Lodge or Cottage.

LOGICAL [*logicalis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to, or agreeing with the Rules of Logick.

LOGICAL Division, is an Oration or Speech, explaining a thing Part by Part.

LOGICALNESS, argumentativeness, the being according to the Rules of Logick.

LOGICIAN, one skilled in the Art of Logick.

LOGICK [*λογική* of *λόγος*, *Gr.*] is the Art of guiding our Reason in the knowledge of Things, as well for our own Instruction, as that of others. It consists in the Reflection which Men have made of the four principal Operations of the Mind, *viz.* conceiving, judging, reasoning and disposing.

Natural LOGICK, the power or force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGISMUS [with *Rhetoric.*] a Figure when a Sentence is framed without any consequent.

LOGIST [*λογιστής*, *Gr.*] an expert Accountant.

LOGISTICA [*λογιστική*, *Gr.*] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of multiplying, dividing, &c. to the degrees of Sines, Circles, Angles, &c.

LOGISTICA speciosa [with *Mathem.*] literal or specious Algebra, *L.*

LOGISTICA linea [with *Arithmet.*] is the Line, called also the logarithmick Line, where the Ordinates, apply'd in equal Parts of the Axis, are in geometrical proportion.

LOGISTICAL Arithmetick, is now used by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the trouble of Multiplication and Division is saved.

LOGISTICAL Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms adapted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGISTICKS, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; or, as some will have it, the first general Rules in Algebra, of Addition, Substraction, &c.

LOGIUM [*old Rec.*] an Hovel, an Out-House.

LOGODÆDALY [*logodædalia*, *L.* of *λόγος*, *Gr.* a Word, and *Dædalus*] a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter.

LOGODÆDALIST [*logodædalus*, *L.* of *λογος* and *δαλός*, *Gr.*] an Inventor or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms.

LOGODIARRHOEA [*λογοδιάρροια*, *Gr.*] a Diarrhæa or Flux of Words not well digested, *L.*

LOGOGRAPHER [*λογογράφος*, *Gr.*] a Writer of Books of Account.

LOGOMACHY [*λογμαχία*, *Gr.*] a Contention about Words.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH Fish [*old Stat.*] Cod, Ling, Lob, &c.

LOIMO'GRAPHER [of *λοιμός*, a Pestilence, and *γράφω*, *Gr.* to describe] one who writes about, or describes Pestilences.

LOIMOS [*λοιμός*, *Gr.*] the Plague or Pestilence, a catching Disease, which corrupts the Blood and animal Spirits.

LOINS [*lumbi*, *L.* *longia*, *Ital.*] the lower Parts of the Back, near the Hips, the Waste.

To **LOITER** [prob. *lutteren*, *Du.*] to delay, to lay behind.

LO'LIVUM, Cockle or Darnel, a Weed that grows among Corn, *L.*

LOLL, to lean or lie upon.

To LOLL out the Tongue [perhaps of *lelehen, Du.*] to exert, or let it hang out of the Mouth.

LO'LLARDS [either of *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in Germany, &c. in the 14th Century; or of *Lolium Darnel*, as being Tares amongst God's Wheat] a contemptuous Name given to the Followers of *Wickliff*, and the Reformers in England, in the Time of King Henry III.

LO'LLARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LO'MBAR } [so named of the *Lombards*, a People of
LO'MBARD } *Italy*, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LO'MBAR House, a House into which several sorts of Goods are taken as Pawns; also where they are exposed to Sale.

LONCHITES [*λονχίτις*, Gr.] the Herb Spleen-Wort, so named, because the Shape of its Seed resembles a Spear.

LONCHITES, a Comet, which bears some resemblance to a Lance or Spear; the Head being of an Oval form, the Stream of its Rays, or the Tail, being long, thin and pointed at the End.

LO'NDLESS [*land leay*, Sax.] a banished Man.

LONG [*longus*, L.] of extent in Length.

LONG Jointed [spoken of a Horse] is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant.

To LONG [*longen*, Sax.] to desire very earnestly.

LONG Accent [in Grammar] shews that the Voice is to stop at that Vowel that has this Mark (-) set over it.

LONG [in Music] a Note equal to two Briefs.

LONG Boat, is the strongest and biggest Boat belonging to a Ship, that can be hoisted up into it.

LONG Meg, a Stone near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, near 15 Foot high.

LONG of you [prob. of *gelang*, Sax. a fault, blame, or of *belangen*, Teut. to belong to] it is your fault.

LONG Primer, a sort of Printing Letter.

LONGANIMITY [*longanimitas*, L.] long Suffering, great Patience, Forbearance.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimis*, L.] long suffering, patient.

LONGA'NO } the straight Gut in the Fundament.

LONGA'NON }

LONGEVITY [*longævitæ*, L.] length of Age, long life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longævus*, L.] long lived, living long.

LONG-WORT, the Herb *Angelica*.

LONGIMETRY [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of taking the Distances of Things afar off, as the Distances of Steeples, Towers, Trees, &c. either one or many together.

LONGIOR, us [in *Botan. Writ.*] longer; *longiore*, i; *longioribus*, with longer. L.

LONGINQUITY [*longinquitæ*, L.] length of Place, remoteness, length of Time, or long Continuance.

LONGISSIMUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] longest; *longissimo*, a, *longissimis*, with longest. L.

LONGISSIMUS Femoris [with *Anatomists*] a certain Muscle of the Thigh, otherwise called *Sartorius*. L.

LONGISSIMUS Pollicis. [with *Anatomists*] See *Flexor tertii internodii*. L.

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the first Meridian; or it is the difference, either East or West, between the Meridians of any 2 Places counted on the Equator, and that of the Place enquired after; or it is the difference, either East or West, between the Meridians of any two Places, counted on the Equator; and is usually marked at the top and bottom of Maps, Charts, &c.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the distance of a Ship or Place, East or West, from another; counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, contained between the first Degree of the Sign *Aries*, and that Circle which passes through the Centre of any Star.

LONGITUDE of the Sun, Planet, &c. from the next equinoctial Point, is the number of Degrees and Minutes they are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them, and can never be above 180 Degrees.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] the Arch of the Equinoctial comprehended between the subtilar Line of the Dial and the true Meridian.

LONGITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] the measure of Motion reckoned according to the Line of direction, being the distance of length, which the Centre of any moving Body runs thro' as it moves on in a right Line.

LONGITUDINAL, extended lengthwise.

LONGITUDINAL Suture [*Anat.*] the cross Seam of the Skull, that goes from one side to the other.

LONGUS Musculus [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Cubit or Elbow which helps to stretch out the Arm forwards; also a

Muscle of the *Radius*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards.

LONGUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] the longest, *longo*, a, *longis*, with long.

Longus Collis [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Neck, which arises chiefly fleshy, tho' partly tendinous from the fore-part of the 5 upper *Vertebrae* of the Back, and is inserted into every *Vertebra* of the Neck. Its Office is to bend the Neck forwards.

Loof [of *luyan*, Sax. above] is that part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers called *Chefs-Trees*, as far as the Bulk-head of the Fore-castle.

To LOOF } [a Phrase used in conning a Ship] as *Loof up*, i. e.

To LUFF } keep the Ship near to the Wind; to *Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind.

To spring a LOOF [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship that was going large before a Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

A **LOOF off**, at a distance.

Keep your LOOF, is a direction to the Man at the Helm to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Loof Tackle [in a Ship] a small Tackle, serving to lift all small Weights in and out of a Ship.

Loof Hooks, Tackle with 2 Hooks, one of which is to hitch into the Crengles of the Main and Fore-sail, and the other into a strap or pulley Rope, let into the *Chefs-Tree*, &c. its use being to succour the Tackles in a large Sail.

Loof Pieces, are those Guns that lie in the Loof of a Ship.

To Look [*locian*, Sax.] to behold, to see.

A **Look**, a casting the Eye, beholding, seeing; a form of Countenance, as an angry look.

A **LOOM** [prob. of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn, according to *Minshew*] the Frame in which a Weaver works.

LOOM Gale [in *Sea Language*] a fresh or stiff Gale; the best fair Wind to sail in, because the Sea does not go high, and all the Sails may be borne out.

LOOMING of a Ship, is the prospect or shew that she makes, as they say, such a Ship *Looms a great Sail*, i. e. she seems or appears to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow.

LOON [in *New England*] a Bird like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn.

A **Loop** [prob. of *loopen*, Du. to run, because it can be easily slipped] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; also an Ornament for a Button-hole.

Loop [in the *Iron Works*] about 3 Quarters of a hundred Weight of Iron, melted and broken off from a Sow, in the Fire of the Finery.

Shingling the Loop, is the breaking off this Loop from the Sow, and working it into a Bloom.

A **Loop** [in Gun.] a small Iron-ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

Loop of Corn [at *Riga*] 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4.

Loop Holes [in a Ship] are holes made in the comings of the Hatches for close Fights and other Conveniences.

Loop Holes [in Fortification] are little holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

Loose [*loos*, Du.] slack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals.

To LOO'SE } [of *loosen*, Du. *lejan*, Sax.] to unbind,
To LOO'SEN } to let loose; to move a thing from its fixings.

Loose Strife, Willow-herb or Willow-weed, which is so called by Country People, because there goes a Tradition of it, that if it be held to Cattle when a fighting, it will part them.

LooseNESS, laxativeness of Body; also depravedness as to Morals.

To LOP, to cut off the tops of Trees.

To LOPE [of *loopen*, Du. or *lapi*, L.] to run away, to slip away privately.

LOPHIA [with *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Cervix or the back Part of a human Neck.

LOQUA'CIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of talk, prating.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS } talkativeness.

LOQUA'CITY }

LOQUA'LA, talk, discourse, speech. L.

LOQUELA sine die [old *Rec.*] an Imparlance or Petition for a day of respite in a Court of Justice. L.

LORD [*hlakonig*, Sax. of *hlaf* a Loaf, and *afford*, of a Custom of Noblemen, antiently giving Loaves of Bread to the Poor] a Nobleman.

LORD in Gross [being a private Person] is when a Man makes a Gift in tail of all his Lands, to hold of him and dies, his Heir is said to have but a Seignory or Lordship in Gross.

LORD [in *Law*] is a Person who has a Fee, and of consequence the Homage of Tenants within his Manour.

LORD MEN [in *Law*] the owner of a Manour, who therefore has Tenants holding of him in Fee and by a Copy of Court-Roll.

LORD of the Geniture [with *Astrologers*] is that Planet which has the greatest strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity, and so becomes principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, disposition of Body, &c.

LORD of the Hour, [with *Astrologers*] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day; as also of the Night severally, and divided into 12 Parts, which were called planetary Hours.

LORD of the Year [with *Astrologers*] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude in a revolutionary Figure.

LO'RDANE } [of *Lord* and *Dane*, because when the *Danes*

LO'RDANT } had the Government in *England*, enjoined the better sort of People to keep a *Dane* in their Houses; as a Spy and Curb upon them] a dull, heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORDO'SIS [*ἀλφιδωσις*, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children.

LORDLINESS, flatulencies, pride, haughtiness.

LO'RDLY, haughty, lofty, proud.

LO'RDSHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction or Manour of a Lord.

LORE [*λαϊα*, Sax.] Learning or Skill.

LORE, Direction, Advice, Teaching. *Milton*.

LO'REY, an Article in the Chamber of Accounts in *France*, which ordains, that if a Combat be accepted, and afterwards taken up by the consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties shall pay 2 s. 6 d. and the Party overcome forfeits 112 Shillings.

LO'RIKA, a Coat of Mail or Armour, worn in old Times, wrought over with many small Iron Rings.

LORICA'TION, a fencing with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in *Mason*.] the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORIFICA'TION [with *Chymists*] the covering a Vessel, call'd a Retort, with Loam or Clay, before it is set over a naked Fire.

LO'RIMERS } [prob. of *lorum*, L. a Thong or Bridle] a

LO'RINERS } Company of Artificers, who make Horse Bits, Spurs, &c. and other Things for Horses.

LO'RLOT, a Bird, that being looked upon by one that has the Jaundice, cures the Person and dies it self.

To LOSE [*λεσαν*, Sax.] to suffer loss.

A LO'SET, an idle, slothful Person.

LO'SINGA } [*old Rec.*] a Flatterer, a Sycophant.

LO'SINGER }

LOSS [of *λεσαν*, Sax. to lose] losing, damage.

LOTE Tree [*lotos*, L. *λωτος*, Gr.] a Tree, bearing broad, jagged Leaves, full of Veins, the upper Part being green, and the other whitish.

LO'THER WIT, a Penalty or Fine antiently impos'd on those that committed Adultery or Fornication.

LOT [*λοτ*, Sax.] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; Chance, Fortune, &c.

To cast LOTS [*hleotan*, Sax.] to determine a doubt by Lot.

To pay Scot and Lot, to pay such Parish Duties as House-keepers are liable to.

LOT } [at the *Derbyshire* Mines] a Duty paid to the

LOTH } King of every 13th Dish of Lead.

LOTOMETRA, Bread made of the Seed of the Herb *Lotus*, being like Millet.

LOTH [*λαθε*, Sax.] unwilling, as *I am loth, I have no mind to*, or *it irketh me*.

To LO'VE } [*la'sian*, Sax.] to nauseate, to abominate.

To LOATH }

LO'VING, unwillingness.

LO'VING [*la'ste*, Sax.] a nauseating, a hating.

LO'VING [*la'sian*, Sax.] nauseous, hateful.

LO'VINGNESS, hatredfulness, nauseousness.

LO'TION, a washing, F. of L.

LO'TION [with *Chymists*] is the washing or cleansing any Medicine or Water.

LO'TIONS [in *Med.*] Remedies that are of a kind between a Bath and a Fomentation, used to wash the Head or any Part affected.

LO'TOS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clover or Melilot, L.

LOTUS [with *Botan.*] the Nettle-Tree, L.

LO'TTERY [*lottepeia*, Sax. *loterie*, F.] a Play of Chance in the nature of a Bank, wherein are put Tickets for Sums of Money, mixt with many more blank Tickets, which Tickets being mixt together, and drawn at a Venture, each Person has the Value of the Lot drawn to the Number of his Ticket. There are also Lotteries of Goods, which are much after the same manner.

LO'VAGE, an Herb.

LO'VING [*la'sian*, Sax.] sounding, noisy.

LO'VING, noisiness.

LOVE [*luxu*, Sax.] Kindness, Friendship, a Passion.

LOVE [in *Ethicks*] is a friendly Motion to Mankind; but the Moralists tell us, must not be thrown away on an ill Object; nor procure base and unworthy Fuel to its Flames, nor hinder the Exercise of others Duties.

To LOVE [*luxian*, Sax.] to have an Affection for.

LOVE Days, Days on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies between Neighbours put an End to; for the restoring of mutual Love and Charity.

LOVE Socras, a grinding of Corn at their Lord's Mill freely, out of Love to their Lord.

LOVE, the Name of a certain Flower.

LOVE Apple, a Root in *Spain*, that inclines to a Violet Colour.

LO'VINEES [*luxelic*, Sax. and *neyre*] Quality deserving Love.

LO'VELY [*luxigenlice*, Sax.] Amiable.

LO'VER [of *luxiepe* or *luxienb*, Sax.] a Sweet-heart, &c.

LOVER, a Tunnel in the Roof or Top of the House to avoid Smoke.

LOUND [*lounb*, Sax.] signifies a Plain among Trees.

LOU'RDAN, a lazy, slothful Fellow, See *Lordane*.

LOURCU'RDUS [*old Rec.*] a Ram or bell-weather Sheep.

LOURE, the Name of a *French* Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it.

LOU'RGULARY, a casting any thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [*luy*, Sax.] an Insect that infests human Kind.

To LOUSE [*lupsen*, Du.] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSE Wort, an Herb.

LOU'SY [*luyig*, Sax.] infested with Lice.

LOU'SINESS, lousy Condition, a being infested with Lice.

LOUT } [prob. of *luxepe*, Sax. a Lay-man, or leach, the

LOWT } People, one of the vulgar] a clownish, unmannerly Fellow.

Low [*loh*, Du.] not high, humble, mean.

To Low [*hlozan* or *hlepan*, Sax.] to bellow like an Ox or Cow.

Low bearing Cock, a fighting Cock, over match'd as to Height.

LOWA'RY } a sort of Shrub, otherwise called Spurge

LOW'RY } Laurel.

LO'WLINESS, humility, humbleness of Mind.

LO'WNESS [*incerta Etymologia*, nisi on *loh*, Du.] low State or Place, meanness, &c.

LO'WING [of *hlozan*, Sax.] bellowing like a Cow, &c.

LOW-BELL [q. *Lowing Bell*] a Device for catching Birds, by hanging a Bell about the Neck of a weather Sheep.

LOW'BELLER, one who goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

LOW'LAND Men, the Offspring of the *English Saxons*, in the East Part of Scotland.

Low Masted Ship, one whose Mast is either too short or too small, so that she cannot bear a Sail large enough to give her her true way.

Low Worm [in *Horses*] a Disease like the Shingles.

LOWN [*loen*, Du.] a dull heavy-headed Fellow.

To LOWR [*loeren*, Du.] to frown, to look sower or grim; also to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

LOXODROMICAL } [with *Navigat.*] of or pertaining to

LOXODROMICK } the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROMICK Line [in *Navig.*] an oblique or crooked Line, the Line of the Ships Way, when she sails upon a Rhumb, or which she describes when she does not go in a right Line.

LOXODROMICK Tables [in *Navigation*] certain Tables of Rhumbs, and traverse Tables of Miles, &c. made to find out the requisites, or resolve the cases of Sailing, after the most true and expeditious manner.

LOXODROMICKS [of *loxos*, oblique, and *deut*, Gr. a Course] the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, when a Ship does not sail, either directly under the Equator, or under one and the same Meridian; but oblique or across them.

Loxodromy, the Course of a Ship, or the Point it describes in Sailing from any Point towards another, excepting a Cardinal Point; making equal Angles with every Meridian.

LO'YAL [*legalls*, L. *loyal*, F.] honest, trusty, faithful, more especially to the Prince.

LOYAL [spoken of a Horse] a Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not defend himself, nor resist, altho' he is ill treated.

LOYAL Mouth [of a Horse] an excellent Mouth, of the nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

LOY'ALNESS } [*loyalte*, F.] fidelity, faithfulness.

LOY'ALTY }

To Lo'YTER, to tarry, to stand trifling, to spend Time idly.
Lo'ZER, a lazy Lubber.

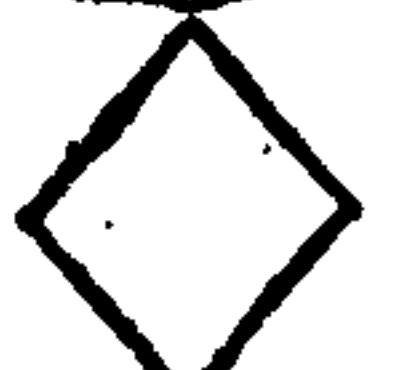
Lo'ZENGE, a square Cake made of preserved Herbs, in the Shape of a Diamond cut, or Quarrel of Glafs.



LOZENGE [in *Herald.*] is used to contain the Coat Armour of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows, as some say, because it is the Figure of the antient Spindle; or, as others say, because the Shields of the Amazons were of that Form: It is the Form or Shape of a Pane of Window Glafs, before the Square came so much in fashion, and has two obtuse Angles, as in the Figure.



LOZENGE } [in *Heraldry*] is a Sheild or an
LOZANGY } Ordinary of all Lozenges, as in the Figure.



LOZENGE [in *Geometry*] a Figure, the two opposite Angles of which are acute, and the other two obtuse, as in the Figure.

LU'BBER, a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

LUBRICFACTION, a making slippery, *L.*

LU'BRICATE [lubricare, *L.*] to make slippery.

To LU'BRICIOUS [lubricus, *L.*] slippery, uncertain, not conclusive; as a *lubricious Hope*, a *lubricious Argument*, &c.

LU'BRICIOUSNESS } [lubricitas, *L.*] slipperiness, uncer-
LUBRICITY } tainty, fickleness.

LU'CARIA [of *lucus*, *L.* a Wood or Grove] a Festival celebrated by the *Romans* in a Wood, where they retired and concealed themselves, after they had been defeated, and were pursued by the *Gauls*.

LU'CENT [lucens, *L.*] bright, shining.

LU'ERN, a wild Beast in *Russia*, almost as big as a Wolf; the Skin of which has a very rich Fur, of Colour between a red and brown, and something mailed like a Cat, intermixt with black Spots.

LU'CID [lucidus, *L.*] clear, bright, shining.

A LUCID Body [with *Philos.*] one that emits Light.

LUCID Intervals, the Fits or Paroxysms of Maniacs, wherein the Frenzy leaves them in Possession of their Reason.

LU'CIDA Corona [Astron.] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland.

LUCIDA lancis [Astron.] a Star in the Sign *Scorpio*.

LUCIDA lyra [Astron.] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation called *Lyra*.

LU'CIDITY } [luciditas, *L.*] brightness.

LU'CIDNESS }

LU'CIDUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] shining.

LU'CIFER [with *Astron.*] the Planet *Venus*; so called, when it rises before the Sun, q. d. *lucem ferens*, *L.* i. e. bringing light; and *Hesperus*, or the Evening Star, when it sets after the Sun.

LUCIFERIAN, like, of, or pertaining to *Lucifer*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFERIANs [so called of *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Cagliari*] a Sect in the fourth Century, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of his Flesh.

LUCIFEROUS Experiments [among *Naturalists*] such Experiments as serve to inform and enlighten the Mind, as to some Truth or Speculation in Philosophy, Physick, &c.

LU'FUGOUS [lucifugus, *L.*] that shuns the light.

LU'GENOUS [lucigena, *L.*] born or begotten in the Day Time.

LU'INA [with the *Poets*] a Name of *Juno*; or, as others say, of *Venus*, supposing her to assist Women in Labour, whom they invoked for a safe delivery.

LUCIO'LA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Adder's Tongue, *L.*

LUCK [luck, *Du.*] Chance, Fortune.

LU'CKINESS, fortunateness.

LU'CKY, fortunate.

LU'CRATION, a gaining or winning, *L.*

LU'CRATIVE [lucratus, *L.*] gainful, profitable.

LU'CRATIVENESS, gainfulness.

LU'CRATIVE Interest [in *Civil Law*] is such as is paid, where there hath been no Advantage made by the Debtor, and no delay nor deceit in him.

LU'CRE [lucrum, *L.*] gain, advantage, profit.

LU'CRIFICABLE [lucrificabilis, *L.*] bringing or producing gain or profit.

LU'CRIFICK [lucrificus, *L.*] gaining, making gain.

LU'CTATION, a wrestling, striving or struggling, *L.*

LU'CTIFEROUS [luctifer, *L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LU'CTIFICABLENESS, mournfulness.

LU'CTIFICK [luctificus, *L.*] causing sorrow or mourning.

LU'CTIFEROUS [luctifonus, *L.*] sounding out sorrow, sounding mournfully.

LU'CTUOUS [luctuosus, *L.*] sorrowful, full of sorrow.

To LU'CUBRATE [lucubrare, *L.*] to study late, or to work by Candle-light.

LU'CUBRATION, a studying or working late or by Candle-light. *L.*

LU'CULENCE [luculentia, *L.*] trimness, fineness, beauty.

LU'CULENT [luculens, *L.*] trim, fine, beautiful.

LU'DIBRIOUS [ludibriosus, *L.*] reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

LU'DIBUND [ludibundus, *L.*] full of play.

LU'DICROUS [ludicrus, *L.*] sportive, diverting, pleasant; also trifling, light, childish.

LU'DICROUSNESS, sportiveness; triflingness.

LU'DI compitales [among the *Romans*] were solemnized in the *Compita*, i. e. the Cross-ways and Streets. *Servius Tullius*, instituted them in honour of the household Gods or familiar Spirits, it being given out that he himself was begotten of one of the *Genii*.

LU'DIFICATION, a mocking or deceiving, *L.*

LUES *Veneræ*, the French Pox. *L.*

LU'ES, a great mortality, either among Persons or Cattle. *L.*

LUES *Deifica* [i. e. the deifying Lues } the falling

LUES *Sacra* [i. e. the sacred or holy Lues } Sickness. *L.*

LUFF [Sea Term]. See Loof.

LUFF } a light or flame to catch Fowls with, a Low-
LOUGH } Bell.

To LUG [gelugian, *Sax.*] to pull, to hale or pluck.

LUG, a Land Measure, a Pole or Perch.

LU'GS [prob. of gelugian, or ligian, *Sax.* to lie, because the Ears lie close to the Head, contrary to those of 4 footed Animals] the Ears.

LUG Wort. An Herb.

LUGGAGE [of gelugian, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight.

LU'GUBRIOUS [lugubris, *L.*] mournful, sorrowful.

LU'IDO'RE, a Corruption of *Louis d'Or*. See *Lewis d'Or*.

LUKEWA'RM [plæc, and peajun, *Sax.*] between hot and cold; also indifferent.

LUKEWARMNESS, a being between hot and cold; indifference, regardlessness.

To LULL [lallare, *L.*] to entice to sleep by finging sleepy Tunes or other allurements; also to allure.

LU'LLABY [either of λαλέω, *Gr.* to speak, q. talk to sleep, or of lallare, *L.* and abiban, *Sax.*] a Nurse's allurements to cause a Child to sleep.

LUMA [Bot.] a kind of Thorn that grows in Meadows and moist Places. *L.*

LUMBA'GO, a pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is sometimes so very violent that the Patient cannot sit down.

LU'MBAR } [lumbaris, *L.*] of or pertaining to Loins.

LU'MBARY }

LUMBA'RI Vena [with *Anat.*] a Vein taking its Rise from the descending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and is not always single; but sometimes 2 or 3 on each side, and are bestow'd on the Muscles of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBA'RES Arteriæ [with *Anat.*] certain Arteries which arise from the Aorta, spreading themselves over all the Parts of the Loins, and to the Marrow of the Back-bone.

LU'MBER, old household Stuff; also things useless and of small Value.

LU'MBRICAL [of lumbricus, *L.*] of or pertaining to, or like an Earth-worm.

LUMBRICAL Muscles [with *Anat.*] 4 Muscles in each Hand and as many in the Feet; so called on account of their smallness and resemblance to Earth-worms.

LUMBRICA'LES, the lumbrical Muscles.

LUMBRICA'LI Pedis [Anat.] one of the lumbrical Muscles of the lesser Toes.

LU'MBRICUS, an Earth-worm, a Belly-worm, a Maw-worm. *L.*

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church, or Chapel. *L.*

LU'MINARIES [luminare, *L.*] the Sun or Moon, so called by way of eminency; Lights, Lamps.

LUMINARIA [in the antient *Western Churches*] the Name of the Time of the Nativity of our blessed Saviour, called *Christmas*. *L.*

LU'MINARY [luminaire, *F.* luminare, *L.*] a light Body, or Body that gives light; as the Sun and Moon, which are stiled *Luminaries* by way of Eminency, because of their extraordinary brightness, and the great quantity of light that they afford.

LUMINA'TION, a lightening. *L.*

LU'MINEOUS [lumineux, *F.* lumineus, *L.*] proceeding from light.

LU'MINOUS [luminosus, *L.*] full of light.

LU'MINOUSNESS, fulness of light.

A **LUMP** [*lomp, Du.*] a Mass, a whole Bath; also the Name of a Fish.

LUMPISH [*lompish, Du.*] heavy, dull; also in lumps, cloddy.

LUMPISHNESS, a being in lumps or clods; also dulness, heaviness.

LUNA [*q. lux aliena*, a borrowed light, because she receives her light from the Sun] the Moon, the nearest to the Earth of all the seven Planets.

LUNA [with *Chymists*] Silver.

LUNA [with *Astrol.*] the Moon, called *Feminine* and *Nocturnal*; because, borrowing her light from the Sun, she excels in passive Qualities and Moisture, *L.*

LUNA [in *Heral.*] the Moon, is used, by such as blazon the Arms of Monarchs by Planets, instead of Metals and Colours, for *Argent* or *Silver*; because the Moon is the second resplendent Planet to our Sight, as Silver is the second in Value among Metals. And some Heralds have accounted this way of Blazon proper to distinguish the Arms of Sovereigns and those of Subjects. See the Figure.

LUNA cornea } [with *Chymists*] a rough, tasteless Mass,
LUNÆ cornua } almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt upon Crystals of Silver.

LU'NACY [of *luna, L.* the Moon] Frenzy or Madness, so called, because supposed to be influenced by the Moon.

LU'NAR [*lunaris, L.*] of or pertaining to the Moon.

LUNAR Months, Months according to the Course of the Moon.

LU'NARIA [with *Botan.*] Moon-wort or Mad-wort, *L.*

LU'NAR Cycle [with *Astron.*] is a Period or Revolution of 19 Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar: So that at the end of this Revolution of 19 Years, the new Moons happen in the same Months, and on the same Days of the Month as they did 19 Years before; and the Moon begins again her Course with the Sun. This Lunar Cycle is also called the *Golden Number*; the *Circulus Decennovenalis*; also *Enedecateris*, and *Circulus Metonicus*, of *Meton* the *Athenian*, who first invented it, *L.*

LU NARY [*lunaris, L.*] belonging to the Moon.

LU'NATICK [*lunaticus, L.*] affected with lunacy, distracted, mad.

LU'NATICKNESS, lunacy, distractedness, madness.

LUNATICK Eyes [in *Horses*] a Disease which makes their Eyes look as if they were covered with white.

LU'NATED [*lunatus, L.*] crooked, like a half Moon.

LUNA'TION [with *Astronom.*] the Synodical Month, accounted from one Conjunction of the Moon, with the Sun, to another, or a Revolution of the Moon, or Time between one new Moon and another, consisting of 29 Days, 12 Hours and 3 Quarters of an Hour.

LU'NDRESS [so named, because coined at *London*] certain silver Pence antiently, which weigh'd three times as much as now, *F.*

LU'NES } [with *Geometricians*] Planes in the
LU'NULÆ } form of a Crescent or half Moon, terminated by the circumference of two Circles which intersect each other within, as in the Figure.

LUN en l'autre [*Heraldry*] *i. e.* the one in the other, *F.* is the same that the *English* called counter-charged, and is when the Escutcheon is parted of two Colours, and the Charge extends over both; that Charge has the upper half, or Metal of the lower Part of the Escutcheon, and the lower Part of the Colour or Metal, of the upper; or if *Party per pale*, then one Side is of one Colour, and the other of another, answering to the two Sides of the Field. See the Escutcheon.

LU'NES [with *Falconers*] leashes or long lines to call in Hawks; call'd also lowings.

LUNETTE [with *Horsemen*] a half Horse-shoe; a Shoe without the Spunges (the Part of the Branches which runs towards the Quarters of the Foot, are so called.) *F.*

LUNETTES [in *Fortific.*] are Envelopes, Counter-guards or Mounts of Earth cast up before the Courtin, about five Fathom in breadth, of which the Parapet takes up three. They are usually made in Ditches full of Water, and serve to the same purpose as *Faus-brays*; they are compos'd of two Faces, which form a re-entring Angle; and their Platform, being no more than twelve Foot wide, is a little raised above the level of the Water, and hath a Parapet three Fathom thick. *F.*

LUNETTES [with *Horsemen*] two small Pieces of Felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the Eyes of a vicious Horse, that is apt to bite, or strike with his fore Feet; or that will not suffer his Rider to mount him. *F.*

LUNETTES, Glasses to help the Sight, Spectacles, *F.*

LU'NGRS [*longis, F.*] a tall, lazy, drowsy, dreaming Fellow, or Wench, a slow back.

LUNGS [*lungena of lun, Sax.* empty, because they are empty, as containing nothing but Wind] a Part of the human Body, consisting of Vessels and membranous Vesicle, and serving for Respiration.

LUNG's Growing, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG's Sickness, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG-Wort, an Herb.

LUNI SOLAR Year [*Astron.*] a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19 into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LUNT [*lunce, Teut.*] a Match for firing of Guns.

LUPERCALES [so called of *Lupercal*, a Place consecrated to *Pan*, where *Romulus* and *Remus* were afterwards brought up by a Wolf] Priests instituted by *Evander*, in honour of *Pan*. These Priests run about the Streets naked, and barren Women strove to touch them, or be struck by them, fancying a Blow from them had Virtue in it, to render them fruitful.

LUPERCALIA [so called, as some say, of *Lupa*, a she-Wolf, which gave suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*; or as others say, of *lupus*, a Wolf, because the chief Employment of *Pan* was to drive away such Beasts from the Sheep that he protected] Feasts celebrated by the *Romans*, on the 15th of *February*. The Ceremony was thus; first a Sacrifice was kill'd of Goats, (because *Pan* was supposed to have Goat's Feet) and a Dog (as being the necessary Companion of Shepherds) then two Noblemens young Sons were brought to the *Luperci*, and they stained their Foreheads with the bloody Knife, and others wiped it off with Locks of Wool dipped in Milk: Then they cut the Skins of the Goats into Thongs, and ran about the Streets all naked but their Middle, lashing all they met in their way with the Thongs, because the *Romans* had happily recovered their Beasts, when they ran in this manner after the Thieves that had stolen them away, while they were sacrificing to the God *Pan*. The young Women, and those that were barren, never endeavoured to get out of their Way, but rather to come into it; because they thought a Stroke from them, was a great helper of Conception and Delivery.

LUPE'RCI, the Priests of the God *Pan*.

LU'PIA, a Tumor or Protuberance about the size of a small Bean.

LU'PINES [*lupini, L.*] a sort of Pulse.

LUPINUM caput gerere [*old Law*] to be outlaw'd. *L.*

LUPLICETUM [*old Deeds*] a Hop Garden.

LU'PUS, a Wolf, *L.*

LUPUS [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Cancer on the Thighs and Legs, *L.*

To **LURCH** [perhaps of *lucrari, L.* to steal or pilfer] to lie hid; to lie in wait for.

A **LU'RCHER** [of *lurco, L.*] one who lies upon the lurch or upon the catch; also a kind of hunting Dog.

LU'RCHING, leaving a Person under some embarrassment; also lying upon the catch.

LU'RDAN [prob. of *lourd, F.* is *lourdaut, F.* a Dunce] a lazy fellow. See *Lordane*.

LURE [*luerre, F.*] a Device which Falconers use, made of Leather, in the form of two Wings stuck with Feathers, and baited with a Piece of Flesh, to call back a Hawk at a considerable distance; a decoy or allurement.

To **LURE** [*leurrer, F.* but prob. of *belæ an, Sax.* to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

LU'RID [*luridus, L.*] pale, wan, black and blue.

LU'RIDNESS, black and blueness, paleness, &c.

To **LURK** [prob. of *loeren, Du.* to lie in ambush, or as *Skinner* thinks, of *Lark, q. d.* to lie hid as a Lark in a Furrow] to lie hid or concealed.

LURKING, lying hid.

LU'SCIOUS } [prob. of *delicious*, or of *laxus, L.* loose]

LU'SHIOUS } over sweet, cloying.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, over sweetness, cloyingness.

LU'SERN [*lupus cervarius, L.*] a kind of Wolf called the Stag-Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of the Animals aforesaid.

LU'SION, a playing. *L.*

LU'SHBURG, a sort of base Coin in the Time of King *Edward III* coined beyond Sea, counterfeiting the *English* Money.

A **LUSK** [of *lushe, F.* *Minshew*] a sluggish slothful Fellow, a Drone.

LU'SKISHNESS, laziness, slothfulness.

LU'SORY [*lusorius, L.*] jocular, sportive.

To **LUST** [*lytzen, lusten, Du.*] to desire, to have an inclination to.

To have a **LUST** [*Sea Phrase*] is used of a Ship, which is said to have a lust to one side or another, when she is inclined to heel or lean to one side, more than to another.

LUST [luyt, Sax.] concupiscence, unlawful Passion or desire, lechery, wantonness; also a natural desire. *Dan.*

LU'STUL [luytull, Sax.] lecherous.

LUSTFULNESS, lustful Nature; lecherousness.

LUST-WORT, an Herb.

LU'STER } [lustre, F. **luster**, Du.] brightness, shin-
LU'STRE } ningness, gloss, the brilliant appearance on any thing.

LUSTY [lustig, Teut.] strong in Body, healthful.

LU'STINESS, strongness of Body; also healthiness.

LU'STRABLE [lustrabilis, L.] that may be purged or purified.

LU'STRAL [lustralis, L.] an Epithet apply'd by the Antients to the Water used in their Ceremonies, to sprinkle and purify the People, Cities or Armies, defiled by any Crime or Impurity; a sort of holy Water.

LUSTRAL Water [among the Romans] a sort of holy Water, with which the Priests used to purify the People.

LUSTRA'TION, a going about every where to view; also a purging by Sacrifice; also Expiation, Sacrifices or Ceremonies by which the Romans purified their Cities, Fields, Armies and People, defiled by any Crime or Impurity.

LU'STRICI dies [among the Romans] the Days on which they gave their Children the Name of the Family.

LUSTRI'FICK [lustrificus, L.] purging.

LU STRING } [of lustre, F. brightness, glossiness] a

LU'TESTRING } Glossy sort of French Silk.

LU'STRUM [among the Romans] the Space of 5 Years or rather 50 Months; at the end of which, they from time to time numbred the People, and purified the City. Others derive the Word of *lustrare* to make a review, because the Censors review'd the Army once in 5 Years. *Varro* derives it from *luc* to pay, because at the beginning of each 5 Years, they paid Tribute, that had been imposed by the Senate. *L.*

LU'TANIST, one well skill'd in playing on the Lute.

LUTA'TION [of lutum, L. clay or loom] the stopping up of chymical Vessels with loom and plaister.

LUTE [luto, Ital.] a musical Instrument.

LUTE [with Chymists] a compound Paste, made of Sand, Clay, Potters-Earth, Drofs of Iron, &c. for the building of Furnaces; and also for the joining and closing up the Necks of Retorts, Receivers, &c. to Coat Glasses and earthen Vessels to preserve them from the Violence of Fire.

To **LUTE**, to cover or stop Vessels with the aforesaid Lute.

LU'TEA [with Botan.] the Herb Loose-strife. *L.*

LU'EO'LA [with Botanists] a small Flower like Dyers-weed. *L.*

LU'ESCENS [in Botan. Writ.] yellowish. *L.*

LU'EO-VIRIDIS [in Botan. Writ.] of a yellowish Green. *L.*

LU'EOUS [luteus, L.] clayey, full of Clay.

LU'EU's, a, um [Botan. Writ.] Yellow. *L.*

LU'THERANISM, the Opinions and Doctrines of *Martin Luther*, an *Augustin* Friar, who separated himself from the Church of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1115. wrote against its Errors and began the Reformation.

LU'THERANS, the followers of *Luther's* Doctrines.

LUTHERNS, Windows in the top of an House, or over the Cornice in the Roof of a Building, standing perpendicular over the Naked of the Wall, and serving to enlighten the upper Stairs.

LU'TUM, Clay, Lute, &c.

LU'TULENCE [lutulentia, L.] dirtiness, muddiness.

LU'XATED [luxatus, L.] disjointed, put out of Joint or loosened.

LUXA'TION [with Anat.] is a loosening of the Tendons or Ligaments, so that the Bones continue not firm in their natural Situation or Place; or when a Bone absolutely goes out of its proper Cavity into another Place. *L.*

LUXA'TOR externus [with Anat.] the same as *externus auris*.

LUXU'RIANCY } [luxuria, L.] abundance, as luxuri-

LUXU'RIANTNESS } ancY of Words.

LUXURI'OSE } [luxuriosus, L.] given too much to luxury,

LUXURIOUS } excessive.

LUXU'RIANT [luxurians, L.] growing rank, running out exceedingly; also wanton, riotous.

To **LUXU'RIATE** [luxuriare, L.] to abound, to exceed, to grow rank.

LUXU'RIOUSNESS } [luxuria, L.] all superfluity and ex-

LU'XURY } cess in carnal Pleasures, sumptuous

Fare, sumptuousness in Building; also sensuality, riotousness, profuseness.

LYCAIA, an *Arcadian* Festival, resembling the *Roman Lupercalia*. It was first observed by *Lycaon*, in honour of *Jupiter*, surnamed *Lycæus*. It was celebrated with Games; in which the Conqueror was rewarded with a Suit of brazen Armour; and a human Sacrifice was offered at this Festival.

LYCA'NTHROPIST [Lycanthropus, L. of *λυκος* a Wolf, and *άνθρωπος* a Man, Gr.] one troubled with the melancholy Frenzy, called *Lycanthropy*, with which Persons that are seized, fancy themselves Wolves, and wander in Woods and desert Places, howling like Wolves; which is said to have been caused by the bite of a mad Wolf.

LYCA'NTHROPY [Lycanthropia, Gr.] a Madness, a Disease, a kind of Phrenzy, that causes People to run thro' the Fields, Streets, &c. in the Night, occasioned by the bite of a mad Wolf.

LYCEIA [Λυκία of *λύκος*, Gr. a Wolf] a Festival held at *Argos* to *Apollo*, on account of his delivering the *Argives* from Wolves that wasted their Country. *L.*

LYCE'UM, a Place near *Athens*, where *Aristotle* taught Philosophy to his Disciples. Hence *Lyceum* is used to signify the *Aristotelian* or *Peripatetick* Philosophy.

LY'CHNIS [λύχης of *λύχο*, Gr. a Candle or Light] a kind of Rose so called, from its bright Colour.

LY'CHNIS [with Botan.] the Herb Campion.

LYCHNIS Agria [with Botan.] the Herb Calves-Snout.

LYCHNI'TIS [λυχνίτις, Gr.] the same as *Verbajum*.

A LYCHNO'BITE [Lychnobius, L. of *λυχνίτις* of *λύχο* a Candle, and *βίος*, Life, Gr.] a Night-walker; one, who, instead of the Day, uses the Night, and lives as it were by Candle-light; one that turns Day into Night, and Night into Day.

LYCI'SCA [λυκίσκος, Gr.] a Dog engendred of a Wolf and a Bitch; a Wolf Dog, a Shepherd's Dog, *L.*

LYCO'CTONON [λυκόκτονον, Gr.] Herb Wolf's Bane, *L.*

LYCOIDES [λυκοίdes of *λύκος*, Gr. a Wolf] a sort of Madness like that of Wolves, *L.*

LYCOP'DIUM [quasi *λύκος* πύς, i. e. Wolf's Foot] the Herb Wolf's Claw, *L.*

LYCO'PSIS [λύκοψις, Gr.] the Herb Garden Bugloss or Wolf's Tongue, *L.*

LYCOSTAPHYLOS [of *λύκος*, a Wolf, and *σταφυλή*, a Cluster] Water Elder, or the Dwarf Plane-Tree, *L.*

LY'DIAN Mood [in Musick] a doleful and lamenting kind of it, the Descant being in slow time.

LY'DIUS Lapis, the touch-stone, *L.*

LYE [læ, Sax. *lixivium*, L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water, for Washing or Scouring.

To tell a **LYE** [leogan, Sax.] to affirm what is false.

LYEF-YELD [lyef yeld, Sax.] Leave Silver, a small Fine or Piece of Money, which in the *Saxon* Times, the Tenant pay'd to the Lord of the Manour, for leave to plow or sow, &c.

LYGMOIDES [of *λυμός* *εἶδος*, Gr. form] a Fever accompanied with the Hiccough.

LY'GMOS [λυμός, Gr.] the Hiccough or Hiccup, a convulsive Motion of the Nerves in the Throat.

LYMPHA [prob. of *λυμήν*, Gr.] a transparent fluid, as Water, &c.

LYMPHÆDUCTS. See *Lymphatick Vessels*.

LYMPHA [with Anatom.] a clear limpid Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice, and of the Blood, which being continually separated by the Glandules, it at last again discharged into the Blood, by its proper and peculiar Vessels.

LYMPHA [with Surgeons] a watery Matter, issuing from Sinews that are pricked, and other Wounds.

LYMPHA'TED [lymphatus, L.] fallen distracted.

LYMPHA'TICK Persons [lymphatici, L.] Persons frightened to Distraction, or those that have seen Spirits or Fairies in the Water.

LYMPHATICK Vessels } [in Anat.] very small, fine, hol-

LYMPHATICK Ducts } low Vessels, generally arising from the Glands, and conveying back a transparent Liqueur, called *Lympha*, to the Blood.

LY'NCEOUS [of *Lynceus*, a Man of a very quick and strong Sight, so that, as the Poets say, he could see thro' Stone Walls] quick-sighted.

LY'NCHE [in Agriculture] a line of green Swerd, which separates plough'd Lands in common Fields.

LY NCIS Lapis, a round Stone of a pyramidical Form, and of divers Colours, *L.*

LYNCU'RIUM [λυνχάριον, Gr.] a precious Stone, supposed to be bred of the congealed Urine of the Beast *Lynx*.

LYNX [λύξ of *λύχο*, Gr. the Morning Light] a wild Beast very much spotted all over his Body, and very quick sighted, much of the Nature of the Wolf.

LYNX [with Physic.] a Distemper, the same as *Ligmos*; the Hiccough.

LYRA Viol, a musical Instrument, whence comes the common Expression of playing *leero way*, corruptly for *lyra way*.

LYRE [lyra, L.] a Harp, some of which are strung with Wire, and others with Guts.

LYRE [with *Astron.*] a Constellation of 13 Stars, feigned by Poets to be the Harp of *Arion*.

LYRIST [*lyristes*, L. *λύρις*, Gr.] an Harper, one that plays or sings to the Harp.

LYRICK [*lyricus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Lyre or Harp.

LYRICK Verses, &c. are such as are set to the Lyre or Harp, apply'd to the antient Odes and Stanza's, and answer to our Airs or Tunes, and may be play'd on Instruments.

LYSIMACHIA [*λυσιμαχία*, Gr. with *Botan.*] the Herb Loose-Strife, Water-Willow or Willow-Herb, L.

LYSIMACHUS [*λυσιμαχος*, Gr.] a sort of precious Stone, having Veins of Gold in it.

LYSIS [*λύσις*, Gr.] a loosening, unbinding, releasing.

LYSIS [in *Medicine*] a weakness of the Body by Sickneſs.

LYSSA [*λύσσα*, Gr.] the madneſs of a Dog, the bite of a venomous Creature.

LY'TINT [in *Heral.*] the white Colour of Skins and Furs.

LYTERIA [*λυτήρις*, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening, or rather abating of a violent Disease.

M.

M m, Roman; *M m*, Italick; *M m*, English; *M m*, Saxon; *M μ*, Greek; are the 12th Letters of the Alphabet; and *מ מ*, the 13th of the Hebrew: *M*, in English, always keeps its sound; so that, *n* following it, is lost in *Autumn*, *Solemn*, &c.

M [in *Astronomical Tables*, &c.] signifies Meridional or Southern.

M [in *Law*] was a Brand or Mark with which a Criminal, convicted of Murther, and having the benefit of the Clergy, was stigmatiz'd, it being burnt on the Brawn of his Thumb.

M [in *Latin Numbers*] stands for a Thousand.

M with a Dash [with the *Antients*] signified a thousand Thousand.

M, is an Abbreviation of *Magister*, as *M. A.* or *A. M.*, *Magister Artium*, i. e. *Master of Arts*.

M [in *Physician's Bills*] signifies sometimes *Manipulus*, L. i. e. an handful; and at the end *M* stands for *misce*, L. i. e. mingle, or *mixture*, a mixture.

MA, the Name of one of *Rhea's* Maids, who tended *Bacchus*; also *Rhea* herself was so called.

MAC, a Son, *Irish*, added to the beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac-ferlin*, &c.

MA'CALEB [with *Botan.*] bastard Privet, or Coral, or Pomander Privet; a kind of Shrub, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets.

MACARONICKS [among the *Italians*] a jumble of Words of different Languages, with Words of the vulgar Tongue latiniz'd, or put into *Latin* Terminations and Forms, as *sagarizavit*, he fugged; and *Latin* Words put into the Form of the Modern; a sort of Burlesque Poetry made out of their Language, and the Scraps and Terminations of divers other. The Invention is attributed to one *Theophilus Folengi*, in the Year 1520, and to have been so called, of *Macarone*, Ital. a coarse, clownish Man, or of the *Italian Macaroons*, which are a sort of Worms or Cakes, made of unleavened Flower, Eggs and Cheese, after a clumsy manner by the Peasants: so that as the latter were a *Hotch-Potch* of various Ingredients; so were the *Macaronicks* of *Italian*, *Latin* and *French*, and adorned with natural Beauties, pleasant Jest, and a lively Stile.

MACARO'NICK, of or pertaining to a macaronick Stile or Way of Writing.

MACAROONS [in *Confect.*] lumps of boiled Paste, strewn over with Sugar, &c. or a Sweet-meat, made of Almonds, Eggs, Sugar, Rose Water, &c.

MA'CCABEES, the Name of two Books, call'd *Apocryphal*; which contain an History of the memorable Actions of *Judas Maccabæus*, and others of the Family.

MACE [*macis*, L. of *μακίς*, Gr.] a Spice.

MACE [prob. of *maſs* or *maſsy*] an Ensign carried before a Lord Chancellor, and other great Officers.

MACE GREFFS [*macegrarii*, L. Barb.] those who wittingly buy and sell stolen Fish.

To *MA'CE* [*macerare*, L.] to make lean or bring down in Flesh; also to steep or soak.

MACERATION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [in *Pharmacy*, &c.] is an Infusion, either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHAON, an antient Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Æsculapius*; from whom the Art of Phyſick in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a kind of Corn Sallet.

MACHIAV'LIAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*] subtil or crafty.

To *MACHIAVILIZE*, to practise Machiavelism.

MACHIAVILIANISM [of *Nicholas Machiavel*, a Politician of *Florence* in *Italy*] a politick Principle, not to stick at any Thing to compass a Design, to break thro' the most solemn Obligations, to commit the greatest Villanies, in order to remove any Obstructions to great and ambitious Designs; especially in relation to Government.

MACHINA [of *μαχίνη*, Gr. *Invention*, *Art*] an Engine, a Machine, that consists more in Art and Invention, than in Strength and Solidity, L.

MACHINAL [*machinalis*, L.] belonging to an Engine.

MACHINAMENT [*machinamentum*, L.] an Engine.

To *MACHINATE* [*machinari*, L.] to invent, to contrive, to devise.

MACHINATION, a subtle invention or devising, L.

MACHINATOR, a deviser, a contriver, a plotter.

MA'CHINE, an Engine compos'd of several Parts, set together by the Art of Mechanism, as Springs, Wheels, &c. for raising or stopping the Motion of Bodies, used in raising Water, Architecture. Military, and many other Affairs.

Simple MA'CHINES, are the Ballance, Lever, Pulley, Wheel, Wedge and Screw.

Compound MA'CHINES, are such as are compounded or made up of simple ones.

MACHINE [with *Architects*] an Assemblage of several Pieces of Timber, so disposed, that a small Number of Men, by the help of Ropes and Pullies, may be able to raise vast Loads and Weights.

Hydraulick MACHINE, a Machine for raising or conducting of Water, as a Sluice, Pump, &c.

Warlick MACHINES [among the *Antients*] were for launching Arrows, Javelins, Stones, &c. or for battering down Walls, as battering Rams, &c. but now Artillery Bombs, Petards, &c. are so called.

Dramatick MACHINES, are those where the Poet brings some Deity or supernatural Being upon the Stage, either to solve some difficulty, or perform some Exploit beyond the reach of human Power.

MACHINIST [*machiniste*, F.] an inventor or manager of Engines.

MACHINULÆ [with *Physic.*] little Compositions; Parts of more compound Bodies; and which, by their peculiar configuration, are destined to particular Offices.

MACIA'NUS [with *Botan.*] a Crab-Tree or Wilding, L.

MACIA'TION, a making lean, L.

MA'CIENCY [*macilentia*, L. leanness.

MA'CIENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MA'CKENBOY, a sort of Spurge, having a knotty Root.

MA'CKAREL [*mackerel*, Teut.] a Sea Fish well known; also a Pimp or Pander.

To *MA'CKLE*, to sell Weavers Goods for them to the Mercers, &c.

MA'CKLER, a seller of Weavers Goods.

MA'CKLED [*maculatus*, L.] blotted or daubed in Printing.

MACROBIUS [*μακρόβιος* of *μακρός*, long, and *βίος*, Life; Gr.] long lived; a proper Name.

MACROCEPHALUS [of *μακρός*, large, and *κεφαλή*, an Head; Gr.] one who has a Head larger than is proportionable to the Body.

MA'CRUCOSM [of *μακρός* and *κοσμος*, Gr. the World] the whole Universe; so called, in Distinction to the *Microcosm*, i. e. the little World or Body of Man, which is frequently so called.

MACROLOGY [*μακρολογία*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, when more Words are used than are necessary; a Prolivity in Speech.

MACRONOSIA [*μακρονόσια* of *μακρός*, large or long, and *νόσος*, a Disease, Gr.] a long Sickneſs.

MACROPIPER [of *μακρός* and *πιπερίς*, Gr.] long Pepper.

MACTATION, a killing or slaying, L.

MA'CUA, a Spot or Stain, L.

MACULA Hepatica [i. e. the *Liver Spot*] a Spot of a brown or a sad Colour, about the breadth of the Hand, on the Breast, Back or Groin, and sometimes over the whole Body; L.

MACULA matricialis, a brownish Spot, with which young Children are born, L.

MACULA volatica [with *Physicians*] a reddish or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which, if it comes to an Orifice, proves mortal.

MA'CULE solares, dark Spots, of an irregular Figure, which appear in the Sun, L.

MACULATION, a spotting or staining.

MACU'LATUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] spotted, L.

MACULOSE [*maculosus*, L.] full of Spots or Stains.
MACULATURE [with *Printers*] a waste Sheet of Paper.
MAD [*Gemad*, Sax.] deprived of Reason, furious.
MADNESS, a kind of Delirium without a Fever, attended with Rage, and a total deprivation of Reason; also enraged-ness, fury.

MAD NEP-WORT, &c. Herbs.

MADAM [*madame*, F. i. e. my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only; but now to most Women of any fashion.

MADA'ROSIS [*μαδρόσις*, Gr.] a baldness of the Head.

MADDER [*mædder*, Sax.] a Plant used by Dyers.

MADIFICATION } a moistening or wetting, properly the
MADEFACTION } receiving so much Moisture, that the Body is quite soak'd thro' by it.

TO MA'DEY [*madefacere*, L.] to make moist, to wet.

MADEMOISELLE, a Title given to the Wives and Daughters of bare Gentlemen.

MA'DNING Money, old Roman Coins, sometime found about *Dunstable*.

MADGE *Howlet*, an Owl.

MA'DID [*madidus*, L.] moist, wet.

MADID [in *Pharmacy*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MADIDITY } [*madiditas*, L.] moistness, wetness.

MADIDNESS }

MADRASPATANSIS, & [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing near *Madraspatan*, or Fort St. George in the *East Indies*, L.

MADRIGAL, a sort of *Italian Air* or Song to be set to Musick; a little amorous Piece, which contains a certain Number of unequal Verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a Sonnet; or the subtlety of an Epigram, but consists of some tender, nice, delicate Thoughts suitably express'd in it. It consists of one single Rank of Verses, and in that is different from a *Canzonet*, which consists of several Strophe's or Ranks of Verses, which return in the same Order and Number.

MADRIVER [*Milit. Art*] a thick Plank armed with Iron Plates, having a Concavity sufficient to receive the Mouth of the Petard when charged, with which it is applied against a Gate, &c. intended to be broken down.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTROSO } [*Musick Books*] intimates that they play
MAESTU'SO } with Majesty, Pomp and Grandeur, and consequently slow; but yet with strength and firmness of Hand, *Ital.*

MAESTRO Capelia [in *Mus. Books*] Master of the Chapel Musick, &c. *Ital.*

MÆANDER [*μαίανδρος*, Gr.] a River in *Phrygia*, full of turnings and windings in its Course, as it is said, to the Number of 600; whence any thing that is full of intricacy and difficulty is called a *Mæander*, L.

MÆANDER [with *Architects*] a Fret Work in arched Roofs, or carved Cranks in Vaults and Caves, L.

MÆANDRATED [*mæandratus*, L.] turned, intricately wrought.

MÆMACTERIA [*μαίμακτιρία* of *μαίμακτις*, Gr.] sacred Festivals celebrated to *Jupiter*, the rainy or showery.

MÆMACTERION [*μαίμακτιριον*, Gr.] the 5th Month among the *Athenians*, being about our *September*.

MÆR, comes from the *Saxon Word* *meere*, noted. See *Mer*.

MAGAZINE [*magazin*, F.] is a publick Store-house; but it is most commonly used to signify a Place where all sorts of warlike Stores are kept; where Guns are cast; Smiths, Carpenters and Wheel-wrights, &c. are constantly employed in making all things belonging to an Artillery; as Carriages, Waggon, &c.

TO MA'FFLE [*maffelen*, Du.] to flammer or flutter.

MAGNOTE [of *me*, a Kinsman, and *note*, Sax. a recompence] a Compensation antiently made in Money, for killing a Kinsman.

MAGDALLON [*μαγδαλα*, Gr.] a Roll of Salve or Plaster.

MAGELLANICK, of or pertaining to *Magellanus*, a Portuguese.

MAGELLAN'S Clouds, two small Clouds of the Colour of the *vua lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole.

MA'GGIO, a measure of Corn in *Italy*, containing 17 Bushel and a half *English*.

MAGGIORE [in *Mus. Books*] major or greater, *Ital.*

MA'GGOT [*maego*, Du. a Mite in Bread] a small Worm.

MA'GGORTINESS, fulness of Maggots; also freakish, whimsical Humour.

MA'GGOTTY, full of Maggots; also freakish, &c.

MAGICAL } [*μαγικέ*, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Ma-
MAGICK } gick Art.

MAGICK [*μαγία* Gr.] is by some distinguished into 4 kinds.

Natural MAGICK, natural Philosophy, or the application of natural active Causes to passive Causes; by means of which many surprizing, but natural, Effects are produced; but the *Arabians* corrupting it, and filling it with many superstitious Vanities, the Name of it began to be understood in an ill Sense.

Natural MAGICK [according to the Description of some] is by Art and Industry to produce Vegetables before their natural Time, as ripe Roses, Figs, &c. in *February*; also the causing Lightning, Thunder, Rain, Winds, Transfigurations and Transmutations of Animals, such as *Roger Bacon* is said to have performed by *Natural Magick*.

Divine MAGICK, which is performed by the immediate Grace of the Almighty, and depends on that Spirit and Power, which discovers it self in noble Operations; such as Prophecy, Miracles; such Magicians were *Moses*, *Josua*, the Prophets and Apostles.

Celestial MAGICK, attributes to Spirits a kind of Rule or Dominion over the Planets, and to the Planets, a Dominion over Men, and on this it raises a ridiculous kind of System, nearly bordering on judiciary Astrology.

White MAGICK, call'd also *Theurgick*, performed by the Assistance of an Angel, which, upon account of Religion, enjoins Fasting, Piety and Purity, that the Soul which is desirous of Commerce with the superiour Deities, may not be in any thing diverted by the Body, being sinful or polluted.

MAGICK Geotetick, Magick performed by the Assistance of a Dæmon.

Superstitious MAGICK, is performed by the Invocation of Devils; and the Effects of it are very Evil and Wicked, tho' very strange and surpassing the Powers of Nature; and are said to be performed by means of some compact, either express or tacit, with Evil Spirits. But their Power is not near what is imagined; nor do they produce half the Effects commonly ascribed to them.

Mathematical MAGICK, is that which, by mathematical Learning, and the Assistance of the celestial Influences, produces seemingly miraculous Works; as, walking and speaking Images, as also by mechanical Science, and rare Art beyond the reach of vulgar Capacities. See *Bishop Wilkins*, &c.

MAGICK Lanthorn, a small Optick Machine, by means of which are represented on an opposite Wall in an obscure Place, many monstrous and hideous Shapes, terrifying to the beholder; and which, by those who are ignorant of the Device, are thought to be effected by Magick.

MAGICK Square, is when Numbers, in an Arithmetick proportion, are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, as that the Sums of each row, as well diagonally as laterally, shall be equal, as in the Square they make 18.

MAGICIAN [*magicien*, F. *magus*, L. of *μαγος*, Gr.] the *Persians* called those *Magus* or Magicians, that the *Greeks* called *φασσους*; the *Latins*, *Sapientes*; the *Gauls*, *Druids*; the *Egyptians*, *Prophets* or *Priests*; the *Indians*, *Gymnosophists*; the *English*, *Cunning Men*, *Wizards* or *Conjurers*.

Simon, the *Samaritan*, was honoured with a Statue at *Rome*, for his excellency in the Magick Art, in the Time of *Claudius Cæsar*, with this Inscription. To *Simon the Holy God*; and *Cæneus*, among the *Greeks*, was worshipped as a God in the Days of *Augustus*, for his Skill in the Magick Art.

MA'GIS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more, L.

MA'GISTER, a Master, L.

MAGISTERIAL [*magistralis*, L.] Master-like, imperious, haughty.

MA'GISTERIES [with *Chymists*] sometimes signifies Refins and refinous Juices, as the Magisteries of *Jalap*, *Scammony*, &c.

MA'GISTERY [*magistere*, F. *magisterium*, L.] a very fine chymical Powder, made by dissolving and precipitating the Matter, as Magillery of *Bismuth*, *Coral*, *Lead*, &c.

MAGISTERY [according to *Mr. Boyle*] a preparation of a Body (not an Analysis of it, because the Principles are not separated) whereby the whole, or very near the whole of it, by some additament is turned into a Body of a different kind.

MA'GISTRACY [*magistratus*, L.] the Dignity or Office of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA medicamenta, such Medicaments as are usually prescribed by Physicians for several Purposes, L.

MAGISTRATE [*magistratus*, L. *magistrat*, F.] an Officer of Justice, &c. a Governor of a City, &c.

MAGISTRATURE, magistracy.

MA'GMA [*μαγμα* of *μαγειν*, Gr. to squeeze or press out] the Refuse or Dross of a Thing; especially of any liquid Thing after straining.

MA'GNA Arteria [with *Anatomist*] the great Artery, a Vessel consisting of 4 Coats, which beats continually, proceeding from the left Ventricle of the Heart, and carrying the

the spirituous Blood thence, by its Branches, to all Parts of the Body for their Nourishment. The *Aorta*, L.

MAGNA *affisa eligenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to chuse twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the great Assize between the Plaintiff and the Defendant.

MAGNA *Charta* [i. e. the great Paper or Charter] King John, to appease his Barons, is said to have yielded to Laws or Articles of Government, much like to those of *Magna Charta*. But at this Time we find no Law written antienter than this *Magna Charta*, which was granted the 9th Year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. This was approv'd of by the Subject, as so beneficial a Law, and of so great Equity, in comparison to those which were in Use before it, that King Henry had for granting it the 15th Penny of all the moveable Goods, of both the Temporality and Spirituality.

It is called the great Charter, either because it contained more than many other Charters; or because of the great and remarkable Solemnity in the denouncing Excommunication and direful Anathemas, against the Infringers of it. For when King Henry III. swore to the observation of this Charter, the Bishops holding lighted Candles, extinguished them, and then threw them on the Ground, and every one said, *thus let him be extinguished and stink in Hell, who violates this Charter*. Or else, because it contained the sum of all the Liberties of England; or else, because there was another Charter, called *Charta de Foresta*, established with it, which was the less of the two.

MAGNA *precaria*, a great reap Day, upon which the Lord of the Manour of *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, used to summon his Tenants to do a certain Number of Days Works for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney, being obliged to send a Man.

MAGNÆVOUS [magnævus, L.] of very great Age.

MAGNA'NIMITY [magnanimitas, L.] greatness of Spirit, great Courage; also Generosity.

MAGNANI'MITY [magnanimitas, L.] this the Antients used to represent, Hieroglyphically, by a Lion rampant.

MAGNA'NIMOUS [magnanimus, L.] that is of a brave Spirit or Courage; generous, brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSNESS, magnanimity, greatness of Mind.

MAGNES *arsenical* [with Chymists] a Composition of equal Parts of Arsenick, Sulphur and Antimony, melted together over the Fire, and condensed in manner of a Stone. It is called *Magnes*, or a *Magnet*, because it is supposed, being worn, to defend the Weather from Infection, during the Time that malignant Diseases reign, and that by its magnetical Vertue.

MAGNES *Microscopicus*. See *Unguentum Armarium*.

MAGNESIA *opalina* [with Chymists] a kind of *Crocus Martialis*, or Liver of Antimony; but of a redder or more opaline Colour than the common one.

MAGNET [magnes, L. *μαγνη*, Gr. so called of *Magnesia*, a Province of *Lydia* in *Asia Minor*, where it was found in good Plenty] a mineral Stone, commonly called the *Loadstone*, found in most Iron Mines, endowed with the property of attracting Iron to it self, and of both pointing it self, and giving the Vertue of pointing to the Poles of the World, to a Needle that is touch'd by it.

MAGNETICAL } [magneticus, L.] of or pertaining to the
MAGNETICK } Magnet or Loadstone.

MAGNETICAL *azimuth* [with Astron.] an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Sun's azimuth Circle, and the magnetical Meridian; or it is the apparent Distance of the Sun, from the North or South Point of the Horizon.

MAGNETICAL *amplitude* [in Navig.] an Arch of the Horizon, contained between the Sun at his rising or setting, and the East and West Points of the Compass; or it is the different rising and setting of the Sun, from the East or West Points of the Compass.

MAGNETISM, is the magnetical Attraction, or the Faculty of drawing or attracting Iron, as the Loadstone does.

MAGNETISM [with Chymists] a certain Vertue, whereby one thing becomes effected at the same time with another, either in the same or a different manner.

MAGNI'FICENCE } [magnificentia, L.] a largeness of
MAGNI'FICENTNESS } Soul, in conceiving and managing great Things; state, greatness, generosity, gallantry, stateliness, collinefs.

MAGNI'FICENT [magnificus, L.] living in great State; stately, noble, great, fine.

MAGNI'FICI [in Germany] a Title given to the Regents or Governors of Universities there.

MAGNI'FIC [magnificus, L.] magnificent. Milton.

MAGNI'FICO, a Great Man, a Nobleman of Venice.

To MAGNI'FY [magnificare, L.] to commend or praise highly; to amplify or enlarge in Words; also to make things appear bigger than they really are.

MAGNI'FYING *Glass* [in Opticks] a little convex Glass, Lens, &c. which in transmitting the Rays of Light reflects them so, as that the parallel ones become converging, and those which were diverging become parallel; by which means Objects view'd thro' them appear larger, than when view'd by the naked Eye.

MAGNI'LOQUY [magniloquium, L.] lofty Speech, speaking of great matters.

MAGNI'LOQUOUS [magniloquus, L.] speaking big, loud, or of great matters.

MAGNITUDE [magnitudo, L.] greatness, largeness, bigness.

MAGNITUDE [in Geometry] a continued Quantity or Extension, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, Bodies.

Commensurable MAGNITUDES [with Geometricians] are such as may be measured by one and the same common Measure.

MAGNUS *pes* [with Anat.] i. e. the great Foot, is all that Part of the Body that reaches from the Buttocks down to the End of the Toes; comprehending the Thigh, Leg and Foot.

MAGNUS, *a, um* [in Botan. Writ.] great, *magnus*, with great; *magnis*, with great, L.

MAGOPHONIA [of *μαγος* and *φονος*, Gr. Murder] a Festival observed by the Persians, in Commemoration of the Massacre of the *Magi*, who had usurped the Throne upon the Death of *Cambyfes*.

MA'HIM } [in Law] is a hurt received in a Man's Body;
MAY'HIM } by which he loses the Use of any Member, that is, or might be a defence to him in Battle.

MA'HEM } [mebaigne, F.] maim, wound, hurt.
MA'HIM }

MAHO'METAN, of or pertaining to *Mahomet*.

MAHO'METISM, the Religion contrived by the Impostor *Mahomet*.

MA'HONE, a large Turkish Ship, somewhat like a Galleass.

MAID } [Mæben, Sax.] a Virgin; a young unmarried
MAIDEN } Woman.

MAIDEN [in Scotland, &c.] an Instrument or Machine used in beheading Persons.

MAIDEN-Head [Mæben-Hebe, Sax.] the Hymen of a Virgin.

MAID *Marian*, a Boy dress'd in Girl's Cloths; to dance the *Morisco* or *Morice* Dance.

MAIDEN *Hair*, *Lips*, &c. several sort of Herbs:

MAIDEN *Rents* [in the Manour of *Builth* in *Radnorshire*] a Noble or 6s. 8d. paid by every Tenant to his Lord upon the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAJE'STATIVE [majestativus, L.] majestic.

MAJE'STATIVENESS } stateliness.
MAJE'STICALNESS }

MAJE'STICAL } [majestæus, F.] full of Majesty; noble,
MAJE'STICK } stately.

MA'JESTY [majestas, L.] an Air or Mein that is Venerable and full of Authority; stateliness, greatness, loftiness; also a Title of Honour, usually given to sovereign Princes.

MAIL [maille, F.] an Iron Ring or Rings, for making Coats of Mail or Armour.

MAIL, a kind of Portmanteau or travelling Trunk, for carrying Letters, &c.

Coat of MAIL, a sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Mails or Rings, link'd together and made Pistol proof.

MAILS, a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

MAILE, a silver Halfpenny in the Time of K. Edward V. This Word *Maile*, taken in a larger Sense, did not only signify Money; but also a proportion of Grain, &c. paid as a Rent or Fine.

MAILED [spoken of Fowls] spotted or speckled, as the Feathers of Partridges, Hawks, &c. or as the Furs of wild Beasts are.

A MAIM [prob. of *mebaign*, F.] the loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

To MAIM [mebaigner, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to Hurt or Wound.

MAI'MED [maucus, L. *maymis*, O. F.] having lost a Member, hurt, wounded.

MAIN [magnus, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [mægen of *mağan*, Sax. to may or can] might, power.

MAIN *Hamper* [of *main*, F. the Hand] a hand Basket to carry Grapes in to the Press.

MAIN *Body* [of an Army] that Body which marches between the main and rear Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN of an Horse. See *Main*.

MAIN-Guard [*Mil. Affairs*] a Body of Horse, posted before the Camp for the safety of the Army; and in a Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN-Mast of a Ship, that Mast which stands upright in the waste or midst of the Ship; the length of it being usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the Midship Beam.

MAIN Top-Mast of a Ship, a Mast that is half the length of the Main-Mast.

MAIN Top-gallant Mast, is one half of the length of the Main-top Mast.

MAIN-Port, a small Duty paid in some Places, in recompence for small Tithes, by the Parishioners to the Parson.

To set a **MAIN** } [of main, F. a Hand] to throw with
To throw a **MAIN** } Box and Dice, &c.

MAIN-Yard of a Ship, that Yard that belongs to the Main-Mast, which is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the Ship's Keel.

MAI'NOUR } [of manier, F. to handle, of amener, F. to
MEI'NOUR } lead away] a Thing which a Thief steals; as to be taken with the *Mainour*, is to be taken with the thing stolen about him.

MAINPE'RNABLE [in Law] bailable, that may be set at liberty upon Bail.

MAINPE'RNORS [in Law] are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody or Prison, upon Security given either for his appearance or satisfaction.

MAI'NPRISE [in Law] one who is Bail-pledge or Security for another.

MAIN-PRIZE [of main a hand, and pris taken, F.] is the receiving a Man into friendly Custody, that is, or otherwise might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forth coming at a Day appointed.

To **MAINTA'IN** [*maintenir*, F.] to uphold, to defend or preserve, to give a livelihood to, to keep in repair; also to make good a thing affirmed.

MAINTA'INABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTA'INER, an Upholder, Provider for, &c.

MAINTAINER [in Law] a Person who supports a Cause, between others, either by laying out Money or making Friends for him or her.

MAI'NTENANCE [*maintien*, F.] Food and Necessaries for Life; also support, protection, defence.

MAINTENANCE [in Law] an unjust or wrongful upholding a Person; also the name of a Writ which lies against a Person for such an Offence.

MA'JOR, us [in *Botan. Writ.*] bigger, greater, *major*, *majori*, *majoribus*, with bigger, &c. L.

MAJOR, greater, senior, elder; also a Mayor of a City or Town.

MAJOR [with *Logicians*] is the first Proposition of a regular Syllogism.

MAJOR General [in *Milit. Aff.*] he who receives the General's Order, and delivers them out to the Majors of the Brigades, with whom he concert's what Troops to mount the Guard, &c. he is next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant General, when there are 2 Attacks at a Siege, he Commands that on the left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or Foot, is he who receives Orders and the Word from the Major General, and gives them to the particular Majors of each Regiment.

MAJOR of a Regiment, an Officer whose business it is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to draw it up and Exercise it, to see it march in good Order; to rally it, if it happens to be broken in an Engagement. He is the only Officer of Foot who is allow'd to ride on Horse-back.

MAJOR of a fortified Town, has the charge of the Guards, Rounds, Patrols and Centinels.

MAJOR Domo, the Steward of a great Man's House, a Master of the Household.

MAJOR and MINOR [in *Musick*] are spoken of the Concords which differ from each other by a Semi-tone.

MAJORA'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Marjoram*. L.

MA'JORALTY, the Time or Office of a Mayor or Major of a City, &c.

MAJORITY [*majorité*, F.] the greatest Number or Part; also a Person's being at Age.

MA'JUS Jus [in Law] a Writ of proceeding in some customary Manours, in Order to a Trial of Right of Land. L.

MATSON Dicu [*i. e.* the House of God] an Hospital for sick People.

MA'IZE, a kind of *Indian* Wheat, which bears an Ear a Foot, sometimes a Foot and an Half long upon a Stalk of 6 or 8 Foot high.

To **MAKE** [macan, Sax.] to cause, to force or oblige, to form, to frame.

To **MAKE fast** [*Sea Phraz.*] to bind or tye.

To **MAKE his Law** [*Law Term*] is for a Person to perform

that Law he has formerly bound himself to, *i. e.* to clear himself of an Action brought against him; by his Oath and the Oaths of his Neighbours.

To **MAKE Customs** } [*Law Term*] is to execute or perform
To **MAKE Services** } them.

MAKE Hawk [with *Falconers*] an old stanch Hawk, who being us'd to fly is fit to instruct a young one.

MA'KER [of Macan, Sax. to make] one who causes, Forms or Frames.

A **MAKE-BATE**, a Cause and Promoter of Quarrels.

MAL Administration, a mismanagement of a publick Employment.

MALA [with *Anat.*] the Cheek-bone or Cheek itself, the Ball of the Cheek.

MALA [in old *Rec.*] signifies a Mail or Port-mail; a Bag to carry Writings, Letters, &c. such as Post-boys carry.

MALÆ Os [with *Anat.*] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which joins to the *Os Sphenoides* on the upper Part, and to the *Os Maxillare* on the lower Part; also having a long Process or Knob call'd *Processus Zygomaticus* on its outward Part.

MALA'CHE [μαλάχη, Gr.] a sort of Mallows. L.

MALA'CIA [with *Physi.*] the longing of a Woman with Child; also the Green-sickness, as when young Women eat Oatmeal, Chalk, Tobacco-Pipes, &c.

MALACOCI'SSUS [with *Botan.*] a kind of Ivy. L.

MALA'CTICA [with *Surgeons*] softening Medicines, which by a moderate Heat dissolve some Swellings, and disperse others. L. of Gr.

MA'LADIES [*maladies*, F.] Diseases.

MAL ADROIT, awkward, clumsy. F.

MALAGOI'DES [with *Botan.*] a Plant with a Mallows-flower; but having a Fruit, tho' dry, like that of Bramble.

MA'LAGMA [μαλάγμα, Gr.] a Cataplasm, Fomentation or Pultes for softening and ripening Imposthumes. L.

MALAGNE'TTA [with *Apoth.*] Grains of Paradise. L.

MA'LANDERS [of *malandare*, Ital. to go ill] a Disease in the Fore-legs. See *Malenders*.

MA'LAPERT [q. *male partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred; or *male apert*, F. ready, q. *d.* always ready to speak ill of others] impertinent saucy, impudent.

MA'LAPERTNESS, sauciness, extraordinary readiness to give saucy Language.

To **MA'LA'XATE** [*malaxatum*, L.] to make soft or molify.

MALAXA'TION [in *Pharm.*] the working of Pills, and especially Plaisters with other Things with the Hand, a Pettle or other Instrument; a moistening or softening of hard Bodies.

MALBRANCHISM, the Doctrine or Sentiments of Father *Malbranch*, a Priest of the Oratory of France, and much the same as *Cartesianism*.

MALE [*masculus*, L. *male*, F.] the Male-kind.

MALE [prob. of μαλέ, Gr. a Fleece, because made of Wool] a Budget for carrying Letters on a Journey.

MALE Contents [*male-contenti*, L. *mal-contenti*, F.] discontented Persons, especially such as are uneasy and dissatisfied with their sovereign Prince or his Ministry, and wish for or attempt a Change of Government.

MALEDICTED [*maledictus*, L.] cursed or banned.

MALEDICTION, an evil speaking, slandering, railing, cursing, imprecation. L.

MALEDICTION [in old *Deeds*] an Imprecation or Curse, which was antiently annexed to Grants of Lands, &c. made to Churches and religious Houses to deter Persons from attempting to alienate or apply them to other Uses.

MA'LEFICE [*maleficium*, L.] an evil deed or shrewd turn.

MA'LEFICENCE [*maleficentia*, L.] mischievousness.

MA'LEFICK [*maleficus*, L.] causing evil, mischievous.

MALEFICK Planets [with *Astrologers*] the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*, so called on account of the evil Effects attributed to them.

MALE'FICKNESS, injuriousness.

MALEGE'RENT [*malegerent*, L.] ill-behaving, unthrifty, improvident.

MA'LENDERS [in a *Horse*] a Disease, being Chops or Chinks on the the bending or joint of a Horse's Knee, which sometimes suppurate; when these Chops appear in the bending of the Hough, they are call'd *Selanders*.

MALE'IENT } [of *malto*, F. a Tax or Imposition] a Toll

MALTO'LTE } of 40d. formerly paid for every Sack of Wool.

MALE'VOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears ill-will or spiteful ill-natured.

MALEVOLENT [with *Astrologers*] having an ill aspect or influence, thus *Saturn* and *Mars* are said to be malevolent Planets.

MALE'VOLENCE } [*malevolentia*, L.] ill-will, hatred,

MALE'VOLENTNESS } spite.

MAL FEASANCE [*Law Term*] a doing evil. F.

MA'LIKE

MA' LICE [*malitia*, L.] ill-will, grudge or spite. F.
MALICIOUS [*malitiosus*, L. *malicieux*, F.] full of malice, spiteful.

MALICO'RUM [q. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIGN [*malignus*, L.] bent on mischief, mischievous.

TO MALIGN [*malignare*, L.] to envy, to wish ill to.

MALIGNANCY } [*malignitas*, L.] hurtfulness, mis-
MALIGNITY } chievousness, malignant Nature or
MALIGNANTNESS } Quality, ill-will.

MALIGNANT [*malignans*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

A MALIGNANT [*malignus*, L.] an envious, ill affected Person.

MALIGNANT Disease [with *Physi.*] a Disease which rages more vehemently and continues longer, than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such an one as is greatly aggravated. The Term is generally apply'd to such Fevers as are Epidemical or Infectious, and are attended with Spots and Eruptions.

MA' LKIN [prob. of *Mall* for *Mary*, and *Kin*, a Dim] a sort of Mop or Scovel for sweeping an Oven.

MALL } [q. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet]

PALL-MALL } a sort of Play or Exercise with a wooden Ball, and an Instrument call'd a *Mall*, by which the Ball is struck with great Force and Art, so as to run through an iron Arch, at the End of a long Alley, smoothly gravelled and boarded on each Side. This Arch is call'd the *Pas*, and the Alley is also call'd the *Mall*.

MA'LLARD [*malaerda*, Du. *malart*, F.] a wild Drake or male Duck.

MA' LLEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] something hard and ductile, that may be hammered, and that will spread out being beaten.

MA' LLEATED [*malleatus*, L.] hammered or wrought with a Hammer.

MALLEABILITY } the Quality of being beaten out or
MA' LLEABLENESS } wrought with a Hammer, and spreads, being beaten, without breaking or cracking, which Glass will not bear, but Gold will, to the highest Degree of any Metal whatsoever.

MALLEO'LUS [with *Botan.*] a Sprout growing out of a Branch which grew out it self but one Year before.

MALLEOLUS [with *Anat.*] a Process in the lower Part of the Leg, just above the Foot, L.

MA' LLET [*malleus*, L.] a sort of wooden Hammer.

MA' LLEUS [in *Anat.*] one of the small Bones of the Ear, so named from its resemblance to a Hammer.

MA' LLOWS [*mealpe*, Sax.] a Plant well known.

MALLOW Shrub, an Herb.

MA' LMESEY [of *Malvasia*, a City of *Candia* in *Greece*] a luscious sort of Wine.

MALOCOTOO'N [q. *malum*, an Apple, and *coctona*, L. *Coc-ton*, because of its downy Coat] a sort of Peach, call'd also *Melocotomy*.

MALOGRANA'TUM [with *Anat.*] the Cartilage or Gristle; call'd also *Xiphoides* or Sword-like.

MALT [*mealt*, Sax.] Barley soaked and dried in order to make Drink.

MALT long } a cancerous Sore about the Foot of an
MALT Worm } Horse; also an Insect.

MALT Mulna [old Rec.] a Quern or Malt Mill.

MALT Shot [old Rec.] a certain Duty antiently paid for making Malt.



The Cross of MA' LTA, which is worn by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, is a Cross of 8 Points, according to the Form in the Escutcheon hereunto annexed.

MA' LTER [of *mealt*, Sax.] a maker of Malt.

MA' LOPE [with *Botan.*] a kind of Mallows.

MA' LTHA [*malatha* of *malathos*, Gr. to mollify] Pitch and Wax melted together; also a kind of Terrace made of Quicklime and Hog's-grease.

MALTHA' CODE [*malathakodis*, Gr.] a Medicine softened with Wax.

MA' LVA [with *Botan.*] the Herb common Mallows, L.

MALVA' CROUS [*malvaceus*, L.] like, belonging to, or made with Mallows, L.

MA' LVADA [of *Spain*] a Coin, 13 of which make an *Englsh* Farthing.

MALVAVISCUS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Marsh-mallows.

MALVE' LLES [old Records] Misdemeanours or malicious Practices, F.

MA' LVIS Procurers [old Law] such as used to pack Juries.

MALVOISIN [q. d. *mal*, evil, *voisin*, a Neighbour, F.] an antient warlike Engine for casting Stones, battering Walls, &c.

MALVERSA'TION [*malversation*, F.] misbehaviour in an Office, Employ or Commission, as Breach of Trust, Extortion, &c.

MA' LUM, Evil, Mischief, Calamity, Affliction, Disease, &c. L.

MALUM Terra [with *Botan.*] the Apple of the Earth, the Herb Birth-wort; so called, because its Fruit resembles the Apple, L.

MALUM Mortuum [the dead Disease] a sort of Scab so termed, because it renders the Body black and mortified.

MAM [man, C. Br. of *mamma*, L.] a Mother.

MAMA' LUKES [prob. of *מלכות*, Heb. under the Dominion of another] a Dynasty which reigned a considerable Time in Egypt. Light Horsemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were at first *Circassian* Slaves brought up to military Exercises, in which they were very expert, and were the chief military Support of the *Saracens* in Egypt; but having killed Sultan *Moudam*, they took upon themselves the Government.

MA' MIN-Tree [in *Jamaica*] a Tree that grows plentifully in the Woods, yielding a pleasant Liquor, drunk by the Inhabitants, &c. call'd the Planter's Toddy-Tree.

MA' MMA [with *Anat.*] a Breast, Pap or Teat; also a Dug in Cattle, L.

MAMMA'RIA [with *Anat.*] an Artery that issues out of the Subclavian Branch of the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, and supplies the Breasts, L.

MA' MMARY Vessels [with *Anat.*] those Arteries and Veins, which pass thro' the Glands or Kernels and Muscles of the Breast.

MAMMILLA' RIS Arteria, the same as *Mammaria*.

MA' MMEATED [*mammentus*, L.] having Paps or Teats.

MA' MMIFORM Processes [*mammiformes*, L.] two knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MA' MMILLARY [with *Anat.*] an Artery which supplies the Breast.

MAMMILLARY Processes [with *Anat.*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, resembling the Teats or Dugs of a Cow.

MAMMILA' RES [in *Anat.*] two little Protuberances something resembling Nipples found under the fore Ventracles of the Brain, and supposed to be the Organs of Smelling.

TO MA' MMOCK [prob. of *מנע*, Br. little or small, and *מק*, a Diminutive] to break into Bits or Scraps.

MA' MMON [*מון*, Syr. Riches or Gain, of the Heb. *מון*, i. e. Plenty, leaving out the (מ) Hemantick at the beginning] the God of Wealth and Riches.

MA' MMONIST, one whose Heart is set upon getting worldly Wealth.

MAMO'ERA [with *Botan.*] the Dug-tree, L.

MAN [*מאן*, Sax. and Teut.] a Creature endued with Reason.

TO MAN [manuen, Du.] to furnish with Men.

MAN of War, a Ship of War.

TO MAN a Hawk [with *Falc.*] is to make her gentle, tame and tractable.

TO MAN the Capstan [Sea Phrase] used when they would have the Men heave at the Capstan.

MAN well the top [Sea Term] is a Word of Command, when Men are ordered to go into the top of a Ship.

MAN the Ladder } [among Sailors] is a Word of Com-
MAN the Ship's side } mand, when any Person of Figure is at the side of the Ship, ready to enter or be helped into it.

MA' NFULNESS [of man and *fulneſſe*, Sax.] valour, stoutness.

MANSIAU'GHTER [man-ylæhte of *ylægan*, Sax. to slay] the killing of a Man without malice propense, whether in a rencounter or carelessly, and differs both from Murder and Chancemedly, in that they both import a present intent to kill. This Offence is Felony by the Law; but allow'd the Benefit of the Clergy for the first time; but the Convict forfeits his Goods and Chattels.

MANSAYER [manſlaſa, Sax.] he who kills a Man.

TO MANACLE [of *manus*, L.] to bind with Hand-cuffs or Fetters.

MA' NACLES [manacles, F.] Hand-cuffs or Fetters.

TO MA' NAGE [mesnager, F.] to order or handle, to rule or govern; also to mind or take special care of; also to husband matters.

A MANAGE [for Horses] a Riding-ground or Academy with a Pillar fix'd in the Center of it, to which Horses are tied that are beginning to learn, and Pillars set up on the Sides 2 by 2, in order to teach Horses to raise their Fore-legs; the Manage is also the particular Way of working or riding a Horse.

High MANAGE, is the high or raised Airs, which are proper for leaping Horses.

MA'NAGE [*manage*, F.] the managing of a Family of a Concern.

MA'NAGEMENT } managing or ordering, conduct.
MANAGERY

MANA'GIUM [old Rec.] a mansion house or dwelling Place.

MANATE } [about the Island *Hispaniola*] a Fish of the
MANATI } Whale kind, and some of them so large that

they can scarce be drawn by a Yoke of Oxen.

MANATION, a flowing or running. L.

MANBO'TE [man-bo'te, Sax.] a Compensation or Recompence made in money for the killing of a Man.

MA'NCA, a square Piece of Gold in former times, valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH [of *Silver*] 60 Shekels, about 7 l. 10 s. in value; of Gold 100 Shekels, in value 75 l. Sterling.

MA'NCHE, a Sleeve. F.



MANCHE } [in *Heral.*] an odd
MAUNCHE } fashioned Sleeve
with long hangers to it, as in the Figures here annexed. F.

MA'NCERON [with *French Heral.*] a Sleeve used indifferently with *Manche*, and signifies any sort of Sleeve.

MA'CHE Present, a Bribe or Present from the Donors own Hand.

MA'NCHE [*miche de pain*, F.] a fine sort of small Bread.

MANCHINE'LO Tree, a certain Tree in the Island of *Jamaica*.

TO MA'NCIPATE [*mancipare*, L.] to deliver the Possession, to give the Right to another; to sell for Money.

MANCIPATION, a giving up a thing to another; an ancient manner of selling before Witnesses, in which divers Formalities were used for assurance of the Bargain and Sale.

MA'NCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College and Monastery.

MANCUSA [so called of *manu cusa*, L. i. e. stamped or coined with the Hand] an ancient Coin, in value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDAMUS [i. e. *we command*] a Writ so call'd, commanding Corporations to restore Aldermen and others to Office, out of which they have been put unjustly.

MANDAMUS, the Name of a Writ directed to an Escheator to find an Office after the Death of one that was the King's Tenant.

MANDAMUS, is also a Charge to a Sheriff to take into the Hands of the King all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow, who contrary to her Oath formerly given, had married without the King's Consent.

MANDATARY [*mandataire*, F.] one to whom a Command or Charge is given; also he who comes into a Benefice by *Mandamus*.

MANDATE [*mandatum*, L.] a judicial Command of the King or his Justice, to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice.

MA'NDIBLE [with *Anat.*] the Jaw, either upper or lower, the upper consisting of 12 Bones, 6 on each Side, or the lower Jaw, which, when a Person comes to ripeness of Years, grows into one continued Bone, and very hard and thick. L.

MANDIBULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR Muscles [with *Anat.*] those Muscles which belong to the lower Jaw.

MANDARI'N, the Title of a great Lord among the *Chinese Tartars*.

MAND'LION [*mandiglione*, Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a loose Cassock.

MANDERIL, a kind of wooden Pulley, that is part of a Turner's Leath, of which there are several kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and skrew Manderils.

MA'NDIL, a sort of Cap or Turbant worn by the *Persians*.

MA'NDRAKE [מַנְדְּרֵאָה, Heb. *mandragora* of *mandra*, Gr. a Cave or Den, because of its growing near Caves and shady Places, or as some say, of *mandra*, i. e. the Knee of a Man] a Plant, whose divided Root bears some resemblance to the Legs and Thighs of a Man. It bears a yellow Fruit, call'd *Mandrake-Apples*.

TO MA'NDUCATE [*manducatum*, L.] to chew, to eat.

MANDUCA'TION, a chewing or eating. L.

MA'NDY Thursday } [q. *dies mandati*, i. e. the Day of

MAUNDY Thursday } Command] the Thursday next before *Easter*, so denominat'd from our Saviour's giving a Charge to his Disciples before his last Supper. It has been an ancient Practice in *England*, for the Kings and Queens on that Day to wash the Feet of so many poor Men as they had reigned Years, and to give them a Dole of Cloth, Shoes, Stockings, Money, Bread and Filh, in imitations of our Sa-

viour, who wash'd the Disciples Feet at his ordaining the Lord's Supper, bidding them do the like to one another.

MA'NDUCI [among the *Romans*] the Name of certain hideous Figures of Persons, which were design'd to entertain some and fright others at their Plays. The Mothers us'd to fright their Children with their Names, by crying *Manducus venit*.

MANE [among, C. Br. man; Dan. *maene*, Du.] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MA'NENT [*manens*, L.] remaining, abiding.

MANENTES [old Law] for *Tenentes*, holding or possessing Tenants. L.

MA'NEQUIN [with *Painters*, &c.] a little Statue or Model usually made of Wax or Wood, the Junctures whereof are so contrived, that it may be put into any Attitude at pleasure, and its draperies and folds may be disposed at Discretion.

MA'NE-SHEER [with *Grooms*] is a covering for the upper Part of a Horse's Head, and all round his Neck, which at one End has two Holes for the Ears to pass through; and then joins to the Halter on the Fore-part, and likewise to the Surcingle or long Girth on the Horse's Back.

MANES, were certain *Roman* Deities, which some suppose to have been the Souls of Persons deceased; and others, that they were infernal Gods, and Gods of the Dead. Some are of Opinion, that the Celestial Gods were those of the Living, and the *Manes* the Gods of the Dead. Others take *Manes* to be the Gods of the Night, and that the *Latin* Word *Mane*, was thence derived. *Apuleius* writes, that they were *Dæmons* or *Genii*, which were sometimes call'd *Lemures*, of which, the Good were called *Lares familiares*, and the Bad *Larvæ*. The *Manes* were supposed to preside over Tombs, and had Adoration paid to them accordingly.

MA'NETH [מָנֶה, Heb.] a weight or sum of Money among the *Jews*, about an 100 Shekels in Gold val. 75 l. 60 in Silver val. 7 l. 10 s.

MANG-Corn } [old Rec.] mixed Corn, Maslin.
MUNG-Corn }

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. also a filthy and infectious Disease in Horses.

MA'NGINESS [*demangeaison*, F.] a having the Mange, a sort of itching Distemper, common to Dogs.

MA'NGY [of *se demanger*, F.] troubled with the Mange.

MA'NGER [*mangeoire*, F. of *manger*, to eat] a Convenience for eating Corn, a sort of Trough for Horses.

MANGER [in a Ship] a Place on the Deck made with Planks, about a Foot and half high, to catch and receive the Sea Water that beats in at the Hawses in stress of Weather.

TO MA'NGLE [of *mangle*, Teut. a defect, or *manus*, L. maimed, as *Minshew* supposes] to cut, rend or tear in pieces; to maim or wound.

MA'NGO, an *East Indian* Fruit,

MA'NGON } [*mangoneau*, F.] an ancient warlike Engine

MANGONE'L } for casting Stones.

MA'NGONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbishing up old Things.

MANI'A [*mania* of *μαίνομαι*, Gr. to be mad, or *μῆν*, to be carried with Violence] a kind of madness, by which the Faculties or Judgment and Imagination are deprav'd, and the Patient is possess'd with great Rage and Anger. L.

MA'NIACK [*μανιακός*, Gr. of, pertaining to, or affected with madness.

MANICA, a Sleeve, Gantlet or Glove. L.

MANICA Hippocratis [in Pharmacy] *Hippocrates's* Sleeve; a woollen Sack or Bag, in a pyramidal Form, for straining liquid Things.

MA'NICATED [*manicatus*, L.] wearing a Sleeve, Glove or Gantlet.

MANICHEE'S [so named of *Manes*, a *Persian*, their Ring-leader] they held (among other Errors) that *Manes* was the Comforter that our Saviour promised to send, &c.

MANICUN [*μανικόν* of *μαίνομαι*, Gr. because it makes mad] an Herb, call'd also *Dorychnion*, a kind of Nightshade. L.

MANICORDIUM, a musical Instrument in form of a Spinnet, its Strings are covered with scarlet Cloth to deaden and soften the Sound. It is used in Nunneries by the Nuns to learn to play, and not disturb the Silence of the Dormitory.

MA'NIFEST [*manifestus*, L.] apparent; evident, clear, plain.

MA'NIFESTNESS, plainness, &c. to be seen, &c.

TO MANIFEST [*manifestare*, L.] to reveal, to declare or publish; to make apparent.

A MANIFEST [in Trade] a Draught of the Cargo of the Master of a Ship, shewing what is due to him for freight from every Person, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifest, &c. L.

MANE

MANIFESTO, an Apology or publick Declaration in Writing made by a Prince, shewing his Intentions in any Enterprize; the Motives that induced him to it, and the Reasons on which his Right and Pretensions are founded.

MA'NIFOLD [of *manig* and *jeolban*, Sax.] a great many.

MANIGLIONS [with *Gunnars*] two Handles on the back of a piece of Ordnance, cast after the German Form.

MA'NIPLE [*manipule*, F.] a sort of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wrists by *Romish* Mass Priests.

MANIPULA'TION, a term used in Mines, to signify the manner of digging the Silver.

MANI'PULAR [*manipularis*, L.] of or like a Maniple.

MANI'PULUS [among *Apothecaries*] an handful of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, &c. i. e. as much as one can take up in his Hand. L.

MAN'NA [some derive it of מן, what is this; the Expression used by the *Israelites*, when they first saw it; others derive it of מן, a proportion or allowance, of מן, Syr. he distributed distinctly] a certain delicious Food, which God rained from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites* in the Wilderness.

MANNA [with *Physi.*] a sort of sweet Liquor, which drops of it self, or else is let out by cutting from the Branches and Leaves of Ash-Trees in *Calabria* in *Italy*; or, as others say, a kind of Dew congealed on Trees and Plants in *Syria*, *Germany* and *Calabria*, but the *Calabrian* is most in use.

Chymical MANNA, an exceeding white Substance distilled from Precipitate.

MANNA Pear, a Pear that is ripe in *December* and *January*.

MA'NNASI } [about *Jamaica*] a certain monstrous Fish,

MA'NNATI } call'd the Sea-Cow from its resembling a Cow, that brings forth her young Ones alive and suckles them with Milk from her Dugs; she is an amphibious Animal, lives for the most part in the Water, but feeds on Grass in the Fields.

MA'NNEKIN, a little Man, a Dwarf.

MA'NNER [*maniere*, F.] fashion, way, custom, usage.

MANNER [with *Painters*, *Carvers*, &c.] a particular Habit or Mode the Artist has in managing his Hand, Pencil, Instrument, &c. thus they say the manner of *Reuben's*, *Titian*, &c.

A good **MANNER** [in *Painting*, &c.] a habit or peculiar way of Painting, agreeable to the Rules of Art; natural, strong, easy and duly proportioned.

A bad **MANNER**, the contrary of the former.

Grand MANNER } [in *Architect.*] is said of an Order

La grand MANIER } heroically and gigantically designed; where the Division of the principal Members have all a bold and ample *relievo*.

MANNER [with *Musick*] is a particular way of singing or playing; which is often express'd by saying, *he has a good Manner*,

MA'NNERS [*manieres*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; also Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, &c.

MA'NNING [in *old Rec.*] the Days Work of a Man.

MANNING a Ship, is a term used when a Ship is to shew all her Men; also furnishing it with Men.

MA'NNOPERS [*old Law*] stolen Goods, taken in the Hand of a Thief, who is taken in the Fact.

MA'NNUS [*μῆνος* Gr.] a Nag, an ambling Nag, a Gennet, O. L. Hence *Mantheof* is used for a Horse-stealer, in *King Alfred's Law*.

MANO'METER } [of *μῆνος*, thin, and *μέτρον*, measure, or

MA'NOSCOPE } of *σκόπος*, Gr.] an Instrument to measure or shew the Alterations in the Rarity and Density of the Air.

MA'NOR } [of *manoir*, F. of *manendo*, L. because the

MA'NOUR } Lord did usually reside there] was a noble sort of Fee antiently granted, partly to Tenants for certain Services, and partly reserved for the Use of the Lord's Family, a Jurisdiction over his Tenants for their Farms..

The original of Manours was this: The King antiently granted a certain Compass of Ground to some Man of Merit, for him and his Heirs to dwell upon, and exercise some Jurisdiction, more or less, within that Circuit; for which the Lord performed such Services; and paid such annual Rents, as was required by the Grant. Now the Lord parcelling this Land out to other meaner Men, received Rent and Services of them; and so as he was Tenant to the King, they also were Tenants to him.

The whole Fee was call'd a *Lordship*, of old a *Barony*, from whence comes the term *Court-Baron*, which is always an Appendant to the Manour.

Manour at this Time, signifies rather the Jurisdiction or Royalty incorporeal, than the Land or Site; for a Man may have a Manour in *Gross*, i. e. the Right and Interest of a *Court-Baron*, with the Perquisites belonging to it, and another Person, or others, have every Foot of the Land.

MANOUR in Gross, is the Right and Interest of a *Court-Baron*, with the Perquisites belonging to it; which may be vested in one Person, whilst another or others have every Foot of the Land.

MANQUE'LLER [of *man-cellan*, Sax.] a Manslayer.

MANSE [prob. of *manso*, L.] Parsonage or Vicarage House for the incumbent to live in.

MA'NSION, an abiding or dwelling Place, a Mansion-House; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven. L.

MANSION [in *Law*] the Lord of a Manour's chief Dwelling-House within his Fee; otherwise call'd the capital Messuage.

MANSLAUGHTER [in *Law*] an unlawful killing a Man; tho' without prepense malice.

MANSLA'YER [*manylağa*, Sax.] one who kills a Man.

MANSUEFA'CTION, a taming or making gentle, L.

MANSUE'TE [*mansuetus*, L.] quiet, tame, meek, gentle.

MANSU'ETUDE [*mansuetudo*, L.] meekness, mildness.

MA'NSUS [in *ant. Deed.*] a Farm; *Mansus* and *Mansum* are also used for *Messuagium*, a Messuage and Dwelling-House.

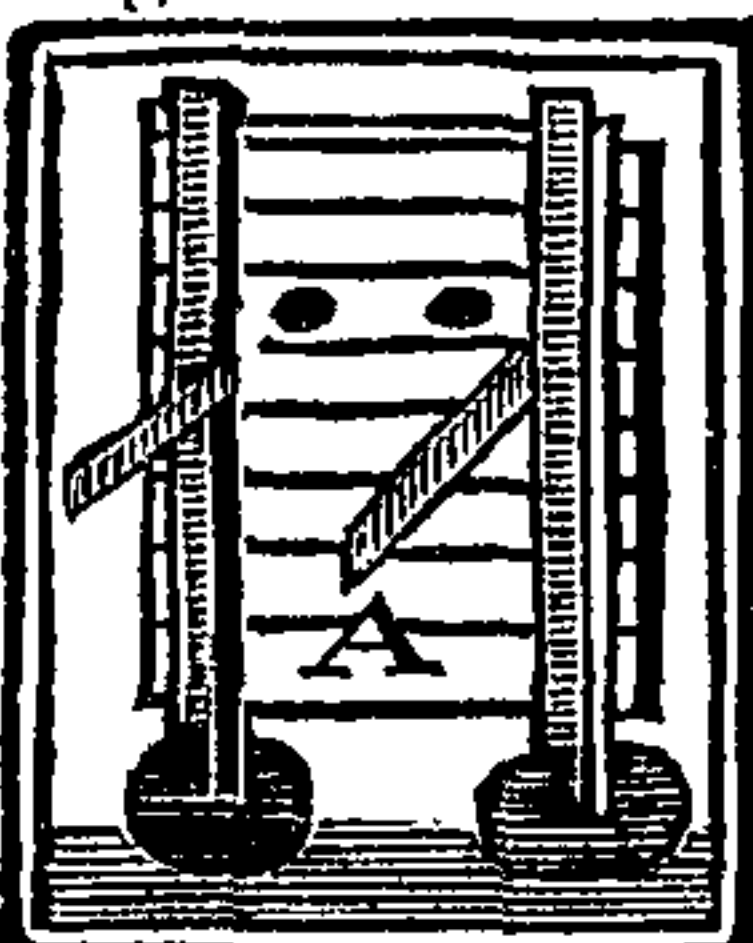
MANSUM Capitale [*old Rec.*] the chief Mansion, Manour-House or Court of a Lord, L.

MA'NSURA [*Dooms-Day Book*] the Mansions or dwelling Places of the Country People.

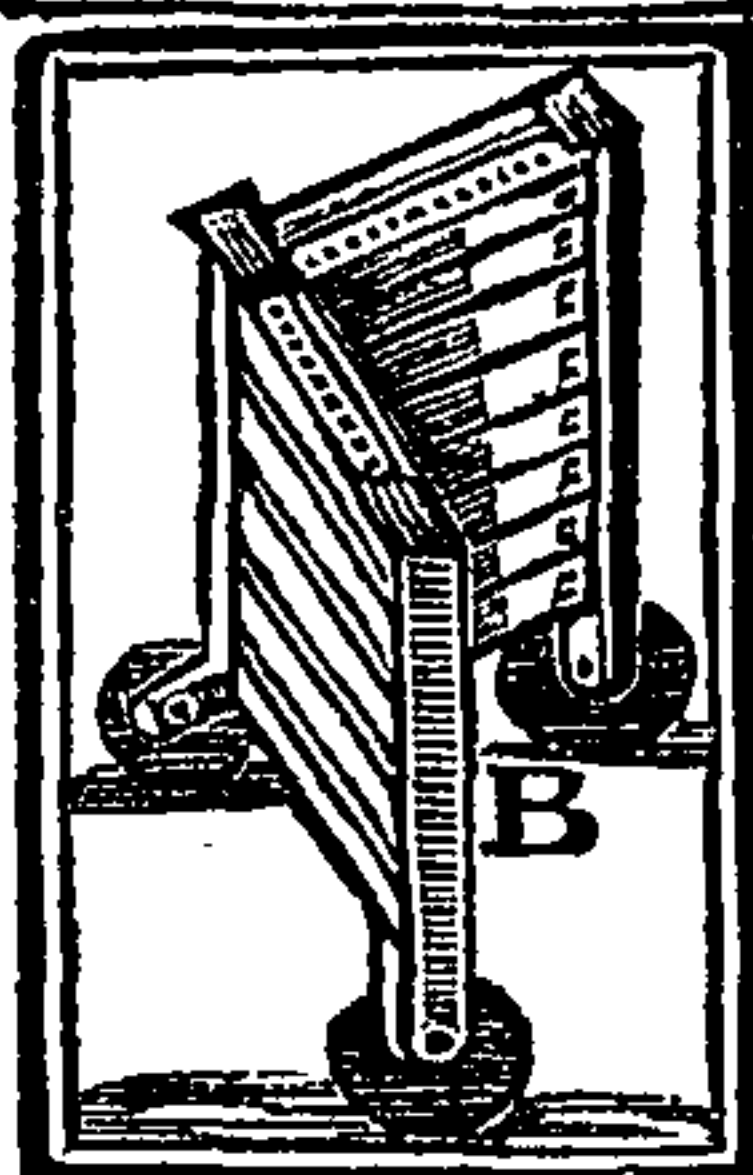
MANTE'A [*old Rec.*] a Mantle, Cloak or long Robe.

MANTELET, a short purple Mantle, worn by Bishops in *France*, over their *Rochet*, on some special Occasions, F.

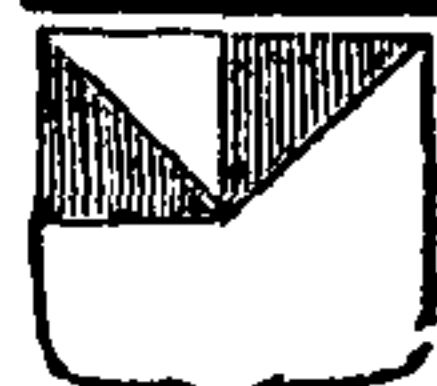
MANTELETS [with *Military Men*] are great Planks of Wood, in height about 5 Foot, and in thickness 3 Inches, which are used at Sieges to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire; being pushed forward on small Trunks, and are either single or double.



Single MANTELETS, are composed of two or three such Planks, joined together with Bars of Iron, to the measure of three Foot or three Foot and a half broad, to cover those that carry them from the Enemies Fire. See the Figure.



Double MANTELETS, are composed by putting Earth between two such rows of Planks, and are used in making Approaches and Batteries near the Place, as others are in making Lodgments on the Counterscarp. They are covered with Lattin, and are to cover the Soldiers from the Grenades and Fireworks of the Place. See the Figure.



MANTELLE [*Heraldry*] is when the two upper Ends of a Shield are cut off by Lines drawn from the upper Edge of the Shield to that Part of the Sides, where the chief Line should part it, so forming a Triangle of a different Colour or Metal from the Shield, as if a Mantle were thrown over it, and the Ends drawn back, according to the Figure, F.

MA'NTHA [*agressis* with *Botan.*] the Herb Calamint, L.

MA'NTIA [with *Botan.*] the Bush called *Rubus*, L.

MA'NTICE [*μαντική*, Gr.] divination or foretelling Things to come.

MA'NTLE [of *manteau*, F.] is the same in *English* as *Mantelle*, F. and tho' *Manteau* with us, signifies a long Robe; yet it was a military Habit, used in antient Times by great Commanders in the Field, as well to manifest their high Places, as also (being cast over their Armour) to repel the Extremity of Wet, Cold and Heat, and withal, to preserve their Armour from Rust, and so preserve its glittering Lustre.

MA'NTLE [prob. of *mantilium*, L. *mæntel*, Sax. *manteau*, F.] a Garment to be worn over the Shoulders.

To **MANTLE**, to sparkle, to flower, to smile like Drink.

To **MANTLE** [with *Falcon.*] to display, as the *Hawk Mantles*, i. e. spreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE Tree [*manteau*, F.] a piece of Timber laid across the head of a Chimney.

M'ANTLINGS [in *Heral.*] as now represented about Shields, are a sort of Flourishings: However, they are always suppos'd in Blazon to be doubled; that is, lined throughout with some Part of the Furs.

French *Heralds* say, that these *Mantlings* or *Mantles* were originally short Coverings, that Commanders wore over their Helmets, to defend their Head from the Weather; and that coming away from Battle, they wore them hanging about them in a ragged manner, caused by the many Cuts that

that they had received on their Heads; and therefore the more hack'd they were, the more honourable they were accounted; and that in process of Time they were by degrees made deeper, and so from the Helmet, to hang down below the whole Shield, and were adorned either according to the Honour of the Bearer, or Fancy of the Painter.

MA'NTUA? [*manteau*, F. prob. so called from *Mantua*, a Dukedom in *Italy*] a loose Gown worn by Women, an upper Garment.

MANTU'RNA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess who was supposed to oblige Wives to stay at Home.

MA'NUAL Operation [of *manus*, L.] any thing done or performed by the Hand.

Sign MANUAL, the signing of a Deed or Writing under Hand and Seal.

A MANUAL [*manualis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or performed by the Hand.

MANUAL Goods, such whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA Beneficia [old Rec.] the daily Distributions or Portions of Meat and Drink, allotted to the Canons and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their present Sustenance, L.

MANUALIA Obedientia, sworn Obedience, or subjection upon Oath. L.

MANUALIST, a handicrafts Man, or Artificer.

MANU'BIAL [*manubialis*, L.] pertaining to Prey or Booty.

MA'NUBIÆ, the Spoils taken in War, or the Money made of the Booty taken from the Enemy, L.

MANUCAPTION [in *Law*] a War that lies for a Man, who being taken on suspicion of Felony, and offering sufficient bail for his appearance, is refused to be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or any other Person having Power to let to mainprize.

MANUCA'PTORS, those who stand Surety or Bail for others.

MANU'CODIATA, the Bird of Paradise.

MANUDU'CTION, a leading by the hand. L.

MANUDU'CTOR, one who leads by the Hand, L.

MA'NUEL [in *Law*] a thing whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUFACTURE [of *manus*, a Hand, and *factura*, a making, or *facio*, L. to make] handy Work, or any Commodity made by the Hand, or Things that are the natural Product of a Country, as Woollen Cloths, Bayze, Stuffs, Hats, &c. of Wool, Linen Cloth of Flax, &c. F.

MANUFACTURE, the Place or Work-house where Manufactures are wrought or carried on.

To MANUFACTURE [*manu-facere*, L. *manufacturer*, F.] to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFA'CTURER [*manufacturier*, F.] one who works up any Commodity with the Hands.

MANUMI'SSION [of *manus*, and *mittere*, to send] an enfranchising or setting a Slave or Bond-man free; which in former Times was performed before a Magistrate with divers Ceremonies.

MANUMISSION expressed [in *Law*] is when the Lord makes a Deed to his Villain, to franchise him by the Word *Manumittere*.

MANUMISSION imply'd [in *Law*] is when the Lord makes an Obligation for Payment of Money to his Bond-man at a certain Day; or Sues him when he might enter without Suit, or Grants him an Annuity, &c.

To MANUMIT [*manumittere*, L.] to enfranchise or make a Bond-man free.

MA'NU jurare [old Rec.] to take an Oath.

MANU opera [old Rec.] stolen Goods, taken upon a Thief apprehended in the Fact.

MANU pes [old Rec.] a foot of full and usual measure.

MANU tertia, sexta aut decima jurare [old Rec.] was when the Person who took the Oath, brought so many to swear with him, that they did firmly believe that what he swore was true, L.

MANU'RE, dung, marl, &c. used by Husbandmen for enriching and fattening the Soil.

To MANURE [prob. of *manuovrir*, F.] to Till the Ground to enrich the Soil by Dung, &c. to labour the Earth by the Hand.

MA'NUS, a Hand, L.

MANUS mediæ & infimæ homines [in *Ant. Deeds*] signifies Men of a mean Condition, or of the lowest Rank or Degree.

MANUS [in *Law*] an Oath; also the Person who took it; a Compurgator.

MANUS Christi, i. e. Christ's Hand, a Confection of fine Sugar boiled with Rose Water, or that of Violets, &c. a sort of Cordial.

MA'NUSCRIPT [*manuscriptum*, L.] a Book or Copy written with the Hand, in opposition to a printed Copy.

MANUSPA'RTUS [in *Law*] a domestick or Household Servant, L.

MA'NUTENENTIA, a Writ used in the Case of Maintenance.

MA'NUTENTION, a holding by the Hand, F. of L.

MA'NWORTH [old *Law*] the price or value of a Man's Head; every Man, according to his Degree, being rated at a certain Price, according to which satisfaction in old Time was made to his Lord, if any one kill'd him.

MA'NY [menig, Sax.] a great Number.

MANY Feet, the Fifth Pourcountrel.

MA'NZED Shrew, a wicked, violent Scold.

MAP [*mappa*, L.] a plain Figure, representing the several Parts of the Surface of the Earth, according to the Laws of Perspective, or it is a Projection of the Surface of the Globe, or a Part thereof in *Plano*, describing the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, with the Situation of Cities, Woods, Hills, &c.

Universal MAPS, are such as exhibit the whole Surface of the Earth, or the two Hemispheres.

Particular MAPS, are such as exhibit some particular Part or Region thereof.

MA'PPARIUS [of *mappa*, L. a Handkerchief] an Officer among the *Romans*, who in the Games of the Circus and Gladiators, gave the Signal for their beginning, by throwing an Handkerchief that he had before received for that purpose of the Emperor. L.

MAPLE [majul, Sax.] a sort of Tree.

MARA [old Rec.] a Mere or Lake, a Pool or Pond, a Marsh or Bog.

MARACOC [with *Botan.*] the Passion Flower.

MARANA'THA [מָרָנָא תְּתֵימָא, Syr. i. e. our Lord cometh] the highest degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [μαρασμός, Gr.] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARA'SMUS [μαρασμός, Gr.] a Fever which wastes the Body by degrees.

MA'RATHRUM [μαραθρον, Gr.] Garden Fennel, L.

MARAU'DING, ranging about as Soldiers in quest of Plunder, Forage, &c.

MARAVE'DIS, a Spanish Coin 34 of which amount but to a Ryal, which is about 6 d. English Money.

MA'RBLE [marmor, L. *marbre*, F.] a sort of Stone extremely hard, firm and solid; dug out of Pits or Quarries.

To MA'RBLE [marbrer, F.] to Paint or Stain in Colours in imitation of Marble.

MARBLINA of Books [in *Book-binding*] the sprinkling them with Colours on the outside, and working them with a Pencil in imitation of Marble.

MA'RCASITE [*marcasita*, L.] a metallick Mineral, or a kind of mineral Stone, hard and brittle, partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with; it is by some called *Fire-stone*.

MACASSIN [in *Heraldry*] is a wild Boar, differing from the old, not only in size, which may not be visible in Arms, but that its Tail hangs down; whereas that of an old Boar is always turned round in a Ring, with only the End hanging. F.

MACE'SCENT [*marcescens*, L.] growing withered, fading.

MARCE'SSIBLE [*marcescibilis*, L.] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCGRAVE, a German Dignity equal to our Marquess.

MARCH [of the God *Mars*, to whom it was dedicated] now reckoned with us the 3d Month in the Year; heretofore it was the 1st, and is still, reckoned so in some ecclesiastical Computations; the Year of our Lord beginning on the 25th Day of *March*. The Antients used to paint *March* tawny, with a fierce aspect, a Helmet on his Head, leaning upon a Spade, holding Aries in his right Hand, and Almond Blossoms and Cions in his left, and a Basket of Garden Seeds on his Arm.

A MARCH [*marche*, F.] the going forward of an Army.

To MARCH [*marcher*, F.] to go, or set forward, spoken of an Army, &c.

MA'RCHERS those Noblemen, who in antient Times

Lord MACHERS inhabited near the Borders of *Wales* and *Scotland*, and secured the Marches and Bounds of them, ruling like petty Kings by their private Laws.

MARCHES, Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, and *England* and *Scotland*.

MA'RCHET [in the *British* Tongue, *Staber Perchet*, i. e. the Maid's Fee] a Custom retained in *Caermarthenshire*, and the Manour of *Denever*, that every Tenant, when he marries his Daughter, pays 10 s. to the Lord. See *Marquette*.

MARCHI'ARE [old Rec.] to adjoin or border upon.

MACH'IONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquess] a Marquess's Lady.

MARCHPANE [*masse-pane*, F.] a sort of Confection made of Almonds, Sugar, &c.

MARCID [*marcidus*, L.] faded, withered, rotten; also feeble.

MARCIANIST [so called from their Ring-leader *Marcian* a Stoick] a Sect of Hereticks who denied that Jesus was the Son of God.

MARCITES [so called of *Marcus* who conferr'd the Priesthood and Administration of the Sacraments on Women] a Sect of Hereticks in the 2d Century who called themselves *Perfetti*, and made a Profession of doing every thing with a great deal of liberty and without fear.

MARCOR [with *Physi.*] a Disease, the same as *Marasmus*.

MARCOSSIAN [so called of one *Marcus*] an Egyptian, who was also reputed a Magician] an ancient Sect of Hereticks a Branch of the *Gnosticks*. They had a great number of apocryphal Books, which they held for Canonical, out of these they pick'd several idle Fables concerning the Infancy of *Jesus Christ*, which they put off for true Histories. Many of these Fables are still in Credit among the Greek Monks.

A MARE [*mæpe*, Sax.] a female Horse.

To Cry the MARE [in *Herefordshire*] a Sport in Harvest, when the Reapers tie the Tops of the last Blades of Corn together, and then standing at some distance throw their Sickles at it, and he who cuts the Knot gains the Prize, and is rewarded with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MARRESCHAL. See *Marshal*.

MARRESCHAL de Camp [in *France*] the same as a Major General with us; an Officer, whose Post is next to that of the Lieutenant General.

MARETTUM [old *Law*] Ground overflow'd, either by the Sea or Rivers, Marsh Ground.

MARFORIO, a noted Statue in the City of *Rome*, standing opposite to *Pasquin*, on which Answers are put to those satirical Questions that are put or affixed on *Pasquin's* Statue.

MARGARETI'FEROUS [*magaretifer*, L.] producing Pearls.

MARGENT } [*marge*, F. *margo*, L.] the Brink or Bank
MARGIN } of any Water, or the blank Space about the Edges of a Page of a Book, either printed or written.

MARGINAL [*marginalis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or written in the Margin. F.

MARGINATED [*marginatus*, L.] having a Margin or Margent.

MARIGOLD, a Flower.

MARGO [in *Botan. Writ.*] the Edge of a Plant; *Margine*, in or with an Edge; *Marginibus*, in or with Edges. L.

MARIÆ GLACIES [with *Botan.*] the Herb call'd our Lady's Slipper. L.

MARINARIUS [old *Rec.*] a Mariner.

MARINATED Fish [*mariné*, F.] Fish fry'd in Oil, and then pickled.

MARIE'TS [of *Maria*, L.] a kind of Violets, called also *Marian Violets*.

MARINE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

The **MARINE**, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet.

MARINES, Soldiers who serve on Board of Ship.

MARINELLA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Valerian or great Set Wall. L.

MARINER [*marinier*, F.] a Sailor or Seaman.

MARIO'LA [ant. *Writ.*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MARJORAM [*marjorana*, L.] a Pot-herb.

MARISCA [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling or Blister in the Fundament.

MARISCUM } [in *Domesday Book*] a fenny or marshy
MARISCUS } Ground. L.

MARITAGIO forisfacto [old *Rec.*] forfeiture of marriage; a Writ which lay for the Lord, against his Ward or Tenant, by Knights Service, who was under Age; who when his Lord offered him a convenient Marriage, refused it, and married another Person without his Lord's Consent.

MARITAGIO amisso per defaultam, a Writ for the Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITAGIUM Wedlock, lawful joining together of Man and Wife; also the right of bestowing a Widow in Marriage; also Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife.

MARITAGIUM liberum, Frank-marriage was where a Baron, Knight or Freeholder granted such a Part of his Estate with a Daughter, to her Husband and the Heirs of his Body, without any Homage or Service.

MARITAGIUM habere [in *Law*] to have the free disposal of an Heiress in marriage. L.

MARITAL [*maritalis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Husband.

MARITATED [*maritatus*, L.] married.

MARITIMA Angliæ, the profits accruing to the King from the Sea. L.

MARK [*meapic*, *mancu* and *mancuYa*, Sax.] among the Saxons, contained 30 of their Pence, which was in value 6 s. It is not certain at what time it came to be valued at 13 s. and 4 d. but it was so in the Year 1194.

MARK [*meapic*, Sax. *marque*, F.] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a thing; a Sign or Token; also a white or aim to shoot at.

MARK of Gold [in ant. *Times*] was the Quantity of 8 Ounces, and was in value, 17 l. 13 s. and 4 d. of our Coin at this time.

MARK Penny [at *Malden* in *Essex*] a Duty of one Penny, formerly paid by the Inhabitants who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARK Weight, a foreign Weight, commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MARK [in *France*, *Holland*, &c.] a Weight used for Gold and Silver containing 8 Ounces, or 64 Drams, or 192 Penny Weight. When Gold or Silver are sold by the *Mark*, it is divided into 24 Carats, the Carats into 8 Penny Weight, and the Penny Weight into 24 Grains, and the Grain into 24 Primes.

To MARK [*meapican*, Sax. *marquer*, F.] to set a mark on a thing in order to know it again: to take notice of, to mind.

MARKET [*mercatus*, L. *marche*, F.] a Place where Provisions or Goods are sold; also Sale of Goods.

MARKET geld, the Toll of the Market. O.

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whose Business it is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer, and to take care that all Weights and Measures in every Place be answerable to them.

MARKETABLE, that is fit to be sold in Markets.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-Prints and Treadings of Beasts.

MARL [*majl*, Sax. *marga*, L.] a sort of fat Earth laid upon Land to Fertilize it.

To MARL, to spread Marl over Land.

MARLERIUM } [old *Rec.*] a Marl-Pit.
MARLETUM }

MARLINE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted Hemp, well Tarr'd, to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling out, or any Tackle.

To MARLINE a Sail [*Sea Phrase*] is to make it fast, when it is rent out of the Bolt-Rope, with *Marlines* put through the Oilet-holes.

MARLINE Spike [on *Ship-board*] a small piece of Iron for fastening Ropes together, or to open the bolt Rope when the Sail is to be sew'd in it; being a sort of small Fidel.

MARMALADE } [*marmelade*, F. prob. of *marmelo*, Por-
MARMALET } tuguese, a Quince] a Confection of Quinces or other Fruit.

MARMARITIS } [*μαρμαριτις*, Gr.] the Herb Brank Ur-
MARMORA'RIA } lin or Bears Breech, L.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or like Marble.

MARMO'RA Arundeliana [so called of the Earl of *Arundel*, who procured them from the *East*, or from his Grandson *Henry*, who made a Present of them to the University of *Oxford*] Marbles, whereon appear a Chronicle of the City of *Athens*, cut in Capital Letters in the Island *Paros*, 263 Years before the Birth of our Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

MARMORA'TA aurium [with *Physicians*] Ear Wax, a certain Excrement of the Ears laid there in the auditory Passage, from the opening of the Arteries, or Sweat out from the Cartilages. L.

MARMORA'TION, a covering or laying with Marble.

MARMORATED [*marmoratus*, L.] made of, wrought in, covered with Marble.

MARMORELLA [with *Botan.*] Agrimony, Liverwort, L.

MARMOREOUS [*marmoreus*, L.] of or like Marble.

MAROO'NING, setting a Person on Shore on an uninhabited Island.

MARMO'SET, a kind of black Monkey with a shagged Neck: also a kind of grotesk Figure in Building.

MAMO'TTO [in the *Alps* in *Italy*] a Creature like a Rabbit.

MARONISTS [so named from one *Maron* their Head] certain Christians inhabiting about Mount *Libanus*.

MAROTIC Style [in *French Poetry*] a peculiar gay, merry, yet simple and natural manner of Writing, introduced by one *Marot*, and since imitated by others. The difference between the *Marotic* Style and the *Burlesque*, consists in this, that the *Marotic* is most simple, but its simplicity has its nobleness, the *Burlesque* is low and groveling, and borrows false and fulsome Ornaments from the Crowd, which People of taste despise.

MARQUE [*meapic*, Sax.] Reprisal, as Letters of *Mark* or *Mart*.

Letters of MARQUE, Letters of Reprisal, granted by a King, &c. by which the Subjects of a Country are licensed to make Reprisals on those of another.

MA'RQUESS } [so called from *March*, Germ. i. e. a Li-
MA'RQUIS } mit or Boundary, because antiently they
were Governors of *Marches* or Frontier Countries] is an Order of Nobility between a Duke and an Earl or Count, that was not known in *England* till the Time of King *Richard II.* who in the Year 1337. created his Favourite, *Robert Vere*, who was then Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*. The Title given to a Marquis in Writing, is *most noble, most honourable, and potent Prince*; and by the King he is stiled, *Our right trusty, and entirely beloved Cousin*.



The Honour of a Marquis is Hereditary, and the eldest Son of a Marquis, is, by the Courtesy of *England*, called Earl or Lord of a Place; but the youngest Sons are called Lord *Robert*, Lord *John*, &c. A Marquis's Cap is the same with a Duke's, and their Coronets differ from those of Dukes; that, whereas a Duke is adorn'd with only Flowers and Leaves, a Marquis's has Flowers and Pyramids, with Pearls on them intermix'd, as in the Figure.

MARQUESETT, a Marchioness or Wife of a Marquess.

MARQUETTE [ant. *Customs* in *Scotland*] a right or due, which the Women paid to the King or Lord, to ransom themselves from that infamous Custom, by which they were obliged to pass the first Night of their Marriage with their Lords. So called probably, because the Fee was half a Mark of Silver.

MARQUETRY, a sort of chequered inlaid Work, made of Wood of a variety of Colours, in the Shape of Flowers, Knots, or other Devices, *F.*

TO MARR [of *mapjan*, Sax. *Skinner*; or of *marvege*, Gr. *Mer. Cas.*] to spoil, to corrupt, to deface.

MA'RQUISATE [*marquisat*, *F.*] a Marquessship or the Jurisdiction of a Marquess.

MA'RRIAGE [*mariage*, *F.*] a civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

Duty or Service of MARRIAGE [in ant. *Customs*] old Maids and Widows above 60, who held Fees in Body, or were charged with any personal and military Services were, antiently obliged to marry, that they might render those Services to the Lord by their Husbands, or to indemnify the Lord, which they could not do in Person.

For the proportion that marriages bear to births, and births to burials, Mr. *Denham* has given us a Table for several Parts of *Europe*, that for *England* in general, is

Marriages to Births as 1. to 4. 36.

Births to Burials as 1. 12. to 1.

From which Table it appears that marriages one with another do each produce about 4 Births. And by Mr. *King's* Computation, about 1 in 104 Persons marry; and the number of People being estimated in *England* at 5 Millions and a Half, about 41000 of them marry Annually.

MA'RRIAGEABLE [*marriageable*, *F.*] that is of Age fit to marry or be married.

MA'RRIAGEABLENESS, fitness or ripeness for Marriage.

MARRO'QUIN, commonly called *Morocco*, the Skin of a Goat or some other Animal like it, dress'd in Sumach or Galls, and coloured of red, yellow, blue, &c.

MA'RROW [mejn, Sax.] a fat Substance in the hollow Bones of Animals.

MARRUBIA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Bastard Hore-Hound, *H.*

MARRUBIUM nigrum [with *Botan.*] black or stinking Hound, *L.*

TO MA'RRY [*marier*, *F.*] to be joined together in Wedlock, with the Ceremonies observed, or according to the Law or Custom of the Country.

MARS [with *Astronomers*] one of the seven Planets, whose Characteristick is ♂.

MARS [with *Chymists*] a Name given to Iron or Steel.

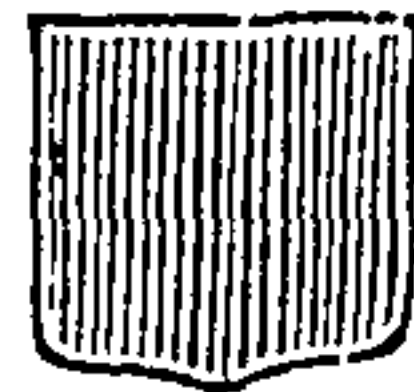
MARS [according to *Varro*, was so denominated of *Mares*, *L.* Males; because he presided over them in Battle; but others say, of *Mavors*, of *magna*, great Things, and *verto*, to turn; others from ἀπὸς of ἀνίκητον, Gr. killing; or as others will have it from מרר a Lion, or מרר he tore in sunder; and others from *Mamers* in the *Sabine* Tongue] the God of War, as the Poets feign, was the Son of *Juno*, begotten without the Assistance of her Husband *Jupiter*; for *Juno* being displeased that her Husband *Jupiter* should bring forth *Minerva*, by the striking of his Head; she also consulted with the Goddess *Flora*, how she might of her self bring forth a Son; *Flora* had her touch a Flower which grew in the Field *Ole-nius*, which she having done, she conceived and bare *Mars*, who being a Son of Discontent, was made a God of War and Discord. He was never grateful to *Jupiter*, and in his mi-

nority was nursed by *Thero*, in the Northern Climates, that are inclinable to War. He lay with *Venus* the Wife of *Vulcan*, who, by his Craft, had made an Iron Net, and cast it about them, as he found them naked; which Net was so artificially made, that neither of them could disentangle themselves; and then he called all the Gods to see them in that Posture, which caused much Laughter among them; but at length, by the Entreaty of *Neptune*, he set them at Liberty.

He was represented riding in a high Chariot, drawn by 2 furious Horses, by some named *Terror*, and *Pavor* or Fear, with all his Armour, offensive and defensive. His Attendants were 3 frightful Spirits, *Apprehension*, *Contention* and *Clamour*: Before him flew *Fame* full of Eyes, Ears and Tongues.

He was said by some to have been Born in *Thrace*, because the People of that Country offered human Sacrifices to him, and others offered to him, the Wolf, the Vulture, the Dog, the Pyc, the Calf and the Horse. *Justin* says, the *Scythians* had no other God; but *Herodotus* says, they worshipped other Gods; but did allow no Temples or Statues, but only to *Mars*. The *Romans* had him in high Esteem, because they derived their Original from him, and gave out, that *Romulus*, was his Son,

They would not suffer his Statues and Images to be erected in their City; but without it, to intimate their Inclination to foreign, rather than civil War. His Priests were called *Salii* (of *Saliendo*) because they danced and skipped about his Altars, which were erected under the same Root with those of *Venus*, to express the happy Influences that the Stars *Mars* and *Venus* bestowed on Children, when they meet in their Nativities.



MARS [with *Heralds*] signifies *Gules*, or red, assign'd him on account of his being so much concerned in Blood, according to Heathen Theology.

MARS [with *Astrol.*] is called the lesser unfortunate, because of its scorching and drying Qualities.

MARSH [mejnyc, San. *maersche*, Du. *marais*, *F.*] a standing Pool of Water mixt with Earth, whose Bottom is very dirty, which dries up and diminishes very much in the Summer; also low Lands, that are sometimes overflowed by the Sea or Rivers; or that are well watered with Rivers, Ditches, &c.

MA'RSAL [*marssalk*, Teut. *mareschal*, *F.*] antiently was the Master of the Horse [so called of *mar*, a Horse, and *scarch*, a Ruler, Germ.] but is now the Title of several considerable Offices.

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes cognizance of all matters of Law and Arms; as also Contracts relating to Deeds of Arms, which cannot be determined by common Law. He also has a right to sit in the *Marshalsea Court*, in Judgments upon Malefactors who offend within the Verge of the King's Court.

MARSHAL [of the *Ceremonies*] an Officer who receives Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies, &c. for the King's Service.

MARSHAL [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtor's during Term Time; he appoints Sheriffs Escheators, and Collectors their Auditors to whom they are to account.

MARSHAL [of the *King's-Bench*] the Keeper of that Prison in *Southwark*, who has the Custody of all Prisoners who are committed thither.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Hall*] an Officer whose business is, when the Tables are prepared, to call out those of the Household and Strangers according to their Quality, and place them in their proper Places.

Clerk MARSHAL [of the *King's House*] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [at *Sea*] an Officer who punishes Offences that are committed at Sea, seeing that Justice is executed there; such as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-arm, Keel-haling, &c.

MARSHALS [in *Mil. Aff.*] are Officers in every Regiment, who look to Prisoners of War, and execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MARSHAL of France, an Officer of great Honour and Power; who Commands the King's Armies above all that are not Princes of the Blood; and are also Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL de Camp, is next to the Lieutenant General, he looks to the Encamping of the Army, and rides before to view the Ground where they are.

TO MARSHAL [*Mili. Aff.*] to lodge, to put in due Order or Rank, to draw up according to the Rules of the military Art.

MARSHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is a disposing of all Persons and Things in all Solemnities and Celebrations, Coronations, Interviews, Marriages, Funerals, Triumphs, and the like; also an orderly disposing of sundry Coat Armours, pertaining to distinct Families, and of their contingent Ornaments, with their Parts and Appurtenances in their proper Places.

MA'RSHALSEY, the Seat or Court for the Marshal of the Prison in *Southwark*.

MARSUPIA'LIS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from the doubling of its Tendons in resemblance of a Purse. When this Muscle acts, the Thigh-bone is turned upwards.

MART Town, a large Town that is noted for a great Fair, to which People of several Nations resort, as *Frankfort* in *Germany*, &c.

MARTAGON [with *Florists*] a Flower, a kind of Lily.

MA'RTEN } a small Creature, something like a Ferret,
MA'RTERN } which bears a rich Furr, and whose Dung has a musky Scent.

MARTEN Cub, a Marten of the first Year.

MARTIAL [*martialis*, L.] of or pertaining to War, Warlike, Valiant.

MARTIAL Law, is a Law that has to do only with Soldiers and Seamen, where the King's Army is on Foot; and this Law is also under particular Restrictions.

MARTIAL [with *Astrologers*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

MARTAIL [with *Chymists*] signifies of the nature of Iron or Steel.

MARTIALIST, a Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MARTIALNESS, Warlikeness.

MARTICOLIST [*marticola*, L.] a Worshipper of *Mars*; also one that loves War.

MARTIGENOUS [*martigena*, L.] begotten by *Mars*.

MA'RTIN } a kind of Swallow.

MA'RTINET }

MARTIN dry, a sort of Pear.

MA'RTINGAL [*martingale*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one end of the Girths under the Horse's Belly, and at the other to the Musclet, to prevent him from rearing.

MA'RTINMASS } the Festival of St. Martin, on the 11th

MA'RTLEMASS } of November.

MARTLEMASS Beef, Beef prepared by salting and drying in the Smoak at that Season.

MA'RTLET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLETS [in *Heral.*] are what is called *Martinetts*, small



Birds, whose Feet are so short, they are seldom to be seen, and their Wings so long, that should they pitch upon a level, they would not be able to rise; wherefore they alight not, but upon Places aloft, that they may take flight again, by throwing themselves off. See the Figure.

MA'RTNETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leetch of the Sail, to bring that part of the Leetch which is next to the Yard Arm, close up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

Legs of the MARTNETS, small Ropes put thro' the Bolt Rope in the Leetch of the Sail.

To top the MARTNETS [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

MA'RTYR [*μαρτυρ*, Gr. *μαρτυρ*, Sax.] one who suffers Death in Witness to the Truth of the Gospel, F. of L.

To MARTYR [*martyrifer*, F.] to cause a Person to be put to Death for the sake of Religion.

MA'RTYRDOM [*martyrium*, L. *μαρτύριον*, Gr. *μαρτύριον*, Sax.] the Pain or Death that a Martyr suffers.

MA'RTYRED [*martyrisc*, F. of *μαρτυρίζω*, Gr.] having suffered martyrdom.

MARTY'RIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, by which the Orator confirms something by his own Experience.

MARTYRO'LOGY [*μαρτυρολογία* of *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, and *λογία*, Gr. a Speech, &c.] a History of Martyrs; also a Register antiently kept in religious Houses, wherein was an account of the Donations of Benefactors, and the Days of the Month and Year when they died, &c.

MARTYRO'LOGIST, one who writes a History of Martyrs.

To MARVEL [*s' émerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

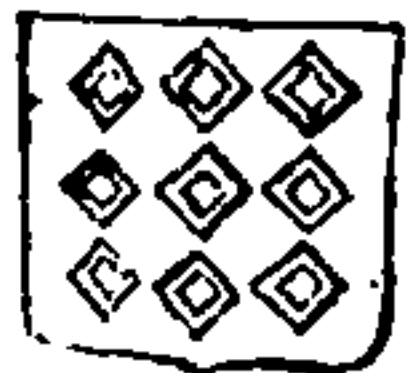
MARVEL of Peru [*Bot.*] a sort of Nightshade with Flowers of such variety, that it is called the Wonder of the World.

MARVELLOUS [*merveilleux*, F.] wonderful.

MARVELLOUSNESS, wonderfulness.

MAR'YGROSS, a German Coin, in value 1 Penny $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Farthing.

MAS, the male Kind, L.



MA'SCLES [in *Heral.*] *macles*, F. some say that *Macles* represented the Holes or Meshes of Nets; others, that they represent Spots in certain Flints about *Roses*, and are called *Maculae* in *Latin*,

which small Flints being cut in two, this Figure appears on the inside of them.

MA'SCULINE [*masculinus*, L.] manly, courageous.

MASCULINE Rhimes [in *French Poetry*] such as are made with Words which have a strong, open and accented Pronunciation, as *amour, joul, moil and fort*; whereas feminine Rhimes are such as have an *e* feminine in their last Syllable, as *pere, mere, &c.*

MASCULINE Planets [with *Astrol.*] are *Sol, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn*; but *Mercury* is a kind of Hermaphrodite.

MASCULINE Signs [with *Astrol.*] are *Aries, Gemini, Libra, Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius*.

MASH [of *miscer*, L.] to mingle] a mixture.

MASH for a Horse, a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To MASH [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise or squeeze to a Mash.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering of black Velvet, to hide the Face.

MASK [in a *Figurative Sense*] a Pretence or Cloak.

To MASK, to put on a Mask; to put on a Disguise; to go to Masks or Masquerades.

By the MA'SKINS, *q. d.* by the Mafs; an Oath.

MA'SLIN [of *mesler*, F. to mingle] mixt Corn, or Bread made of Wheat, Rye, &c. mixt.

MASLIN far, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steep'd in Water.

MA'SON [*masson* or *maçon*, F.] an Artificer or Architect who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] Mason's-work; the Art of hewing, cutting or squaring Stones, and fitting them for the Uses of Building; also of assembling and joining them together with Mortar.

Bound MASONRY, is that wherein the Stones were placed one over another like Tiles, the Joints of the Beds being level, and the Mounters perpendicular.

Greek MASONRY, is that, where after two Stones are laid, which make a Course, another is laid at the End, which makes two Courses.

MASONRY by equal Courses, the same as bound Masonry, only that the Stones are not hew'd.

MASONRY by unequal Courses, is made of unhewn Stones; and laid in bound Work; but not of the same thickness, nor observing any equality.

MASONRY fill'd up in the Middle, is made of unhewn Stones, and by Courses, the Middle being fill'd with Stones thrown in at random upon Mortar.

Compound MASONRY, is formed of all the rest.

Free MA'SONS, } a very antient Society or Body of

Accepted MASONS, } Men, so called, either for some extraordinary knowledge of Masonry which they are supposed to be Masters of; or because the first Founders of that Society were Persons of that Profession. These are now in all or most Nations of *Europe*; what the end of their Societies is, yet remains in some measure a Secret, unless that they tend to promote Friendship, Society, mutual Assistance and good Fellowship.

MA'SORAH [מסרה, *Heb.* i. e. Tradition] Criticisms of the *Jewish* Rabbies, on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible; consisting of the various Readings; and an Account in what Form every Word is met with through the Scripture; also a Computation of all the Verses, Words and Letters of it.

MA'SORITES [of מסרה, *Heb.* Tradition, or מסרה, to bend] a Name given to those Rabins, who, under *Esdra*s, the Scribe, purged the *Hebrew* Bible of the Errors crept into it in the *Babylonish* Captivity; divided the Canonical Books into 22, and those 22 Books into Chapters, and the Chapters into Verses; distinguished the manner of Reading from that of Writing, which they call the *Keri* and *Chetib*; made the Punctuation, that supplies the want of Vowels, &c. These continued 130 Years, and ended in Rabbi *Simon the Just*, who went to meet *Alexander* the Great, in his Pontifical Robes. *Capellus* denies this, especially as to the Invention of the *Hebrew* Points, and ascribes it to the *Majorites* of *Tiberius*, 400 Years after *Christ*.

MA'SQUE, a covering for the Face; a Visard. F.

MASQUE [with *Architects*] certain pieces of Sculpture, representing some hideous Form; grotesque or Satyr's Faces, used to fill up or adorn some vacant Places.

MASQUERA'DE [of *mascarata*, Ital. and that of *mascara*, Arab. raillery, buffoonery] an Assembly of Persons mask'd and in disguised Habits, meeting to dance and divert themselves, F.

MASS [*massa*, L. Barb. *masse*, F.] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [in *Mechanicks*] the Matter of any Body cohering with it, i. e. moving and gravitating along with it; and is

distinguished from its bulk or volume, which is its Expansion in length, breadth and thickness.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money 4 *Capans* or 1 s. Sterling.

MASS [with *Philos.*] the quantity of Matter in any Body.

High MASS, is that sung by the Choristers, and celebrated with the Assistance of a Deacon and Sub-deacon.

Low MASS, is that, wherein the Prayers are all barely rehearsed without any singing, and performed without much Ceremony, or the Assistance of any Deacon or Sub-deacon.

MASS [with *missa*, L. from *dimisso*, or the sending away the Catechumens, before the Sacrifice began, by saying, *ite. missa est*, be gone, for Mass is beginning.

MASS of Blood [with *Anat.*] all the Blood in a human Body.

MASS [with *Apothecaries*] every physical Composition of Powders, and other Ingredients wrought into one Lump.

MASS [with *Surgeons*] an oblong and sharp pointed Instrument which is put into a Trepan, that it may stand more firmly.

MASS [with *Latin Authors*] is generally used to signify all kinds of divine Service, or a Lesson of that Service; but in the *Romish Church*, it signifies an Oblation, which they call *Mass*, and frequently Liturgy or Church Service.

MASS Priest, a Priest of a Chantry or particular Altar, who says so many Masses for the Soul or Souls of particular deceased Persons.

MASSACRE [prob. of *massare*, L. to kill or slay] a Butchery and Slaughter, made on People not in a condition or prepared to defend themselves, *F.*

To MASSACRE [*massacrer*, F.] to kill or butcher People by way of surprize, and after a barbarous manner.

MASSSES [in *Painting*] are the large Parts of a Picture, containing the great Lights and Shadows; so that when it is almost dark, we can only see the Masses of a Picture, *i. e.* the great Lights and Shadows.

MASSALLANS, Sectaries, whose Tenet was that Persons ought to be continually at Prayer.

MASSETERS [of *μασσηται*, Gr. to Chew] short, thick and tendinous Muscles of the lower Jaw; which, with the assistance of the temporal Muscles, they move to the right Side, the left Side and forward.

MASSIVE } [*massif*, F.] solid, weighty; not delicate, as

MASSY } a massive Column is, one which is too short for the Order it bears.

MASSINESS } solid weightiness, bulkiness.



MASSONE' } [in *Heral.*] is when an Ordinary
MASSONED } is represented in the manner of a Stone Wall, with all the joints between the Stones appearing, as they generally do in Stone Buildings; and so the Import of the Word is, as much as done in Mason's Work. See the Figure.

MASSORA [מסורה, Heb. Tradition] a Performance on the Hebrew Bible by some ancient Jews, Rabbins, to secure it from any Alterations, and to be a Hedge to the Law; by numbering the Verses, Words and Letters of the Text, and marking all the Variations of it.

MASSORITES, Jewish Doctors, Authors of the *Massora*.

MAST [mæst, Sax.] of a Ship; also the Fruit of the Oak, Beech, Chesnut, &c.

Fore MAST [of a Ship] stands in the Fore-part or Fore-castle, and is about 4-5 of the Main-mast in length.

Mizen MAST [of a Ship] stands aft in the Sternmost Part of it, and is in length about half that of the Main-mast.

To spring a MAST [Sea Phrase] is when a Mast is crackt in any Part.

To spend a MAST [Sea Phrase] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

Top MASTS [in a Ship] are those Masts that are fixed upon the main, fore, mizen Masts and Bow-sprit.

Top Gallant MASTS [in a Ship] are those fixed to the Head of the Main and Fore-top Masts; they carry Flag Staves on their Tops, whereon are hanged the Flags, Pendants, &c.

Jury MAST [in a Ship] is a Mast made of Yards, or other Pieces of Timber, spliced or fished together, wounding them with Ropes. This Mast is set up, when in a Storm or Fight, a Mast is borne over Board, till they can be provided with a better.

Armed MAST [in a Ship] is a Mast made of more than one Tree.

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and a half in Weight.

MAST [mæst, Sax. of *massen*, Teut. to fatten] the Fruit wild of Trees, as the Oak, Beech, wild Chesnut, &c.

Over-MASTED } a Ship is said so to be, when her Masts
Taut MASTED } are either too long or too big, which makes her lie too much down by the Wind, and labour too much a Hull.

Under MASTED, a Ship is said so to be, when her Masts are either too small or too short, which hinders her from bearing so much Sail as is requisite to give her true Way.

MASTER [magister, L. maitre, F.] a Governor, a Head, a Teacher; one skilled in any Art or Science; also a Title of several Officers.

MASTER of the Armoury, one who has the oversight of the King's Armour in any standing Armoury; with the Power of placing or displacing any under Officers.

MASTER of Assay [in the Mint] one, whose Business is to see that the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MASTER of Arts, the second Degree taken by the Students in the Universities.

MASTER of the Ceremonies, an Officer instituted by King James I. for the more solemn and honourable Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of Quality, whom he introduces into the King's Presence.

MASTERS of the Chancery, are usually chosen out of the Barristers of the Common Law, to be Assistants to the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, during Term Time. They are twelve in Number, the Master of the Rolls being the Chief.

MASTER of the Faculties, an Officer under the Archbishop of Canterbury, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER of the Horse, a great Officer of the Crown, to whom is committed the Charge of ordering and disposing all matters relating to the King's Horses, Stables, &c.

MASTER of the Household, an Officer under the Lord Steward of the King's Household.

MASTER of the Jewel House, an Officer who has the Charge of all the Gold and Silver Plate used at the King's Table; and also of the Plate in the Tower of London, loose Jewels, &c.

MASTER of the Mint, the Warden of the Mint, whose Business it is to receive the Silver and Bullion, which comes to the Mint to be coined, and to take Care thereof.

MASTER worker of the Mint, an Officer, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Monyers, and takes it from them again when it is coined.

MASTER of the Ordnance, a great Officer, to whose Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

MASTER Gunner of England, an Officer, whose Business it is to instruct all those who are desirous to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer the Oath to every Scholar, that he will not serve any foreign Prince or State without leave.

MASTER of the King's Muster's, an Officer who takes Care that the King's Forces be compleat, well armed, and trained; also called the Muster Master General.

MASTER of the Posts, one who had the appointing all such throughout England, who provided Post-Horses for the King's Messages; but is now devolved on the General Post-Master.

MASTER of Requests, is the Chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER of the Rolls, is an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the great Seal in the high Court of Chancery, so that he hears Causes there, and gives orders in his absence.

MASTER of the Courts of Wards and Liveries, was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER of the Wardrobe, an Officer who has the Custody and Charge of all the ancient Robes of the King's and Queens, kept in the Tower of London, and of the royal Hangings, Bedding, &c.

MASTER of a Ship, the chief Officer of a Merchant's Ship, who has the general Management of the Ship at Sea, and gives the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER de Camp [in France and Spain] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER de Camp General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of light Horse, and Commands in the absence of the Colonel General.

To MASTER [maitriser, F.] to make ones self master of, to get the better of.

MASTER Note [in Musick] the measure Note.

MASTER Piece, an exquisite or extraordinary Work or Performance in any Art or Science.

MASTER-Wort [with *Botan.*] an Herb, whose Leaves resemble *Angelica*, except that they grow on lesser Stalks and lower.

MASTERSHIP, the quality and dignity of a master.

MA'STER-

MA'STERLESS, ungovernable, unruly, having no master.
MASTICA'TION, a chewing, which action breaks the Meat to Pieces, by the help of the Teeth; so that by that means being mixt with the Spittle, it is prepared both to be the more easily swallowed and digested in the Stomach.

MASTICA'TORY [*masicatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke spitting.

MA'STICK [*μαστικα*, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

MA'STICOT } a yellowish Colour used in Painting.
MA'SSICOT }

A MA'STIFF [*maſtiuus*, L.] a sort of great Dog.

MASTIGADOUR [with *Horsmen*] a Slabbering Bit; a Snaffle of Iron, all smooth, and of a Piece, guarded with *Pater-Noffers*, and composed of 3 Halfs of great, made into Demi-Ovals, of unequal bigness, the lesser being inclosed within the greater, which ought to be about half a Foot high. A *Mastigadour* is mounted with a Head and two Reins.

MAS'TINUS [old *Rec.*] a Mastiff.

MASTOIDES [*μαστωειδης*, Gr.] certain Muscles arising from the Neck-bone, and terminating in the mammillary Processes, their Office is to bend the Head; also any Processes that are like the Teats of Cow's Udder.

MASURA [in *Domesday Book*] an old, decay'd House or Wall.

MASURA *Terræ*, a quantity of Land, containing 4 Oxgangs.

MAT [*ματτε*, Sax.] Rushes platted or woven together.

MATCH [prob. of *μάττε*, a Companion] an agreement to be married, or marriage; also any other Agreement, as a Trial of Skill, &c. also an Equal.

MATCH [with *Gunners*] a sort of Rope made of such combustible Stuff, that being once lighted, it will burn on by degrees, and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left.

To MATCH [*q. d.* to *Mate*] to Pair or Couple, to marry, to be like, &c.

To MATCH *fighting Cocks*, is to see that they are of an equal height, length and bigness in Body.

To MATCH [with *Hunters*] a Wolf is said to go to *Match* or *Mate* at rutting Time.

MA'TCHABLE, that which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MA'TCHLESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MA'TCHLESNESS [of *match*, leaf and neſſe, Sax.] uncomparableness of being matched or equalled.

MATE [*ματε*, Sax.] a Companion, an Assistant.

Check MATE [at the Play of *Cheſs*] is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way for the King to Escape.

To MATE [*ματε*, Sax.] to amaze or astonish, to dash, daunt or put out of Countenance.

To MATE, to match, to pair, or equal.

MATELOTTE [in *Cookery*] Victuals dressed after the Seamen's way.

MATEO'LOGY [*ματεολογια*, Gr.] a vain inquiry or over curious search into high matters.

MATEOTE'CHNY [*ματεοτεχνια*, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

MATER, a Mother. L.

Dura MATER [with *Anatom.*] a Membrane of Skin sticking close to the Skull, on the inside in some Places, and immediately covers the Brain and the *Cerebellum*. L.

Metallorum MATER, the Mother of Pearl, L.

Pia MATER, a Skin which immediately Clothes the Brain and *Cerebellum*. It is very full of Blood Vessels, and are supposed to be designed for keeping in the Spirits there bred, and to hinder them from flying away. L.

MATERIA *Medica*, all that is made use of in the Art of Physick, either for the Prevention or Cure of Diseases, whether prepared from Vegetables, Minerals or Animals.

MATERIA *Prima* [with *Philosophers*] the first matter or subject of all Forms substantial. L.

MATERIAL [*materialis*, L.] consisting of matter or substance; also being of concern, moment or consequence.

MATERIALNESS, momentariness, weightiness.

MATERIALIST, a Druggist or Druggster.

MATERIA'LISTS, an ancient Sect, who being possessed with this Principle, out of nothing comes nothing, had recourse to eternal Matter, on which they supposed God wrought in the Creation.

MATERIA'LITY [of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the subsistence of matter.

MATERIALS [*materialia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any thing.

MATERIATED [*materiatus*, L.] made of matter

MATERNAL [*maternalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a mother, motherly.

MATERNAL Affection [Hieroglyphically] was represented

by the Pelican, which is said to strike Blood out of his own Breast to feed its Young.

MATERNALNESS, motherliness, motherly Affection.

MATH [with *Husbandmen*] a mowing, as *Aftermath*, after Grass or second mowing of Grass.

MA'THEMA [*μαθημα*, Gr.] the Mathematicks or mathematical Arts.

MATHEMATICAL *Composition*, is the synthetical method, or that which proceeds by certain Degrees or Steps, from known Quantities in the search of unknown, and then demonstrates, that the Quantity so found will satisfy the Proportion.

MATHEMATICKS [*mathematiques*, F. *artes mathematicæ*, L. *μαθηματικαι*, Gr.] in its original Signification comprehended any Kind of Discipline or Learning; but now the Word is usually apply'd to some noble Sciences, which are taught by true Demonstration, and are exercis'd about *Quantity*, i. e. whatsoever is capable of being numbered or measured, which is compriz'd under Numbers, Lines, Superficies and Solids.

Practical MATHEMATICKS, are such as shew how to demonstrate something that is useful, or to perform something proposed to be done, which may tend to the benefit of mankind.

Pure MATHEMATICKS, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, and consider Quantity abstractedly and without any relation to matter.

Simple MATHEMATICKS, the same as pure Mathematicks.

MA'THESIS [*μαθησις* of *μαθησιν*, Gr. to learn] the Mathematicks.

Mixt MATHEMATICKS, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings or sensible Objects, as Astronomy, Dialling, Geography, Mechanicks, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

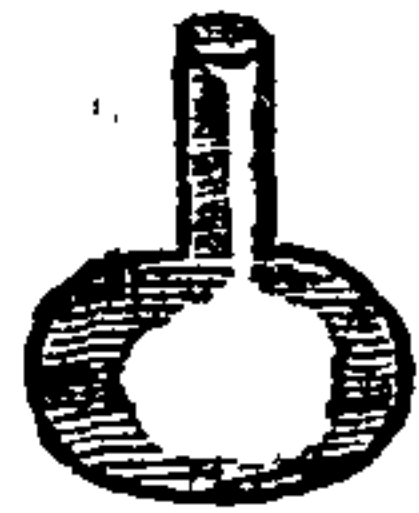
Speculative MATHEMATICKS, consists only in the simple Knowledge of matters proposed; with the bare contemplation of truth or falsehood; with respect to them.

MATHURINS, an Order of Religious founded by Pope Innocent for redeeming Christian Captives out of *Turkish* slavery.

MA'TINS [in the *Romish* Church] the first part of the daily Service.

MATRACIUM [with *Chymists*] a little Bag, in which calcined Tartar, &c. is put, having holes pricked in it to let out the Liquor.

MATRA'LES [among the *Romans*] a Festival observ'd by the matrons on the first of *June*, in Honour of the Goddess *Matuta*, or *Ino*, the Wife of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*. They only entered the Temple with a Slave, &c. their Sisters Children; the Slave they cuff'd in memory of the Jealousy of *Ino*, and pray'd for their Sisters Children but not for their own.



MA'TRASS [with *Chymists*] a bolt-head, a long, strait-necked Vessel of Glass, fitted to the Nose of an Alembick, and frequently used in Distillation, and are also call'd Receivers, of this Form.

MATRICA/LIA [in *Physick*] Medicines for Diseases in the *Matrix*.

MATRICARIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Feverfew, White-wort or Mother-wort, L.

MA'TRICE [with *Dyers*] is apply'd to the first simple Colours, whence all the rest are derived and composed, as Black, White, Blue, Red and Fallow or Root Colour.

MA'TRICE } [*Anat.*] the Mother or Womb, or that Part
MA'TRIX } of the Female of any kind, wherein the Foetus is conceived and nourished till the Time of its Delivery.

MA'TRICES [with *Letter Founders*] Moulds or Forms in which Printing Letters or Characters are cast.

MA'RTICIDE [*matricida*, L.] a killer of his Mother.

MATRICIDE [*matricidium*, L.] the killing of a Mother.

MATRI'CUA, a Roll, List or Register, in the which the Names of Persons are entered, L.

MATRI'CLAR Book [in the *University*] a Book, in which the Names of Scholars newly admitted are entered.

MATRICULATED, set down in the *Matricula* or Register-Book of an University, after the Scholar has been sworn there.

MATRICULA'TION, the Art of matriculating or registering the Names of Students in a College.

MATRIMONIAL [*matrimonialis*, L.] of or pertaining to Matrimony.

MA'TRIMONY [*matrimonium*, L.] Wedlock, Marriage.

MARTISA'LVIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clary.

To MA'TRISATE [*matrisatum*, L.] to imitate the Mother.

MATRISY'LVIA [with *Botan.*] the Plant Wood-bind or Honey-suckle, L.

MA'TRIX [of *ματερ*, Gr. the Mother] the Matrice, L.

MA-

MATRIX [with *Surgeons*] that Part of the Womb, in which the Child is conceived.

MATRIX } any thing serving for the Place of Generation of a Body, whether organical, as the Matrix or Womb of Animals; or inorganical, as those of Vegetables, Metals or Minerals.

MATRIX *Ecclesiæ*, the Mother Church; either a Cathedral, with respect to the Parochial Churches in the same Diocese; or a Parish Church, in respect to the Chapels depending on it.

MATRIX [with *Botan.*] the Pith of Trees or Herbs, which they also call Cor.

MATRON [*matronæ*, F. *matrona* of *mater*, L.] a virtuous, prudent, motherly Woman, that keeps her Family under good Government or Discipline, and such an one, as to Chastity and exemplary Life, to whom young Virgins may be safely committed to be educated.

MATRON [of an *Hospital*] a grave Woman that looks after the Children.

MATRONS [in a *Law Sense*] married Woman of Experience, who have been Mothers of Children, such as are empannelled upon Juries or Convicts, who plead their Bellies.

MATRONAL [*matronalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Matron.

MATRONALIA [among the *Romans*] the Feast of the Matrons, instituted by *Romulus*, and celebrated by the *Roman* Women in honour of *Mars*; to whom they thought themselves oblig'd for the Happiness of bearing good Children; a Favour which he first conferr'd on his Mistress *Rhea*; during the Time of which, the Men sent Presents to the Women, as the Women in like manner did to the Men on the *Saturnalia*. It was observ'd on the first of *March* for Pregnancy, the Year then beginning to bear Fruit.

MATROSSSES [in a *Train of Artillery*] a sort of Soldiers next in Degree under the Gunners, who assist them about the Guns, in traversing, spunging and firing, loading, &c. They carry Fire-locks, and march along with the Store Waggon, as a Guard, and also as Assistants in Case a Waggon should break, &c.

MAT [*matta*, L.] Rushes interwoven to lay on Floors and for various other Uses.

MAT Weed, an Herb or Plant: call'd also *Feather-grass* and *Spanish-rush*, of which Mats and Frails are made.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad, thick Clouts of Sinnet or Rope Yarn, and Thrums, beaten flat and interwoven, to save the Yard, &c. from galling.

MATTED, wrought or covered with Mat.

MATTED, entangled and clung together like Hair.

MATTED [in *Botany*] a Term used of Herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together.

MATTER [*materia*, L.] the Stuff any thing is made or consists of; also cause or occasion; business or thing; also that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [with *Natural Philosophers*] is a solid, divisible and passive Substance, call'd Body, and first Principal of natural Things; which is extended into length, breadth and Thickness; which is capable of putting on all manner of Forms, and of moving according to all manner of Directions and Degrees of Swiftness.

Nude MATTER [in *Law*] is the naked or bare Allegation of a Thing done, to be prov'd only by Witnesses and not by a Record or any Specialty in Writing under Seal.

MATTER in Deed [*Law Term*] a truth of a matter that may be proved, tho' not by Record.

MATTER of Record [*Law Term*] is that which may be proved by some Record.

MATTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L. of the morning] morning Prayers; also one of the canonical Hours in the Church of *Rome*.

MATTOCK [*matuc*, Sax.] a husbandry Tool to Grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, &c. a flock Bed.

MATURANTIA [in *Physick*] such Medicines as promote Maturation, Ripeners. L.

TO MATURATE [*maturare*, L.] to hasten, to ripen or grow ripe.

MATURATION, a hastning, a ripening. L.

MATURATION [in *Chymistry*] the process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come to its full growth, perfect.

MATU'RENESS } [of *maturitas*, L.] ripeness.

MATU'RITY }

MATURE'SCENT [*maturescens*, L.] waxing ripe.

MATUTA [in the old *Roman* Language, signified good] she had a Temple at *Rome* built by *Servilius Tullius*. Some say

she was *Ino*, the Nurse of *Bacchus*, and Wife of *Athamas*; others will have her to be *Aurora*. L.

MATUTILIA [so called of *Matuta*] Feasts in *May*, consecrated to *Matuta* or *Leucothoe*. All Maid Servants except one were excluded from those Feasts, and this one, every Matron was to strike on the Cheek, because *Matuta* was plagued with Jealousy, that her Husband lov'd her Maid better than he did her.

MATUTINAL [*matutinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the morning Prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, L.] of or pertaining to the morning.

MATUTINE [in *Astrology*] Planets are said to be so, when they are above the Horizon, at the Rising of the Sun.

MAUDLED } [prob. of *matutinus*, L. of the morning] be-

MAUDLIN } lotted or disordered by drinking strong Liquors, especially in a morning.

MAUDLIN [with *Bot.*] the Herb sweet *Maudlin*, in Shape something like *Tansey*, and in Quality like *Alecost* or *Ground-Ivy*.

MAUGRE [*malgre*, F.] in spite of, or whether one will or no.

MAVIS [*maavis*, F.] a Bird, a kind of Thrush.

TO MAUL [of *malleus*, L.] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL Stick, a Stick on which a Painter leans his Hand in working.

MAULKIN, a sort of Mop made of Clouts, to sweep an Oven with, by some call'd a Scovel; also a Scare-crow to fright away Birds.

MAUM, a soft, brittle Stone in *Oxfordshire*.

MAUNCH [in *Heraldry*] the representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [*manb*, Sax.] a Hamper or Basket with Handles, or with 2 Lids, to carry on the Arm.

MAUND of unbound Books, is 8 Bales, of each 1000 Pound Weight or 2 Fats.

MAUND Shaw [at *Ormus*] 12 l. and a half *Averdupois* [at *Mesopotam*] 26 l. 4. oz. 8. dr. [at *Surat*] 33 l. 5 oz. 7 dr. [at *Tauris*] 6 l. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Averdupois*.

TO MAUNDER [*maudire*, F.] to mutter or grumble.

MAUNDY Thursday. See *Mandy*.

MAUSOLEUM, a stately Sepulchre, built by *Artemisia*, Queen of *Caria*, for *Mausolus* her Husband, whom she lov'd so dearly, that besides his Edifice, she caused the Ashes of his Body after it had been burnt, to be put into a Cup of Wine, and drank them, to give him a Lodging in her Heart. This Sepulchre was built by 4 of the most excellent Artificers of that Time. It was square, 411 Foot in compass, and 45 Cubits high; the square looking to the East was made by *Scopas*; that towards the West by *Leochares*; that to the South by *Timotheus*, and that towards the North by *Briax*. On the Top of it was a brazen Chariot, with many wonderful and curious Inventions. The whole was enriched with so many rare Ornaments, that it was esteemed one of the greatest Wonders of the World.

MAW [*maḡa*, Sax.] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW Worms [in *Horses*] Worms that breed in their Bodies, of a reddish Colour like Earth-Worms, about a Finger's length.

MAWKISH, squeamish.

MAWKISHNESS [of *maḡa*, a Maw or Stomach, yeoc, Sick, and neŷŷe, Sax.] sickness at the Stomach, squeamishness; also a nauseous Taste.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty Wench.

MAWMET [prob. of *Mabomet*] an Idol or little Image, set up to be worshipped.

MAWMETRY, Idolatry, or the Worship of Idols.

MAXILLA inferior [with *Anatomists*] the lower Jaw-bone which is moveable, and in which the under Teeth are inserted.

MAXILLA superior [with *Anatomists*] the upper Jaw-bone or Cheek-Bone, which is composed of 12 Bones, 6 on each Side; but some say 13, the odd one they call *Vomer*, L.

MAILLAR } [*maxillaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the

MAILLARY } Jaw-bone.

MAXILLA'RIS Glandula [*Anat.*] a considerable Gland of the conglomerate Kind, situate on the Inside under the lower Jaw Bone, L.

MAXIM [*Ἀξίωμα*, Gr.] an Axiom, a Proposition or Principle (in any Art or Science) generally received, grounded upon Reason, and that cannot be deny'd.

MAXIMIS et minimis [with *Mathematicians*] a method used for the Resolution of a great number of perplexed Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantities attainable in that Case.

MA'XY [with *Tin Miners*] is what they call a Weed of the *Marchasite* Kind, when the Load or Vein of *Oar* degenerates

nerates into this or any thing else, that is not Tin, they call it a Weed.

MAY [of *majores*, so called by *Romulus*, in honour of his Senators; or as others say, from *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*, to whom Sacrifices was offered in that month] the 5th and most pleasant Month in the Year with us. The Antients used to paint *May* with a lovely Aspect, in a Robe of white and green, embroidered with Daffodils, Haw-Thorn and Blue-bottles, and on his Head a Garland of white and damask Roses, holding a Lute in one Hand, and a Nightingal on the Fore-Finger of the other.

MAY Fly [so called of the Month of *May*, wherein it is produc'd] an Insect call'd a Water-cricket, which in this Month creeping out of the River turns to a Fly: It lies commonly under Stones near the Banks, and is a good Bait for some sort of Fish.

MAY Games, certain Sports or Merriments, Dancing, &c. used on the first Day of *May*, which seem to have taken their Rise from the like Customs of the *Romans*, who follow'd such Sports in Honour of *Maja* or *Flora*, the Goddess of Flowers.

MAY Weed, an Herb like Camomile.

To **MAY** or *can* [māgan, Sax.]

MAY Bug, a Fly.

MAY Lily, a Flower.

To **MAYE Hawks** [in *Falconry*] to pinion their Wings.

MAYOR [anciently, as some say, *Maier*, rather of *Maier*, *Brit.* to keep or preserve, than of the *Latin Major*, or as others say, of *Ma*, *Hebrew* or *Syriack*, which signifies Lord, and the old *Saxons* being descended of the old *Germans*, who (as *Berosus* says) descended of the old *Hebrews*, and so had retained many *Hebrew* Words; and thence the Word *Mayor* is deriv'd of *Ma*, which of it self signifying Lord, the Addition of Lord to it is a Tautology.

MAYORALTY [majoratus, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAYORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

A la MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Fowls.

MAZARINES, small Dishes to be set in the middle of a larger Dish; also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweetmeats.

MAZARINE Blue, a Blue of a deep Colour.

MAZARINE Hood, a Hood made after the fashion of that worn by the Dutchess of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [maie, Sax. a Gulph] astonishment, perplexity.

A MAZE [in a Garden] a Place made with many artificial turnings and windings.

MA'ZY [of maie, Sax.] of or belonging to a maze, intricate.

MA'ZEMENT [of maie, Sax. a Gulph] amazement.

MA'ZER [maiser, Du. maple Wood] a broad standing Cup or drinking Bowl.

MA'ZZAROTH [מזרח, Chaldee] the Zodiac.

A MEA'COCK [prob. of *mue*, F. a Hawk's Mew, and *Coc*, Sax. a Cock] an effeminate, cowardly Fellow.

MEAD [meo, Sax.] a Drink made of Honey.

MEAD [mæde, Sax.] a Meadow.

MEAD Sweet } [with *Simplers*] an Herb with crum-

MEAD Sweet } pled Leaves, something like those of Elm, growing in Meadows.

MEADOW [mæde, Sax.] Pasture Land, yielding Grass, Hay, &c.

MEAGRE [meagre, F.] poor in Flesh, Skin and Bone.

MEAGRE [in a figurative Sense] dry, barren, as a meagre Style, a jejune, barren, dry Style.

MEAGRENESS [of mægre and neyfe, Sax.] leanness.

MEAK } [in *Husbandry*] an Instrument for mowing Pease,

MEAG } Brack, &c.

MEAL [mæle, Sax.] the Flower of Wheat, &c.

MEAL [melepe, Sax.] a Portion of Victuals for one eating.

MEALINESS [mæle, *Selic* and neyfe, Sax.] mealy Nature, &c.

MEALY-MOUTHED [q. d. mild of Mouth] bashful as to speaking.

MEAL } [in the Manour of *Clun*] Rents antiently paid

MALES } in Meal, for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by the Tenant.

MEALY Tree, the Name of a Plant.

A MEAN [of *moyen*, F.] a middle.

MEAN [in *Law*] the middle between two Extremes; and that either first in Time, as *his Action was mean*, betwixt the dissolvin made to him and his recovery, i. e. in the interim or the mean time; or secondly in Dignity, as there is a *Lord mean* and *Tenant mean*.

MEAN Axis [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the Optick Nerves, thro' the middle

of the right Line, which joins the Extremity or End of the same Optick Nerves.

MEAN proportional [in *Musick*] the second of any three Proportionals.

MEAN Diametèr [in *Gauging*] a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in any close Cask.

MEAN Longitude } [Astronomy] is an Arch of the

MEAN Motion of the Sun } Ecliptick reckoned the beginning of *Aries* to the Line of the Sun's mean Motion.

MEAN Proportional [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity which is as big in respect of a Third Term, as the first is in respect of it, as in 2. 4. 8.

MEAN Proportional [in *Arithmetick*] is a Quantity which exceeds or is exceeded by the first.

MEAN [in *Musick*] the Tenor or middle Part.

To **MEAN** [mænan, Sax.] to intend or resolve; to signify or understand.

MEANING [of mænan, Sax. to mean] sense, signification.

MEANNESS [prob. of mæne, bad, or *gæmene* and neyfe, Sax.] lowness, pitifulness, poorness, &c.

MEANS, Wealth, Estate.

MEANS [moyen, F.] methods, ways or devices that Persons use in order to do any thing.

Continual MEANS [with *Arith.*] are when one Root or first Number is multiplied by it self, and the following Numbers likewise by themselves, the Numbers taken between one and the Number last produced, are called *continual Means*; as 2, the Root multiply'd by it self produces 4; which, 4 multiplied by it self, produces 16, and 16, being squared, produces 256; and so 2. 4. and 16. are continual Means between 1. and 256.

MEANDER. See *Mæander*.

MEANELS [in a Horse] small, black or red, Spots in the Coat or Hair of a whitish Colour.

MEAR [mæpe, Sax.] a marshy Ground.

MEAR Stones [of mæpe, Sax. a bound or limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Land-marks in open Fields.

MEARL, a Black-bird.

MEASE [in *Law*] a Messuage or dwelling House.

MEASE } a measure of Herrings, containing 5 Hundred.

MESE }

MEA'SLES [messen, Du.] a Distemper or cutaneous Disease, consisting in a general appearance of Eruptions, not tending to suppuration with a Fever.

MEA'SON dieu [maison dieu, F. i. e. the House of God] a Monastery or religious Hospital.

MEA'SURABLE [mensurabilis, L. mesurable, F.] that may be measured, moderate.

MEA'SURABLENESS, capableness of being measured.

MEA'SURE [mensura, L. mesure, F.] is some Quantity or Quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the quantity, length, breadth, thickness or capacity of other Things by.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick*, &c.] is a Term used of a certain Number or Quantity, which being repeated several times; is equal to another which is bigger, to which it has relation, as 6 is the measure of 36, taken 6 times.

MEASURE [with *Philos.*] as time is the measure of motion.

MEASURE Note } [in *Musick*] is a *Semibreve*; so named,

Time Note } because it is of a certain determinate measure or length of Time by it self; and all the rest of the Notes are measured by, or adjusted to its Value.

MEASURE [in *Peotry*] is a certain Number of Syllables, which are distinguished and heard separately by the Ear from another Number of Syllables. The Union of 2 or more measures make a Verse, and in the variety of measure consists the chief Harmony of Verse.

MEASURE of Time [with *Astrolo.*] a matter much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a direction he may know how long it will before it Operates.

MEASURE [in *Geometry*] any certain Quantity assumed as one or Unity, to which the Ratio of other homogeneous or similar Quantities is express'd.

MEASURE of a Figure or plane Surface, is a Square, whose Side is of any determinate length.

MEASURE of a Solid, is a Cube, the Sides of which are of any length at pleasure.

MEASURE of an Angle, is an Arch described from the Vertex, *a*, in any place between its legs, as *b c*.

MEASURE of Velocity [in *Mechanicks*] is the space pass'd over by the moving Body in any given Time.

MEASURES, ways, means, purposes, designs.



MEASURING Money, a certain Duty in former Times, laid upon Cloth, besides Alnage.

MEAT [mæte, Sax.] Flesh; also Provisions of any Sort, either for Man or Beast.

MEA'THES [meðo, Sax.] mead, a sort of drink made with hony, metheglin. *Milton.*

MEATUS, a Passage, *L.*

MEATUS auditorius [with *Anat.*] the auditory Passage; beginning from the hollow of the Ear, and ending at the Tympanum.

MEATUS cysticus [*Anat.*] a biliary Duct, about the bigness of a Goose-quill, which is joined to the *Meatus Hepaticus*, at about 2 Inches distance from the Gall-bladder.

MEATUS urinaris [with *Anat.*] the Passage whereby the Urine is convey'd to the Bladder.

MEAWING [miaulizatio, *L.*] the crying of a Cat.

MEA'ZZLED, full of meazzles, spots or blotches.

MEA'ZZLES, a cutaneous Distemper something like the Small-Pox, also a Disease in Swine.

MECHA'NICAL } [so called, because the mechanick Arts
MECHA'NICK } or Handicrafts are more mean and inferior than the liberal Sciences] mean, base, pitiful.

MECHANICAL Affections [with *Philosophers*] are such properties of matter or body, as arise from its figure, bulk or motion.

MECHANICAL Demonstration, one drawn from the Rules and Principles of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL Solution of a Problem [with *Mathemat.*] is a Construction or Proof of a Problem, not done in an accurate, geometrical manner; but coarsly and unartfully, or by the assistance of Instruments; such are most Problems relating to the duplicature of the Cube or the quadrature of the Circle.

MECHANICAL Science, is that which is conversant about the outward Frame and Structure of Bodies, and the Figures they obtain by Workmanship.

MECHANICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the Phænomena or Appearances of Nature from mechanick Principles, viz. from the motion, rest, figure, size, &c. of the small Particles of Matter, and is the same with the *Corpuscular Philosophy*.

MECHANICAL Powers, are the five simple Machines, to which all others, how complex soever, may be reduced, and of the assemblage whereof they are all compounded, the *Balance, Lever, Wheel, Pulley, Wedge* and *Screw*.

MECHANICALNESS, mechanical Nature, Property or Quality.

MECHA'NICKS [*mechanique*, *F.* *artes mechanicæ*, *L.* μηχανικὴ, *Gr.*] the Science of Motion, or that part of the Mathematicks that shews or demonstrates the Effects of *Powers*, or moving Forces, and applies them to Engines, Machines, &c. and demonstrates the Laws of Motion, &c.

MECHANISM, mechanick Power. *F.*

MECHOACA'NA, a *West-Indian* Root, something resembling *Briony American*, *Scammony*.

ME'CON [μῆκον, *Gr.*] the Poppy, a Flower.

ME'CONIS [with *Botanists*] a kind of Lettice.

ME'CONIUM [μῆκόνιον, *Gr.*] an Opiate, or the thickned Juice of Poppies, *L.*

MECONIUM [in *Anat.*] a black, thick Excrement, collected in the Intestines of a Child, during the Time of Gestation.

MECONOLOGY [μῆκωνολογία of μῆκον a Poppy and λόγος, *Gr.* to say] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

MEDAL [medaille, *F.* of *metallum*, *L.*] a Piece of Metal in the Form of Money, stamped to preserve the memory of some illustrious Person, some notable Victory, or something that is a peculiar Benefit to a Nation or State.

Antient MEDALS, such as were struck between the 3d and the 7th Century.

Modern MEDALS, those that have been struck within these 300 Years.

Consular MEDALS, such as were struck during the Time that *Rome* was govern'd by Consuls, and are so called in distinction to imperial Medals.

Imperial MEDALS of the upper Empire, such as were struck from the beginning of *Julius Cæsar's* Reign, to the Year of Christ, 260.

Imperial MEDALS of the lower Empire, are those till the time of taking of *Constantinople*, near 1200 Years.

Singular MEDALS, are either such are not found in the Cabinets of the Curious; but are only met with by Chance; or such, of which there is not above one of a Sort extant.

Spurious MEDALS, are such as are counterfeited and put off as Antique, when they are not.

Mutilated MEDALS, are such as are not intire, or are defaced.

Redintegrated MEDALS, are such wherein the Letters *Rest* are found, which intimates that they have been restored by the Emperor.

Dip'd MEDALS, are such are struck with pure Copper and afterwards Silvered.

Covered or Plated MEDALS, such as have a Leaf of Silver over the Copper.

Grain'd or Indented MEDALS, are those whose Edges are cut like Teeth.

Countermark'd MEDALS, are those that are cut on the side of the Head or on the reverse.

MEDALLION, a Medal of an extraordinary large Size, such as Princes used to present to some particular Persons, as a token of their esteem.

To **MEDDLE** [prob. of *middle*, *q.* to interpose ones self in the middle] to concern ones self with.

ME'DDLING [prob. of *meler*, *F.* to mingle] concerning ones self with or about.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead-house, a Place where Mead and Metheglin was made.

MEDE-WIFE [meðe-py, *Sax.*] a Woman of merit or usefulness. Hence our *Midwife*.

MED FEE [meðfco, *Sax.*] a bribe or reward; also a Compensation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

ME'DIAL [of *medietas*, *L.*] mean, middle.

MEDIAN [*mediannus*, *L.*] which is in the middle.

MEDIANA Vena [*Anatomy*] a Vein or little Vessel, made by the union of the *Cephalick* and *Basilick* in the bend of the Elbow.

MEDIANA Linea [*Anatomy*] a Line or Seam running down the middle of the Tongue, and dividing it into 2 equal Parts.

MEDIA'STINA } [with *Anat.*] is a Branch of the Subclavi-
MEDIASTINUS } an Vein, which arises from the Trunk of the *Cava*, or great hollow Vein, and proceeds to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus*. *L.*

MEDIASTINE [*mediastinus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the middle.

MEDIASTINUM [with *Anat.*] a double Membrane, formed by a duplicature of the *Pleura*, serving to divide the *Thorax*, longitudinally.

MEDIASTINUM Cerebri [*Anatomy*] the same as *septum transversum*.

MEDIATE [*mediatus*, *L.*] that which is in the middle between two Extremes; or it is a Term of Relation to two Extremes apply'd to a third, which is in the middle.

To **MEDIATE** [*mediatum*, *L.*] to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIATION, an interceding, making suit or intreaty in the behalf of any one.

MEDIATION [in *Arithm.*] a dividing by two, or the taking the half of any Number.

MEDIATION [in *Geom.*] with respect to Lines, is call'd Bisection or Bipartition.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediator*, *F.*] one who endeavours to reconcile Persons at Variance, or undertakes the management or decision of an Affair or Controversy between them, *L.*

MEDIA TORS of Questions, six Persons in *Q. Eliz.* Time, appointed to determine any Question or Debate arising among Merchants, concerning any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIATORIAL, of or pertaining to a Mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, a Woman Mediator. *L.*

ME'DICA [μῆδική, *Gr.*] a kind of Trefoil, call'd medick Fodder.

ME'DICABLE [*medicabilis*, *L.*] that may be healed.

MEDICAL Month, the space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDI'CAMENT [*medicamentum*, *L.*] a Medicine or Physick Composition by which Diseases are subdued and Health is restored.

MEDICAMENTAL, medicinal.

MEDICA'STER, a Quack-Doctor, a pitiful, sorry Physician.

MEDI'CATED, Meats or Drinks, are such as have medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

MEDI'CINABLE [*Medicinabilis* *L.*] of or pertaining to Physick, Physical.

MEDI'CINAL [*medicinalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Physick, physical.

MEDI'CINAL Days [with *Physicians*] those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens; and are so called, because medicines may be given on them. They are reckoned the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, &c.

MEDICINAL Hours, those Hours proper to take Medicines in, of which there are four, viz. the *Morning* fasting, about an Hour after *Dinner*, about four Hours after *Dinner*, and going to *Bed*.

ME'DICINE [*medicina*, *L.*] the Art of Physick; also a physical Remedy; or adding that which was wanting, and taking away what is superfluous. *Hippocrates.*

MEDI-

MEDICINE [*medicina*, L.] an Art that assists Nature, and is designed for the preserving of Health in human Bodies as much as is possible, by the use of proper Remedies. It is divided into five Parts.

1. *Physiology*, which treats of a human Constitution, as it is found and well.

2. *Pathology*, which treats of the preternatural Constitution of our Bodies.

3. *Semiotica*, which treats of the Signs of Health and Diseases.

4. *Hygiæna*, that which delivers Rules for the Regimen, to be observed in the preservation of Health.

5. *Therapeutica*, which teaches the management of Diet; and also comprehends Surgery and the Art of Medicine properly so called.

MEDDICK Fodder, an Herb.

MEDIETAS *Lingue* [in *Law*] an Inquest impannelled, whereof one half consists of Natives or Denizens, and the other of Foreigners.

MEDIETY [*medietas*, L.] the moiety or half of a Thing.

MEDIN, a certain Coin, in value at *Aleppo* 1 Penny $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sterl.* of *Egypt* 3 Aspers; also a Corn Measure at *Aleppo*, 1 Bushel *Englsh.*

MEDIO *acquitando*, a judicial Writ to distrain a Lord for quitting a mean Lord from a Rent that he formerly acknowledged in Court not to belong to him, L.

MEDIOCRITY [*mediocritas*, L.] a mean or middle between two Extremes; moderation.

MEDISANCE, Evil-speaking, Obloquy, Reproach, F.

MEDITABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pondering, very thoughtful, musing, in a brown Study.

MEDITATION, deep Consideration; an Action whereby we consider any thing closely, or wherein the Mind is imploy'd in the search of any Truth.

To **MEDITATE** [*meditare*, L.] to reflect, to muse, to ponder or think upon; to consider.

MEDITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to meditation, thoughtful.

MEDITERRANEAN [*mediterraneus*, L.] shut up between the Lands, Inland.

MEDITERRANEAN *Sea*, i. e. a Sea lying in the midst of Lands having *Europe* on the North, *Africa* on the South, and *Asia* on the East.

MEDITRINALIA [of *Meditrina*, a certain Goddess of Physick] Feasts celebrated by the *Romans* on the 30th of *September*, and so called, because they then began to drink new Wine, mingled with the old, which they held to be medicinal, and serv'd them instead of Physick, L.

MEDITULLIUM, the middle of any Thing, L.

MEDITULLIUM [with *Anatom.*] the spongy Substance between the two Plates of the Skull.

MEDIUM, mean or middle State; also an expedient way or device. L.

MEDIUM [with *Philosophers*] is the peculiar Constitution or Frame of any Space thro' which Bodies move; thus *Air* is the *Medium* in which all living Creatures on the Land breathe and live; where all Meteors breed and move; the *Water* is the *Medium* in which Fishes live and move.

Ætherial MEDIUM } [according to Sir *Isaac Newton*] a
Subtil MEDIUM } more universal Aerial Medium than that particular one wherein we live breathe, and much more rare, subtil, elastick and active than Air; and by that means freely permeating the Pores and Interstices of all other Mediums, and diffusing it self thro' the whole Creation. And by the intervention of which his Opinion is, that most of the great *Phænomena* of Nature are affected.

MEDIUM Cæli [with *Astrologers*] the middle Heaven, the 12th House, or the Angle of the South in a Scheme, in which Planets and Stars have the greatest Height they can have, and of consequence dart Rays more direct and of greater Strength and Efficacy.

MEDIUM tempus [*old Law*] mean Profits, L.

Logical MEDIUM, is an Agreement, Reason or Consideration, for which any thing is affirmed or denied: or that Cause why the greater extreme is attributed to or deny'd of the less in the conclusion.

Arithmetical MEDIUM, is that which is equally distant from each extreme, called *Medium rei*.

Geometrical MEDIUM, is that where the same Ratio is preserved between the first and second, and the second and the third Terms, called *Medium Personæ*.

MEDIUM Participationis [with *Schoolmen*] is a Medium that is said to be compounded of the two Extremes, F.

MEDIUM Negationis } [with *Schoolmen*] is that where-
MEDIUM Remotionis } of both the Extremes are deri-
ved, L.

MEDIUM Quo [*School-term*] the Form or Faculty whereby an Agent produces an Effect, L.

MEDIUM sub quo [in the *Schools*] is that which renders the Power to act compleat in the general, without determining it to any particular Object, L.

MEDIUM quod } [with *Schoolmen*] is somewhat be-
MEDIUM suppositi } tween the Agent and Patient, which receives the Action of the one e're it arrive at the other, L.

ME'DIUS Venter [with *Anatom.*] the middle Belly, the Chest or Hollow of the Breast, in which are contained the Heart and Lungs.

MEDLAR [inæð, *Sax.* *mespilum*, L.] a Fruit.

ME'DLEF [*old Law*] quarrelling, scuffling or brawling.

MEDLY [of *mesler*, F. to mingle] a mixture of odd Things.

MEDRINACLES, a sort of coarse Canvass.

MEDSY PPE [*old Rec.*] a Harvest Supper, given to the Labourers upon the bringing in of the Harvest.

MEDULLA, the Marrow in the Bones, L. See *Marrow*.

MEDULLA [in *Mineralogy*] that softish Part which is found in some Stones.

MEDULLA [in *Botany*] the Pith or Heart in Trees or Herbs.

MEDULLA Cerebri [in *Anat.*] the Marrow of the Brain, the white soft Substance or Part of the Brain, covered externally with the cortical Substance of a more ashy Colour.

MEDULLA Oblongata [*Anat.*] the medullary Part of the Brain and *cerebellum* joined in one, it is included within the Skull, and is the beginning of the spinal Marrow; it descends to the *Os Sacrum*, and sends forth ten Pair of Nerves to the Chest, lower Belly and Limbs.

MEDULLA Offium [*Anat.*] the Marrow of the Bones, a soft fatty Substance, placed in the Cavities or Pores of divers Bones; it is inclosed in a Membrane, and is devoid; is red in the greater Cavities, white in the less; as also soft and juicy in spongy Bones.

MEDULLA Spinalis [*Anat.*] is a continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata* without the Skull, that descends down the middle of the Back. It consists, as the Brain does, of two Parts; a white and medullary, or a cineritious or glandulous, the one without and the other within.

MEDULLAR } [*medullaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the
MEDULLARY } Marrow.

MEDULLARY [with *Anat.*] the finer and more subtil Parts of the *Medulla*, or Marrow of the Bones.

MEDULLINE [*medullinus*, L.] of or belonging to Marrow.

MEDUSA [*Medusa*, Gr.] the Daughter of *Phorcus*, by a Sea Monster call'd *Cetus*, or the Whale, as the Poets tell us, had Hair as yellow as Gold; *Neptune* being enamoured with her Beauty, lay with her in *Minerva's* Temple, and on her begat *Pegasus*; at which *Minerva* being provoked turned her Hair into Snakes, and all that afterwards look'd on it were turned into Stones. *Perseus* cut off *Medusa's* Head, when the Snakes were a Sleep, and carrying it into *Africa*, filled it full of Serpents.

MEEK [prob. of *meca* or *mæca*, *Sax.* equal] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

MEEKNESS, gentleness, quietness of Temper, not apt to be provoked to Anger.

MEEN } [*mien*, F.] the Air of the Face, the Counte-
MIEN } nance.

MEER [*merus*, L.] downright, arrant.

MEER [in *Com. Law*] sometimes signifies *meer* Right.

MEES [*meey*, *Sax.*] Meadows.

MEET [of *mæde*, *Sax.* a Measure] fit, apt.

To **MEET** } [*mæðian*, *Sax.*] to measure.

To **METE** }

MEE'TNESS [prob. of *mæðian*, *Sax.* to measure] fitness.

To **MEET** [of *metan*, *Sax.*] to come together.

ME'GACOSM [*μεγακόσμος* of *μεγας* great; and *κόσμος* the World, Gr.] the great World.

ME'GERA [*Envy*] one of the 3 Furies of Hell; the other being *Alecto*, which signifies want of repose, and *Typhoea*, vengeance, violent death.

ME'GALESIA [*μεγαλῆσια*, Gr.] the *Megalensian* Games, certain Games celebrated by the *Romans*, on the 5th of *April*, in honour of *Cybele*, the Grand-mother of the Gods. In the Procession, the Women danc'd before the Image of the Goddess, and the Magistrates appeared in all their Robes. L.

MEGALOGRAPHY [*μεγαλογραφία*, Gr.] a drawing of Pictures at large.

MEGALOPHONOS [*μεγαλόφωνος* of *μεγας* great, and *φωνη*, Gr. voice] one who hath a loud Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [*μεγαλόψυχη* of *μεγας* and *ψυχη*, Gr. the Soul] magnanimity, greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLA'NCHNOS [*μεγαλοσπλῆγχνης* of *μεγας* and *σπλῆγχνης*, Gr. the Bowels] one who has great, swelling Bowels.

MER:

ME'GRIM [*μεγρίμ*, Gr. *megraine*, F.] a Distemper which causes great pain in the Temples, and fore-part of the Head.

MEINE [*menigeo*, Sax.] a Companion; also a Retinue.

MEINY [*of menigeo*, Sax. a multitude] a Family of Household Servants; also a Family or all who live together in one House.

MEIO'SIS [*μείωσις*, Gr.] a diminution or lessening.

MEIOSIS [among *Rhetoricians*] the using a slighter Term than the matter requires, by way of Extenuation or Disparagement, as when a deep Wound is call'd a Scratch, &c.

MEI'WEL, a sort of Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

MELA [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to probe Ulcers, or to draw a Stone out of the Yard, &c. called also *Speculum* and *Tenta*.

MELAMPO'DIUM [*μυλαμπίδιον*, Gr.] black Hellebore, L.

MELAM'PYRUM [*μυλαμπύρεν* of *μυλας* black, and *πύρεν*, Gr. Wheat] Cow-wheat or Horse-flower; a Weed full of Branches, and having Seed like Fænugreek, very noxious to Corn, L.

MELA'NAGOGUES [*μυλαναγογολ* of *μύλας* and *ἀγω*, Gr. to lead] Medicines which drive away, or purge off black Choler.

MELANCHO'LYCK 2 [*μυλαχολικος* of *μελανος* and *χολη*, Gr.]

ME'LANCHOLY 5 troubled with or subject to melancholy, causing melancholy; also pensive, dumpish.

ME'LANCHOLIST, one given up to melancholy.

MEL'ANION [*μυλάτιον*, Gr.] the black, blue or purple Violet.

MELANOPIPER [with *Botanists*] the Herb Bishop's-Wort, St. Katherine's Flower. L.

MELANORRHIZON [*μυλανόριζον*, Gr.] an Herb, called also *Veratrum Nigrum*. L.

MEL'ANTHEMON, the Herb Camomile.

MELA'NTHIUM [*μυλάνθιον*, Gr.] the Herb *Nigella Romana* Coriander of Rome, Pepper-Wort.

MELA'SSES, the Dregs of Sugar, commonly call'd Treacle.

MELCHIZEDE'CIANS, a sect of Hereticks who held that Melchizedek was the holy Ghost.

MELCHITES [q. d. *Royalists*, of *מלך*, Heb. or Syr. a King] a religious Sect in the *Levant*, who differ very little from the *Greeks* in any Thing relating to Faith or Worship; but speak a different Language.

MELD FEON [melba, a discovery, and *feo*, Sax. a reward] a recompence given to one who made a discovery of any Breach of Penal Laws.

MELEAGRIS [with *Florists*] a Flower called a Fritillary.

MELICERIA [*μυλικερία* of *μυλι*, hony, and *κερία*, wax, Gr.] a Tumor shut up within a Tunick, proceeding from a matter like Hony, without pain, yielding if pressed, but quickly returning again.

MELICET, a Fish, called also a Keeling.

MELICHROS [*μυλίχρος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a yellow Colour like Hony.

MELICHRYSES [*μυλίχρυσος*, Gr.] an Indian Stone of the Jacynth kind.

MELICO'TONY } [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a sort of yellow

MELICOTOON } Peach.

MELICRATUM [*μυλικράτιον* of *μυλι* hony, and *κράτιον* to mingle, Gr.] a Drink made of one Part of Hony and eight Parts Rain-Water.

ME'LILOT [*melilotus*, L. *μυλίλατος*, Gr.] a sort of Herb having Leaves and slender Branches.

ME'LINE [*μυλίνη*, Gr.] the Herb Melium or Balm-mint, L.

ME'LINUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Balm-gentle.

TO ME'LIORATE [*meliorare*, L.] to make better, to mend.

MELIORATION, a mending or making better.

MELIO'RITY [*melioritas*, L.] betterness.

MELIPHY'LLUM } [*μυλισσοφυλλον* of *μυλισσα* Balm, and

MELY'SSOPHYLLUM } φύλλον, Gr. a Leaf, q. d. Bees-leaf] the Herb Balm or Balm-gentle. L.

MELISSA [*μυλισσα*, Gr. hony] Balm or Baulm. L.

MELIUS *inquiendo*, a Writ which lies for a second inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died possessed of, where Partiality was suspected.

MELITES [*μυλίτις*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of an Orange or Quince.

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boiled up to the Consistence of Honey.

ME'LLEOUS [*melleus*, L.] of or like Honey.

ME'LLET [with *Farriers*] a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's Foot.

MELEI'FEROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bearing or producing Honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, a making Honey, L.

MELLI'FICK [*mellificus*, L.] making Honey.

MELLI'FLUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.] flowing with Honey,

MELLI'FLUOUS } full of Sweetness; also Eloquent.

MELLI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the same kind with Honey.

MELLI'LOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] speaking sweetly.

ME'LLITISM, Wine mingled with Honey, L.

ME'LLOW [*μελλήνα*, Sax. soft, tender] soft by reason of ripeness or Age.

ME'LOWNESS, softness of Taste, ripeness.

MELOCA'RDUS [with *Botan.*] the Hedge-Hog Thistle, L.

MELO'CARPON [*μυλόκαρπον*, Gr.] an Herb call'd *Aristolochia longa* or *Rotunda*.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of melody, musical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, fulness of melody, harmoniousness of Sound.

ME'LODY [*μελωδία* of *μελῶ*, a Verse, and *ὠδή*, a Song, Gr.] a sweet Ayre, or pleasing musical Tune; Harmony a mixture of musical Sounds, delightful to the Ear.

MELOME'LE, Quiddany, Marmalade.

MELOME'LUM [of *μῆλον*, an Apple, and *μέλι*, Honey, Gr.] the Sweetening, an Apple.

MELO'PEPON [*μυλόπεπον*, Gr.] the Melon or Musk-melon; a sort of Pumpkin like a Quince; a Garden Cucumber.

ME'LOPES [with *Physicians*] are Spots (like those that remain in the Skin after beating) in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

ME'LOS [with *Oculists*] a Distemper in the Eye, when there is so great a bursting out of the Uveous Coat, that it seems like an Apple.

MELO'SIS [in *Surgery*] a searching with a Probe.

MELO'TIS [with *Surgeons*] a lesser sort of Probe.

MELOTH'RUM [*μυλόθρον*, Gr.] an Herb or Shrub called *Vitis Alba*, L.

MELPOME'NE [*μυλομένη* of *μυλομαι*, Gr. to sing] one of the Muses, to whom Poets ascribe the Invention of Tragedy. She was represented in Painting, &c. like a Virago, with a grave and majestick Countenance, clothed in a Mantle of changeable Crimson, having her Head adorned with Diamonds, Pearls and Rubies, holding Scepters, with Crowns upon them, in her left Hand, and in her right Hand a naked Poniard; and at her Feet Crowns and Scepters lying.

TO MELT [*μύλταν*, Sax. *smelten*, Du.] to make hard Bodies liquid or fluid.

ME'LTERS [in the *Mint*] those Workmen who melt the Bullion before it comes to be coined.

ME'LVEL, a sort of Codfish.

ME'MBER [*membrum*, L.] any one of the exterior Parts of the Body, arising from the Trunk or Body of an Animal, as Boughs from the Trunk of a Tree.

MEMBER [in a *Metaphorical Sense*] a Part of a Body Ecclesiastick, Civil or Politick, as a Member of *Christ*, of a Society of Parliament, &c. L.

MEMBERS [*membra*, L. *membres*, F.] the outward Parts of the Body, that grow, as it were Branches from the Trunk of a Tree.

The MEMBERS of a Man, are divided into similiary or simple and compound.

Similiary MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are the Bones, which in a human Body, are to the Number of 306, of which 70 go to compose the Head, 65 to the Back and Breast; 84 to the two Shoulders, Arms and Hands; and 90 in the two Thighs, Haunches, Legs and Feet.

Besides Bones, there are Cartilages, the Ligaments, Tendons, Fibres, or small Fillets, strait, traversing in roundness and oblique.

Also Veins (which are reckoned equal to the Number of the Days of the Year, i. e. 365) the Arteries, Nerves and Fleth. In these are included the Kernels, the Entrails (in their Substance) the Bowels and the Muscles, which are accounted in Number 415. To these may be added the Skin, Fat and Marrow.

Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are of two Sorts, external and internal.

External Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are the Head, Breast, Belly, Arms and Legs.

Internal Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are of three Sorts, Natural, Vital and Animal. Of these last,

The natural internal Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are those that serve the lower Belly, as the nutritive Faculty or Power, i. e. the first Digestion, by which the Food is converted into Chyle or Suck. These are the Pipe or Passage from the Mouth to the Stomach and the Bowels. Others serve the second Concoction, and cause the Chyle to convert into Blood and Nourishment, and separate the Excrements; 2d, those that serve the middle Belly, as the Heart, Lungs, &c. called Vitals: which see. And the

Animal internal MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] they are disposed in 5 Ranks, viz. the outward and inward Skin of the Brain,

Brain, the smaller Streams of it; *i. e.* the Marrow of the Back-bone and the Nerves: The Organs or Instruments of exterior Sense, *viz.* the Eyes, Ears and Nostrils: The Fuliginous and Phlegmatick Excrements.

MEMBRANA *adiposa* [Anatomy] the fat Membrane that surrounds the Kidneys, *L.*

MEMBRANA *Carnosa* [Anat.] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body, *L.*

MEMBRANA *nitida*, a thin purplish or reddish Membrane Film, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover and defend their Eyes from the Dust, &c. *L.*

MEMBRANA *Urinaria* [Anatom.] the urinary Coat, pertaining to a young Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder; the same as *Allantois*.

MEMBRANA *musculorum communis* [Anatomy] the common Membrane or Covering of the Muscles, which spreads over all the Body except the Scull. *L.*

MEMBRANA *ceous* [membranaeus, *L.*] like Parchment.

MEMBRANE [membrana, *L.*] a similar Part of an Animal Body; being a thin, white, flexible expanded Skin, formed of several sorts of Fibres interwoven together, serving to cover or wrap up some certain Parts of the Body.

MEMBRANOSUS [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Leg, so called from its large membranous Expansion, inclosing all the Muscles of the *Tibia* and *Tarsus*. Its action turns the Legs outwards.

MEMBRANOUS [membraneus, *L.*] of, or pertaining to, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRED [in *Heral.*] *membre*, *F.* is a term by which they express the Limbs and Legs of a Bird: When the Beak and Legs are of a different Colour from the Body, they say, beaked and membred of such a Colour.

MEMBRETTTO [with *Architects*] a Pilaster that bears up an Arch. They are often fluted, but not with above seven or nine Channels. They are commonly used to adorn Door-cases, Galleries, Fronts and Chimney-pieces, and to bear up the Cornishes and Friezes in Wainscot. *Italian.*

MEMBRIFICATION, a making or producing Members or Limbs.

MEMBROSE [membrosus, *L.*] having large Members.

MEMBRUM, a Member, a Limb, *L.*

MEMOIRS [memoires, *F.*] Histories written by such Persons who have had a Hand in the management, or else have been Eye Witnesses of the transacting of Affairs, containing a plain Narration, either of the Actions of their Prince or Statesmen, or of themselves; also a Journal of the Acts and Proceedings of a Society, as those of the Royal Society, &c.

MEMOIRS [memoires, *F. memorialia*, *L.*] Papers delivered by Ambassadors to the Princes or States, to whom they are sent upon any Occasion.

MEMORABLE [memorabilis, *L.*] worthy of remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORABLENESS, deservingness to be remembered, &c.

MEMORANDUM [*q. d.* to be remembered] a short Note or Token, for the better remembrance of a thing.

MEMORATIVE, of or pertaining to the Memory.

MEMORIAL [old *Rec.*] Monuments or Sepulchres for the Dead, *L.*

MEMORIAL [memoriale, *L.*] that which serves to refresh ones Memory, or put him in mind of a Matter or Business.

A MEMORIAL [in *State Affairs*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister of State about part of his Negotiation.

MEMORIALIST, a Writer of Memoirs.

MEMORITER, by Memory, *L.*

MEMORY [memoria, *L. memoire*, *F.*] a Power or Faculty of the Mind, whereby it retains or recollects the simple Ideas, or the Images and Remembrance of the Things we have seen, imagined, understood, &c. The most that can be said of it is, that it is an extraordinary and useful natural Faculty and Endowment some Persons have so excelled the common part of Mankind in, that Historians tell us, that *Cyrus*, Emperor of *Persia*, could call all his Soldiers in his numerous Army by their Names. And that *Seneca*, the Philosopher, could recite 2000 Names at the first hearing of them. Pope *Clement* the VI. had so good a Memory, that what was absolutely his own, he never forgot it. *Zuinger* asserts, that a young Man of the Island of *Corfica*, could readily recite, after once hearing, 36000 Words of all Sorts, either backwards or forwards, or any way, and taught this Science to others.

MEMPHITES [so called of *Memphis* in *Egypt*] a sort of Stone famed for this Property, that being pulveriz'd and smeared on a part of a Body to be amputated, it will deaden it so that the Patient shall feel no Pain in the Operation.

MEN [in *Musi. Books*] less, or not so much.

MEN forte [Musi. Books] not too loud, less loud, *Ital.*

MEN allegro [in *Musi. Books*] a movement not so gay and brisk as Allegro requires when it stands alone.

TO MENACE [menacer, *F. of minari*, *L.*] to huff or vapour; to threaten.

MENACES [minæ, *L.*] Threats, angry Expressions, *F.*

MENANDRIANS [so called of *Menander*, a Disciple of *Simon Magus*, and a Magician] *St. Irenæus* represents him, as pretending to be the first Virtue, hitherto unknown to the World, and to have been sent by the Angels for the Salvation of all Mankind; and taught that none could be saved unless he was Baptized in his Name.

TO MEND [emendare, *L.*] to repair a thing worn or damaged; to reform in Manners; also to become better in Health.

MENDACILOQUENT [mendaciloquus, *L.*] Lying.

MENDICABLE [mendicabilis, *L.*] that may be begged.

ME'NDICANT [mendicans, *L.*] begging.

MENDICANT Frier, a Monk that goes up and down begging Alms.

MENDICATED [mendicatus, *L.*] begged, obtained by begging.

MENDING [emendans, *L.*] repairing a thing worn out or damaged; reforming in Manners; growing better in Health.

MENDICITY [mendicitas, *L.*] beggarliness.

MENDO'SA Sutura [with *Anatom.*] a scaly joining together of Bones; as of those in the Temples and fore part of the Head.

MENEHOUT [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of baking or stewing Meat covered with thin Bards of Bacon.

MENGRELIANS, Circassians of *Mingrelia* of the *Greek* Church; who baptize not their Children till eight Years of Age.

ME'NIAL [either of men, *Sax.* a House, or *mænia*, *L.* Walls] of a Household, belonging to a House; as a *menial* Servant, one who lives within the Walls of his own dwelling House.

MENIA'NTHEs, Marsh Tree-foil or Buck-beans.

MENINGES [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain.

MENINGOPHILAX [of *μινιγγω* and *φυλαξ*, *Gr.* a Keeper] that which preserves the Meninx or Skin of the Brain.

ME'NINX [μινιγγω, *Gr.*] the Skin of the Brain.

Crassa MENINX [with *Anatom.*] the same as *Dura mater*, the thicker of the two *Meninges* or thin Skins, which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain, which is next the Scull.

Tenuis MENINX [with *Anatom.*] the same as *Pia mater*, one of the thin Skins that covers the Marrow of the Brain; the thinner of them, and that which immediately covers it.

A MENIPPEAN [of *Menippus*, a satyrical or crabbed Philosopher] a Satyr both in Verse and Prose.

MENISCUS [μηνισκος, *Gr.*] a little Moon.

MENISCUS Glasses [μηνισκοι, *Gr.* little Moons] Glasses that are convex on one side and concave on the other.

ME'NIVER } a sort of Fur, which is the Skin of a Musco-

ME'NEVER } vian Animal, and Milk white.

MENKER, the Jaw bone of a Whale.

MENOGE'NION [μινωγενιον, *Gr.*] the Plant Peony, *L.*

MENOLOGION [μηνολογιον, *Gr.*] an Account of the Course of the Moon, an Almanack, *L.*

ME'NOW [minutus, *L. menu*, *F.* small] a small fresh Water Fish.

ME'NNONITES [so called after one *Menon* Simon, in the 16th Century] a Sect of Anabaptists in *Holland*, who held Tenets very different from the first Anabaptists.

MENOLOGY. See *Menologion*.

MEN PREST [Musi. Books] not too quick, or less quick, *Ital.*

MENSA, a Table, *L.*

MENSA [in *Anatomy*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat.

ME'NSAL [mensalis, *L.*] of or belonging to a Table.

MENSA'LIA [with *Canonists*] mensal Benefices, *L.*

MENSALIA [in old *Deeds*] Parsonages or spiritual Livings, united to the Tables of religious Houses.

ME'NSES [*i. e.* Months, *q. καταμηνια τα μηνια*, *Gr.*] the monthly Courses of Women, or Purgations, which in young Maids usually begin about the Age of 12 or 14; but cease in those that are past bearing.

ME'NSIS Chymicus, a chymical Month, which contains 40 Days.

MENSIS vetitus [Forest Law] fence Month, wherein Deer fawn, during which time it is unlawful to Hunt in the Forest.

ME'NSTRUA, Womens monthly Flowers, *L.*

MENSTRUUA alba [in *Medicine*] the Fluor Albus, or White Flux.

ME'NSTRUAL Discharge [of menstrualis, *L.*] the same as *Menses*.

ME'NSTRUCIOUS } [menstruus, *L.*] of or pertaining to Wo-

MENSTRUAL } men's monthly Courses.

MENSTRUOUSNESS, *menstruous* Quality or Condition, or such as is common to Women in their monthly Courses.

MENSTRUUM [of *menstris*, L. a month] and is thence derived by Chymists, because they say that a mixt Body cannot be compleatly dissolved in less time than forty Days; and thence forty Days is called a *Chymical* or *Philosophical Month*. L.

MENSTRUUM mulierum [with *Physicians*,] Women's monthly Courses or Terms; the same as *Menses*. L.

MENSTRUUM [with *Chymists*] a dissolving Liquor that will dissolve and separate the Parts of hard Bodies, which will eat thro' hard Metals and dissolve Stones, as *Vinegar*, *Aqua-Fortis*, &c.

MENSTRUUM peracutum [with *Chymists*] a Menstruum or Dissolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony.

MENSURA [in *Law*] a Bushel. L.

MENSURA Regalis, the standard Measure kept in the Exchequer.

MENSURABLE [*mensurabilis*, L.] that may be measured.

MENSURABLENESS, capableness of being measured.

MENSURATION, a measuring or meeting. L.

MENSURATION [in *Geometry*] is a finding the length, surface or solidity of the quantities of Bodies in some known Measure.

MENTA'GRA [of *mentum*, L. the Chin, and *αγος*, Gr. a siezing on] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring-Worm; that begins at the Chin, and runs over the Face, Neck, Breast and Hands. L.

MENTAL [*mentalis*, L.] belonging to the Chin.

MENTAL [of *mens*, L.] belonging to the mind.

MENTAL Reservation, a seeming to declare ones mind; but at the same time concealing ones real meaning.

MENTHA [*μινθον*, Gr.] the Herb Mint. L.

MENTHA'STRUM [with *Botanists*] Wild-mint, Horse-Menta'strum S mint. L.

MENTION, a speaking of, or naming, F. of L.

To MENTION [*mentionner*, F.] to take notice of, to speak of, to name.

MENTULA, the same as *Penis*. L.

MENTULA'GRA [of *mentula*, L. and *αγος*, Gr.] a Distemper wherein the genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulsion.

MENTULATED [*mentulatus*, L.] having a large *Penis*.

ME'NUET } a French Dance or the Tune belonging to it.

MENUS-Droits [*Cookery*] certain Dishes proper for Inter-messes.

MEPHITIS, a strong sulphurous smell; a damp.

MEPHITICAL [*mephiticus*, L. of *מפחית*, Syr.] stinking, noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL Exhalations, poisonous and noxious Steams issuing out of the Earth, from whatsoever Cause.

MERA'CEOUS [*meracicus*, L.] pure, clear, without mixture, spoken of Wine, i. e. as it is pressed out of the Grape, neat.

MERA'CITY [*meracitas*, L.] clearness or pureness.

ME'RCABLE [*mercabilis*, L.] that may be bought.

MERCANDISA [old *Rec.*] all manner of Goods and Wares exposed to Sale in Markets and Fairs.

MERCANTILE [*mercantille*, F.] Merchant-like, of or pertaining to Merchants.

MERCATIVE [*mercativus*, L.] pertaining to Chapmanry, Buying or Selling.

MERCATOR'S Chart [with *Navigators*] a Sea Chart, in which the Parallels are represented in strait Lines; and the Meridians in like manner by Parallel strait Lines; whose Degrees notwithstanding, are not equal, but are continually enlarged as they approach nearer to the Pole, in the same proportion as the parallel Circles decrease towards them.

MERCATOR'S Sailing, the Art of finding upon a Plane, the motion of a Ship upon a Course assigned, the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude strait Lines.

MERCATORUM Festum, a Festival observed by trading People of Rome, in Honour of Mercury, on the 15th Day of May, at which they pray'd to him to forgive their cheating, and prosper their Trade. L.

MERCA'TURE [*mercatura*, L.] merchandize traffick.

ME'RCENARY [*mercenarius*, F. *mercenarius*, L.] hired for Reward or Wages, done for Reward, easy to be bribed or corrupted with money.

ME'RCENARINESS, mercenary Disposition or Nature.

MERCENARIUS [old *Rec.*] an Hireling, or a Servant. L.

ME'RCER [*mercier*, F. of *merx*, *mercis*, L.] a Dealer in wrought Silks, &c.

MERCE'RY [*mercerie*, F.] Mercers Wares.

ME'RCHANDIZE, Commodities or Goods to Trade with;

also Trade or Traffick. F.

To ME'RCHANDIZE [*merchandiser*, F.] to Trade as a Merchant, to Traffick.

ME'RCHANDIZING [*merchandisant*, F.] dealing as a Merchant, trading, trafficking.

ME'RCHANT Man [*merchand*, F.] a Trader or Dealer by wholesale; also a trading Ship.

MERCHANT Tailors [of *merchandises tailleurs* of *Tailleur*, F. to cut, *mercatores scissores*, L.] these when incorporated into a Company, do not seem to have been Tailors, i. e. makers of Clothes, by the addition of the Words *Merchandises* of *Merchandiser*, to buy and sell, to merchandize; and *mercator*, L. of *mercari*, of the same signification in *Latin*, and *Merchant* in *English*; but rather woollen Drapers or Mercers that cut Cloths, Stuffs and Silks for Sale; and the *Latin* expressing the Word Tailor by *Scissor*, favours this Notion; but if it must have Reference to Dealers in Apparel, it rather appears they were Salesmen, than working Tailors, by the addition of the Word *Merchant*, which is not added to any other Handicraft. Some say they were honoured with the additional Title of *Merchant*, by King Henry, VII. who was a Brother of that Company, as were 6 Kings more, viz. King Richard, II. and III. King Edward, IV. King Henry IV. V. and VI.

MERCHANTABLE, Goods that is fit to be uttered or sold.

MERCHENLAGE [*myrcena-la-ga*, Sax.] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who antiently inhabited 8 Counties in *England*.

ME'RCHE, a Fine, antiently paid by inferior Tenants to their Lord of the Manour, for liberty to marry their Daughters.

MERCHE [in *Scotland*] a Commutation of Money or Cattle antiently given to the Lord to buy off that old, impious Custom of the Lord's lying the first Night with the bridal Daughter of a Tenant; which Word was afterwards used for the Fine Tenants paid to their Lord, to have leave to marry their Daughters.

ME'RCIFUL [of *merci*, F. of *merces*, L. a reward, and *full*] full of pity or commiseration.

ME'RCIFULNESS, fulness of pity, &c.

ME'RCILESS [of *merci* and *less*] cruel.

ME'RCILESSNESS, cruelty.

MERCIMONIAFUS Angliæ [old *Law*] the Impost of *England* upon merchandize.

MERCU'RIAL [*mercurialis*, L.] full of mercury, ingenious, brisk, lively.

MERCURIAL Phosphorus, a Light arising from the shaking mercury in vacuo.

MERCURIALIST [with *Astrologers*] a Person born under the Planet Mercury.

MERCURIALS [*mercurialia*, L.] medicines prepared with Quick-silver.

MERCU'RIOUS dulcis [i. e. sweet Mercury] Corrosive, Sublimative.

MERCURIUS Vitæ [the Mercury of Life] a chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony, washed or diluted in a great Quantity of warm Water, till it turn to a white Powder. L. The same is by Chymists also called *Algarot*.

MERCURY [of the *Philosophers*] a pure, fluid Substance, in form of common mercury, said to be in all metals, and capable of being extracted from them.

MERCURY [in *Astronomy*] the least of all the Planets, and also the lowest except the Moon. Its Characteristick is ♿.

MERCURY [with *Chymists*] one of their active Principles taken for a Spirit, Quick-silver.

MERCURY [with *Herbalists*] a Plant, of which there are two Sorts, viz. Dog-mercury, and Good-harry, or *Bonus Henricus*.

MERCURY [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by Planets, signifies Purple or Purpure.

MERCURY [so called, as some say, as tho' *medicurius* of *medium* the middle, and *curius quasi currens*, i. e. running or stepping in between; because Speech, of which this Deity is made the President, runs to and again between two Persons conversing together; others derive the Name of Mercury, q. *mercium curam*, as one taking care of merchandize, he being supposed to be the God of merchandizers] he was, as the Poets feign, the Son of Jupiter and Maia, the Daughter of Atlas, who bears the Heavens up with his Shoulders, and was born upon Mount Cyllene in *Arcadia*. His common Office was to be the common messenger and interpreter of the Gods, and therefore had Wings on his Head and Heels, and a *Caduceus*, which is a Rod with two Serpents twisted round it, in his Hand, in Token of Peace, and Amity. Other of his Offices were to guard the Ways, and guide the decess'd Souls into Hell; and therefore the Poets say, that none can die till Mercury comes to break the Tie that unites the Body and Soul together; and according to the Opinion of the *Metempsychosists*, when

when these Souls have passed many Years in the *Elysian Fields*, and have drank of the River *Lethe*, he, by Virtue of his Rod, causes them to pass into other Bodies to live again.

To him is attributed the Invention of the Lute, and a kind of Harp which he presented to *Apollo*. He was accounted the God of Eloquence, and also of Thieves, having been a very dexterous Thief himself, as appears in his stealing his Sword from *Mars*, and a Pair of Tongs from *Vulcan*, *Venus's* Girdle from her, *Neptune's* Trident from him, and *Apollo's* Arrows and his Beasts, when he fed *Admetus's* Cattle. He had also contriv'd to have stolen away *Jupiter's* Thunder-Bolts; but omitted to put it in Execution out of fear.

Mercury is said to have had one Son by his Sister, the Goddess *Venus*, who was named *Hermaphrodite*, who happening to meet with the Nymph *Salmacis* at a Fountain; the Gods, at her request, made both their Bodies but one, in such a manner, that both Sexes were conserved intire. By this Fable the Poets would intimate the Union that should be between married Persons, who ought to be as one Body and one Heart.

He was much revered by the *Egyptians*, who worshipped him in the Image of a Dog, called *Anubis*.

It is very probable that the famous *Trismegistus*, who flourished in the first Ages of the World, was worshipped under the Name of *Mercury*. His Statue was usually placed in Markets, and therefore he was call'd *Ἀγορεύς*; he was painted with yellow Hair, and a Purse in his Hand, to intimate the Advantage that is to be expected from Learning and Diligence. His Statues were also plac'd in High-ways, unto which they offered their first Fruits. His Image was sometimes that of *Hercules Gallicus*, out of whose mouth came forth Chains of Gold, which were joined to the Ears of several little Men that stood at his Feet, to express the Power of Eloquence that enslaves the Auditors.

The Antients also painted him in a Coat of Flame-Colour, with a Mantle of pure White, trimmed with Gold and Silver, his Hair long, yellow and Curled, his Cap or Hat white, with white Wings on it, and on his Feet, holding in his Hand a *Caduceus*, or Rod of Silver, with two Serpents twining.

London Mercury, a News Paper so intitled.

MERCURY Women, Women who sell News Books and other Pamphlets by Wholesale to the Hawkers, who sell them again by Retail about the Streets.

MERCY [of *miserescere*, L. have pity on] Pardon, Favour.

MERCY [in Law] the arbitrary Proceedings of the King, Lord or Judge, in punishing any Offence, not directly censured by the Law; as, to be in grievous Mercy with the King, i. e. to be in hazard of great Penalty.

MERCY [in Painting, &c.] is represented as a Lady, sitting upon a Lion, holding a Spear in one Hand, and an Arrow which she seems to cast away in the other.

MERCY Seat [among the *Jews*] a Table or Cover lin'd on both sides with Plates of Gold, and set over the Ark of the Covenant, on each side of which was a Cherubim of Gold, with Wings spreading over the *Mercy-Seat*, their Faces looking one towards another.

MERDIFEROUS [*merdifer*, L.] bearing Dung.

ME'RDISE [*merdosus*, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

ME'RE [*meje*, Sax.] a Line or Boundary, dividing plough'd Lands in a Common.

MERE [*meje*, Sax.] a Lake, Pond or Pool.

MERE'NNIUM

MERA'NNUM } [of *merreign* or *merrin*, O. F.] any Timber or Materials of Wood for Building.

MAREMIUM

MERREMIUM } Old Latin Records.

MERENNIUM Vetus [old Lat. Rec.] the refuse Wood, or old Pieces of Timber and Boards, left in the midst of Rubbish after building, repairing or pulling down of Houses.

MERETRUCIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] whorish.

MERETRUCIOUSNESS, whorishness.

MERIDIAN [*linea meridiana* of *meridies*, L. Noon or Mid-day] the first meridian is altogether Arbitrary, and therefore Astronomers and Geographers generally make their own meridians. The Antients placed their first meridian at *Fero*, one of the Canary Islands; and from the Place where the meridian cross'd the Equator, number'd their Longitude, Eastward, round the whole Globe; but since the discovery of *America*, every Nation placeth their first meridian at the chief City of their Kingdom; and then from that meridian accounts longitudes East and West upon the Equator.

MERIDIAN [of a *cælestial Globe*] on it each way from the Equinoctial, is counted the North and South declination of the Sun or Stars.

MERIDIAN [of a *terrestrial Globe*] is that graduated brazen meridian on which the Latitude of Places is counted.

Magnetical MERIDIAN, is a great Circle, which the mag-

netic Needle, or Needle of the Mariners Compass only respects.

First MERIDIAN [in Geog.] is that, from which the rest are reckoned, accounted East or West.

MERIDIAN altitude [of the Sun or Star] is their greatest Altitude above the Horizon.

MERIDIAN Line [in Diall.] is a right Line arising from the intersection of the meridian of the Place, with the Plane of the Dial.

MERIDIAN, a taking a Nap at Noon. L.

MERIDIONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] lying, or, that is, towards the South, Southern.

MERIDIONAL distance [in Navigation] is the difference of the Longitude, between the meridian, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL Parts [in Navigation] the Parts by which the meridians, in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONALITY of a Place, its Situation in respect to the meridian.

MERILS, a play among Boys, called also *five Penny Morrice*.

MERINGUES [Cookery] a sort of Confection made of Whites of Eggs and several Ingredients for Garnishing of Dishes.

MERISMUS [*μερισμός*, Gr.] a rhetorical Disposition of Things in their proper Places.

MERIT [*meritum* L.] desert, worth, excellency; also desert or ill-deserving.

To *MERIT* [*mereri*, L. *meriter*, F.] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERIT of Congruity [School Term] is when there is no just proportion between the Action and the Reward; but the Goodness and Liberality of the bestower makes up what was wanting in the Action.

MERIT of Condignity [School Term] is when there is an absolute Equality and just Estimation, between the Action and the Reward, as in the Wages of a Workman.

MERITORIOUS [*meritorius*, L.] deserving, that deserves a Reward or Recompence.

MERITORIOUSNESS, deservingness.

MERITOT, a sort of Play used by Children, a swinging in Ropes.

MERKIN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and *kin*, a diminutive] counterfeit Hair for the Privities of Women.

ME'RLIN, a sort of Hawk, *Du*.

ME'OLON [in Fortification] that part of a Parapet, that is between, or is terminated by two Embrasures of a Battery; so that its Height and Thickness is the same with that of the Parapet, which is generally in length from 8 to 9 Foot next the Guns, and 6 on the outside; 6 Foot in height, and 18 Foot thick.

ME'RNAID [prob. of *mare*, L. or *mer*, F. the Sea, and *maid*] a Sea Monster, which is described by Painters and Poets with the upper Parts of a Woman, and the lower of a Fish.

MERMAID [with *Heralds*] tho' there may perhaps be some Animals in the Sea, that may bear some resemblance to what is found in Coat Armour; yet, as they are painted in some Bearings, as *Gules*, a *Mermaid* proper, attiring herself with her Comb and Glafs, they are only Fancies of Painters.

MERMAIDS, whereas it has been thought they have been only the Product of Painters Invention, it is confidently reported that there is in the following Lake, Fishes which differ in nothing from Mankind, but in the want of Speech and Reason. Father *Francis de Pavia*, a Missionary, being in the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, who would not believe that there were such Creatures; affirms, that the Queen of *Singa* did see, in a River coming out of the Lake *Zaire*, many Mermaids something resembling a Woman in the Breasts, Nipples, Hands and Arms; but the lower Part is perfect Fish; the Head round, the Face like a Calf; a large Mouth, little Ears, and round full Eyes. Which Creatures Father *Merula* often saw and eat of them.

MERO'BIBE [*merobibus*, L.] one who drinks pure Wine without a mixture of Water.

MERRIMENT, merry-making, jollity.

MERRINESS [of *myjnig* and *neyje*, Sax.] cheerfulness, gayness of Mind.

MERRY [*myjnig*, Sax.] gay, cheerful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY Wings [in *Barbadoes*] a Flye, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSION, a ducking or plunging over-head and ears in Water.

MES Air [in *Horsemanship*] is a manage, half *terra* a *terra*, and half a *Corvet*.

MESARÆUM [*μεσάρειον*, Gr.] the same as *Mesenterium*, whence the Vessels of it are called as well *Mesenterick* as *Mesaraick*, L.

MESARAICK [of *Mesaraicum*, L. of *μεσαραϊκόν*, Gr.] of or pertaining the Mesentery.

MESARAICK Veins [with *Anat.*] Branches of the *Vena Portæ*, arising from or inclosed in the Mesentery.

MESCH FATH, a mashing Vessel for Brewing.

MESENTERICK Plexus [*Anat.*] a piece of Net-work, formed by the Branches or Ramifications of the *Par Vagum*.

MESENTERICK Arteries [with *Anatom.*] Arteries belonging to the mesentery. The upper of which is said to spread it self amidst the small Guts, and the under one to pass on to the lower Part of the mesentery.

MESENTERICK Vein [with *Anatom.*] the right Branch of the *Vena porta*, which extends or spreads it self over the Guts *Jejunum, Ileum, Cæcum* and *Colon*.

MESENTERY [with *Anatom.*] a membranous Part, situated in the lower Belly; which is enrich'd with Glandules or Kernels, Nerves, Arteries, Veins and Vessels, which carry the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, and fasten the Bowels to the Back, and to one another.

ME'SLIN } [of *meller*, F. to mingle] Corn that is mixed,

MA'SLIN } as Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

MESN } [in *Law*] a Lord of a Manour who holds of a

MEASN } superior Lord, that has Tenants under himself; also a Writ lying where there is a *Lord Mesn* and a *Tenant*.

ME'SNALT [*Law Term*] the Right of the Mesn Lord.

MESO'COLON [*μεσώκωλον*, Gr.] that Part of the mesentery, which is continued to the great Guts, and lies in the middle of the Gut *Colon*, from whence it takes its Name, L. *Anat.*

MESO'PHÆRUM [*μεσώφαιρον*, Gr.] *Indian* Spikenard, one of the three Sorts that bears a Leaf of the middle size, L.

MESOGLOSSI [*Anat.*] Muscles the same as *Gentoglossi*.

MESNA'GERY [of *mesnic*, F. a Family] the prudent management of a Family.

MESOLA'BUM [*μεσολάβιον*, Gr.] a mathematical Instrument for finding mean Proportions between any two Lines given.

MESO-LOGARITHM, Logarithms of the Cosigns and Cotangents.

MESO'LEUCUS [*μεσώλευκος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, black and having a white streak in the middle.

MESOME/LAS [*μεσόμελας*, Gr.] a precious Stone with a black Vein, parting every Colour in the midst.

MESOPLEU'RII [*Anat.*] the intercostal Muscles, which lie between the Ribs, 22 in Number.

MESOPLEU'RIA [*μεσοπλευρίον* of *μέσος*, the middle, and *πλευρόν*, the *Pleura*, Gr.] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOZEU'GMA [*μεσζεύγμα*, Gr.] part of a *Zyugma*, a Figure in Grammatical Construction.

MESPI'LUM [*μέσπιλον*, Gr.] a medlar Tree, L.

ME'SPILUS [with *Botan.*] a medlar Tree, L.

MESS [either of *messe*, Sax. a Table, or *missus*, q. *cibus missus*, L. or *mes*, F.] a Portion of Victuals for one or more Persons.

MESS [on *Ship Board*] a Division of a Ship's Crew, sometimes 3, 4 or 6, who jointly diet together, for the more easy distribution of the Victuals.

ME'SSA [*Musi. Books*] particular pieces of divine Musick, used in the *Roman Church, Ital.*

ME'SSAGE [*messaggio*, Ital.] an Errand, F.

MESSA'GERY [*messagerie*, F.] the diligent bringing of a publick Message.

MESSA'RIOUS [*old Law*] a Reaper or Mower.

MESSE, an *Indian* piece of Money, in value 1500 Petties or 15 d. *Sterling*.

ME'SSENGER [*messenger*, F.] one who carries Messages between Party and Party; delivers Letters, &c.

MESSENGERS of the Exchequer, Officers of that Court, who attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders.

MESSENGERS of the King, Officers who wait at the Secretaries Office to carry Dispatches; also to take into Custody State Prisoners.

MESSENGER of the Press, one who, by order of the Court, searches Booksellers Shops, Printing Houses, to find out seditious and treasonable Books.

MESSIAH [משיח, *Mesiah*, Heb. i. e. Anointed, the same as *χριστός* in *Greek*] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

MESSIEU'RS, is a *French* Title of Honour or Civility, is the plural Number of *Monsieur*, and with us signifies *Sirs*.

MESSI'NA [*old Deeds*] reaping Time, Harvest.

ME'SSOR, a Reaper, L.

MESSO'RIOUS [*messorius*, L.] of or pertaining to Reaping and Harvest.

MESSUAGE [in *Com. Law*] a dwelling House with some Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Conveniences belonging to it.

MESSUA'GIUM [in *Scotland*] the same as a Manour House in *England*; the principal Place or dwelling House within a Barony or Lordship.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of *Spaniards* and *Americans*.

MESY'MNICUM, a Name given by the Antients to a certain Part of, or to Verses in their Tragedy; it was a kind of Burden, as *Io Pæan*, *Hymen*; *O Hymenæe*, or the like.

META'BASIS [*μετάβασις*, Gr.] a transition or passing from one thing to another.

METABASIS [in *Physick*] the passing from one Indication to another, or from one method of Cure to another.

METABASIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure by which the Orator passes from one thing to another, as *these Things are most delightful: nor are these Things less pleasurable*.

META'BOLE [*μεταβολή*, Gr.] a change or alteration.

METABOLE [in *Medicine*] a change of Time, Air or Diseases.

METACA'RPIUM } [with *Anatom.*] the back of the Hand,

METACA'RPUS } which is compos'd of four small longish Bones, which stretch out the Palm of the Hand, and are named *Post Brachialia*, L.

METACARPUS [with *Anatom.*] Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers; the biggest and longest of which bears up the Fore-Finger, L.

METACHRO'NISM [*μεταχρονισμός*, Gr.] an Error in the Computation of Time, either in defect or excess.

ME'TACISM [with *Gram.*] a defect in the Pronunciation of the Letter M.

METACO'NDYLI [*μετακόνδυλοι*, Gr.] the outmost Bones of the Fingers.

ME'TALS [*metalla*, L. *μέταλλα*, Gr.] well digested and compact Bodies, generated by the Heat of the Sun, and subterraneous Fires in the Bowels of the Earth, which are heavy, hard and fusible, and are capable either of being melted with a very strong Fire, or hammered out into thin Plates; they are generally reckoned seven, Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead and Quick-silver. The Particles that compose these Metals are Salt, Oil and Earth, which being mingled together, and meeting in the long and branchy Pores of the inward Parts of the Earth, are there so straitly linked together, that Art has not yet found out means to separate them.

Bath METAL } a factitious Metal, composed of the *Princes METAL* } next Brasses, mixed with Tin or some Mineral.

Bell METAL, a Composition of Copper and Tin melted together.

METALS [in *Heraldry*] are only two, *Gold* called *Or*, and *Silver* called *Argent*. And it is a general Rule in *Heraldry*, never to place Metal upon Metal, or Colour upon Colour; so that if the Field be of one of the Metals, the Bearing must be of some Colour; and if the Field be of any Colour, the Bearing must be of one of the Metals.

Over METAL [in *Gunnery*] in disparting a Piece of Ordnance, Gunners say, it is laid over Metal, when the Mouth of it lies higher than the Breech.

To be laid under METAL [in *Gunnery*] is when the Mouth of a Piece of Ordnance lies lower than her Breech.

Right with METAL [in *Gunnery*] when a Piece of Ordnance lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, Gunners say, she lies right with her Metal.

Superficies of METALS [in *Gunnery*] is the surface or outside of a Gun.

META'LEPSIS [*μετάληψις*, Gr.] a participating or taking; also a translating or transferring, L.

METALEPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a continuation of a Trope in one Word, thro' a succession of Significations, the same that in *Latin* is call'd *Participatio* and *Transumptio*, L.

METALE'PTICK [*μεταλεπτικός*, Gr.] translative.

METALEPTICK motion [with *Anatom.*] a transverse motion, as of a Muscle, &c.

META'LLICK } [*μεταλλικός*, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or

META'LLINE } partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLI'FEROUS [*metallifer*, L. of *μεταλλοφόρος*, Gr.] bearing or producing Metals.

META'LLIST [*μεταλλιστής*, Gr.] one who is skilled in the Knowledge of Metals; also one who works in the Mines.

METALLO'GRAPHY [*μεταλλογραφία*, Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLU'RÆIST [of *μέταλλον*, Metal, and *ργαζομαι*, a Workman, Gr.] a Metallist, one that works in Metals, or searches into the Nature of them, as Chymists do.

METALLURGY [*μεταλλουργία* of *μέταλλον* and *ἔργον*, Gr. Work] is the working on Metals in order to render them hard, bright, beautiful or useful.

METAMORPHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of *Jesus* at his Ascension, went into Heaven metamorphised or wholly deified.

To **METAMORPHIZE** [*metamorphosein*, F. *μεταμορφοῦν*, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMORPHOSIS [*μεταμόρφωσις*, Gr.] any extraordinary alteration or change.

METAMORPHOSIS [with *Naturalists*] is apply'd to the various changes an Animal undergoes, both in the Formation and Growth; and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk-Worm, and the like.

METANGISMONITES [of *αγγος*, Gr. a Vessel] a sort of Christian Hereticks, who say, that the *Word* is in his Father, as one Vessel is in another.

METAPEDIUM [with *Anatom.*] the Instep, that Part of the Foot which answers to the *Metatarsus* in the Hand, L.

METANOEA [*μετανοία*, Gr.] a change of Mind or Opinion.

METAPHOR [*μεταφορα*, Gr.] is a putting a foreign Name for a proper one, which is borrowed from something like that it is spoken of; as the *King* is said to be the *Head* of his *Kingdom*; because the Head is the chief of all the *Members*. *Metaphors* ought to be taken from those Things that are sensible by the Body, which the Eye often meets with, and of which the Mind will form an Image, without searching after it.

METAPHORICAL [*metaphoricus*, L. *μεταφορικος*, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Metaphor; figurative.

METAPHRASIS [*μεταφρασις*, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one language into another.

METAPHRAST [*μεταφραστης*, Gr.] one who translates Word for Word; also a Glossographer, an Interpolator.

METAPHRENUM [*μεταφρενον*, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm or Midriff.

METAPHYSICAL [*μεταφυσικος*, Gr.] of or pertaining to metaphysics.

METAPHYSICKS [*ars metaphysica*, of *μεταφυσικη*, Gr. *q. d.* treating of Things above or beyond Nature] is a Science which considers Beings, as being abstracted from all matter: in Beings it considers two Things, 1. The Essence of it, which seems to have a real Being, tho' it does not exist, as a Rose in the depth of Winter. 2. The Existence which is actually in Being, as the Existence of a Rose or Tulip, is that by which they now are. In every Being it considers three Properties; the *Unity*, the *Goodness* and *Truth* of it. And it also treats of *Powers*, *Acts*, *Principles* and *Causes*. And in Opposition to *Aristotle*, and others, proves that the World was not eternal; so that *Metaphysics* may be called *natural Theology*, and transcends all the other Parts of Philosophy.

General **METAPHYSICKS**, gives an Account of Being, in its most abstracted Nature; and under this Notion it may bear this Definition. Being is that which has in itself a real and positive Existence.

METAPLASM [*μεταπλασμις*, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAPTOSIS [*μεταπτώσις*, Gr.] a falling away.

METAPTOSIS [in *Medicine*] the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a quartan Ague degenerates into a tertian.

METASTASIS [*μεταστάσις*, Gr.] a Change, when one thing is put for another.

METASTASIS [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease removes from one part to another, as in apopleckick People, when the matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYNCRISIS [of *μετά* and *σύνχρησις*, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State.

METASYNCRISIS [in *Physick*] the Operation of a Medicine outwardly apply'd, when it effectually draws out Humours from their closest Recesses.

METATARSUS [of *μετά* and *τάρπος*, Gr.] the middle of the Foot, which is composed of five small Bones connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

METATHESIS [*μετάθεσις*, Gr.] a Transposition, Change, &c.

To **METE** [*metiri*, L.] to measure.

METE Corn, a certain measure or portion antiently given by the Lord of the Manour, as an Encouragement or Reward for Work or Labour.

METE Gavel, a Rent antiently paid in Victuals.

METE Wand, a Yard or measuring Rod.

METEMPSYCHI [*μετεμψυχη*, Gr.] Hereticks who held the Metempsychosis or Transmigration of Souls.

METEMPSYCHOSIS [*μετεμψυχωσις*, Gr.] a transmigration or

passing of the Soul out of one Body into another; at death, either into the Body of a Man or into that of some other Animal.

METE'MPTOSIS [with *Mathematicians*] used particularly in Chronology, expressing the solar Equation, necessary to prevent the new Moon from happening a Day too late: as on the contrary *Proemptions* signifies the lunar Equation, necessary to prevent the new Moon from happening a Day too soon.

METEOROLOGICAL [of *μετεωρολογικος*, Gr.] of or pertaining to meteors or meteorology.

METEOROLOGIST [*μετεωρολογος*, Gr.] one skilled in, or who treats of meteorology.

METEOROLOGY [*μετεωρολογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of meteors, explaining their Origin, Formation, Kinds, Phenomena, &c.

METEOROSCOPY [*μετεωροσκοπία* of *μετέωρον* and *σκοπία*, Gr. to view] that part of Astronomy that considers or treats of the difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the distance of the Stars, &c.

METEORS [*meteora*, L. of *μετέωρον* of *μέτα* beyond, and *ἀέρας*, Gr. to lift up, and so are denominated from their Elevations, because for the most part they appear to be high in the Air] these according to *Descartes*, are certain various Impressions, made upon the Elements, exhibiting them in different Forms; as *ignis fatuus*, *ignis pyramidalis*, *draco volans*, &c. meteors are distinguished into 3 sorts, *Fiery*, *Airy* and *Watery*.

Fiery **METEORS**, are compos'd of a fat, sulphureous, kindled Smoak: when this is diversified according to their figure, situation, motion and magnitude. For when this fat is kindled the Smoak appears in the Form of a lighted Candle, it is called by the *Latins*, *Ignis fatuus*, i. e. *Jack in a Lantern*, or *Will in a Wisp*, by the *English*. When it appears like a cross Bar or Beam, the *Latins* call it *Trabs*. When it resembles a Pillar of Fire standing upright, they call it *Ignis pyramidalis*; and when the middle Parts are thicker and broader than the ends, they call it *Draco volans*, i. e. a *flying Dragon*; and when it seems to skip like a Goat, appears sometimes kindled, and sometimes not, they call it *Capra saltans*. i. e. a *skipping Goat*.

Airy **METEORS**, are such as consist of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations, such as Winds.

Watery **METEORS**, consist of Vapours or watery Particles, which are separated one from the other, by the Action of Heat, and modified after a various manner; such as Clouds, Rain, Mists, Hail, Snow, Hoar-Frosts, &c.

Appearing **METEORS**, are appearances call'd mock Suns, mock Moons, the meteor call'd *Virga*, in the Form of a Rod or Fire-brand.

To **METEORIZE**, to ascend upwards:

METER } [*metrum*, L. *μέτρον*, Gr.] measure, or Verses
METRE } composed by measure.

METEREOSCOPIST [of *μετεωροσκοπος* and *σκοπία*, Gr. to view] one who studies the difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the distance of the Stars, &c.

METHEGLIN [*meddyglyn*, C. Brit. prob. of *μέδο* new Wine, and *εὐγενής*, Gr. splendid, noble] a potable Liquor made of Water, Honey, Herbs, Spices, &c.

METHOD [*methodus*, L. prob. of *μέτα* and *ἵδω*, Gr. a way] an apt disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHOD [with *Logicians*] is the Art of disposing a Series of Thoughts, either to find out a Truth that is unknown to our selves, or to convince others of a Truth that we know; and this method is call'd *Analysis* and *Synthesis*.

Analytical **METHOD** [with *Mathematicians*] or *Algebra*, is nothing but a general *Analysis* of the pure Mathematicks; or it is so called, because it shews how to solve Questions, and demonstrate Theorems, by inquiring into the fundamental Nature and Frame of Things, which is as it were (for that Purpose) resolv'd into its Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again.

Poristical **METHOD** [with *Mathematicians*] is a method that shews when, by what means, and how many different ways a Problem may be resolved.

Synthetical **METHOD** of Enquiry or Demonstration [with *Mathematicians*] is when the Enquirer pursues the Truth, chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles that have been before established, and Propositions that have been before prov'd; and so proceeds by a long regular Chain, till at length he arrives at the Conclusion. This is the method that *Euclid* has follow'd in his Elements, and that most of the Antients have follow'd in their Demonstrations, and is contradistinguished from the analytical method.

Zetetic **METHOD** [with *Mathem.*] is the analytick or algebraical method of resolving Questions; by which the Nature and Reason of the Thing is chiefly sought for and discovered.

METHO'DICAL [*methodicus*, L. *μεθoδικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to method.

METHODICAL Physick, is that Practice of Physick that is conducted by Rules, such as were taught by *Galen* and his Followers in opposition to Empirical.

METHODISTS, those who treat of method, or affect to be methodical; or that follow the methodical Practice of any Art.

To **METHODIZE**, to bring into good order or method.

METO'NICK Year [so named from *Meton* of *Athens*, the inventor of it] is the space of 19 Years, in which time the Lunations return and happen as they were before.

METONY'MICAL [*metonymicus*, L. *μετωνυμικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to the figure *Metonymy*.

ME'TONYMY [*μετωνυμία*, Gr. i. e. one Name put for another] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Name is made use of besides that which is proper, as *the Duke of Marlborough beat the French*, where is meant, the Army under the Duke's Conduct; or as *every Body reads Cicero*, i. e. *Cicero's Works*.

METO'PA [*μετέπα*, Gr.] a space or interval between every Trig'yph in the Frize of the Dorick Order; also the space between the mortise Holes of Rafters and Planks.

METO'PION [*μετίπιον*, G.] a Plant that yields the Gum called *Galbanum*. L.

METOPO'SCOPIST [of *μετωποσκοπία* of *μέτωπον* the Forehead, and *σκοπέω* to view, *ἔσθ*.] one who tells the Natures or Inclinations of Men, by looking in their Faces.

METOPOSCOPY [*metoposcopia*, L. *μετωποσκοπία* of *μέτωπον* the Forehead, and *σκοπέω*, Gr. to view] the Art of knowing the Natures and Inclinations of Men, by beholding their Faces.

ME'TRA, it is related, that *Metra*, the Daughter of *Erisictbon*, could change her Shape whenever she pleased. The reality of the Fable is, *Erisictbon* was a Man of *Thessaly*, who having spent all, he was reduced to Poverty. He had a Daughter named *Metra*, a very beautiful Woman, so handsome, that whosoever did but see her fell in Love with her. But in those Days Men did not hire Mistresses with money; but instead of it, some gave Horses, some Cows, some Sheep or whatsoever *Metra* demanded. Upon this the *Thessalians*, seeing that all these Necessaries of Life were scraped together for *Erisictbon*, said *Metra* was his Horse, his Cow, and every thing else. *Palæphatus*.

ME'TRE, a *Turkish* measure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts, 1 Pint, $\frac{1}{3}$.

METRECHY'TA [*μετρηχύτης* of *μήτρα* the Womb, and *ερχώ*, Gr. to pour out] an Instrument for injecting Liquors into the Womb.

METRETA [*μετρητής*, Gr.] an Attick liquid measure containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts and a little more.

METRICAL [*μετρικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to Meter or Verse.

ME'TRICE [*μετρική*, Gr.] that Part of ancient Musick, employ'd about the Quantities of Syllables.

METROCOMI'A [*μετροκομία*, Gr.] a Town that had other Towns under its Jurisdiction.

METROPO'LITAN [*metropolitanus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Metropolis.

A **METROPOLITAN** [*μετροπολίτης*, Gr.] an Archbishop, so called, because his See is in the Metropolis of the Kingdom.

METROPOLITAN and *Primate of all England*, a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN and *Primate of England*, a Title given to the Archbishop of *York*.

METRO'POLIS [*μετρόπολις* of *μήτηρ*, a Mother, and *πόλις*, Gr. a City] the chief City of a Kingdom, Province, *ἔσθ*.

METROPRO'PTOSIS [*μετρόπτωσις* of *μήτρα* and *πτέλλωσις*, Gr. a falling down] the falling down of the Womb.

METT [*μεττ*, *Sax.*] a *Saxon* Measure, about a Bushel.

ME'TTADEL [at *Florence*, &c.] a Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two of which make a Flask.

ME'TTESHEP [*μεττέσεφ*, *Sax.*] a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his having omitted to do some customary Duty.

ME'TTLE [in a *Figurative Sense*] Fire, Briskness, Sprightliness, Vigour, as a *Horse*, or *Youth of Mettle*, &c.

ME'TTLESOM [of *metallum*, L. and *yom*, *Sax.*] full of Vigour, sprightly.

ME'TTLESOMNESS, briskness, liveliness.

MEU M [*μῦν*, Gr.] the Herb Mew, wild Dill or Spikenel, which produces Stalks and Leaves, like the wild Annis.

MEUM and **TUUM** [i. e. mine and thine] signifies Property; that which of Right or Justice belongs to, or is the peculiar Property of any Person or Persons, whether obtained by legal Conveyance, as an Inheritance or a Legacy, or by Purchase or Acquisition, by Labour, Merit, *ἔσθ*. L.

MEW [*μεψ*, *Sax.*] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

MEW [*hieroglyphically*] a Sea-mew, being a Bird so very light, as to be carried away with every Wind, was by the Antients put to represent an unconstant Person, and one unsettled in his Mind.

A **Hawk MEW** [with *Falconers*] a Coop for Hawks, or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept while they mew or change their Feathers: whence the Place called the *Mues* or *Mews*, near *Charing-Cross*, took its Name; it having formerly been the Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

To **MEW** [*miauler*, F. *maten*, *Teut.*] to cry like a Cat.

To **MEW** [*muer*, F.] to cast the Horns as a Stag does.

To **MEW up**, to shut up.

MEYA [*old Rec.*] a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn.

MEZE'RION [*Botany*] the dwarf Bay-Tree.

ME'ZZANINE [in *Architect.*] an *Entresole*, or little Window, less in height than breadth, serving to illuminate an Attic, *ἔσθ*.

ME'TZO tincto } [i. e. middle tincture] a particular way
ME'ZZO tinto } of engraving Copper Plates, by punching and scraping them.

MIA'SMA [*μιάσμα*, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, *ἔσθ*. more particularly such Particles or Atoms, as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrifying or poisonous Bodies, and to affect Persons at a distance.

MICEL Gemotes [*micel-gemoτ*, *Sax.*] great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

MICE, of *Mouſe*; which see.

MICHAELMASS, the Festival of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel, observed on the 29th of *September*.

To **MI'CHE**, to absent, as Truants do from School, to hide ones self out of the way.

MICHER [of *miche*, F. a Crumb, or *miser*, L. a Miser] a covetous, sordid Fellow, a Hunk.

MICHES [*miche*, F.] white Loaves antiently paid as a Rent to some Manours.

MI-COUPPE' [in *Heraldry*] is a Term used by *French* Heralds, when the Escutcheon is parted *per fesse*, only half way a cross, where some other Partition meets it; and in blazon it ought to be exprest, whether such Partition is to be a *Dextra*, or a *Sinistra*.

MI'CROCOSM [of *μικρός*, little, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] the Body of Man so call'd by way of Excellency, because of the admirable Variety and curious Frame of its several Parts.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHY [of *μικρός*, κόσμος and *γραφία*, Gr. a Description] a Description of the *Microcosm* or little World, i. e. Man.

MICRO'GRAPHY [of *μικρός* and *γράφω*, Gr. to describe] the Description of the Parts and Properties of such very small Objects, which cannot be discerned by the Eye without the help of a Microscope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, L. of *μικρολογία*, Gr.] a Speech that hath neither Words nor Sentences of any moment.

MICRO'METER [of *μικρός* and *μέτρον*, Gr. measure] an astronomical Instrument made of Brass, having a movement, a Plate divided like the Dial Plate of a Clock, with an Index or Hand, *ἔσθ*. which may be fitted to a large Telescope, and used in finding the Diameters of the Stars.

MIC'ROPHONES [of *μικρός* and *φωνή*, a Voice, Gr.] Instrument for magnifying small Sounds.

MICRO SCOPE [of *μικρός* and *σκοπέω*, Gr. to view] an optical Instrument, which magnifies any Object; by means of which the smallest Object may be discerned.

MICRO'SPHERUM [*μικρόσφαιρον*, Gr.] the Plant Spikenard, with a small Leaf, the least and best of the three sorts, L.

MICROU'STICKS [of *μικρός*, little, and *ακρότης*, Gr. hearing] Instruments to help the Hearing and magnify Sounds.

MICROPH'THALMY [of *μικρός* and *ὀφθαλμία*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes; also the having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHE [*μικροψυχία* of *μικρός* and *ψυχή*, Gr. the Soul] meanness of Spirit, faint-heartedness, cowardliness.

MICROSCOPICAL, of or pertaining to a Microscope.

MIDAS [i. e. *μίδης ἰδών*, i. e. seeing or knowing nothing] a rich King in *Phrygia*, who reigned about A. M. 2648. in the Time that *Deborah* judged *Israel*, who (according to the Poets) having entertained *Bacchus* as his Guest, ask'd of him that he might have this Faculty, that all he touched might be turned into Gold; which being granted, he turned his Palace Utensils, *ἔσθ*. and also his Meat into Gold, as soon as he came to touch it; at last, seeing his Folly, he desired to have this Gift taken from him again, and was ordered to wash himself in the River *Pactolus*, where having washed away all his golden Wish, *Pactolus* was hence called *Chrysoorrea*, i. e. flowing with Gold. After this, he being Judge between *Pan* and *Apollo*, who sang best, he gave his Verdict for *Pan*; at

at which *Apollo* being provoked gave him Asses Ears. The Moral of the Fable is taken to be, that *Midas* being a Tyrant and having many Harkeners and Tale-bearers, by whom he knew all that was done and spoken in all his Kingdom, as if he had long Ears to hear what every one said; and by his turning all into Gold is signified, that he used to oppress his Subjects, the better to store his Coffers, which is often and as foolishly wash'd and wasted away, as it is come by by cruel and unlawful means.

MIDDLE [*miðel*, *Sax. medius*, *L.*] the midst; the mean between two Extremes.

MIDDLE Latitude [with *Navigators*] is the method of working the several cases in Sailing, coming very near to Mercator's Way, but without the assistance of meridional Parts.

MIDDLE Man [in *Milit. Affairs*] he who stands in the middle of a File.

MIDDLE Base [in *Heraldry*] is the middle Part of the Base, represented by the Letter H in the Escutcheon. See *Escutcheon*, Letter E.

MIDDLE Chief [in *Heraldry*] is the middle Part of the Chief, represented by the Letter G, in the Escutcheon *Ibid.*

MIDDLEMOST [of *miðel* and *mæyr*, *Sax.*] that in the midst.

MIDDLING [of *miðle*, *Sax.*] indifferent, between two Extremes.

MIDGE [*micge*, *Sax. mipe*, *Teut.*] a Gnat, an Insect.

A **MIDGE**, a lawless or outlaw'd Person.

MID HEAVEN [in *Astron.*] that Point of the Ecliptick, which culminates, or is in the Meridian.

MIDRIFF [of *mið* or *miðel*, *Sax.* the midst or between, and *hpi*, *Sax.* the Womb] a Skin or Membrane which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MIDSHIP Beam, the great Beam of a Ship.

MIDSHIP Men, certain Officers who assist upon all Occasions, both in sailing the Ship and in stowing and rummaging the Hole; they are for the most part Gentlemen upon their Preferment, having served the limited time in the Navy as Volunteers.

MIDSUMMER Day, commonly accounted the 24th of June, the Festival of St. John the Baptist.

MIDWAL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MIDWIFE [*meðpif*, *Sax.* prob. of *middle*, because in the middle of the other Women and *pif*] one who delivers Women in Childbirth.

MIGHT [*mihete*, *Sax.*] Power, Ability, &c.

I MIGHT [*mihetan*, *Sax.*] to be able.

MIGHTY [*miheti*, *Sax.*] powerful.

MIGHTINESS [*miheti*, *Sax.*] powerfulness.

MIGMA [*μigma*, *Gr.*] a mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

MIGRANA [with *Physicians*] a megrim or pain in the Head, *L.*

MIGRATION, a removing or shifting the Habitation, the passage or removal of any thing out of one State or Place into another, particularly of Colonies of People, Birds, &c. into other Countries.

MILCH [of *milc*, *Sax.*] giving Milk, as milch Cows.

MILD [*milde*, *Sax.*] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MILDNESS [*milbene*, *Sax.*] gentleness of Temper.

MILDERNIX, a sort of Canvass for Sail Cloths.

MILDEWED [of *mildeape*, *Sax.*] infested, damaged, corrupted with Mildew.

MILDEW [*mildeap*, *Sax.*] a Dew which falls on Corn, Hops, &c. and by reason of its clammy Nature hinders its growth, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also certain Spots on Cloth.

MILE English, contains 8 Furlongs, every Furlong 40 Poles or Lugs, every Pole 16 Feet and a half; so that the mile contains 5280 Feet, or a 1000 Paces.

MILE in Germany, about 5 miles *English*.

MILE in Italy, something more than an *English* one.

MILE in Scotland, 1500 geometrical Paces.

MILEGUETTA, Cardamoms, Grains.

MILFOIL [*millia folia*, *L. i. e.* a 1000 Leaves] an Herb with many Leaves, otherwise called Yarrow, Nose-bleed and Thousand leaf.

MILIA'RES Glandulae [*Anat.*] those very small and infinitely numerous Glands which secrete the Sweat and Matter that exudes in insensible Transpiration.

MILIARES Herpes [with *Physicians*] a sort of yellowish Wheals or Bladders, resembling the Seed of Millet, which sieze the Skin, cause a great itching, and turn to eating Ulcers. *L.*

MILITANT [*militans*, *L.*] fighting or living the Life of a Soldier; as the the *Church Militant*.

MILITARY [*militaris*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Soldiers, Warlike.

MILITARY Architecture, Architect the same as Fortification.

MILITARY Execution, a ravaging and destroying a Country by the Soldiery.

MILITARY Exercises, are the evolutions or various manners of ranging and exercising Soldiers.

MILITARY Column, a Column, on which is engraven a List of the Troops of an Army, imploy'd in any expedition.

MILITARY Fever, a kind of malignant Fever frequent in Armies, by reason of the ill Food, &c. of the Soldiery.

MILITIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, formed into Companies and Regiments for the Defence of it.

MILK [*meolc*, *Sax. milk*, *Dan.*] a liquid Food well known.

To **MILK** [*meolcran*, *Sax.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILK Thistle, Weed, Wort, several Herbs.

MILKY, of the Nature of Milk.

MILKY Way [*Astronomy*] the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad, white Tract or Path, which appears wet or smeared in a clear Night, and is an infinite number of small Stars invisible to the Eye.

MILUUM, millet, a sort of small Grain. *L.*

MILUUM Solis [with *Botan.*] the Herb Gromwel. *L.*

MILL [*mylen*, *milna*, *myll*, *Sax.*] a Machine for grinding Corn, &c.

MILL Eat } a Trench for conveying Water to or from a
MILL Leat } Mill.

MILL Mountain, an Herb.

MILL Ree [*i. e.* 1000 Rees] a Portuguese Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. half Penny, *Sterling*.

MILL Stone [*mylen-ŷtan*, *Sax.*] for grinding Corn, &c.

MILLER [*molitor*, *L. muller*, *Teut.*] one who tends the Mills.

MILLER's Thumb, a small Fish.

MILLAINS [on *Gunter's Line*] are the 3d subdivision of the Primes, and express the thousandth Part of them.

MILLENA'RIANS } a Sect who hold that Christ shall re-
MILLENARIES } turn to the Earth and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the end of the World.

MILLENER [of *mille*, *L.* a thousand] a Seller of Gloves, Ribbands, and many such things.

MILLENNIUM [of *mille* and *annus*, *L.*] the 1000 Years reign of Christ here on Earth.

MILLEPEDES, Insects call'd Hog-Lice or Sows. *L.*

MILLET [of *mille*, *L.* a thousand] a Plant so denominated, on account of the great Number of small Grains that it bears.

MILLING [of *mylen*, *Sax.* a mill] grinding, working, &c. in a mill,

MILLION [*millione*, *Ital.*] the Number of ten hundred Thousand.

MILLION, a Muskmelon.

MILRE'A } [in the Parts of *France* near the Mediterranean]

MILRE'E } a measure of Wine and Oil, about 17 Gallons *English* Wine-measure.

MILRINE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Milrine*, is a Cross that has the four Ends clamped and turned again, as the *Milrine* it self is that carries the Millstone, and is formed as that is also; only the *Milrine* hath but 2 Limbs, whereas the *Cross-Moline* hath four.

MILVINE [*milvinus*, *L.*] belonging to a Kite or Gled.

MILT [*milc*, *Sax.*] the Spleen; also the soft Row of Fishes.

MILT Pain, a Disease in Hogs.

MILT Waste or Wort, &c. Herbs.

MILTER [of *milc*, *Sax.*] the Male of Fishes.

MILTING, a Disease in Beasts.

MIME [*μῆμος*, *Gr.*] See *Mimick*.

MIMESIS [*μῆμις*, *Gr.*] imitation.

MIMESIS [with *Rhetori.*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIA'MBUS [*μῆμιὰ μῆβος*, *Gr.*] a sort of Verse antiently used in Lampoons. Farces. Raillery, &c.

MIMICAL [*μῆμιος*, *Gr.*] Buffoon-like, Apish.

MIMICK [of *minus*, *L.* of *μῆμος*, *Gr.*] a Counterfeiter or Imitator of the Gestures or Behaviour of others.

MIMO'GRAPHER [*mimographus*, *L.* *μῆμογραφος*, *Gr.*] a Writer of wanton Manners, jests or Buffoonry.

MIMO'LOGY [*μῆμολογία*, *Gr.*] a making of Rhymes.

MIMO'LOGER [*μῆμολόγος*, *Gr.*] one who recites Rhymes.

MIMO'SA Planta [with *Botan.*] the sensible Plant.

MIMULUS [with *Bot.*] the Herb Ratile or Louse-Wort. *L.*

MIMUS [*μῆμος* of *μῆμιος*, *Gr. i. e.* to imitate] a Mimick or Buffoon.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas*, *L.*] menacing, threatening.

MINA-

MINA'TOR } [old Rec.] a Miner or digger in Mines.

MINERA'TOR } [old Rec.] a Miner or digger in Mines.

TO MINCE [*mincer*, F.] to cut small.

MI'NCHINS, Nuns.

To go MI'NCING, is to walk with a wanton tripping gait or jutting gesture, tossing or holding up the Head with a proud Air.

MINCING [in *Gesture*] a finical affected Motion of the Body in walking.

The MIND [*Gemynse*, Sax.] the Soul or rational Part of mankind.

To MIND [*Gemynsian*, Sax.] to take notice, to observe.

To put in MIND [*mynseġan*, Sax.] to refresh the memory,

MI'NDRUCH [*minsbjuch*, Sax.] a hurting of Honour and Worship.

MI'NDFUL [*minskyul*, Sax.] regardful, thinking on.

MI'NDLESS [*minbleay*, Sax.] regardless.

MINE [*min*, Sax.] pertaining to me.

MINE [*minera*, L. *miniore*, F.] a Place where Metals, &c. are dug. Mines of Metals are chiefly found under Mountains, and especially in Places that face the East and South Sun.

That Ground which is rich in Mines, is generally barren, and sends forth noxious Steams and Vapours, prejudicial to the Health of Mankind, and the growth of Vegetables.

It is not improbable, but the finding out of Metals in Mines, was owing to the Conflagration of Woods; and *Aristotle* relates, that some Shepherds in *Spain*, having set a Wood on Fire, found melted Silver run down in the same Place.

MINE [in *Gunnery*] a Hole or Pit dug by Pioneers under any Place or Work, having a Passage or Alley about five Foot square, with several turnings and windings, at the End of which is the Place or Hole call'd the *Chamber of the Mine*, which is just under the Work designed to be blown up, which is filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up.

Chamber of a MINE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the small Space at the End of the Gallery, like a small Chamber, where the Barrels of Powder are deposited, for blowing up what is proposed to be sprung.

Gallery of a MINE, is the first Passage made under Ground, being no higher nor broader than to suffer a Man to work upon his Knees, and which reaches to the Chamber.

To MINE [*miner*, F.] to dig Cavities in the Earth and fill them with Gunpowder.

MINE Dial, a Box and Needle, &c. used by Miners.

MINE Ships, Ships filled with Gunpowder and other combustible Matter, inclosed in strong Walls of Bricks or Stone, to be fired in the midst of an Enemies Fleet,

MINERA morbi [with *Physicians*] the seat or source of any Disease.

MI'NERS [*mineurs*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MI'NERAL [*mineralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Nature of Minerals.

MINERAL Courts, Courts for the regulation of the Affairs relating to Lead Mines.

MINERAL Crystal [in *Chymistry*] a Composition of Salt Petre well purified and flour of Brimstone.

MI'NERALS [*mineralia*, L. of זרן [ז], Heb. i. e. from the Earth] mixed and solid Bodies, generated of Exhalations and Vapours, inclosed in the Bowels of the Earth, which is the matter of which metals are formed in process of Time.

Half MINERALS [*mineralia media*, L.] are those Minerals that are as it were of a middle Nature, between Stones and Metals, such as several sorts of Earth, Salts and Sulphurs, as Ruddle, black Lead, Alum, Vitriol, &c.

MI'NERALIST, one skilled in the Knowledge of Minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST [of *mineralia*, L. and λογ, Gr.] an Author who treats on Minerals.

MINERA'LOGY [of *mineralia*, L. and λογ, Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Minerals or Mines.

MINERATI'VA [in *Physick*] the lesser or weaker sorts of Purges, as *Manna*, *Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MI'NE'VA [so called of *minando*, threatening] the Poets tell us, that *Jupiter* having taken a Resolution to bring forth the Goddess *Minerva* or *Pallas*, alone by himself, without the assistance of *Juno*, *Minerva* came out of his Brain in gallant Armour, holding a Lance in her Hand, and dancing a Dance called the *Pyrrhick*, which was a warlike Dance, invented by *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*. And that *Vulcan* at this Time did the Office of a Midwife, cleaving *Jupiter's* Skull with a sharp Hatchet, that *Pallas* might creep out. Being thus accoutred, she was held to be the Goddess of War, and to be concerned in all Battles. They attribute to this Goddess the Invention of several Sciences and useful Inventions, as Spinning, Weaving, the Use of Oil, the Art of

colouring Cloth, of Building, and the like, making her the Goddess of Wisdom and all Arts. The *Athenians* paid her a singular Honour and Respect, and instituted several solemn Festivals in honour of this Goddess, which were celebrated with divers rare Spectacles and Expressions of Joy. She refused to be married to any of the Gods, and so led a Virgin Life. In one of those Festivals, the Boys and Girls used to pray to the Goddess for Wisdom and Learning, of which she had the Patronage; and the Youths carried their Masters their Fee or Present, which was call'd *Minerval*.

Minerva represents Wisdom, that is skillful Knowledge join'd with direct Practice, comprehends the understanding of the noblest Arts, the best Accomplishments of the mind, together with all Vertues; but more especially that of Charity.

The Poets make five *Minerva's*: The 1st, *Apollo's* Mother; the 2d, the Daughter of *Nile*, which was worshipped by the *Egyptians*, in the City of *Sai*; the 3d, that beforementioned; the 4th, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Corypha*; and the 5th, the Daughter of *Pallantis*, whom she killed, he attempting to ravish her.

MI'NE'VA [in *Painting*] is represented in a blue Mantle, embroidered with Silver.

MI'NEW, a small kind of Fish.

To MI'NGLE [*Gemenġan*, Sax. *mengalen*, Teut. and Du. prob. of μίγναι, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

MI'NGLED [*Gemænced* of *Gemæncan*, Sax.] mixed together.

MI'NIATED [*miniatus*, L.] dyed or painted with Vermilion.

MI'NIATURE [*mignature*, F.] a painting of Pictures in Water Colours; also very small; a delicate kind of Painting, consisting of little Points or Dots, instead of Lines, commonly done on Vellum, with very thin, simple water Colours.

MI'NIM [with *Printers*] a small sort of Printing Letter.

MINIM, a brown, tawny or dark Colour.

MINIM [with *Musicians*] a Note of slow Time, two of which make a Semibrief; as two Crotchets makes a Minim, two Quavers a Crotchet, and two Semiquavers a Quaver.

MI'NIMA naturalia [in *Philosophy*] are the primary Particles whereof Bodies consist, call'd also Corpuscles and Atoms, or the least possible Divisions of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MI'NIMENTS [in *Law*] Muniments are the Evidences or Writings whereby a Man is enabled to defend his Title to his Estate.

MI'NIMS [of *minima*, L.] little things, Pigmies. *Milton*.

MI'NIMUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] the least.

MI'NIMO, a, with the least.

MI'NIMIS, with the least.

MINIO'GRAPHY [*miniographia*, L.] a writing with Vermillion.

MI'NION [*mignon*, F.] a Favourite, one in great Favour with a Prince or great Person.

MINION of the largest Size [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance of 3 Inches and a half diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot in length, and containing a 1000 Pound Weight of Metal; carries a Ball 3 Inches diameter, weighing 3 Pound 12 Ounces. The Charge of Powder is 3 l. 1-4th; and its point blank Shot is 125 Paces.

Ordinary MINION [with *Gunners*] a large Gun 3 Inches diameter at the Bore, in length 7 Foot, its Weight in Metal about 800 Pound, carries a Bullet of 2 Inches 1-8th diameter, and Weight 3 l. and 1-2. The Charge of Powder is 2 Inches and a half, and its point blank Shot is 120 Paces.

To MI'NISH [*minuere*, L.] to diminish, to lessen.

MINISTER, an attendant, waiter, an assistant, L.

MINISTER of the Gospel, a Clergyman, whose Office is to attend the Service of God and the Church.

MINISTER of State, a Person intrusted by the Prince or State with the Administration of the Government; or to whose Care the principal Affairs are committed; also an Ambassador, Agent or Resident in a Princes Court.

To MINISTER [*ministrare*, L.] to officiate, to serve.

MINISTERIAL [*ministerialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Minister of Church or State.

MI'NISTRY } [*ministerium*, L. μινιστήριον, Gr. Barb]

MI'NISTRY } Service or Charge in any Employment; but in an especial manner the Function of a Priest, or of a minister of State.

MI'NISTRAL [*ministralis*, L.] belonging to a Minister.

MI'NISTRANT [*ministrans*, ministring, serving. *Milton*.

MINISTRA'TION, a ministring or serving.

MI'NIUM [with *Painters*] red Lead; it is made of common Lead, calcined in a reverberatory Furnace; or else of white Lead, put into an earthen Pan, and stir'd with a Spatula over a Fire.

MINNEKIN [*minicene, Sax.* a Nun] a mincing Lass; a proud Mink, a nice Dame.

MINNEKINS, a sort of fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a sort of small Cats-gut Strings for Violins.

MINNING Days, certain Days, or anniversary Festivals, in which the Souls of the deceased were had in special Remembrance, and regular Offices said for them.

MINNINGS of a Disease, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MINOR, lesser, *L.*

MINOR [*in Law*] one who is in Non-age or Minority; or a Male or Female before they have arrived at the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [*in Musick*] is apply'd to sixths and thirds, as a 6th or 3d minor.

MINOR [*with Logicians*] the minor Proposition in a Syllogism or logical Argumentation, is the latter Part of it, which is also called the Assumption, *L.*

MINORATED [*minoratus, L.*] diminished or made less.

MINORITES } Friars of the Order of St. Francis.

MINORS }
MINORATION, a making less.

MINORITY [*minoritas, L.*] Non-age, or a being under Age.

MINORIES, near Aldgate, so called of a Cloister of *Minorites*, or Friars Minors there.

MINOS, a King of Crete, the Son of Jupiter and Europa, as the Poets feign, he lived *Anno Mundi* 2670. He first gave Laws to the Inhabitants of Crete, and for his Justice, was made chief Judge of Hell, and Umpire with *Rhadamanthus* and *Æacus*. He married *Pasiphae*, the Daughter of *Sol*, and had many Children by her. The *Athenians* having out of Envy to his Son *Apon*, on Account of his many heroic Acts, murdered him; he made fierce War upon them, and compelled them to give seven of the Sons of their Nobility yearly, to be devoured by the Monster *Minotaurus*, from which cruel Tribute, *Theseus* at length delivered them. *Dædalus* made an intricate Labyrinth for this *Minos*, where the *Minotaur* was kept.

MINOS was painted with long brown curled Hair, crowned with a Crown of Gold, in a Robe of Blue and Silver, with Buskins of Gold on his Legs.

MINOTAURUS, a double formed Monster, having partly the Shape of a Man, and partly that of a Bull, begotten, as the Poets feign, by *Pasiphae*, the Wife of *Minos*, and a Bull, by the Contrivance of *Dædalus*. This Monster was kept by *Minos* in the Labyrinth of Crete, and was fed with Man's Flesh, which was brought to him from *Athens*. The moral is, as some say, that *Pasiphae* lay with one *Taurus*, a Servant of *Minos*; others say, that she fled away in a Ship call'd *Taurus*, that had been made by *Dædalus*.

MINOVERY [*of main ouere, i. e. the Work of the Hand, of ouerer, F. to Work*] a Trespass in a Forest, by any Engine or Device made with the Hand to catch Deer. *Law Term.*

MINU'SCULÆ [*with Printers*] the small or running Letters, as distinguished from the *Majuscule* or Capital ones, *L.*

MI-PARTY [*French Heraldry*] denotes the Escutcheon is half way down *per pale*, and there cross'd by some other Partition.

MINSTER [*mynter, Sax.*] a Conventual Church, a Monastery.

MINSTREL [*menestrier, F.*] a Musician.

MINSTRELSY the Musician's Art.

MINT [*mentha, L. μένθη, Gr.*] an Herb well known.

MINT [*minthe, Sax.*] the Place where the King's Coin is made.

MINTED [*of mynetan, Sax.*] coined as Money.

MINUET, a Dance, or the Tune belonging to it.

MINUTE [*minutus, L.*] small, little.

MINUTE Tithes, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

A MINUTE [*minute, F. of L.*] the sixtieth part of an Hour.

MINUTE [*in Geography*] the 60th part of a Degree, which in the Heavens is something more than an *English* Mile.

MINUTE [*in Architecture*] is the 30th part of a measure, called a Module.

MINUTE Line [*with Navigators*] a small long Line tied to a Log of Wood, having several Knots or Divisions at 50 Foot distance, wound about a Reel fixed in the Gallery of a Ship. The use of which is, by the help of a minute Glass, to make an Estimate, and keep an Account of the Way or Course a Ship runs at Sea.

MINUTES, the first Draught of a Writing; also the Abstract of the Sentence of a Judge; also short Notes on any thing.

To MINUTE down [*minuter, F.*] to enter or write down short Notes for Memorandums.

MINUTION, a diminishing or lessening.

MINUTION [*old Rec.*] a letting of Blood.

MINYA'CANTHES [*Botany*] an Herb, a kind of Trefoil.

MINX, a proud Girl.

MI'QUELETS, a sort of Foot Soldiers inhabiting the *Pyrenean* Mountains, armed with Pistols under their Belts, a Carbine and a Dagger.

MIRABILARY [*of admirabilis, L.*] a Book of Wonders.

MIRABILITY [*mirabilitas, L.*] wonderfulness.

MIRACLES [*miracula, L.*] Works effected in a manner unusual or different from the common and regular method of the Almighty Providence, by the Interposition either of himself, or of some intelligent Agent, superior to Man, for the Evidence and proving of some particular Doctrine, or in Attestation to the Authority of some particular Person or Persons.

MIRACULOUS [*miraculosus, L. miraculeux, F.*] of or pertaining to Miracles.

MIRACULOUSNESS, wonderfulness.

MIRE [*moyer, Du.*] dirt, mud.

MIRE drumble, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy-Grass.

MIRIFICENCE [*mirificentia, L.*] doing wonders.

MIRIFICK [*mirificus, L.*] marvelous, wonderfully done; strangely wrought.

MIRINESS [*of moyer, Du. and nef*] dirtiness, muddiness.

MIRO'BOLANS, a sort of Plumbs.

MIROI'R [*in Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Food, as Eggs dress'd *au Miroir*, i. e. broken into a Plate of Gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot Iron.

MI'ROTON [*in Cookery*] a sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, &c.

MIRROUR } [*miroir, F.*] a looking Glass or the surface of
MIRRO'R } any Opaque Body polish'd, and adapted to reflect the Rays of Light, which fall upon it.

MIRROUR [*metaphorically*] a Pattern or Model, as he is a Mirrour of Virtue and Patience.

MIRROUR Stone, a *Muscovian* Stone, which represents the image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [*myrte, Sax.*] merriness; merriment, joy.

MIRTHLESSNESS, sadness, melancholiness.

Mis, a particle, which in composition of *English* Words implies some defect or error, as *mis-demeanour*.

MI'SA [*old Rec.*] a Compact or Agreement, a firm Peace.

MISACCEPTATION, a wrong understanding or apprehending of any thing.

MISACCEPTION [*of mis for amiss, and acceptio, L.*] a taking a Thing wrong or illy.

MISADVENTURE } [*misaventura, Ital.*] a killing of a Man,

MISAVENTURE } partly by negligence and partly by chance, as by throwing a Stone or shooting an Arrow carelessly, &c. *F.*

MISADVICE [*of miy, Sax. and avis, F.*] bad Counsel.

To MISADVISE [*of mis and aviser, F.*] to give bad Counsel.

MISA'NTHROPIST, a Man-hater.

MISA'NTHROPY [*μισανθρωπία of μισω to hate, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a Man*] hatred of Mankind.

To MISAPPLY [*of mis and applicare, L.*] to apply ill.

To MISAPPREHEND [*of mis and apprehendere, F.*] not to understand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, an apprehending wrong.

MISBECOMING [*of mis be and coman, Sax.*] indecent.

MISBEGOTTEN [*of mis and begettan, Sax.*] ill-begotten.

To MISBEHAVE [*of mis be and haban, Sax.*] to behave ill.

MISBEHAVIOUR, ill behaviour.

MISBELIEF [*of mis and geleafa, Sax.*] a false Faith, unbelief.

To MISBELIEVE [*of mis and geleafan, Sax.*] to distrust, to believe wrong.

MISBODING [*of mis and bodian, Sax.*] boding or threatening ill.

To MISCALL [*of mis and kalleja, Sax.*] to call wrong.

MISCA'RRIAGE [*of mis and charriage, F.*] ill behaviour, ill success; also an untimely bringing forth a Child.

To MISCARRY [*of mis and charier, F.*] to bring forth a Child before the time; also not to succeed in an Affair; to be lost.

MISCELLA'NEOUS [*miscellaneus, L.*] mixt together without Order.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS, mixture or mixedness together without Order.

MISCHANCE [*of mis and chance, F.*] an unhappy Accident.

MISCHIEF [*mischief, obs. F.*] hurt, damage.

MISCHIEVOUS, injurious, hurtful.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, hurtfulness, detrimentalness.

MISCO'GNISANT [*in Law*] ignorant of or not knowing.

To MISCONCEI'VE [of *mis* and *concevoir*, F.] to understand wrong.

MISCONTE'NTED [of *mis* and *contentus*, L.] discontented.

To MISCONSTRUE [of *mis* and *construere*, L.] to interpret amiss, to put a wrong or ill meaning upon; to take Words or Expressions in the worst Sense.

MISCONTI'NUANCE, a discontinuance, interruption or breaking off.

To MISCON'NSEL [of *mis* and *consulere*, L.] to give bad Counsel. *Milton*.

To MISCO'UNT [of *mis* and *conter*, F.] to reckon or number wrong.

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creance*, F. Faith] infidelity; also baseness of action.

MISCREANT [of *mis* and *creant* of *crovant*, F. q. d. *male credens*, L. one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a Person of base Principles or Practices.

MISCREA'TED [of *mis* and *creatus*, L.] ill made, ill shapen. *Milton*.

MISDEE'DS [of *miſ*-*dæðas*, Sax.] evil doings.

To MISDEME'AN [of *mis* and *demener*, F.] to behave amiss.

MISDEMEA'NOUR, a behaving ones self ill; an offence or fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, and next to high Treason.

MISDO'ING [of *miſ*-*doen*, Sax.] ill doing.

MISE } [in *Law*] the same as messuage.

MEASE }

MISE [*Law Word*] a certain Tribute or Fine of 3000 Marks, that the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of *Chester* paid anciently on the Change of every Owner of that Earldom, for the enjoyment of their Liberties. *F*.

MISE [*Law Term*, in a *Writ of Right*] signifies the same that in other Actions is called an Issue. Accordingly this Phrase, *to join the Mise upon the Meer*, signifies the same as to say, to join the *Mise* upon the *clear Right*, i. e. to join Issue upon this Point, whether the Tenant or Demandment has the better Right.

MISSES [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands; also Taxes or Tallages; also Expences or Costs.

MISE Money, money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any liberty, &c.

MISER, a covetous Wretch. *L*.

MISERABLE [*miserabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MISERABLENESS, wretchedness; also niggardliness, covetousness.

MISERERE [*i. e.* have mercy] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, commonly call'd the *Psalm of Mercy*; and commonly directed by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them. *L*.

MISERERE Mei [*i. e.* have mercy upon me] a most exquisite Pain in the Bowels or Guts, caused by an inflammation or twisting of them, or from the peristaltick motion inverted. See *Chordapsus* and *Volvulus*. *L*.

MISERICORDIA, mercy or compassion. *L*.

MISERICORDIA [in *Law*] an arbitrary Fine or Amercement impos'd on an Offender, and it is called *Misericordia* or *Mercy*; because it ought to be very moderate, and rather less than the Offence committed, and the Entry is *Idco in misericordia*. *L*.

MISERICORDIA [in a *Law Sense*] also signifies sometimes a being quit or discharged of all manner of Amercements that one happens to fall under the Penalty of, in a Forest. *L*.

MISERICORDIA [in *Athens* and *Rome*] a Goddess who had in those Places a Temple, which was a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge to Criminals and unfortunate Persons.

MISERICORDIA in cibis & potu [old *Rec.*] over Commons or any Portion of Victuals given *gratis* to religious Persons, above their ordinary Allowance. *L*.

MISERICORDIÆ regulares [old *Rec.*] certain set Allowances for such over Commons, as upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MISERY [*miseria*, L.] sad Condition, Poverty, Want.

MISFA'SHIONED [of *mis* and *façonné*, F.] shapen wrong or illy.

MISFEA'NCE } [in *Law*] misdoings or trespasses, *F*.

MISFEASA'NCE }

MISFEASOR, a Trespasser.

To MISGI'VE [of *miſ*-*giſan*, Sax.] to apprehend or fear some ill.

To MISGO'VERN [of *mis* and *gouverner*, F.] to rule amiss.

MISHA'P [prob. of *miſ*, Sax. and *happer*, F. to snap] a mischance.

MISHA'PEN [of *miſ*-*ycapen*, Sax.] having an ill shape.

MISKE'NNING } [of *mis* and *connan*, Sax.] a varying or changing ones Speech in Court. *Law Term*.

MISKE'RING } [*Law Term*] a being quit of Fines, Forfeitures or Amerciaments, for a Transgression prov'd before a Judge.

To MISIMPL'O'Y [of *mis* and *employer*, F.] to use improperly.

To MISINFO'RM [of *mis* and *informer*, F. of L.] to inform wrong.

To MISJU'DGE [of *mis* and *juger*, F.] to judge wrong.

To MISINTE'RPRET [of *mis* and *interpretare*, L.] to interpret wrong.

MISH MASH [*misch-mash*, Teut.] a confused jumble or mixture of Things.

To MI'SLE [q. to *mistle*, i. e. to rain small like a mist] to rian in thick and small Drops.

To MISLE'AD [of *miſ* and *læðan*, Sax.] to lead the wrong way.

To MISLI'KE [of *miſ*-*ſelican*, Sax.] not to like, to disapprove.

To MISMA'NAGE [of *mis* and *manager*, F.] to manage ill.

MISMA'NAGEMENT [of *mis* and *management*, F.] bad management.

To MISMA'TCH [of *mis* and *mate*, a Companion] to put things to others, to which they are not fellows.

MISNA, part of the *Jewish* Talmud.

MISNO'MER [of *mis* and *nommer*, F.] a mis-calling or mis-terming; the using one Name or Term for another.

MISOCHY'MIST [of *μισος*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] such Persons who profess themselves Enemies to Chymistry.

MISO'GAMIST [*μισογαμος* of *μισος* to hate, and *γαμος* marriage, Gr.] a marriage-hater.

MISO'GAMY [*μισογαμία* of *μισος* and *γαμος*, Gr. marriage] marriage-hating or the hatred of marriage.

MISO'GYNIST [*misogynus*, L. of *μισογυνος*, Gr.] a Woman-hater.

MISO'GYNY [*misogynia*, L. of *μισογυνία*, Gr.] the hate and contempt of Women.

MISO'PONIST [*misoponus*, L. of *μισοπονος*, Gr.] one that hates Labour.

To MISPEND [of *miſ*-*ypenðan*, Sax.] to spend amiss, to waste.

To MISPLA'CE [of *mis* and *placer*, F.] to put in a wrong Place.

MISPRI'NTED [of *mis* and *emprunté*, F. printed wrong.

MISPRI'SION [*mepriſon*, F.] in some old Statutes, signifies mistaking.

MISPRISION of Clerks [*Law Term*] is a Default or Neglect of Clerks in Writing, engrossing or keeping Records; for which Defaults no Processes are to be made void in Law, or discontinued; but are to be amended by the Justices of Assize.

MISPRISION of Felony, &c. [in *Law*] is the making a light Account of such a Crime by not revealing it, when a Person knows that it is has been committed; or by suffering any Person who has been committed to Prison, even upon suspicion of it, to be discharged before he has been indicted for it. This Offence of Misprision, is finable by the Justices before whom the Offender has been convicted.

MISPRISION of Treason, is the concealing or not disclosing known Treason; the Punishment for which Offence is, that the Offender shall lose his Goods, and the Profit of his Lands, during the King's Life, and suffer imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.

MISPROPORTIONED [of *mis* and *proportionné*, F. of L.] not proportional.

To MISRE'CKON [of *miſ*-*reccan*, Sax.] to reckon wrong.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, a representing wrong.

To MISREPRE'SENT [of *mis* and *représentér*, F. of *mis* and *repræsentare*, L.] represented wrong.

MISRULE [of *mis* and *regula*, L.] disorder, misgovernment.

Lord of MISRULE } a Ringleader in a Disturbance or Riot; the chief of a Company of Revellers; or the manager of a Society at merry-makings.

MISS [a Contraction of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Concubine.

To MISS [*miden*, Du. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

MI'SSAL [*missel*, F.] a Mass Book, containing the several Masses to be used for the several Days, Festivals, &c.

MISSA'TICUS [in *Dooms-Day Book*] a Messenger.

MISSE'LDINE } [*miſ*-*telita*, Sax.] a sort of Shrub or shrubby Plant that grows on some Trees, as

MISSE'LTÖE } the Oak, &c. of which the Antients had this Notion, that if Thrushes which eat the Berries, roosted all Night on it, and dinged upon it, the Dung turned to Bird-

Bird-

Madlime, and thence came the *Latin Proverb*, *Turdus sibi malum catat*, i. e. the *Thrush* shifts her own Sorrow.

MIsthought [of *mis* and *toht*, *Sax.* an ill Thought.

MI'sSEN Mast } [in a *Ship*] is a round Piece of Timber, **MI'ZEN Mast** } that is erected in the Stern or back Part of it; there are in some large Ships two such Masts, and when so, that Mast of the two which stands next to the main Mast, is called the *Main Miffen*, and the other that stands near the Poop, is call'd the *Bonaventure Miffen*. The length allowed for a *Miffen Mast*, is half that of the *Main Mast*; or the height of it is the same with that of the *Main Top-mast* from the Quarter Deck; and the length of the *Miffen Top-mast*, is half that.

MISSEN Sail [in a *Ship*] the Sail that belong to the *miffen Yard*.

MISSEN Top-Sail [in a *Ship*] the Sail that belongs to the *Miffen Top-sail Yard*.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] is bring the miffen Yard over to the other side.

Peek the MISSEN, i. e. put the Miffen right up and down the Mast.

Set the MISSEN, i. e. fit the miffen Sail right as it should stand.

Spell the MISSEN, i. e. let go the Sheet and peek it up.

MISSEN GROSS } a German Coin in value two Pence Half-Silver GROSS } penny.

MI'sSILE [*missilis*, L.] that may be thrown, cast or hurled.

MISSILE [in *Heral.*] a mixture of several Colours together.

MISSION, a sending from one Place or Person to another, L.

MISSION [of the *Pope*] a Power or Licence given by him, to preach the *Romish* Doctrines in foreign Countries.

MISSIONARIES, *Romish* Priests, both secular and regular, which have a *Mission* from the *Pope*, or are sent into *Pagan* Countries, to preach Christianity to them, or to preach the *Roman Catholic* Religion to those that disown the *Pope*, &c.

MI'sSIVE [as tho' of *missivus*, L. sent] as *Letters Missive*, are such as are sent from one Person to another.

MI'sSIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [with *Roman Catholics*] a singing the Hymn called *Nunc Dimittis*, and the performing other superstitious Ceremonies to recommend and dismiss a dying Person.

To MISTA'KE [of *mis* and *tager*, *Dan.* or *tacken*, *Du.*] to err.

To MISTEA'CH [of *miſ-tæcan*, *Sax.*] to teach wrong.

To MI'STIME [*miſ-tima*, *Sax.* or *time*, *Dan.*] not to set or take a right Time for a thing; to do it out of Season.

MUSTION, a mixture, L.

MI'STRESS [*maitresse*, F. *magistra*, L.] of an House; a kept Mistress or Concubine, a Paramour, or Sweetheart.

MI'STRIAL [*Law Term*] an erroneous Trial.

To MISTRU'ST [of *miſ-tſupian*, *Sax.*] to have a Suspicion of.

MISTRUST [*miſ-tſupa*, *Sax.*] Suspicion, Jealousy.

MISTRU'STFUL [of *miſ-tſupa* and *jull*, *Sax.*] suspicious, jealous.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, suspicious Temper, Jealous Pate-dness.

MISTS [*miſ-t*, *Sax.*] Vapours hovering over the Earth, and staying till they are either drawn upwards by the Rays of the Sun, or falling down to the Earth by their own Weight, where by a less Degree of Cold, they are changed into Dew, and by a greater into Hoar-Frost.

MISTY [of *miſ-tig*, *Sax.*] as misty Weather.

MISTURE [*miſ-tura*, L.] a mixture, a mingle-mangle.

To MISU'SE [of *mis-ujer*, F.] to abuse; to make a wrong use of.

MI'SUSER [*misufare*, Ital.] an abuse of Liberty and Benefit.

To MISUNDERSTAND [of *miſ-unbeſt* and *ſtanðan*, *Sax.*] to understand amiss.

MITE, a very small Worm, breeding in Cheese, &c. F.

MITE, a small Coin, about the third part of our Farthing. In Weight the 14th part of a Grain.



MI TAILLE [in *French Heraldry*] signifies that the Escutcheon is cut only half Way athwart, by way of *Bend Sinister*. See the Figure.

MITE'LLA [among *Surgeons*] a swathe which holds a hurt or wounded Arm.

MITES [with *Falconers*] a sort of Vermin which infest the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MI'TESCENT [*mitescens*, L.] growing mild.

MI'THRAX [*mithrax*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Rose Colour; but changeable when it is exposed to the Sun, L.

MI'THRIDATE [*mithridatium*, L. *mithridatum*, Gr. of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, the Inventor of it, among whose Papers the Receipt of it was found, and carried to

Rome by *Pompey*] a Confection, that is a Preservative against Poison; several of the Ingredients of which are Vipers Flesh, Opium, Agarick, Squills, &c.

MITIGANT [*mitigans*, L.] mitigating.

MITIGATED [*mitigatus*, L.] appeased, pacified, allwaged.

MITIGATION, a pacifying or allwaging; a remitting the severity of a Decree or Punishment.

MITRAL [of *mitra*, L.] of, or belonging to, or like a Mitre.

MITRAL Valves [with *Anatom.*] two Valves in the Heart, placed at the Orifice of the pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart; thus called from their resemblance to a Mitre. Their Office is to close the Orifice of it, and to prevent the Blood from returning through the pulmonary Vein into the Lungs again.



MITRANCHE [*French Heraldry*] signifies that the Escutcheon is cut athwart, but only half way bendwise, that is by *Bend Dexter*, for the *Sinister* is called *Mi-taille*. See the Figure.

MITRE [*mitra*, L. *mitra*, Gr.] an Ornament worn by Popish Bishops and Abbots, when they walk or officiate in their Formalities or *Pontificalibus*. The *Pope* has four Mitres, different in richness, which he wears according to the Solemnity of the Festival.

MITRE [with *Artificers*] an Angle that is just 45 Degrees.

MITRE [*mitra*, L. of *mitra*, Gr.] a Pontifical Ornament, worn on the Head by Bishops, Abbots, &c. upon solemn Occasions; it is a round Cap pointed and cleft at Top, having two Fannels hanging down the Shoulders.

MITRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED Abbots, such Governours of Monasteries who have obtained the privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves and Crozier Staff of a Bishop.

MI'TTA }

MI'TTEN } an antient Measure containing ten Bushels.

MI'TTENDO Manuscriptum, &c. a judicial Writ directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the *Exchequer*, to search and transmit the Foot of a Fine from the *Exchequer* to the *Common-Pleas*, L.

MI'TTENS [*mitaines*, F.] a sort of warm winter Gloves.

MI'TTIGAL [at *Surat* in *India*] a Weight for Silk, containing two Drams and an eighth.

MI'TTIMUS [i. e. we send] a Precept directed by a Justice of the Peace to a Goaler, for the receiving and safe-keeping a Felon, or other Offender by him committed to the Goal. Also a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another.

MI'VA [in *Pharmacy*] is the Pulp of a Quince, boiled up with Sugar into a thick Consistence; or a Medicine like a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MIXEN [*mixen*, *Sax.*] a Dunghil.

MIXT Number [in *Arithmetick*] one which consists of an Integer and a Fraction, as $5\frac{1}{2}$.

MIXT Body [with *Chymists* and *Philosophers*] one which is compounded of divers Elements and Principles; in contradiction to those which Chymists suppose to be Elementary, or consisting of one Principle only, as they take Sulphur, Salt, &c. to be.

MIXT Angle [in *Geometry*] an Angle which is formed by one right Line and one curved one.

MIXT Figure [in *Geometry*] a Figure which is bounded by Lines, partly right and partly crooked.

MIXT Proportion } [with *Logicians*] is when the Sum of

MIXT Ratio } the Antecedent and Consequent is compared with the difference between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT Mathematicks, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Beings or sensible Objects, as *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Gauging*, *Surveying*, &c.

MIXT Tithes, are those of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the Young of Beasts.

MIXT Action [in *Law*] is one that lies both for the thing detained, and against the Person of the detainer.

MIXT Body [with *Schoolmen*] is a whole resulting from several Ingredients, altered or new modified by the mixture.

Perfect MIXT Bodies, are the Class of vital or animated Bodies, where the Elements or Ingredients they are composed of, are changed and transformed by a perfect mixture.

Imperfect MIXT Bodies, are inanimate Bodies, the forms whereof remain still the same as of the Ingredients which constitute them.

MIXT Mode [according to *Mr. Lock*] is a combination of several simple Ideas of different kinds; as Beauty consists of Colour, Figure, Proportion, &c.

MIX-

MIXTILLO } *antient Deeds*, mixt Corn, mung Corn or
MESTILLO } Maslin.

MIXTURE [*mixtura*, L.] a Composition; several Things mixed together.

MIXTURE [in *Physick*] an Assemblage or Union of several Bodies of different Properties in the same Mass.

MIXTURE [in *Drapery*] the Union, or rather Confusion, of several Wools of different Colours, before they are Spun.

MI'Z-MAZE, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate windings.

MI'ZZLING [of *miy't*, *q. d.* mistling] raining in very small Drops.

MNEMO'NICKS [*μνημονικά*, Gr.] Precepts, Rules or common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSY'NE [*μνημοσύνη*, Gr.] Memory, the Mother of the Muses, L.

Mo [ma, *Sax.*] more.

MOAKS, a mashing in brewing Drink.

TO MOAN [*mænan*, *Sax.*] to lament, bewail.

MOA/NFUL [of *mænan* and *full*, *Sax.*] lamentable, &c.

MOAT [prob. of *mo't*, *Sax.*] a Ditch encompassing a House, Town, &c.

MOAT [in *Fortification*] a hollow Space or Ditch, dug round a Town or Fortrels to be defended, on the outside of the Wall or Rampart.

Dry MOAT [in *Fortific.*] one which is without Water, and ought to be deeper than one that is full of it.

Flat bottomed MOAT [*Fortific.*] a Moat which has no sloping, the Corners of it being somewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT [*Fortific.*] one, the sides of which are cas'd with a Wall of Mason's Work.

MOAT } a Body so small that it seems to be indivisible;

MOTE } such as play in the Sun-beams..

MOB [*mobile vulgus*, L.] the Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night Cap.

TO MOB [of *mobile vulgus*, the Rabble] to insult a Person riotously.

MO'BBED, drest in a Mob; also insulted by a Mob.

MO'B BISH, like the Rabble.

MO'B BY, a potable Liquor made of Potato Roots.

MO'BILE [*mobilis*, L.] moveable.

Primum MOBILE [in the *Antient Astronomy*] a ninth Heaven or Sphere imagined to be above those of the Planets and fixed Stars.

MOBI'LITY [*mobilité*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] the Mob, the Rabble; also moveableness.

MOCHLIA [*μοχλία*, Gr.] a reducing of dislocated Bones, to their natural State.

TO MOCK [*moquer*, F.] to scoff or laugh at; to flout, deride or jeer; also to deceive.

MO'CKERY [*moquerie*, F.] mocking, jest, banter.

MOCKS, the Meshes of a Net.

MOCKA'DOES, a sort of woollen Stuff for darning; being Weavers Thrums.

MOCK Privet, a Plant.

MO'CKING Bird [in *Virginia*] a Bird which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MO'DAL [of *modalis*, L.] a term used by Schoolmen to signify the mode or manner of existing.

MODA'LITY [with *Schoolmen*] the manner of a Thing in the Abstract, or the manner of existing.

MODE [*modus*, L. *mo't*, *Sax.*] way, manner, fashion or Garb.

The MODE of a Thing [with *Logicians*] is that, which being conceived in a Thing, and not being able to subsist without it, determines it to be after a certain Manner, and causes it to be named such. This is also called the *manner* of a Thing, or *Attribute* or *Quality*.

Internal MODES [in *Metaphysics*] those modes which are inherent in the substance as roundness in a Bowl.

External MODES, are those which are extraneous to the Subject, as when we say a thing is beheld, desired, loved, &c.

Simple MODES, are combinations of simple Ideas or even of the same simple Ideas several times repeated, a Score, a Dozen, &c.

Mixt MODES, are combinations of simple Ideas of several kinds, as *Beauty* consists in a composition of Colour, Figure, Proportion, &c.

Immediate MODES [with *School-men*] are such as are immediately attributed to their Subjects or Substantives, as motion is an immediate Mode of the Body, understanding of the mind.

Mediate MODES, are those that are attributed to the Subject by the intervention of some other Mode; as swiftness and slowness are only attributable to the Body in respect to its motion.

Essential MODES } are Attributes, without which the
Inseparable MODES } Substance cannot subsist; as Wis-
 dom, Goodness, &c. in God; Figure, Place, Quantity,
 &c. of the Body.

Non-Essential MODES } are Attributes which affect created
Separable MODES } Substances, remaining affix'd to
 them so long as is necessary, as the *whiteness* of Milk, *coldness*
 of Ice, &c.

Positive MODES, are such as give to their Substantives something positive, real and absolute.

Privative MODES, are attributed to Subjects, when the mind perceives some Attributes to be wanting therein, and frames a Word which at first sight seems to denote something positive, but which in reality only denotes the want of some Property or Mode, as a privation of light is attributed to a blind Man.

MODES of Spirit, are knowledge and willing.

MODES of Body, are figure, rest and motion.

MODES of thinking, the same as essential attributes.

MODES of having, are those whereby any thing may be had by another.

MODE [in *Musick*] the particular manner of constituting the Octave, as it consists of seven essential or natural Notes, besides the Key.

MO'DEL [*modellus*, L. *modelle*, F.] an original or pattern proposed for any one to copy or imitate.

MODEL [with *Architects*] a kind of measure, which is the diameter of the bottom of a Pillar in each Order, by which the length, &c. of it is measured, and which is commonly divided into 60 equal Parts, called *Minutes*; except in these of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Orders, where the model is but half the diameter.

MODEL [*modelle*, F. of *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern which any Workman proposes to imitate; it is made either of Wood, Stone, Plaster, &c. and in Architecture should be made by a Scale, where an Inch or half Inch represents a Foot, for the more exact completing the Design.

TO MODEL [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to a model, to fashion.

MODEL [in the *Composite*, *Corinthian* and *Ionick* Orders] is divided into 18 Parts, the same as *Module*.

MO'DELLED [*modellé*, F.] framed or fashioned according to a Model or Pattern.

MO'DERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, measurable.

TO MO'DERATE [*moderare*, L.] to qualify, temper or allay; to govern or set bounds to, to keep within Compass; to lessen or abate expences.

MODERATE [*moderatus*, L.] temperate, sober, that does not exceed.

MODERA'TA misericordia [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating of an immoderate Amerciament, in any Court not of Record.

MO'DERATENESS [*moderatio*, L.] moderation.

MODERA'TION, a Virtue that governs all Passions, L.

MODERA'TOR, a decider of a Controversy, an Umpire at a Disputation, L.

MODERA'TRIX, a Governess, an Arbitratix.

MO'DERN [*modernus*, L.] that has not been in Use till of late Ages.

MODERNS [according to some] all those Authors who have written since *Boetius*.

MODERN Astronomy, takes its beginning from *Copernicus*.

MODERN Architecture, the present *Italian* manner of building; or it is rather in strictness what partakes partly of the Antique, retaining something of its delicacy and solidity, and partly of the *Gothick*, whence it borrows Members and Ornaments without Proportion or Judgment.

MODERN Medals, such as have been struck within these 300 Years.

MO'DERNNESS, newness, the being of late Days.

The MODERNS [*les modernes*, F.] Persons of later Times, in contradistinction to the Antients.

MO'DEST [*modestus*, L.] sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour; bashful.

MO'DESTNESS, modesty; modest Behaviour, &c.

MO'DESTY [*modestie*, F. of *modestia*, L.] bashfulness, shamefacedness, discretion, sobriety.

MODESTY [in *Painting*] is represented as a beautiful Virgin, clothed in blue.

MO'DICUM, a small Pittance, a little matter, L.

MODIFI'ABLE, capable of being modified.

MODIFI'ABLENESS [of *modificatio*, L.] capableness of being modified.

MODIFI'GATED [*modificatus*, L.] modified.

MODIFICA'TION, a modifying or qualifying; a setting the Limits or Bounds to any thing.

MODIFICATIVE, something that modifies or gives a thing a particular manner of Being.

To **MO'DIFY** [*modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify; also to limit or bound; also to give the modality or manner of Existence.

MODIFIED [*modifié*, F. of L.] having a modality or manner of Existence.

MODIFIED [with *Logicians*] a thing is said to be modified, when the Substance is considered, as determined by a certain mode or manner; as for Example, when we consider a *Body*, the Idea we have of it represents a *Thing* or *Substance*; because we consider it as a *Thing* that subsists by it self, and has no Occasion for any else to subsist it. But when we consider that this *Body* is *round*, the Idea we have of *roundness*, represents to us only the *manner* of being or a *Mode*, which we conceive cannot subsist naturally without the *Body*, the *roundness* of which it is, when we join the *mode* with the *Thing*, then we consider a *round Body*, which Idea represents to us a *Thing* modified.

MO'DILLION [of *modiglione*, Ital. i. e. little model] so called in respect to the greater, which is the Diameter of the Pillar; also a shouldering Piece or Bracket, a little Bracket or Console.

MODILLON [in *Architecture*] is that Part which is frequently set under the Cornices, especially of the *Composite* and *Corinthian* Orders, and bears up the jutting out or projecture of the Drip, Ital.

MODIO'LUS [in *Surgery*] that part of a Trepan, which cuts a Bone circularly, and is distinguished into Male and Female, as it hath, or hath not, a point in the middle to fix it the more steady in its Operation.

MODISH [of *modus*, L. or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the mode or fashion.

MODISHNESS [of *la mode*, F.] fashionableness.

MODO & forma [in *Suits* and *Pleadings at Law*] part of a Defendant's Answer, when he denies that he has done the Thing laid to his Charge, *modo & forma*, i. e. in manner and form, as it is declared.

To **MODULATE** [*modulare*, L.] to Sing or make an Harmony.

MODULATION, a tuning, a warbling, an agreeable Harmony.

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a certain measure or bigness, taken at pleasure, for regulating the Proportions of Columns, and the Symmetry or Distribution of the whole Building.

MODUS decimandi [in *Law*] is when Land, or a Sum of Money, or a yearly Pension belongs to the Parson, either by Composition or Custom, in satisfaction for Tithes in kind, L.

MO'DWALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MOE [ma, Sax.] more, O.

MO HAIR [*moaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an Indian Word] a Stuff of Silk and Hair.

MOIDO'RE, a Portugal Gold Coin, in value 27 Shillings Sterling.

MOIETY [*medietas*, L. *moyen*, F. middle or mean] the half of any thing.

To **MOIL** [prob. of *mule*, q. d. to labour like a Mule] to drudge, to work with might and main.

MOIL [prob. of *moddelen*, Du. to toil in the Mud] to daub with Mud or Filth.

MOIL [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILS, high soled Shoes formerly worn by great Persons.

MOINEAU [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion, raised in the middle, of a Courtrin that is over long.

MOIST [*moite*, F.] wetfish, damp.

To **MOISTEN** [of *moite*, F.] to make moist.

MOISTNESS [of *moiteur*, F.] wetfishness, dampness

MOISTURE [*moiteur*, F.] wetness, dampness, a waterish cold Humour, proceeding from abundance of liquid Matter, arising from a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'KES, the meshes of Net.

MO'LA [with *Anatom.*] the whirle Bone on the top of the Knee. L.

MOLA carnea [with *Anatom.*] a moon Calf, a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is termed a false Conception; or it is a spungy unshaped Substance, without Bones or Bowels; often black like clotted Blood, and very hard, and bred in the Womb, and is brought forth instead of a real Birth.

MOLA patella. See *Mola carnea*.

MOLAR [*molaris*, L.] of or pertaining to a Mill.

MOLAR Teeth [i. e. the grinding Teeth] the five outmost Teeth on either side of the Mouth.

MOLA'SSES, the gross, fluid Matter that remains of Sugar after boiling.

MOLDAVICA [with *Botan.*] Baulm. L.

To **MO'LDER** [of *molb*, Sax. Earth] to turn to Earth or Dust.

MOLE [*mole*, peap, Sax. of *molb*, Earth, and *peoppan*, to throw up] a Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a Spot in the Skin, either even with it, or standing out, such as is occasioned to young Children, from the Imagination or Frights of the Mother; also a *mola carnea*, L.

MOLE [prob. of *moles*] a Rampart, Peer or Fence raised in a Harbour, to break the force of the Waves.

MOLE'CUA, a little Cake or Lump, or a little Spot on the Skin, L.

MOLE'CUA [in *Physicks*] a little mass or part of any Thing, L.

MOLE'NDINUM [old Latin *Ret.*] a Mill.

To **MOLE'ST** [*molestare*, L.] to disturb, trouble, vex, agrieve or disquiet.

MOLESTA'TION, a molesting, vexing or putting to trouble.

MO'LINE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Moline*, is a Cross that turns round both ways, at all the Extremities; but not so wide or sharp as that which is called Anchored.

MOLINISTS, a Sect of the *Romanists*, who follow the Doctrine and Sentiments of the Jesuit *Molina*, relating to sufficient and efficacious Grace.

MOLI'TION, a grinding. L.

MOLITURA Libera [old *Deeds*] free grinding, or liberty to make use of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privilege which Lords of Manours used generally to reserve to their own Families. L.

MO'LLIENT [*molliens*, L.] softening.

MOLLIE'NTIA [with *Physicians*] mollifying or soften Medicines. L.

MO'LLIFYING [*mollicans*, L.] softening, assuaging.

MO'LLIFYINGNESS, mollification, softening Quality.

MO'LLINET, a small Muller for grinding of Colours.

MO'LLIS, e [Bot. *Writ.*] soft.

MO'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure.

MOLMU'TIAN Laws, the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius* the 16th King of the Britains, which were Famous with us till the Time of William the Conqueror.

MO'LNEDA } [old *Records*] a Mill-Pool or Pond for driving
Mu'LNEDA } a Mill.

MO'LOCH [מלך, Heb. i. e. a King] the Idol *Moloch* is the same with *Saturn*, to whom the Heathens sacrificed their Sons and Daughters, causing them to be burnt alive in a brazen Image made for that purpose. The *Ammonites*, whose God this was, obliged all Parents, either to offer up their Children in this manner, or to make them pass between two Fires in honour of *Moloch*. And *Herodotus*, says, that sometimes Men offered themselves voluntary to be burnt for this God. *Moloch* stood near *Jerusalem* in a beautiful Valley, belonging to the Children of *Hinnon*, in the midst of a pleasant Grove, where the *Jezus* imitated their prophane Neighbours. The *Carthaginians* sacrificed 200 Noblemens Children to *Moloch*, when *Agathocles* made War upon them in *Africa*.

MO'LOCHE [μολοχη, Gr.] the large sort of Mallows or Hollyhocks.

MOLO'PES [of μολαπες, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLO'SSES [*melazzo*, Ital.] the refuse Syrup in boiling Sugar.

MOLO'SSUS [μολοσσος, Gr.] a Verse in Poetry consisting of three long Syllables.

MOLTA } a Duty or Toll, paid by the Vassals to the
MOLTURA } Lord, for grinding their Corn at his Mill.

MO'LTEN [*gemolten*, Sax.] melted or cast by a Founder.

MOLTEN Grease [in *Horses*] a Distemper which is a a Fermentation or Ebullition of pituitous and impure Humours, which precipitate and disembody into the Guts, and sometimes kill Horses.

MO'LTING } the falling off, or change of Feathers, Hair,
MOU'LTING } Skin, Horns, Voice of Animals, which happens to some Annually; and to others at certain Stages of their Lives.

MO'LY [μωλυ, Gr.] a sort of wild Garlick, Sorcerers Garlick, Hermal or wild Rue.

MOLYBDÆ'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb great Arse-smart.

MOLYBDITIS [μολυβδιτις, Gr.] the Spume of Silver, commonly got out of Lead.

MOLY'BDOMANCY [μολυβδομαντεία of μολυβδος Lead, and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] a diving, by observing the motions, figures, &c. of melted Lead.

A **MOME**, a drone, a dull, blockish Fellow, &c.

MO'MENT [*momentum*, L.] is the most minute and insensible Division of Time, and what is otherwise called an Instant.

MOMENTUM [in *Mechanicks*] is the same with *Impetus*, or quantity of motion in any moving Body.

MO'MENTANY } [*momentaneus*, L.] that lasts as it were
MOMENTA'NEOUS } but for a moment; that is, of a very
MOMENTARY } short continuance.
MOMENTA'NEOUSNESS } shortness of duration or continu-
MO'MENTARINESS } ance.

MOME'NTOUS [*momentosus*, L.] of some weight, moment or worth.

MOME'NTOUSNESS, weightiness of Concerns; the being of moment or worth.

MOMENTS [with *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminates and unstable Parts of Quantities as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* continually encreasing or decreasing; and are accounted the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MOMENTS [with *Naturalists*] are the quantities of motion in any moving Body; also simply, the motion it self, which they call *vis insita*, or the Power by which any moving Bodies do continually change their Places.

MOMORDICA [with *Botanists*] the male Balsom Apple.

MO'MUS [*μῆμυς*, Gr. disgrace, reprehension] the carping God, who had his beginning from *Sleep* and the *Night*; and tho' he was very slothful and ignorant, and would do nothing himself yet found Fault with every Thing that was done by others. Among others, he is said to have blamed *Vulcan*, for making Man without a Window in his Breast, that his Wiles might be visible. Whence all Carpers are called *Mo-mus's*. L.

MOMUS [in *Painting*, &c.] was represented in a darkish coloured Robe, his Beard and Hair party-coloured.

MO'NACHAL [*monachalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Monk, monkish.

MO'NACHISM [*monachisme*, F.] the State or Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [*μοναδες*, Gr.] Digits or Unites in Arithmetick.

MONA'DICAL, of or pertaining to Unity.

MO'NANTHUS [of *μόνθ* single, and *άνθ* a Flower, Gr.] that bears but one Flower.

MO'NARCH [of *μονάρχης* of *μόνθ* alone, and *άρχης*, Gr. a Ruler] one that governs alone.

MONA'RCHICAL [*monarchicus*, L. of *μοναρχικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MONARCHICALS, certain Hereticks in the second Century, who acknowledged but one Person in the Trinity, and held that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHY [*μοναρχία* of *μόνθ* alone or single, and *άρχης*, Gr. Empire or Command] the Government of a State by a single Person, kingly Government.

MO'NASTERY [*μοναστήριον*, Gr.] a Convent or Cloister, a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONAST'ERIAL [*monasterialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Monastery.

MONA'STICAL } [*μοναστικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to a
MONA'STICK } Monk or Abbey.

MOND } [*mundus*, L. *monde*, F.] a golden Globe, one
MO'UND } of the Ensigns of an Emperor.

MO'NDAY [*Monandæg*, Sax. q. d. Moon's Day] the second Day of the Week.

TO MONE [*manan*, Sax.] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONETA, Money or Coin. L.

MONETA'GIUM [old *Late*] the right and property of Coining of Money. L.

MONETARIUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money.

MO'NEY [*moneta*, L. *monneye*, F.] a Piece of Metal marked for Coin with the Arms of a Prince or State, who make it circulate or pass at a common rate, for things of different Value, to facilitate Trade.

MONEY Wort, an Herb.

MO'NEYED, well stored with Money.

MONEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers who deal in Money upon returns, &c.

MONE Corn, mixt Corn or Maslin.

MO'NGER [*mongepe*, Sax.] a Trader or Dealer.

MO'NGREL [prob. of *mingle*] a Creature engendred between two Kinds or Species.

MONITION [among *Civilians*] a warning given by ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk, to reform his manners, upon intimation of his scandalous Life. L.

MO'NITOR, an Admonisher, a Warner; also an Overseer of manners in School.

MONITORY [*monitorius*, L.] admonishing, advertising or warning; as monitory Visions and Dreams.

MONITORY Letters, Letters from an ecclesiastical Judge, upon information of scandals and abuses with Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [*munk*, Dan. of *monachus*, L. of *μόνθ*, Gr. alone] one who dwells in a Monastery, under a Vow of observing the Rules of the Founder of that Order.

MONK's Rhubarb [with *Botan.*] a kind of Plant.

MONK Fish, a Fish resembling a Mank's Coul.

MONK's Cloth, a sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK's Seam [with *Sailors*] a Seam when the Selvages of Sails are laid a little over one another, and Sewd on both sides.

MO'NKERY [*moinerie*, F.] the Profession of a Monk.

MO'NKISH, of or belonging to Monks.

MO'NKEY [prob. q. of *manekin*, a little Man] an Animal well known.

MONO'CEROS [*μόνοκερος*, Gr.] an Unicorn or Beast that has but one Horn; also the Sene Fish. L.

MO'NOCHORD [of *μόνοχορδον* of *μόνθ*, alone or single, and *χορδή*, Gr. a String] a sort of Instrument formerly used in the Regulation of Sounds: or as some say an Instrument having but one String.

MONOCHO'RDO [in *Mus. Books*] the same as *Monochord*, Ital.

MONOCHROMA [*μονοχρώμα* of *μόνθ* and *χρώμα*, Gr. Colour] a Picture all of one Colour, without any mixture.

MONO'COLON [*μόνοκωλον*, Gr.] the Gut, otherwise call'd *Intestinum rectum*.

MONOCOTY'LEDON [*Bot.*] which springs from the Seed with a single Leaf at first, as Corn, Tulips, Onions, &c.

MO'NODY [*monodia*, L. *μονωδία* of *μόνθ* alone, and *ωδή* a Song, Gr.] a Song where one sings alone; also a lamentable or funeral Song.

MONO'GAMIST, one who is for single Marriage.

MONOGAMY [*monogamia*, L. of *μονογαμία*, Gr.] a single Marriage, a having but one Wife or one Husband, and no more in the whole Life time.

MO'NOGRAM [*μονογράμμον*, Gr.] a Cypher or Character, composed of one or more Letters interwoven, being a kind of Abbreviation of a Name.

MONOGRAMMA Piçura [of *μόνθ* and *γράμμα*, Gr.] a Picture that is drawn only in Lines without Colours.

MONOGRAM'PHICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHEMERA [of *μόνθ* and *ήμέρα*, Gr. a Day] Diseases that are cured in one Day. L.

MONOHE'MEROUS Diseases, the same as *Monohemera*; which see.

MONOLOGIST [*monologus*, L. of *μονολόγος*, Gr.] one that loves to have all the Talk to himself.

MO'NOLOGUE } [*μονολογία*, Gr.] a Soliloquy, a dramattick

MONO'LOGY } Scene, where only one Actor speaks.

MONOME [in *Algebra*] a Quantity that has but one Denomination or Name.

MO'NOMACHY [*μονομαχία* of *μόνθ* and *μαχία*, Gr. a fight] a single Combat, a fight of two, hand to hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [with *Algebraists*] a Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term.

MONOPE'GIA, a sharp Pain in the Head, affecting but one single Place. L.

MONOPE'TALOUS [of *μόνθ* and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] is that which has but one Petal; which tho' it is seemingly cut into four or five small Petals or flower Leaves, are yet all one Piece, and falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece, as *Bindweed*, *Sage*, *Jessamin*, *Malloves*, &c. of which the Flower falls off all together, and are of several Sorts, is *Campaniformis*, *Tripetaloides*, *Tetrapetaloides*, *Pentapetaloides*, *Hexapetaloides*, which see.

A **MONOPE'TALOUS Flower**, uniform and regular [with *Botanists*] is one in which the Petal is not at all divided, or if divided, the Segments answer each other.

MONOPE'TALOUS Flower, difform or irregular, is one in which the Parts of the Petal do not exactly answer one to the other.

MONOPHUSITES [of *μόνθ* alone or single, and *φύσις*, Gr. Nature] a name given to all those Settaries in the *Levant*, who will allow of but one only Nature in *Jesus Christ*.

MONO'PHYLLUS [of *μόνθ* and *φύλλον*, Gr. a Leaf] a Plant that has but one Leaf.

MONOPOLIST [*μονοπωλῆς*, Gr.] an Ingrosser of a Commodity or Trade to himself.

MONO'POLIZING [*μονοπωλίον* of *μόνθ* alone, and *πωλῆς* to sell, Gr.] an engrossing Commodities, *i. e.* the buying them up, so as to have the sole Sale of them.

MONO'POLY [*monopolium*, L. *μονοπωλίον*, Gr.] an unlawful kind of Traffick, when one or more Persons make themselves sole Masters of any Commodity, in order to enhance the Price.

MONOPOLY [in a *Late Sense*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons for the sole Buying, Selling, Working or Using of any thing.

MO'NOPS [μονός, Gr.] a Beast in *Pæonia*, as big as a Bull, who being pursued closely, voids a sort of sharp and fiery Ordure, which if it lights upon the Hunter, he dies immediately.

MONOPTERON [μονόπτερον, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof supported only by Pillars.

MONOPTOTON [μονόπτοτον, Gr.] a Noun which has but one Case.

MONOPTICK [μονόπτικος, Gr.] a Person who sees but with one Eye.

MONOPYRENOS [of μόνος and πυρην, Gr.] a Kernel which has one Seed or Kernel in the Berry, Philirea, Mistletoe, &c.

MONOSPERMOS [of μόνος and σπέρμα, Gr. Seed] which bears a single Seed to each Flower, as in *Valerian*, the *Marvel of Peru*, &c.

MONORCHIS [of μόνος and ὄρχις, Gr. a Testicle] a Man who hath but one Testicle.

MO'NORIME [of μόνος and ῥίμος, Gr.] a poetical Composition, all the Verses whereof end with the same Ryme.

MONOSTICHON [μονόστιχον of μόνος and στίχος, Gr. a Verse] an Epigram that consists of but one single Verse.

MONOSYLLABLE [μονόσυλλαβον of μόνος and σύλλαβος, Gr.] a word which has but one Syllable.

MONOTHELITES [μονοθελίταις of μόνος and θελή, Gr. Will] a Sect who held there was but one Will in *Jesus Christ*.

MONOTONIA [of μόνος and τόνος, Gr. Tone] the having but one Tone; also a want of inflection or variation of Voice, or a Pronuntiation, where a long Series of Words are delivered with one unvaried Tone.

MONOTRIGLYPH [μονοτρίγλυφον of μόνος and τριγλύφος, Gr. a Triglyph] the space of one Triglyph between two Pilasters or Columns.

MO'NSEIGNEUR, a Title used by the *French* to Persons of a higher Rank.

MONSIEU'R, a Title used by them speaking to their Equals.

MONSOONS, are periodical Winds in the *Indian* or *Eastern* Sea; that is, Winds that blow one half the Year one Way, and the other half on the opposite Points; and these Points and Times of shifting are different, in the different Parts of the Ocean; for in some Places, the Wind is constant for 3 Months one way, then 3 Months more the contrary way, and so all the Year.

MONSPELIE'NSIS, *e* } [in *Bot. Writ.*] growing near
MONSPESULA'NUS, *a, um* } *Montpelier* in *France*. L.

MONS Veneris [in *Palmestry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS Veneris [with *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Privities of a Woman.

MO'NSTER [monstrum, L.] a natural Birth, or the Production of a living Thing, degenerating from the proper and usual Disposition of Parts in the Species it belongs to, as when it has too many or too few Members; or some of them are extravagantly large; any thing against or besides the common Course of Nature.

MO'NSTRABLE [monstrabilis, L.] capable of being shewed or declared.

MON'STRANS le droit [*i. e.* the shewing of a Right] a Suit in *Chancery* for the Restoration of Lands to the Subject, that he proves to be his Right, tho' found by Office in the Possession of another lately deceased; by which Office the King is entitled to a Chattle, Freehold or Inheritance in the said Land.

MONSTRANS de faits ou Records [*i. e.* the shewing of Deeds or Records] as follows; when an Action of Debt is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, after the Plaintiff has declared, he ought to shew the said Bond or Obligation; and so it is of Record, *F.*

MONSTRANT [monstrans, L.] shewing or declaring.

MONSTARVE'RUNT, a Writ which lies for a Tenant who holds freely by Charter, in antient Demesne, upon his being distrained for the payment of any Toll or Imposition, contrary to the Liberty he does or ought to enjoy.

MONSTRIFEROUS [monstrifer, L.] bringing forth or producing Monsters.

MONSTRIFICABLE [monstrificabilis, L.] very large, monstrous.

MON'STROUS [monstrosus, L.] contrary to or beyond the Course of Nature, prodigious, excessive.

MON'STROUSNESS, prodigiousness, the being beyond the ordinary Course of Nature.

MONSTRUM, a Box, in which Relicks were kept.

MONTANT [in *French Heraldry*] signifies the same as we do by the Moon in her increase, when she always faces to the Right of the Escutcheon.

MONTA'NUS, *a, um* [in *Bot. Writ.*] growing on the Mountains.

MONTANIST, Followers of *Montanus* their Leader, who acted the Prophet and had his Prophetesses.

MONTEDIA'SCO [of *Montefascone* in *Italy*] a rich sort of Wine.

MONT Pague! [in *Milit. Affairs*] is an Eminence chosen out of the reach of the Canon Shot of the besieged Place, where Persons of Curiosity post themselves to behold an Attack, and the manner of the Siege, without being exposed to danger.

MONT'ERO, a sort of Cap used by Hunters, Horsemen and Seamen.

MONT'ET, a scollopped Basen to cool Glasses in.

MONTH [Monath, Sax.] the twelfth Part of an Year, the space of 28 Days in which the Moon nearly compleats her Course.

Astronomical MONTH } is the precise twelfth Part of a Year,
Synodical MONTH } or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiack, commonly reckoned to contain 30 Days 10 Hours and an half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not containing an equal Number of Days; but such as are set down in the Almanack.

Civil MONTH, a Month suited to the different Customs of particular Nations.

Philosophical MONTH [with *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days.

Lunar Synodical MONTH, is the space of Time between two Conjunctions of the Moon with the Sun.

Lunar Periodical MONTH, the space of Time wherein the Moon makes her round thro' the Zodiack.

Lunar illuminative MONTH, is the space from the first time of her appearance, after the new Moon, to her first appearance the new Moon following.

MONTH of Apparition } [with *Astron.*] is the space of
MONTH of Illumination } 26 Days 12 Hours, in which the Moon is to be seen; the other 3 Days in which it is darkened by the Sun being taken away.

MONTH Decretorial } also consists of 26 Days 12 Hours.
MONTH Medical }

MONTH of Consecution } [with *Astron.*] is the same as sy-
MONTH of Progression } nodal Month, *i. e.* the space of Time between one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun and another; being somewhat more than 29 Days and a half.

MONTH of Peragratiō } [with *Astro.*] *i. e.* the space of the
MONTH Periodical } Moon's Course from any Point of the Zodiack, to the same again, consisting of 27 Days 7 Hours and 45 Minutes.

MONTH [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was represented by a Palm-Tree, sending forth a Branch every new Moon.

MONT'IGENOUS [montigena, L.] born in the Mountains.

MONTIVAGANT [montivagus, L.] wandering on the Mountains.

MONTR'OSSES, under Gunners, or Assistants to a Gunner, Engineer or Fire-Master.

MONT-JOYE [among the *French*] a Name by which they call Heaps of Stones, laid together by Pilgrims, in which they stick Crosses, when they are come within View of the End of their Journey; and so those betwixt *St. Denis* in *France* and *Paris*, are called *St. Denis's Mont-joyes*, *F.*

MONT-JOYE [with *Military Men*] is a Banner, so *Mont-joye St. Denis*, is as much as to say, the Banner of *St. Denis*.

MONT'OR [in *Horsemanship*] a Stone as high as the Stirrups, which *Italian* Riding Masters mount their Horses from, without putting their Foot in the Stirrup, *Ital.*

MONT'OR [with *Horsemen*] the Poise or Rest of the Foot on the left Stirrup, *F.*

MO'NUMENT [monumentum, L.] a memorial for after Ages, either a Pillar, Statue, Tomb, &c. raised in memory of some famous Person or Action.

MOOD [moode, Sax. mind] Disposition, Humour, Temper.

MOO'DINESS [moodie and neyye, Sax.] doggedness, fullness.

MOODS [modi, L.] as the moods in Grammar.

MOODS [with *Grammar*] determine the Significations of Verbs, as to the manner and circumstances of what is affirm'd or deny'd; some reckon four, as the *indicative*, *imperative*, the *potential* and *infinitive*; to these others add two more, the *optative* and *subjunctive*; which are literally the same with the Potential; but are distinguish'd, the Optative by the Adverb, and the Subjunctive by a Conjunction.

MOODS [with *Logicians*] are the universal Affirmative, the universal Negative; and the particular Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [with *Musicians*] are four, *viz.* 1. The perfect of the more. 2. The perfect of the less. 3. The imperfect of the more. 4. The imperfect of the less. But these moods are now grown much out of Use, except the last, which is called the

Common Mood, *viz.* that a Large contains 2 Longs, 4 Breves, 8 Semibreves, 16 Minims, 32 Crotchets, 64 Quavers, &c.

MOODS [among the antient *Greeks*] were five; the Use of which was to shew in what Key a Song was set, and how the different Keys had relation one to the other. These moods were called after five Provinces of *Greece*; viz. the *Dorick*, *Lydian*, *Ionian*, *Phrygian* and *Æolick*; some of which were suited for light and soft Airs, others to warlike Tunes, and others to grave Musick.

Dorick Mood [in *Musick*] consisted of slow tuned Notes, and was proper for the exciting Persons to Sobriety and Piety.

Ionick Mood, was for more light and soft Musick; such as pleasant amorous Songs, Jiggs, Courants, Sarabands, &c.

Æolick Mood, was of an airy, soft and delightful Sound, such as our *Madrigals*; and was useful to allay the Passions, by means of its grateful Variety and melodious Harmony.

The Lydian Mood, was a solemn grave Musick, and the Composition or Descant was of slow Time, adapted to sacred Hymns, &c.

The Phrygian Mood, was a warlike Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, and such like martial Instruments; in order to animate and raise the Minds of Men to undertake military Achievements.

MOODY [mobic, *Sax.*] fullen, &c.

MOON [mona, *Sax.*] one of the ten secondary Planets, being the Earths Satellite or Attendant, being only 60 Semi-diameters of the Earth remov'd from it, which traverses through the Zodiack in 27 Days, 7 Hours and 41 Minutes; but does not overtake the Sun in less than 29 Days, 12 Hours and 44 Minutes. The Moon was an antient Idol of *England*, and worshipped by the *Britains* in the Form of a beautiful Maid, having her Head covered, and two Ears standing out.

MOON Calf [monkalb, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

MOON-Wort, an Herb.

MOON Eyes, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON Eyes, a Disease or Imperfection in Horses.

MOON Fern, a sort of Shrub.

The **MOON** [in her *Decrement*] is in her waining.

The **MOON** [in her *Detriment*] is in her Eclipse.

The **MOON** [in her *Complement*] is when she is at full.

The **MOON** *incressant*, is the same as in her Increment.

The Colour of the MOON [in *Blazon*] is either proper, which is *Argent* or *Or*, as she is borne; but these two metals represent her best, unless she be in her detriment, and then *Sable* is better.

MOON [in *Heraldry*] is always borne in Coat Armour, either increasing or decreasing; but never in the full. An increasing Moon is a Symbol of Nobility and Increase, called *Increment*.

The **MOON** [with *Divines*] is the Hieroglyphick of the Christian Church, who comparing *Jesus Christ* to the Sun, compare the Church to the Moon, as receiving all its Beauty and Splendor from him.

The **MOON** [Hieroglyphically] represents inconstancy and lightness, because of its frequent Changes.

MOONED, formed like the horned Moon. *Milton*.

MOONSTRUCK, smitten by the Moon; Planet struck. *Milton*.

MOOR, or *Black Moor*, a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

MOOR Hen, a Water Fowl or Heath-Cock.

To **MOOR** a Ship a *Proviso* [Sea Term] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore; in this Case, they say, the Ship is moored with her Head a Shore.

MOOR, [moop, *Sax.*] a Marsh or Fen; also a Heath or barren Ground.

To **MOOR** [Sea Phrase] is to lay out the Anchor; so, as is most convenient for the safe and secure riding of the Ship.

To **MOOR** a *crép* [Sea Phrase] is to lay out one Anchor on one side, and athwart a River, and another on the other side, right against it.

To **MOOR** *alongst* [Sea Phrase] is to have an Anchor in the River and a Hawser on Shore.

To **MOOR** *water Shot* [Sea Phrase] is to moor quartering between cross and alongst.

MOORING for *East, West*, &c. [Sea Phrase] is when they observe which way, and upon what point of the Compass the Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORING, pertaining to *Moors*, &c.

MOORS-Head [with *Hausmen*] so is a Horse called of a Roan Colour, who besides the mixture or blending of a gray and a bay, has a black Head, and black Extremities, as the Main and Tail.

MOORS [in the Isle of *Mun*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of the Minour.

MOOR'S Head [with *Chymists*] a Copper Cap, made in the

form of a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberatory Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver.

MOOSE, an *American* Beast, as large as an Ox, very slow footed, and having a Head like a Buck.

MOOR [moot and *Gemot*, *Sax.*] an exercise or arguing of Cases, performed by young Students in Law at times appointed, the better to enable them to Practice.

MOOTHALL [moot-heal, *Sax.*] the Place where the moot Cases were antiently handled.

Bailiff of the Moors } an Officer who is chosen by the
Surveyor of the Moors } Bench, to chuse the moot Men for the Inns of *Chancery*.

MOOR Men } Students of the Law, who argue moot
MOOTERS } Cases.

To **Blow** a Moot [Hunt. Phrase] used at the fall of a Deer.

MOO'TA canum [old Rec.] a Pack of Dogs.

MOO'TED [in *Heraldry*] a term apply'd to Trees come or plucked up by the Roots.

A **MOP** [prob. of moppa, *Sax.*] an Utensil for washing.

To **MOP** and *Mew* [prob. of *mumpelen*, *Du.* to have the mumps] to make mouths at a Person.

To **MOPE**, to act or behave stupidly or fottishly; also to make or render so.

MO'PSICAL [mopficus, *L.*] mope eyed.

MO'RA [old Rec.] a moorish or boggy Ground.

MORA *mussa* [old Rec.] a watery or boggy Moor.

MORAL [moralis, *L.*] of or pertaining to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life.

MORAL [morale, *L.*] the application of a Fable to the Lives and Actions of Men.

MORALS [morales, *L.*] moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners; also Principles, Designs or Inclination.

MORAL Sense, the Faculty whereby we discern or perceive what is good, virtuous, &c. in Actions, Manners, Characters, &c.

MORAL Certainty, is a very strong probability, in Contradiction to a mathematical Demonstration.

MORAL Impossibility, is what is otherwise call'd a very great and almost insuperable difficulty, in opposition to a physical or natural Impossibility.

MORAL Philosophy, that which is otherwise called *Ethicks*, and is a Science that teaches the directing and forming our Manners; explains the Nature and Reason of Action; and shews how we may acquire that Happiness that is agreeable to human Nature.

MORAL Actions, are such as render a rational or free Agent Good or Evil, and so of consequence, rewardable or punishable, because he doth them.

MORALITY or *Moral Philosophy*, is a conformity to those unalterable Obligations which result from the Nature of our Existence, and the necessary relation of Life, whether to God as our Creator, or to Man as our fellow Creature, or it is the Doctrine of Virtue, in order to attain the greatest Happiness, and hath these three Parts, *Ethicks*, *Oeconomicks* and *Politicks*.

Socrates is said to have been the first Philosopher, who set himself about the reforming of Manners; for till his Time, the whole Business of the Philosophers, was the Study of the heavenly Bodies; tho' *Pythagoras* shew'd *Socrates* the Way, yet the Specimen that he gave was very imperfect; he deducing his Rules of *Morality*, from the Observations of Nature, which Part of Knowledge he acquired by conversing with the *Egyptian* Priests.

The main Aim of *Pythagoras*'s moral Doctrine, was to purge the Mind from the Impurities of the Body, and from the Clouds of the Imagination. His morality seems to have had more Purity and Piety in it, than the other Systems, but less exactness; his maxims being only a bare Explication of divine Worship, of natural Honesty, of Modesty, Integrity, publick Spiritdness, and other common Offices of Life.

The golden Verses which go under the Name of *Pythagoras*, were attributed to his Disciples, who were as remarkable for the Practice, as the Theory of *Ethicks*. So that in the Time of the first Consuls of *Rome*, his Sect was in that Repute, that to be a wife Man and a *Pythagorean*, were accounted Terms equivalent.

To this morality of *Pythagoras*, *Socrates* added settled Principles, and reduc'd it into method; his main Design was to reform and purge the Philosophy of *Pythagoras*. His whole Doctrine was one continued Lesson of Virtue. He established it as a Rule of Discourse, to treat of the most serious Subjects, without an Air of too much seriousness, knowing that to please, was the surest method to persuade; and therefore his morals gain'd admittance, by a seeming easiness and agreeableness.

That

That Doctrine of morality that was left him by his Master *Socrates*, was improv'd by *Plato*, who carried each Virtue to its last Height and Accomplishment, by mixing his Ideas on the universal Principle of Philosophy thro' the whole Design. His Philosophy abounds with good Lessons, which tend either to the encouragement of Virtue, or discountenancing Vice. *Diogenes* was contemporary with *Plato*, and commenc'd a severe Pique against him, designing to expose the easiness and gentility of *Plato*, by an affectation of Rigour. The Foundation of his morals, were a vain haughtiness and moroseness of Temper. *Plato* first rectified the Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, which *Pere Rapin* says, *Socrates* learn'd from *Pythagoras*, *Pythagoras* from the *Egyptians*, and the *Egyptians* from the *Hebrews*, by the Travels and Convert of *Abraham*.

Aristotle form'd the Doctrine of *Plato*, his Master, into a more regular Body, by distinguishing the Characters of publick and private Virtue, &c.

But after all, this morality of *Aristotle's*, as well as that of *Socrates* and *Plato*, is only capable of making a Philosopher; but has not Strength enough to make an honest Man, without the sublime Philosophy of Christianity; tho' this morality had a fine Notion, sufficient to teach a Man to know his Duty; yet it was not sufficient to engage him to love and embrace it.

The morals of *Zeno* and *Epicurus* having made a great Noise in the World, *Ethicks* from that Time began to be cultivated more than any other Part of Philosophy, and the *summum bonum* was the main Subject that was handled about, according to the various Opinions, and sometimes according to the Complexions and Constitutions of Philosophers: Some placing it in one Thing, and some in another, till they had multiply'd to that Degree, that *Varro* reckons up 288 different Opinions. After *Zeno* and *Epicurus*, we find no new Draught or Scheme of morality. Indeed there are *Theophrastus's* Characters, which are very good Lessons of Manners; and *Tully's* Offices, which are founded upon the severest Virtue; and *Seneca's* Morals, which are less pure and exact; and *Pliny* gives us some bright and forcible Strokes of morality; but *Epicletus* is the most rational of the *Stoicks*; but the *Christian* Revelation has opened a way for such refin'd *Ethicks*, that it makes all the Heathen morality appear to be dark and trivial.

The brightness of the *Christian Morality* amazed the *Pagans* themselves; and the Lives of the Primitive Christians were so severely sober, that they were constant Lessons of Morality to the Heathens; which put them upon reducing their Morals to a purer Standard: So that at last it became so severe, as to vie with that of the Christians; and most of the Philosophers, in the Time of *Antoninus*, joined themselves to the *Stoicks*. But, as a certain Author says, all the *Heathens* or *Stoick Morality* appeared to be so weak, that they soon fell into the Contempt of all such as seriously gave themselves to the study of Virtue and a good Life. For as to what *Zeno* taught concerning the Indifference to Pleasure and Pain, Glory and Infamy, Wealth and Poverty, this was never really found, but under the Discipline of Faith. And besides the Contentment and Felicity under Sufferings, which was so much boasted of by the Heathen Sages, it was never made good but by Christian Examples: And that the sum of the philosophical Virtue of the Heathens, upon a strict inquiry, seemed to be nothing but an Art to conceal Mens Vices, and to flatter their Pride; because the utmost that could perform, was only to fill the Mind with false Ideas of Constancy and Resolution: But the Christians brought them into an Acquaintance with their real Infirmities, and instructed them how to restrain their irregular Desires, which they were allow'd to enjoy by their former Institutions. The new Evangelical Morals were established by the Doctrine of these new Lights; as *St. Basil*, *St. Chrysostom*, *St. Jerom*, *St. Ambrose*, *St. Austin*, &c. have been the most eminent ancient Expositors of this divine morality.

MORALIST, one well versed in morality, or a practiser of it.

TO MORALIZE [*moralizer*, F.] to give the moral Sense, or to make moral Reflections.

MORA'SS [*moras*, Dan.] a marsh, fen or low moist Ground, to which Waters drain from higher Ground, and have no descent to carry them off.

MORA'FOR [in *law*], signifies as much as *he demurs* upon the Point, by reason the Party here goes not forward; but rests or abides upon the Judgment of the Court, who take time to deliberate, argue and advise thereupon.

MORBID [*morbidus*, L.] diseased, corrupt, infectious; it is more properly used of an unsound Constitution, or such as is inclinable to Diseases, than of one actually under a Distemper.

MORBIDNESS, diseasedness, unsoundness of Constitution. **MORBID** [in *Painting*] a term used of very fat Flesh very strongly expressed.

MORBI'FICK [*morbificus*, L.] causing Diseases.

MORBI'LLI [with *Physicians*] certain red Spots, called the Measles, which proceed from an Infection in the Blood; these Spots do neither swell nor run with matter, and differ from the Small-Pox only in Degree, L.

MORBULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full of Diseases, sickly.

MORBUS *Vernaculus* [the endemical or common Disease] a Disease which affects a great many Persons in the same Country; the cause of it being peculiar to the Country where it reigns; as intermitting Fevers to those who inhabit marshy Places; a Flux in several Parts of the *West Indies* and *Ireland*; the Scurvy in *Holland*, &c.

MORBUS [in *Medicine*] a Distemper or Disease is defined to be an unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of it, either augmented or diminished; and that either in some Part of the Body only, or throughout the whole, L.

MORBUS comitialis, the *Epilepsy*, thus named by the *Romans*, because when, at any of their publick Assemblies, Persons fell down with this Distemper they immediately broke up, and dissolved the *Comitia* or Court, L.

MORBUS Gallicus, the *French Pox*, L.

MORBUS Regius, the *Jaundice*, L.

MORBUS Virgineus, the *Green Sickness*, L.

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

MORDA'CITY

MORDA'CIOUSNESS } bitingness, corroding Quality.

MORDENT [*mordens*, L.] biting.

MORDICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, sharp.

MORDICANTNESS, bitingness.

MORE [*meire*, Sax. *meere*, Dan.] a greater Quantity, &c.

MO'REL or } [with *Herbalists*] the Herb Garden Night
Petty MOREL } shade.

MOREO'VER [of *mæne* and *over*, Sax.] and besides.

MORES } [North Country] high and open Places; in o-
MAURES } ther Places it is used for low and boggy
Grounds.

MO'RESK Work } [with *Painters* or *Carvers*] an antique

MO'RISCO } sort of Work so called, because after the
manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Pieces, in which there is no perfect Figure; but a wild resemblance of representation of Men, Birds, Beasts and Trees, &c. intermixt and jumbled together.

MORGAGE [of *mort*, F. of *mortuus*, L. and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO MORGAGE [of *mort* and *gager*, F. to pledge] to pawn Lands, &c.

MORGAGEE, the Party to whom any Thing is mortgaged.

MORGA'GER, the Party who pawns or mortgages.

MOR'IA [*μωρία*, Gr.] the Goddess of Folly.

MORIA, a Defect of Judgment or Understanding, proceeding from lack of Imagination and Memory, L.

MO'RIA, a Morion, a sort of Steel Cap or Head-Piece formerly in Use, L.

MO'RIBUND [*moribundus*, L.] ready to dye, in a dying Condition.

MORIGERATION, obedience, dutifulness, L.

MORIGEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORIGEROUSNESS, obedientness.

MORILLE, the smallest and most delicate kind of Musk-room.

MO'RISCO, a *Morris Dance*, much the same with that which the *Greeks* call'd *Pyrrhica*. *Span.*

MORISCO } a sort of Painting, Carving, &c. done after

MORISK } a *Moorish* manner, consisting of several grotesque Pieces and Compartments, promiscuously intermingled, not containing any perfect Figure of a Man, or other Animals; but a wild resemblance of Beasts, Birds, Trees, &c.

Mald MO'RION } a Boy dressed in a Girl's Habit, having
Mald MA'RRIION } his Head gaily trimmed; who dances with the *Morris-Dancers*.

MORN } [*maſine*, Sax. } the fore-part of the
MORNING } [*moſingen*, Sax. } Day.

MO'RKIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast, dead by Sickness or Mischance.

MORTINOZ [of *mors*, L. or *mort*, F.] the Wool taken

MO'RLING } from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MO'RMO [*μωμος*, Gr.] a Bug-bear, Hob-goblin, raw Head and bloody Bones, a thing to affright Children with.

MORO'COCKS, a sort of *American* Strawberries.

MORO'FOOST [of *μωροφωστ*, Gr.] a foolish Talker.

MORO'LOGY, [*μωρολογία*, Gr.] foolish Talking.

MORO'ST [*μωρος*, L.] dogged, cross, peevish, surly.

MOROSITY } [*morositas*, L.] frowardness, peevishness;
MOROSINESS } averiness to either please or be pleased.

MORPHEA [with *Physicians*] a kind of morpew or white Specks in the Skin, which differs from *Leuce*, in that it does not pierce so deep as *Leuce* does, L.

MORPHEUS [so called, because, as tho' by the command of his Lord, he represented *τὸς Μορφας*, i. e. the Countenances and Shapes of Men] the God of Dreams, who had the Power of taking upon him all manner of Shapes.

MORPHEW [prob. of *mort*, dead, and *feuille*, F. a Leaf, on account of the likeness of the Colour] a sort of small tawny Spots in the Face.

MORRIS Dance [or a Dance *a le Morisco*, or after the manner of the *Moors*; a Dance brought into *England* by the *Spaniards*] the Dancers are clad in white Waistcoats or Shirts and Caps, having their Legs adorn'd with Bells, which make a merry jingling, as they leap or dance.

MORSE, a Sea Ox, an amphibious Animal, living sometimes in the Sea, and sometimes on Land; he is in size about the bigness of an Ox; but in Shape rather resembles that of a Lion; his Skin is twice as thick as a Bull's Hide; his Hair is short, like that of a Seal; his Teeth are as large as an Elephant's, like them in Form, and as good Ivory; and Train Oil is made of his Paunch.

MORSEL [*morcellum*, L.] a small Piece, 'a Bite.

MORSURE, a bite or biting, F.

MORSUS Diaboli [with *Botanists*] the Herb Devil's-bite or Devil's-bit, L.

MORSUS Diaboli [with *Anatom.*] the outer Ends of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* (i. e. those next to the Ovaria) because their Edges there appear jagged and torn.

MORSUS Gallinæ [with *Botan.*] the Herb Hen-bite, Hen-bit or Chickweed, L.

MORSUS Ranæ [i. e. the Bite of a Frog] the lesser Water-Lily, L.

MORSULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c. L.

MORT [of *mors*, L.] Death or Decease, F.

To Blow a MORT [Hunt. Term] is to sound a particular Air, called a *Mort*, to give notice to the Company that the Deer that was hunted is taken and killed, or a killing.

MORTAISE [in *Blazonry*] or as our Carpenters call it, *Mortise*; is a square Piece of Wood, with a square Hole through it, which is properly the *Mortise*, being to fasten another Piece into it, F.

MORTAL [*mortalis*, L.] deadly, of a killing Quality.

Mo'RTAL [in a *Figurative Sense*] cruel, bitter, great.

MORTALNESS [*mortalitas*, L.] deadliness, dying or killing Nature.

MORTALITY [*mortalitas*, L.] great Sickness, sudden Death, liableness to die.

Bills of MORTALITY, the weekly Bills compiled by the Parish Clerks about *London*; giving an account of the Number of Persons which die of each Disease; and also of those who are born every Week.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to pound Things in.

MORTAR Piece [with *Gunners*] a thick, short sort of Cannon, having a very large Bore, mounted on a very low, strong Carriage, with wooden Wheels of one intire Piece, for throwing of Bombs, Carcasses, &c.

Cohorn MORTARS, are made of hammered Iron, of four Inches diameter at the Bore, in length ten Inches and a half, in the Chace nine Inches; being fixed upon a piece of Oak twenty Inches in length, ten and a half in breadth, and betwixt three or four in thickness; they stand fixt at forty five Degrees of Elevation, and throw Hand-Granades as all other Hand Mortars do. See the Figure.

Land MORTARS [in *Gunnery*] are of different Sorts; the most common are 10, 13, 14 and 15 Inches diameter. They are mounted on a very thick Plank; but have no Wheels; but upon a march are laid upon a block Carriage.

Hand MORTARS, are also of several Sorts, as

Tinkers MORTARS, which are fixed at the end of a Staff about 4 Foot and a half long, and the other end being shod with Iron to stick in the Ground, while a Soldier keeps it in an Elevation, and fires it with the other.

Firelock MORTARS, are fix'd in a Stock, with a Lock like a Firelock, and swing between two Arches of Iron, with Holes answering to one another. These stand upon a Plank of Wood, and are portable by one Man, from one Place to another.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel used for pounding things in.

MORTAR } [*mortet*, Du. *mortier*, F.] Lime, Sand, &c.
MORTER } mixed up together with Water, for a Cement in building.

MORTARIOLUM [with *Anatomists*] the Socket wherein a Tooth grows.

MORTARIUM [old *Rec.*] a Lamp or Taper burning over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead, L.

MORT d'ancestre, a Writ lying where a Man's Father, Brother or Uncle dies seized of Land, and a stranger abates or enters the Land.

MORTGAGE [of *mort*, death, and *gage*, a pledge, F.] an obligation whereby Land, Tenement or Moveable of the Debtors are pawned or bound over to the Creditor for Money or other Effects borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed on.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any thing is mortgaged or pawned.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has pawned or mortgaged.

MORTHLAGA [*ἰδοι δ'λαγα*, Sax.] a Murderer or Manslayer.

MORTICINOUS [*morticinus*, L.] dying of it self, not being killed.

MORTIFEROUS [of *mortifer*, L.] of deadly Nature; of a death bringing Quality.

MORTIFIED [*mortife*, F. of L.] made or grown dead; subdued or conquered.

MORTIFICATION, a making dead; also trouble and vexation which falls upon a Man, when disappointed or cross'd.

MORTIFICATION [with *Chymists*] the alteration of the outward Forms in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [in *Theology*] a subduing or bringing under the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

A MORTIFICATION [with *Surgeons*] loss of Life, Nature, Heat and Sense in any Member of the Body, a Disease when the natural Juices lose their proper Motions in that Part, and by that means fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To MORTIFY [*mortificare*, L.] to make or to grow dead.

To MORTIFY [with *Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixt Body.

To MORTIFY acid Spirits [with *Chymists*] is to mix them with such Things as destroy their Strength, or hinder their Operation.

To MORTIFY [with *Divines*] is to subdue or conquer the Luils and Passions.

To MORTIFY [with *Cooks*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a hogoo.

To Mo'RTISE } [with *Carpenters*] is to fasten one Piece

To MORTOISE } of Timber into another; or to fix the Tenon of one Piece of Wood into a Hole or Mortise of another.

Mo'RTLING, the Wool that is taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

Mo'RTMAIN [i. e. *dead hand*] an Alienation or making over of Lands and Tenements to any Gild, Corporation or Fraternity and their Successors, Bishops, Parsons, Vicars, &c. which may not be done without the King's License.

Mo'RTREL [old *Rec.*] a Mefs of Milk and Bread allow'd to poor People in an Hospital.

MORT NE [*Heraldry*] signifies born dead, F. and is applied to a Lion, that has neither Tongue, nor Teeth, nor Claws; and the Reason of calling it *born dead*, may be, that having neither Tongue, Teeth nor Claws, it is in a dead State, having no Weapons to get nor tear his Prey, nor a Tongue to turn the meat in its mouth, which is a State of Death to a Beast of Prey.

Mo'RTUARIES, Gifts left by a Man at his death to the Lord of the Fee, Mortuaries antiently were paid in Beasts; but by a Statute made in the 21st Year of King Henry VIII. there is a certain Rate set for the Payment of them in money: but these Mortuaries are not payable but in some particular Places.

Caput MORT } [with *Chymists*] the gross and earthy

Caput MORTUUM } substance that remains of any mix'd Body, after the moisture has been drawn out.

Mo'RUM, a Mulberry, L.

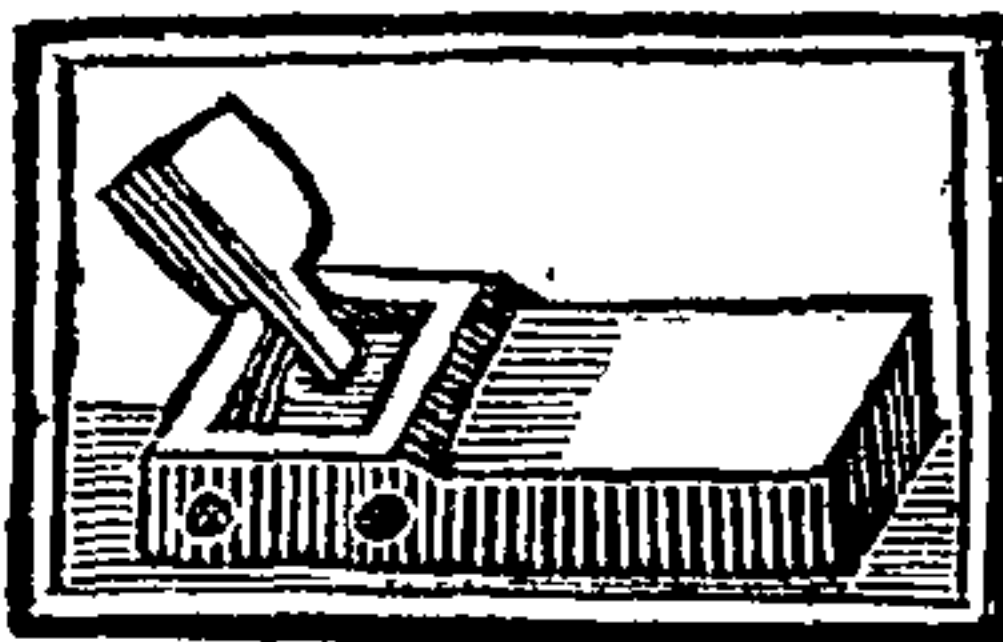
MORUM [with *Oculists*] a small soft swelling under the Eye-lids, L.

Mo'RUS [with *Botanists*, a Mulberry Tree, L.

MOSAICK, belonging to *Moses*.

MOSAICK } [or rather *Musaick Work*; so called, as

MOSAICK Work } some say, from the *Musea* of the *Greeks*, which were adorned both out and inside with it, and from whom *Pliny* says they were derived] is a curious Work wrought with Stones of divers Colours, and divers Metals, into the Shape of Knots, Flowers, and other Things, with that nicety of Art, that they seem to be all but one Stone, or rather



rather the Work of Nature; or, as it is described by others, a sort of Painting in small Pebbles, Cockles, and Shells of divers Colours, and of late also with Pieces figured at Pleasure; an Ornament of much Beauty and Duration; but of most use in Pavements and Floorings.

MOSCHATELLI'NA [with *Botanists*] Musk-Crowfoot, *L.*

MOSCHE'TTO [in the *West Indies*] a stinging Gnat, very troublesome there.

MOSKS } *Turkish* Churches or Temples; they are
MOSQUES } built like large Halls, with Isles, Galleries, and Domes, and are adorned on the Inside with Compartments and Pieces of *Arabesque* Work. There is always a Pool on one side with several Cocks.

MO'SCHUS [μύσχος, *Gr.*] a sort of Perfume well known; or the little Beast like a Goat, of which it is bred, *L.*

MOSCHOCARION [of μύσχος, *Gr.* musk, and καρία, *Gr.* a Nut] a Nutmeg, an *Indian* Spice.

MOSE, a Beast in *New-England* 12 Foot high, the Body as big as a Bulls, the Neck like a Stags, the Legs short, the Tail longer than a Bucks, and the Tips of the Horns 12 Feet asunder.

Moss [meoy, *Sax.* mouffe, *F.*] a little Plant of the Parasite kind, or a kind of Down that adheres to the Trunks and Branches of Trees; especially Aspens, Cedars, Fir-Trees, Oaks, &c. also upon Stones about Springs, &c.

MO'SSINESS, fulness of moss, or being mossy.

MO'SSY [meoy'is, *Sax.*] having, or full of moss.

MO'SSES, morish or boggy Places.

Moss-Troopers, a sort of Robbers in *Scotland*.

MOST [mæy't, *Sax.*] the greatest part.

MO'STLY [mæy'tlic, *Sax.*] for the most part.

MO'STICK [with *Painters*] a round Stick, about a Yard long, which they rest on when at Work.

MO'STRA [in *Musick Books*] a little mark at the end of each Line, shewing with what Note the next Line begins, *Ital.*

MOR [Hunting Term] a certain Note or Tune blown with a Horn.

MO'TA [old *Rec.*] a Castle or Fort.

MO'TACISM [with *Gram.*] is a Vowel following the Letter *m*, *L.*

MOTE [mo'ta, *Sax.* a meeting] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature, as a Ward-Mote.

MOTEE'R, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manour.

MOTE'TTI } [in *Musick Books*] a sort of Church Musick
MOTET'TO } made use of among the *Roman Catholics*, and is compos'd with much Art and Ingenuity. It is much of the same, in divine Musick, as *Cantata's* in common.

MOTH [mo't, *Sax.*] a sort of Fly which eats Cloth.

MOTH mullin [with *Herbalists*] the Herb call'd also Hig-Taper, Long-Weed, Torch-Weed or Wool-Blade.

MOTH-Wort [mo't-pyrt, *Sax.*] the Herb Mug-wort.

MO'THER [mo'ter, *Sax.*] of a Child; also the Womb itself; also a Disease peculiar to that Part; also a white Sub-stance on stale Liquors.

MOTHER of Pearl, the Shell which contains the Pearl Fish.

MOTHER of Time, an Herb.

MOTHER of Wine, Beer, &c. [moeder, *Lees*, thickening] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Wine, Beer, &c.

MOTHER-Wort, an Herb.

MOTHER Tongues, are such Languages as seem to have no dependance upon, derivation from, or affinity with one another. Some have been of Opinion, that at the Confusion of Languages at the Building of *Babel*, there were formed 70 or 72 Languages. But Bishop *Wilkins* and others are of Opinion that there were not so many, nor that Men did then disperse into so many Colonies.

There have been, and at this Time there are, in the World a far greater Number. *Pliny* and *Strabo* relate that in *Dioscuria*, a Town of *Colchus*, there were Men of 300 Nations, and so many distinct Languages, did resort on account of Traffick.

Some Historians relate, that in every 80 Miles of that vast Continent, and almost in every particular Valley of *Peru*, a distinct Language or mother-Tongue to them was spoken.

And *Purchase* speaks of a 1000 distinct Languages spoken by the Inhabitants of North *America*, about *Florida*.

Julius Scaliger asserts, that there are no more than eleven mother Tongues used in *Europe*, of which four are of more general Use and large Extent, and the other seven of a narrower Extent and Use. Those of the larger Extent are

1. The *Greek*, which in ancient Times was used in *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, which also did by dispersion and mixture with other People, degenerate into several Dialects. As, the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Eolick*, *Ionick*.

2. The *Latin*, which, tho' it is much of it derived from the *Greek*, had antiently four Dialects, as *Petrus Crinitus* shews out of *Varro*. From the *Latin* are derived the *Italian*, *Spanish* and *French*.

3. The *Teutonic* or *German*, which is now distinguished into upper and lower.

The upper *Teutonic* has two notable Dialects. 1. The *Danish*, *Scandian*, or it may be the *Gothick*; to which the Language used in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway* and *Island* do appertain. 2. The *Saxon*, from which much of the *English* and *Scotch* are derived, and also the *Frisian* Language, and those Languages on the North of the *Elve*.

4. The *Sclavonick*, which extends itself thro' many large Territories, tho' not without some variation, as *Bohemia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Lithuania*, *Muscovia*, *Poland* and *Vandalia*, this is said to be a Language used by 60 several Nations.

The Languages of lesser Extent are.

1. The *Albanese* or old *Epirotick*, now in use in the mountainous Parts of *Epirus*.

2. The *European*, *Tartar* or *Scythian*, from which some suppose the *Irish* took its Original.

3. As for the *Turkish* Tongue, that originally is no other but the *Asiatick*, *Tartarian* Tongue, mixed with *Armenian*, *Persian*, much *Arabick*, and some *Greek*.

4. The *Hungarian*, used in the greatest part of that Kingdom.

4. The *Finnick*, used in *Finland* and *Lapland*.

6. The *Cantabrian*, in use with the *Biscainers*, who live near the Ocean on the *Pyrenean* Hills, which border both on *Spain* and *France*.

7. The *Irish*, from thence brought over into some Parts of *Scotland*, which, Mr. *Camden* supposes to be derived from the *Welsh*.

8. The old *Gaulish* or *British*, still preserved in *Wales*, *Cornwall* and *Britain* in *France*.

To these Mr. *Brerewood* adds 4 more.

1. The *Arabick* that is now used in the steep Mountains of *Granada*, which however is no Mother Tongue, being a Dialect of the *Hebrew*.

2. The *Cauchian*, used in East *Friezland*.

3. The *Illyrian*, in the Island *Veggia*.

4. The *Fazygian*, on the North-side of *Hungary*.

MOTHER-HOOD [of mo'ter-hob, *Sax.*] the State or Relation of a Mother.

MOTHER Churches, are such as have founded or erected others.

MOTHER [with *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Womb it self.

MOTHERING, a Custom still retained in many Places of *England*, of visiting Parents on *Midlent-Sunday*; and it seems to be called *Mothering*, from the Respect in old Time paid to the *Mother Church*. It being the Custom for People in old *Popish* Times to visit their Mother Church on *Midlent-Sunday*, and to make their Offerings at the High-Altar.

MOTHERLESS [of mo'ter-leay, *Sax.*] having no mother.

MOTHERLINESS, [mo'ter and *Helicneyre*, *Sax.*] motherly Affection, Behaviour, &c.

MOTHERY [of mo'ter, *Sax.*] having a white Substance on it by reason of Age; as Liquors.

MOTION [motio, *L.*] a moving or changing Place.

MOTION, the Action of a natural Body which moves or stirs it; also an Inclination; also a Proposal or Overture; also Instance or Request.

Proper MOTION, is a removal out of one proper Place into another; as the motion of a Wheel in a Clock.

Improper MOTION, is the Passage of a Body out of one common Place into another common Place, as that of a Clock when moved in a Ship.

Absolute MOTION [with *Philosophers*] is the changing of the absolute Place of any Body that moves; so that the swiftness of its motion will be measured by the quantity of the absolute Space, which the moving Body has run through.

Simple MOTION, one that is produced from some one Power.

Compound MOTION, is one produced by several conspiring Powers.

Relative MOTION [with *Philosophers*] is a change of the relative Place of a Body that moves, the swiftness of which is estimated or measured by the Quantity of relative Space, which the Thing moving runs over.

The MOTION of the Spirit, is called agitation, whereby the Spirit agitates itself in the Matter, seeking to inform it.

The MOTION of the Light, is that whereby the Light and the Heat diffuse themselves into all the Parts.

The MOTION of Matter, is eightfold of Expansion, Contraction, Aggregation, Sympathy, Continuity, Impulsion, Libration and Liberty.

The MOTION of Expansion, is that whereby the Matter being rarified with Heat, dilates it self of its own accord, seeking larger room.

The MOTION of Contraction, is that whereby the Matter is contracted, betaking itself into a narrower Space by Condensation.

The MOTION of Aggregation, is when a Body is carried to its Connaturals.

The MOTION of Sympathy, is that whereby a like Body is drawn to its like.

The MOTION of Antipathy, is that where an unlike Body is driven away by its contrary.

The MOTION of Continuity, is that whereby matter follows matter, shunning discontinuity.

The MOTION of Impulsion or Cession, is that whereby matter yields to matter that presseth upon it.

The MOTION of Libration, is that wherein the Parts wave themselves to and fro, that they may be rightly placed in the whole.

The MOTION of Liberty, is that whereby a Body, a Part thereof being violently moved out of its Place and yet not plucked away, returns thither again.

MOTION of a Bomb or Cannon Ball, is the Progress it makes in the Air after it is delivered, and is of three sorts; as

Violent MOTION of a Ball, is the first Expulsion of it, when the Powder has worked its Effect upon the Ball; or so far as the Ball or Bomb may be supposed to go in a right Line.

Mixt MOTION of a Ball, is when the Weight of the Bomb or Ball begins to overcome the Force that was given by the Powder.

Natural MOTION of a Ball, is when the Bomb or Ball is falling.

Natural MOTION, is such a motion as has its principle or moving Force within the moving Body, as that of a Stone falling towards the Earth.

Violent MOTION, is a motion, the principle of which is without, and against which the moving Body makes a resistance, as the motion of a Stone thrown upwards.

Pretty MOTION [with *Horsemen*] a Term used to signify the freedom of the motion of the Fore-Legs, when a Horse bends them much upon the manage; also when a Horse trots right out, and keeps his Body strait, and his Head high, and bends his Fore-Legs handsomely.

MOTION equally accelerated [in *Mechanicks*] is such whose velocity increases equally in equal times.

MOTION equally retarded, is such, the velocity of which equally increases in equal times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION of the Apogee [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *primum mobile*.

The Laws of MOTION [according to Sir *Is. Newton*] are,

1. That every Body will continue its State, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line, unless it be made to change that State by some force impressed upon it.

2. That the change of motion is in proportion to the moving force expressed; and is always according to the direction of that right Line in which the force is impress'd.

3. That Reaction is always equal and contrary to Action; or, which is the same Thing, the mutual Actions of two Bodies one upon another are equal, and directed towards contrary Parts; as when one Body presses and draws another, 'tis as much pressed and drawn by that Body.

Motions of an Army, are the several Marches and counter Marches which it makes in changing its Posts.

To MOTION a Thing [prob. of *mature*, L.] to mention it.

Animal MOTION, is that whereby the situation, figure, magnitude, &c. of the Parts, Members, &c. of Animals are changed, and is either

Spontaneous MOTION } which is that performed by means

Muscular MOTION } of the Muscles, at the direction or command of the Will.

Natural MOTION } is that motion that is effected with-

Involuntary MOTION } out direction or command of the Will.

Diurnal MOTION } [in *Astron.*] is a motion wherewith

Primary MOTION } all the heavenly Bodies, and the whole mundane Sphere, appears to revolve every Day round the Earth from East to West.

Second MOTION } [in *Astron.*] is that whereby a Planet, *Proper MOTION* } Star, or the like, advances a certain space every Day, from West towards East.

MOTION [in *Musick*] is the manner of beating the measure, to hasten or slacken the Time of the Pronunciation of the Words or Notes.

MOTION [in *Mechanicks*] the Inside of a Watch.

A *MOTIVE* [motivum, L.] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MOTOIR

[with *Anat.*] the third pair of Nerves,

MO'ROX Nerves } serving for the motion of the Eye.

Mo'ros [μωρος, Gr.] a Piece of old Linen toz'd like Wool,

which is put into Ulcers and stops the Flux of Blood.

Mo'TRIX, a mover, L.

Mo'tro [mot, F.] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or to a Coat of Arms in a Scroll, at the bottom of an Escutcheon.

MOTTO [in *Heraldry*] is some short Sentence, either Divine or Heroick, just as the Deviser was dispos'd; some allude to the Name of the Bearer; some to the Bearing, and others to neither. It is generally in three or four Words, placed in some Scroll or Compartment, usually at the Bottom of the Escutcheon; and so it is the last in Blazoning.

Mo'tus Peristalticus [with *Physicians*] the peristaltick or quibbling motion of the Guts, L.

To MOVE [movere, L. *mouvoir*, F.] to stir any Thing or Part, to change Place or Situation; also to stir up, to incite, to affect, to provoke.

To MOVE a Court of Judicature, is to propose a matter to it, in order to obtain their Directions, &c.

MOVEABLE [mobilis, L.] that may be mov'd; also varying in Time.

Mo'VRABLENESS } [mobilitas, L.] capableness of being

MOBILITY } moved.

MOVEABLE Signs [with *Astrol.*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra* and *Capricorn*, which are so call'd, because they make the Changes of the Seasons, in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. They are also call'd *Cardinal Signs*.

MOVEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals, which tho' they happen, or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter*, *Whitsundtide*, &c.

Mo'VEABLES, personal Goods or Estate.

Mo'VEMENT, motion or moving.

MOVEMENT [with *Clock-makers*] those Parts of the Clock, Watch, &c. which are in motion, and which by that motion carry on the design, or answer the end of the Instrument.

To MOULD [of *mouler*, F.] to cast or form in a mould; also to work Dough.

To MOULD [amoulder, Span. *mouler*, F.] to cast in a Mould.

To MOULD Bread, is to work the Mass or Dough with the Hands, and to form it into Loaves.

MOULD [mogel, Goth. fived] mouldiness.

MOULD } [molbe, Sax. mul, Du.] Earth mixed with

MOLD } Dung.

MOULD } [molde, Span.] a Form or Frame in which any

MOLD } Thing is Cast; also the hollowness in the upper part of Head.

MOULDABLE, that may be moulded.

MOULDERING [of molbe, Sax. Earth, &c.] falling or crumbling into Dust, &c.

MOU'LDINESS [prob. of *molynas*, Sax. or of *mucidus*, L.] a sort of hoariness, by reason of staleness, as Bread, &c.

MOU'LDING, any Thing cast in a Mould.

MOU'LDINGS [in *Architect.*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; Projectures beyond the nakedness of a Wall, Column, &c. the assemblage of which form Cornishes, &c.

MOULDINGS [in *Gunnery*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar-Piece, as such Squares or Rounds which serve generally for Ornament, as the breech mouldings, muzzle mouldings, &c.

MOU'LDY [mucidus, L. *moisi*, F.] hoary with mouldiness.

MOU'LINET [in the *Art of War*] a Turn-Stile or wooden Cross, which turns upon a Stake, fix'd upright in the Ground, commonly set up in Passages; especially near the Outworks of fortified Places, on the side of the Barriers thro' which People pass on Foot.

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller which being crossed with two Levers, is usually apply'd to Cranes, Capstans, &c. and other Machines for raising things of great Weight.

To MOULT } [mutare, L. muer, F. *mupren*, Du.]

To MOULTER } to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A *MOULTER*, a young Duck.

A *MOUND* [prob. of *maen*, C. Br. a Stone or of *montimentum*, L. according to *Minshew*] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

To MOUND, to secure or defend with a Bank, &c.

MOUND [q. *mundus*, L. the World] a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it, which Kings, &c. are represented with in their Coronation Robes, holding in their left Hand, as they do a Scepter in their right. It represents the sovereign Majesty and Jurisdiction of Kings; and by the roundness of the Mound, and the ensigning thereof with the Cross, *Gallim* says, is signified, that the Religion and Faith of Christ ought to be received, and religiously embraced throughout his Dominions,

missions, which high Duty is residing in his own sovereign Power.

MOUND [of *Plaisir* of *Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 lb.

MOUNT [*mons*, L. *mont*, F.] a Mountain or Hill; also a Walk raised on the side of a Garden, above the level of the rest of the Plot.

A MOUNT [in *Fortificat.*] a heap of Earth having a Breast-work to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of *Piety*, a stock of money, which in former times was raised by a contribution of charitable People, and laid up to be lent on occasions to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

To MOUNT [*montare*, Ital. *monter*, F.] to go or get up.

To MOUNT the Guard [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to go upon Duty.

To MOUNT a Breach [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT the Trenches [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to go upon Duty in the Trenches.

To MOUNT a Cannon [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

MOUNT Egg [with *Tin Miners*] a different Slug in the bottom of the Float, that which remains after Tin is melted down and remelted from the burnt Oar; which tho' it is of a Tin Colour, yet is of an Iron Nature, as has been discovered by applying a Magnet to it.

MOUNTAIN [*montagne*, F.] a vast bulk or heap of Earth, raised to a considerable Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEER, one who dwells on the Mountains; a Highlander.

MOUNTAINOUS [*montanus*, L. *montaigneux*, F. and *ness*] having, or full of high Hills.

MOUNTBANK [of *montimbanco*, Ital. because they generally mount or get upon a Stage or high Bench to shew themselves] a Quack Doctor or itinerant Pretender to Physick and Surgery.

MOURA'ILLE [with *Horsemen*] Barnacles, an Instrument of Iron or Wood, composed of 2 Branches, joined at one end with a Hinge to hold a Horse by the Nose, to prevent his struggling and getting loose, when an Incision is made, or the Fire given, &c. F.

To MOURN [*mojnan*, Sax.] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOH'RNFUL [of *mojnan*, to mourn, and *jull*, Sax.] sorrowful, &c.

MOU'RNFULNESS, sorrowfulness.

MOU'RNING, bewailing, lamenting, grieving; also a particular Habit worn on the death of some Relations, &c.

MOURNING of the *Chine* [in *Horses*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [*mus*, Sax. *muus*, *mus* L.] an Animal well known.

A MOUSE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients used to signify a good Choice, because Mice are said, by their smell, to distinguish the best Cheese, &c. among a great many.

Mouse Croke, is said of a Beast, over whose Back a Shrew Mouse has run.

MOUSE Ear, Tail, different kinds of Herbs.



MOUSSUE [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix Mouffue*, is a Cross rounded off at the end, as in the Figure, F.

MOUTH [*moth*, Sax.] a well known Part of the Body of an Animal; that Part of a human Face consisting of the Lips, the Gums, the inside of the Cheeks, and the Palate.

MOUTHFUL [*mothjull*, Sax.] that may well be put into the Mouth at once.

MOUTH [in *Geography*] the Mouth of a River, &c. the Place where a River empties itself into the Sea.

To MOUTH it, is to speak after a contemptuous or clownish manner.

A fine MOUTH [in *Horseman'ship*] a Horse is said to have a fine Mouth that stops, if the Horseman does but bend his Body backwards, and raise his Hand, without staying for the Check of the Bridle: such a Mouth is also called *sensible*, *light* and *loyal*.

A fix'd MOUTH } [with *Horsemen*] is when a Horse
A certain MOUTH } does not chack or beat upon the Hand.

A false MOUTH [with *Horsemen*] is when, tho' the Parts of a Horse's Mouth look well, and are well form'd, it is not at all sensible.

A MOUTH of a full Appui [with *Horsemen*] i. e. a Mouth of a full Rest upon the Hand, is a Mouth of a Horse that has not the tender, nice Sense of some fine Mouths; but nevertheless has a fix'd and certain Rest, and suffers a Hand that is a little hard, without chacking or beating upon the Hand.

Mow [*mope*, Sax.] a Stack of Hay, Corn, &c.

To Mow [*magan*, Sax.] to cut down Grass, &c.

MOWER, one who cuts down Grass.

MOWNTREE [old Rec.] an Alarm to mount or go with speed upon some warlike Expedition.

MO'XA, a sort of Down or Indian Grass, used in Physick.

MOYENEAU [in *Fortification*] a small, flat Bastion, commonly placed in the middle of a Curtain, where the Bastions at the Extremities are not well defended from the small Shot by reason of their distance.

MOY'LE [with *Gardeners*] a Graft or Cyon.

MOYLS, a sort of high heeled Shoes.

MU'CCULENT [*muculentus*, L.] snotty.

MU'CCULENCY } snottiness.

MU'CCULENTNESS }

MUCH [*muchio*, Ital.] a great Quantity.

MUCHA'RUM [in *Pharmacy*] the infusion of Roses by it self, or the infusion boiled up to a Syrup. L.

MU'CID [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, musty, mouldy.

MUCIDNESS [*mucido*, L.] mustiness.

MUCILAGE [of *mucus*, L.] a viscous Extraction or Juice, made of Roots, &c. resembling Snot; also a thick pituitous matter, coagulated with the Urine in the Gravel and Dysuria.

MUCILA'GINOUS [of *mucago*, L.] full of slime.

MUCILAGINOUS Glands [with *Anat.*] Glandules or Kernels plac'd on the Skin, lying immediately over the Joints, the use of which is to separate a kind of slimy matter, which makes the Joints supple and slippery, so as they move with great ease and freedom.

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, fulness of mucilage or a viscous sort of Substance.

MUCK [*meox*, Sax. prob. of *mucus*, L. Snot] Filth, Dung.

MUCK wet, wet as Dung, very wet.

MUCK-Hill, a Dunghil.

MUCK-Worm, a covetous Person.

MU'CKINESS [of *meox*, filth, and *neyre*, Sax.] dirtiness, &c.

MU'CKENDER [either of *muck*, filth, of *meox*, Sax. or *mucinum* of *mucus*, L. snot, *mouchoir*, F. or *mocadero*, Span.] an Handkerchief.

To MU'CKER [of *muc*, Sax. an heap] to hoard up.

MUC } or running the Muc, is when a Mahometan

MO'QUA } has been at Mecca, and having procured a Dagger half poisoned, runs about, and kills all he meets that are not Mahometans, till he is killed himself, after which he is buried, and esteemed a Saint.

MUCO'SE } [*mucosus*, L.] full of Snot, snotty.

MUCOUS }

MUCOUS Glands [in *Anat.*] three Glands which empty themselves into the Urethra.

MU'COUSNESS [*mucositas*, L.] snottiness.

MU'CRO, the Point. L.

MæCRO Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the lower pointed end of the Heart. L.

MU'CRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONA'TUM Os [with *Anatomists*] the lower end of the Breast-Bone, pointed like a Sword.

MU'CULENT [*muculentus*, L.] full of Snot or Snivel.

MU'CULENCY }

MU'CULENTNESS } [*muculentia*, L.] snottiness.

MU'CUS [in *Anat.*] Snot, most properly that which flows from the papillary Processes, thro' the Os Cribiforme into the Nostrils.

MUCUS Intestinarum [in *Anat.*] a viscous matter which flows from the Glandules, by which the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things, which pass thro' them.

MUD [*modder*, Du.] wet, filth or mire.

MUD Suckers, a kind of Water Fowl, which suck out of the mud of Channels, that by which they are nourished.

MUDDY, of or pertaining to, having or full of mud, thick with dregs, &c.

MU'DDINESS [perhaps of *modder*, Du. and *ness*] the having mud, being muddy.

To MU'DDLE [prob. of *moedelen*, Du.] to rout with the Bill as Ducks do; also to make Tipsy or half Drunk.

MU'DLED, half Drunk, Tipsy.

MUDRESEE's [with the *Turks*] those who teach Scholars their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.

MEU } [*mue*, F.] a sort of Coops where Hawks are kept

MEW } when they change their Feathers.

MUES [of *mue*, F.] now the King's Stables at Charing Cross, but formerly the Place for keeping of his Hawks.

A MUFF [*moufle*, F. *moeste*, Du.] a Case of Furr to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.

To **MUFFLE** [prob. of *muff*, the mouth, and *season*, Sax. to hide] to wrap up the mouth and Face in a Cloth.

To **MURDER** [*mufflen*, *Da*] to stutter or speak unintelligibly.

MURDER [with *Obvius*] the cover of a Test or Coppel which is put over it in the Fire.

MURDER, a Piece of Cloth to be ty'd about the mouth and Chin.

MUFTI [among the *Turks*] the chief Priest or principal Head of the *Mahometan* Religion; or the Oracle of all doubtful Questions in his Law; appointed by the grand Seigneur himself.

MUG [prob. of *mugle*, *C. Br.* to be warm] a Cup for warming Drink, &c.

MUG-WORT, an Herb.

MUGGERS, Part of the Entrails of a Sheep or of Beasts of the Forest.

MUGGISH } [*mucosus*, *L.*] inclinable to be musty or to
MUGGY } smell so.

MUGIENT [*mugiens*, *L.*] lowing or bellowing.

MUGITUS, the lowing of Cattle. *L.*

MUGITUS [in some *Physical Authors*] that inarticulate sound of the Voice, which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. *L.*

MUGGLETONIANS, a religious Sect which sprung up in England about the Year 1657. denominated from the Leader *Lodowick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, pretending to an absolute Power of saving or damning whom he pleased; and that himself and one *Reeves* were the two last Witnesses of God, that ever should be upon Earth.

MUID [with the *French*] a large measure both for dry Things and wet, of various Capacities.

MULATTO [of *mula*, *L.* a Mule begotten on a Horse and an Ass] one born of Parents, of which one is a *Moor* and the other of some other Nation, or a *White*; in the *Indies*, one begotten on a *Negro* Man and an *Indian* Woman, or of an *Indian* Man and a *Negro* Woman.

MULBERRY [with *Botanists*] in a large Sense, signifies any Fruit composed of several Protuberances, as *Rasberries*, *Blackberries*, &c.

MULCIBER [with the *Poets*] the God of Fire or Smithery.

MULCT [*multa*, *L.*] a Penalty or Fine of Money set upon one.

MULE [*mula*, *L.*] a Beast generated between an Ass and a Mare, or a Horse and a she Ass.

MULE Fern, a kind of Herb.

MULE-TIER } a Mule driver.

MULE-TTO }

MULETTO, a great Mule, a Moil, which in some Places is made use of for carrying Sumpters.

MULGRONOK, a kind of Fish.

MULIER, a Woman, a married Woman, *L.*

MULIER [in *Law*] a Son born in Wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius*.

MULIERA'TUS Filius [in *Law*] a lawful Son begotten, and opposed to a natural Son or Bastard.

MULIEBRIA [*Anatomy*] a Woman's Privities, or so much as is called *Cunus*; also their monthly Courses.

MULIEBRITY [*muliebritas*, *L.*] womanishness, effeminacy, softness.

MULIERTY, the State and Condition of a *Mulier* or lawful begotten Son.

MULIO de fimo [*old Deeds*] a Cart Load or Heap of Dung, to be spread upon Land, *L.*

To **MULL Wine** [prob. of *mollere*, *L.* to soften, to make sweet or gentle] to burn, i. e. to make hot, and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MULLAR } [*molaris* of *molere*, *L.* to grind, *mouleur*, *F.*]

MULLER } that Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding Colours.

MULLEN, an Herb.

MULLET [*multus*, *L.*] a kind of Fish called also a Barbel.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] is often a Bearing of Coat Armour, as a Ruby on a Chief Pearl; two Mullets Diamond.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] of *molette*, *F.* the Rowel of a Spur; but some take it for a Star; this can have but five Points with us; tho' the *French* sometimes allow it six; and if it have six Points with us, it must of necessity be a Star; whereas the *French* have Stars of five Points, as well as *Molettes* of six; and thence some conclude, that it is the Rowel of a Spur, and that it should be always pierced, which a Star cannot be. Mullets are used in Arms, either as Bearings, or as differences in younger Fa-



milies, and is generally taken by the fourth Son and his Descendants.

MULLET [with *Surgeons*] a sort of small Instrument, resembling a pair of Pincers; to pick any thing out of the Eye that offends it; or out of any other part of the Body, where there is but a narrow Passage.

MULLERUS, doggedness, fullness.

MULLIO } [in *old Writings*] a Cock of Grass or Hay.

MULLO } Hence in *old English* we find the Word *moult*, and thence comes our *Mow* of Hay or Corn.

MULLOCK, Dirt or Rubbish.

MULLO Medicina [*old Writings*] Medicine or Physick for Cattle, or the Art of a Mule Doctor or Farrier.

MULT [in a Company of *Merchants*] such a Fine as they have Power to lay on Ships or Goods belonging to any of their Members, for raising Money for several Purposes, such as the Maintenance of Consuls, making Presents to foreign Princes, &c.

MULTA Episcopi } [*old Records*] a Fine paid to the King; that the Bishop might be impowered to make his last Will and Testament, to have the proving of other Mens Wills, and the granting of Administrations.

MULTA'NGULAR [*multangulus*, *L.*] having many Angles.

MULTA'NGULARNESS, the having many Angles.

MULTIBIBE [*multibibus*, *L.*] one that drinks much, a great Drinker.

MULTIBONA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Mountain Parsley, *L.*

MULTICAPSULA'RI, *e*, [of *multus* and *capsula*, *L.* a Box, Chest, &c.] divided into many Partitions, as Poppies, &c. Flax, &c.

MULTICA'VOUS [*multicavus*, *L.*] full of Holes.

MULTI'COLOR, of many Colours, *L.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, *L.*] bearing various sorts of Things.

MULTI'FEROUS [*multifer*, *L.*] bearing many Things.

MULTI'FIDUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into many Parts, *L.*

MULTI'FORM [*multiformis*, *L.*] of many sorts of Forms or Shapes.

MULTI'FORMNESS } a being of many Forms.

MULTI'FORMITY }

MULTIGENEROUS [*multigener*, *L.*] of many kinds.

MULTILA'TERAL [of *multus* and *lateralis*, *L.*] having many Sides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS [*multiloquus*, *L.*] full of Talk.

MULTILO'QUIOUSNESS [*multiloquium*, *L.*] talkativeness.

MULTIMO'DOUS [*multimodus*, *L.*] of divers sorts, fashions or manner.

MULTINO'DOUS [*multinodus*, *L.*] full of Knots.

MULTINOMIAL [of *multus* and *nomen*, *L.* a name] having many Names.

MULTINOMIAL Quantities [in *Algebra*] are Quantities composed of several Names, or *Monomes* joined by the Signs $+$; or $-$ thus, $m+n$, $-n+p$, and $b-a-c+d-f$, are Multinomials.

MULTIPA'ROUS [*multiparus*, *L.*] bringing forth many at one Birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE [*multipartitus*, *L.*] divided into many Parts.

MULTIPEDE [*multipeda*, *L.*] an Insect that hath many Feet; a Sow or Woodlouse.

MULTIPLE [*multiplex*, *L.*] one Number is the multiple of another Number, when it comprehends it several Times.

MULTIPLE Proportion [with *Arithmeticians*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity, as 25 being divided by 5, it gives 5 for the Quotient, which is the *multiple Proportion*.

MULTIPLE super particular proportion [in *Arithm.*] is when one Number or Quantity contains a Number more than once, and such an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE super partient proportion [in *Arithm.*] is when one Number contains another several times, and some Parts of it besides.

MULTIPLEE [in *Arithm.*] is when a greater Number contains a lesser a Number of times, without any Remainder. Thus 16 is the Multiplee of 4, because it contains it just 4 times without any Remainder.

MULTIPL'ABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, *L.*] that is capable
MULTIPL'ABLE } of being multiplied.

MULTIPL'EX [in *Botan. Writ.*] very double, *L.*

MULTIPL'ABLENESS, capableness of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND [in *Arithm.*] is one of the Factors in multiplication; being that Number given to be multiplied by the Multiplier.

MULTIPLICA'TION, the Act or Operation of multiplying or increasing.

Simple

Simple MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithm.*] is when the Numbers given each of them consist of only one Figure, as 6 by 2, 3, 4, &c.

Compound MULTIPLICATION, is when either one or both the Numbers consist of more than one Figure, as 15 by 6 or 16.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geom.*] changes the *Species*, thus a right Line multiply'd by a right Light, produces a Plane or Rectangle; and that Rectangle multiply'd again, produces a solid.

MULTIPLICATOR [in *Arithm.*] the Multiplier, or the Number multiplying, or that by which another Number is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY [*multiplicité*, F.] a great variety, a being manifold.

TO MU'LTIPLY [*multiplicare*, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

MULTIPOTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTISCIUS [*multiscius*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISLIQUOUS Plants [with *Botanists*] the same as *Corniculate Plants*.

MULTISLIQUOUS, *a, um* [of *multus* and *siliqua*, L. a Husk] whose Seed is contained in many distinct Seed Vessels, succeeding to one Flower, as Columbine, Monks-hood, white Hellebore.

MULTISONOUS [*multisonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MU'LTITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things.

MULTIVAGOUS [*multivagus*, L.] that wanders or strays much Abroad.

A MU'LTO fortiori [*Law Term*] i. e. *much more it is*. An Argument taken from the lesser to the greater, or a *minori ad majus*, as Logicians Phrase it, L. *Littleton*.

MULTO [*old Rec.*] a Mutton or Weather Sheep.

MU'LTONES aurei, certain gold Coins, so called from their being stamped with the Figure of a Sheep.

MULTU'RA [*molitura*, L.] the Toll or Fee which a Miller takes for the grinding of Corn.

MUM [*mum*, Teut.] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in Germany.

TO MU'MBLE [*mummeln*, Teut.] to chew awkwardly; also to mutter or growl.

MU'MBLING [of *mummeln*, Teut.] muttering, growling; also chewing awkwardly.

MU'MIA [of *مي*, Arab. Wax] mummy.

A MU'MMER [*mommeur*, F.] a masker or mute Person in a Masquerade, F.

MU'MMERY, masquerading, buffoonery.

MU'MMIES of *Egypt* [so called of *Amomum*, one of the Ingredients, with which, and Cinnamon, Myrrh, Wax, &c. the Antients embalmed the dead Bodies of their Kings and great Persons; others derive *Mummy* of *Mum*, a *Persian* Word for Wax, with which they embalm] are Bodies found in a vast Piece of Ground, like a burying Place, near a Village called *Sakara*, not far from *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*, in which there are several *Pyramids*, in which under Ground there are square Rooms, and in them Niches, in which are found dead Bodies, which have been preserved incorruptible for 2, 3, or 4000 Years, dress'd and adorn'd after various manners.

MU'MMIES, are also human Carcasses dry'd by the Heat of the Sun, and by that means kept from Putrefaction, and frequently found in the dry Sands of *Lybia*, probably of Travelers overwhelmed with Clouds of Sand raised by Hurricanes.

MU'MMY [with *Gardeners*] a sort of Composition, made with Wax, &c. for the planting and grafting of Trees.

MUMMY, the Liquor or Juice that oozes from human Bodies, aromatised and embalmed, gathered in Tombs or Sepulchres.

MUMMY [in *Pharmacy*] a medicinal Drug or viscous Composition, partaking of Bitumen and Pitch, found in the Mountains and Forests of *Arabia* and other hot Countries in *Asia*.

MUMMY [with some *Physicians*] a kind (as they pretend) of implanted Spirit, found chiefly in Carcasses when the infused Spirit is fled. The infused Spirit is also (by them) called *Mummy*, in living Bodies; and both of them are supposed to be of use in the Transplantation of Diseases from human Bodies to those of brute Animals or Vegetables.

To beat one to a MUMMY, is to bruise him all over.

TO MUMP [prob. of *montpelen*, Ds.] to bite the Lip, like a Rabbit; also to beg.

MUMFISH, sullen.

MUMFISHNESS, sullenness.

MUMPS, a sort of Quinsy or Swelling in the Chaps.

MUNDANE [*mundanus*, L.] worldly; of or belonging to the World.

MUNDANENESS [of *mundanus*, L.] worldliness.

MUNDATION, a cleansing, L.

MUNDATORY Medicines [with *Surgeons*] Medicines that are proper for cleansing Ulcers.

MU'NDBRECH [*muntbryce*, Sax.] a Breach of the King's Peace, or an Infringement of Privilege; also a breaking of Fences or Inclosures which are in many Places of *England* called Mounds.

MU'NDICK, a hard, stony Substance found in Tin Oar.

MUNDIFICA'TIVES, cleansing Medicines for Ulcers.

MUNDIFICA'TION, a cleansing, L.

TO MU'NDIFY [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDIVAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandering through the World.

MUNDU'NGUS, stinking Tobacco.

MU'NDUS Patens [in *Rome*] the Opening and Rites of a little round Temple. to the infernal Deity *Dis*, and the infernal Powers, which was performed three Times annually, viz. on the 4th of *October*, the 7th of the Ides of *November*, and on the Day after the *Vulcanalia*. The *Romans* having this Notion, that *Hell* was then open, did not, during the Times of these Sacrifices, either offer Battle, List Soldiers, put to Sea, or Marry.

MUNERATION, a rewarding, L.

MUNERO'SITY [*munerofitas*, L.] Liberality or Bounty.

MUNICIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] belonging to such a Town or Corporation.

MUNICIPAL [according to present Use with us] signifies belonging to the State or Community of any free City or Town; as

MUNICIPAL Laws, are the Laws enjoy'd by the Inhabitants or Denizens of a free Town or City.

MUNIFICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MUNIFICENTNESS } [*munificentia*, L.] liberality, bounty.

MUNIFICENCE } fulness.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] any Fortification of military Defence.

MUNIMENT House, an Apartment in a Cathedral, Collegiate Church, Castle, &c. for the keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

MUNIMENTS [in *Law*] are such authentick Deeds or Writings by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title of his Estate.

MUNI'MINA, the Grants or Charters of Kings and Princes to Churches, L.

MUNITION, a Fortification or Bulwark; also Ammunition.

MUNITION Ships, such Ships as are employ'd to carry Ammunition, to tend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MU'NIONS [with *Architects*] are the short upright Posts or Bars that divide the several Lights in a Window Frame.

MU'RAGE [of *muris*, L. a Wall] a Tribute payable for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MU'RAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MURAL Crown [among the *Romans*] a Crown of Gold or Silver, with Battlements of Walls about it, in the Form of Beams, given to him who first scaled the Walls of an Enemies City, which honour was due to the meanest Soldier, as well as the greatest

Commander, if he could prove he had been the first that entered the Place; on the Circle of this Coronet there were Lions engraven, to express the undaunted Valour of the Bearer. See the Figure.

MURAL Arch, is a Wall or walled Arch, placed exactly in the Plane of the Meridian, i. e. upon the Meridian Line, for fixing a large Quadrant or other such Instrument, to take observation of the Meridian Altitude, &c. of the heavenly Bodies.

MURAL Dials, such Dials as are set up against a Wall.

MU'RDER } [*moþðrie*, Sax.] a wilful and felonious

MU'RTHUR } killing another with malice propense.

TO MURDER } [*moþðrian*, Sax.] to kill with malice

TO MURTHUR } propense.

MURDER [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the Antients by a Sea Horse, which destroys its Sire.

MURDERING Shot, Nails, old Iron, &c. put into the Chambers of Cannon, called murdering Pieces, to be used chiefly on Board of Ships to clear the Decks, when boarded by an Enemy.

MURDERING Pieces, are small Pieces of Canon, chiefly in the forecable half Deck, or Steerage of a Ship.

MU'RDEROUS, bloody minded, inclined to commit Murder.

MU'RDEROUSNESS, propensity to kill or murder.

MU'RDERER [*moþðrie*, Sax.] one who has committed Murder.

TO MURK up a Door, &c. [*muret*, F. of *murus*, L.] is to stop it up with Bricks, &c.

MURRERS [in the City of Chester] two Officers chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City are in good repair.

MURIA'TICK [*muraticus* L.] whatsoever partakes of the Nature of Brine or any other Pickle.

MURICIDE [*muricida*, L.] a Mouse-killer.

MURRING [in *Architecture*] the raising of Walls.

MURK, the Husks of Fruit.

MURKY [of *mork*, Dan.] dark, darkish.

To **MURMUR** [*murmurare*, L.] to grumble, mumble or mutter; to repine at.

A **MURMUR**, a buzzing or humming noise of People discontented; also the purling of Brooks and Streams.

MURMURING [*murmurans*, L.] grumbling, muttering, making a buzzing or humming Noise, or like the purling of Brooks.

MURNIVAL [at the Game called *Gleek*] four Cards of the same Sorts as four King's, &c.

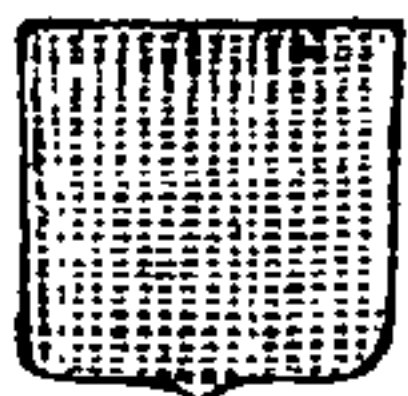
MURORA } [either of *murto*, O. L. a Myrtle Tree, or

MURRIA } of *murcidus*, L. a slothful, stupid Fellow] a Surname of *Venus*, who had a Temple on mount *Aventine* in *Rome*; she was the Goddess of Slothfulness or Idleness. Her Statues were always covered with Dust and Moss, to signify her slothfulness and negligence. But some will have her to be a Goddess different from *Venus*.

MURRAIN [prob. of *μαρραίνω*, Gr. to pine or waste away, *Minsbew*, or of *mori*, L. to die] a wasting Disease among the Cattle, the Rot.

MURREY [of *morum*, a Mulberry] a Colour.

MURREY [in *Heraldry*] is in *Latin* called *Color Sanguineus*, is accounted a princely Colour, and one of the Colours



in antient Time, appertaining to the Princes of *Wales*. A Colour in great Esteem, and used in some Robes of the Knights of the *Bath*. It is expressed in Graving, by Lines hatch'd a-cross one another Diagonal, both Dexter and Sinister. *Spelman* says, it represents in Heaven the Dragons Tail, and among precious Stones, the *Sardonix*. See the Figure.

MURRION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-piece.

MURTHER. See *Murder*.

MUSA'BIB *Allah* [i. e. a Talker with God] a name which the *Turks* give to *Moses*.

MUSA'CH *Lassa* [in the Temple of *Jerusalem*] a Chest or Church-box, wherein King's cast their Offerings.

MUSA'PH, a Book which contains all the *Turks* Laws.

MUSCADEL } [of *moscatello*, Ital. *muscata*, F. because

MUSCADINE } the Grapes smell of Musk] a sort of rich Wine.

MUSCADINE, a sort of Grape having a musky Savour; also a Confection or Sugar-work.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky taste; also a Pear.

MUSCHE'TO } [in *America*, &c.] a very common and

MUSCHETTO } troublesome Insect, something resembling a Gnat.

MUSCLE [*musculus*, L. *moschet*, Teut.] a Shell-Fish.

MUSCLE [*musculus*, L.] a fleshy, fibrous Part of the Body of an Animal; being a Bundle of thin parallel Plates, divided into a great number of *Facisculi* or little Muscles, and destined to be the Organ of Motion.

MUSCLE Veins [in *Anatomy*] are 2 Veins, one rising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCLES of involuntary Motion, have their contracting and extending Power within themselves, and have no Antagonist; such the Lungs and Heart are supposed to be.

MUSCLES of voluntary Motion, have each of them their Antagonists Muscles, which act alternately in a contrary Direction, the one being stretched and extended, while the other is contracted at the Motion of the Will.

Antagonist MUSCLES, are such as serve to move the same Members contrary ways.

MUSCO'SENESS } [*muscositas*, L.] fulness of moss, mossi-

MUSCO'SITY } ness.

MUSCOVY Glass [so called, because Plenty in *Muscovy*] the Mirror Stone, so call'd, because it represents the Image of that which is set behind it. See *Selenites*.

MUSCULAR, of, pertaining to, or like Muscles.

MUSCULAR Fibres, the fine Threads or Fibres, whereof the Body of Muscles is composed.

MUSCULAR Membrane [*Anatomy*] a Membrane supposed to invest the whole Body, immediately under the adipose Membrane.

MUSCULAR Arteries [*Anatomy*] two Arteries proceeding from the Subclavian, and distributed among the hind Muscles of the Neck.

MUSCULAR Motion, is the same with voluntary and spontaneous Motion.

MUSCULOSA Expanho [with *Anat.*] a broad, muscous opening of the Neck, proceeding from a kind of fat Membrane. L.

MUSCULOUS [*musculosus*, L.] of or full of muscles.

MUSCULOUS Flesh [with *Anat.*] such as is the substance of the Heart and other Muscles.

MUSCULOUS Vein [*Anatomy*] the first branch of the flank Vein, which is spread about several Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MUSCULOUSNESS, largeness or fulness of muscles.

Nauticus MUSCULUS [with *Anat.*] a muscle of the Foot, so named, because chiefly used in climbing up Masts of Ships.

Stapedis MUSCULUS [in *Anatomy*] a muscle of the Ear taking its rise from a bony Pipe in the *Os Petrosum*; and is inserted into the Stapes.

MUSCULUS auriculæ interior [*Anatomy*] a new Muscle of the Auricle, and added to the four, discovered by *Cassorius*.

A **MUSE** [*musæ*, L.] as to be in a muse, is to be in a melancholy fit, or as we say, in a *Brown Study*.

To **MUSE** [*musæ*, F.] to pause, study or think upon.

MUSE } [*Hunting Term*] the place through which an

MUSE'T } Hare goes to relief.

MUSE'A } curious Pavements of *Mosaick* Work; so cal-

MUSI'A } led, because ingenious devices were usually

MUSI'VA } ascribed to the Muses, and because the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

MU'SEN [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or male Deer casts his Head.

MU'SES, they had several Names, according to the several Places where they dwelt; some times they were called *Pierides*, on Account of the Forest *Pieris* in *Macedonia*, where they were said to be born; sometimes *Heliconiades*, from mount *Helicon*, which is near to their beloved *Parnassus*; from whence also they were named *Parnassides*, and *Cytherides* from mount *Cytheron*; *Castalides* and *Aganippides*, from two noted Fountains that were consecrated to them. These Muses, by the assistance of *Apollo*, invented Musick. Their chief Office was to be present at solemn Festivals, and sacred Banquets; and there to sing the Praises of famous Men, that they might encourage others to undertake glorious Actions. They are represented as Women, because Disciplines and Virtues have feminine Names assigned to them. They are painted young, handsome and modest, agreeably dress'd and crown'd with Flowers. They were much esteemed for their Chastity; and it is related of them, that when *Adonis*, the Favourite of *Venus*, offered to stir up in them some Inclinations of Love, they fell upon him, and put him to Death.

The **MUSES** [of *μῦσα*, Gr. to initiate or instruct, because they teach hidden Things, above the Vulgar, *Eusebius*; or of *μαῖδα*, to do the Office of a Midwife, because to them is attributed the Invention of Arts, *Scaliger*; or of *μῦδα*, to search or enquire into, *Phornutus*; or of *ῥῶσις*, Science, *Heb. Vossius* and *Heinsius*] are fabulous Divinities of the antient Heathens, who were suppos'd to preside over the Arts and Sciences, and to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Memory*; which Fiction is introduc'd, because *Jupiter* was esteemed the first Inventor of Disciplines which are necessary in order to a regular Life.

These indeed were at first but three, viz. *Μῆτις*, i. e. Meditation; *Μνήμη*, i. e. Memory; and *ᾠδή*, Singing.

But a certain Carver of *Sycion*, having orders to make three Statues of the three Muses, for the Temple of *Apollo*, mistook his Instructions, and made three several Statues of each Muse; but these happening all to be very curious and beautiful Pieces, they were all set up in the Temple, and from thence began to be reckoned nine Muses, and *Hesiod* afterwards gave them the Names, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Calliope was suppos'd President of heroic Poetry; *Clio* of History; *Erato* of the Lute; *Thalia* of Comedy; *Melpomene* of Tragedy; *Terpsichore* of the Harp; *Euterpe* over Wind Musick; *Polyhymnia* of Musick; *Urania* of Astronomy.

MUSEUM, a Study or Library; also a College or publick Place for the resort of learned Men.

The **MUSEUM** [at *Oxford*] a neat Building founded by *Elias Astimole*, Esq; the lower Part of which is a chymical Laboratory, and the upper a Repository for natural and artificial Rarities.

MU'SHROOM [*moufferon*, F.] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Substance, which grows up to its bulk on a sudden.

MUSHROOM [*metaphorically*] an Upstart.

MUSI'CA [in *Mus. Books*] the Art of Musick; also musical Books; also the Company of Musicians that perform.

MUSICAL [*musicus*, L. *μουσικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to Musick.

MUSICALNESS, harmoniousness of Sound.

MUSICIAN [*musicus*, L. of *μουσικῆς*, Gr. *musicien*, F.] a Professor of, a Practitioner in Musick.

MUSICK [*musica*, L. of *μουσική*, Gr.] is one of the seven liberal Sciences, pertaining to the *Mathematicks*, which considers the Number, Time and Tune of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; and is either *Practical* or *Theoretical*.

Practical Musick, shews the method of composing all sorts of Tunes or Airs, together with the Art of singing and playing on all sorts of musical Instruments.

Theoretical Musick, is that which inquires and searches into the Nature and Properties of Concords and Discords, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

Enharmonic Musick, is a sort of musick that abounds in *Diæsis*, or Sharps.

Chromatick Musick, is a delightful and pleasant sort of musick; but this, by Reason of its wanton measures, was rejected.

Elementary Musick, the Harmony of the Elements of Things.

Celestial Musick, the Musick of the Spheres, comprehends the Order and Proportion in the Magnitudes, Distances and Motions of the heavenly Bodies, and the Harmony of the Sounds resulting from those Motions.

Human Musick, is that which consists chiefly in the Faculties of the human Soul and its various Passions.

Diatonic Musick, a Musick proceeding by different Tones, either in ascending or descending: This the Antients admitted.

Moods of Musick, are denominated, according to divers Countries, for whose particular Genius they seemed at first to have been contrived; and these are three; the *Lydian*, the *Phrygian*, and the *Dorick*.

Musick [of the *Lydian Mood*] was shrill.

Musick [of the *Phrygian Mood*] was martial, and excited Men to Fury and Battel; by this mood *Timotheus* stirred up *Alexander* to Arms.

Musick [of the *Dorick Mood*] was grave and modest, and therefore called religious musick. To these three *Sappho*, the *Lesbian* added a fourth, called the *Mixolydian Mood*, which was only fit for Tragedies, and to move Compassion.

There have also been three other moods added to them, equal to the Number of the Planets; the *Hypolygian*, *Hypophrygian* and *Hypodorian*, and these were called Collateral ones. And there was also an eighth added by *Ptolomy*, called the *Hypermixolydian*, which is the sharpest and shrillest of all.

The Exercise of musick is salutary, in that it expels melancholy; vocal musick opens the Breast and Pipes, and is good to remedy stammering in Speech. Antient Historians, as *Aelian*, *Pliny* and *Plutarch* relate, that the antient musicians have moved the Passions of Mens Minds at their Pleasure, appeased the Disconsolate and Desperate, tempered the Amorous, and healed even the Sick, and wrought wonderful Effects.

Musick [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the antient *Egyptians*, by a Swan and a Grasshopper, the first of which is said to sing sweetly, immediately before her Death.

MUSICO, a skilful musick Master, *Ital.*

MUSIMON [according to *Guillim*] is a bigenerous Beast, of unkindly Procreation, and ingendred between a she Goat and a Ram, as the *Tityrus* is between a Sheep and a Buck-Goat.

MUSING [*musant*, F.] pausing, studying, thinking upon.

MUSINC [*Hunt. Term*] is the passing of an Hare thro' an Hedge.

MUSK [*muscio*, *Ital.* *musse*, F.] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder, under the Belly, near the Genitals of an *Indian* Beast resembling a Roe or wild Goat, and appears to be nothing else but a kind of bilious Blood, there congealed and almost corrupted; they reside in Woods, &c. and being hunted down by the Natives and killed, this congealed Blood is taken out and dry'd in the Sun.

MUSK Pear, a Fruit.

MUSKET. See *Musquet*.

MUSK Rats [in *America*] Rats that have the scent of musk, and live in Bouroughs like Rabbits.

MUSK Rose, a Flower.

MUSKIT, a Tit Mouse, a Bird.

MUSKINESS [of *musque*, F.] musky Nature, Smell, &c.

MUSLIN [*mouffelin*, F.] a fine sort of Linen Cloth made of Cotton, commonly brought from *East India*.

MUSQUASH [in several Parts of *America*] a Beast resembling a Beaver in Shape, but something less. The male has two Stones, which smell like musk; and if the Beast be killed in Winter, never lose their Scent.

MUSQUASHES, a *Virginian* and *Maryland* Root, with the Juice of which the *Indians* paint their Mats and Targets.

MUSQUET [*mousquet*, F.] the most common and convenient sort of fire Arms.

MUSQUET Baskets, in *Fortific.* Baskets about a Foot and a half high, which being filled with Earth, and placed on low breast Works, the Musqueteers may fire between, pretty secure from the Enemy.

MUSQUETEER [*mousquetair*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musket.

MUSQUETOON [*mousqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MUSROLL [*muserol*, F.] the Noseband of a Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a scramble.

To make a MUSS, is to throw Money, &c up and down in a Crowd to make People scramble for it.

MÆSSA [*old Rec.*] a moss or marshy Ground.

To MU'SSEN [with *Hunters*] is when a Stag or male Deer casts his Head.

MU'SSELIN } [*mouffeline* of *mousse*, moss, because of its
MU'SLIN } downy Nap resembling moss, F.] a fine sort of Linen or Cotton Cloth brought from *India*.

MUSSITATION, a muttering or speaking between the Teeth, L.

MU'SSULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arab.*] a Title which the *Mahometans* attribute to themselves.

MU'SSULMANISM, *Mahometanism*.

MUST [of *mußen*, *Teut.*] it behooves, there is need.

MUST [*mustum*, L.] sweet Wine, newly pressed from the Grape.

MUSTA'CHES [of *μούσταξ*, Gr.] the Beard of the upper Lip; Whiskers.

MUSTA'CIA [with *Botan.*] a sort of great Laurel, with a large flagging, whitish Leaf, L.

MU'STARD [*moutarde*, *Brit.* *moutarde*, F.] a Sauce well known.

MU'STEOUS [*musteus*, L.] sweet as must; also fresh, new, green.

MU'STERING [prob. of *musteren*, *Du.*] reviewing military Forces, in order to take an Account of their Numbers, Accoutrements, &c.

MUSTA'PHI'S [among the *Turks*] Doctors or Prophets, Men of Learning.

A MU'STER of Peacocks, a Flock.

A MUSTER [*moustre*, F.] a review of Soldiers in order to take account of their Numbers, Condition, Accoutrements and Arms.

MUSTER Master General of the Army, an Officer who takes an account of every Regiment, as to their Number; Arms, Horses, &c.

MUSTER Roll, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUSTRY [*moisse*, F. of *mucidus*, L.] having a stale mouldy Scent.

MU'STINESS, staleness, mouldiness of Scent.

MU'TA [among the *Romans*] the Daughter of the River *Almo*, and the Goddess of Silence, which they worshipped, being of this Notion, that worshipping her would make them keep their Thoughts concealed.

MUTA Canum [*ant. Deeds*] a Kennel of Hounds, L.

MU'TABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] inconstant, variable.

MU'TABLENESS } [*mutabilitas*, L.] changeableness.

MUTABI'LITY }

MUTA'RE [*old Rec.*] to mew up Hawks in the Time of their moulting.

MUTA'TION, a changing or Alteration, L.

MUTATION [in the antient Musick] the Changes or Alterations that happen in the order of the Sounds, which compose the Melody.

The continual MUTATION of Things [*Hieroglyphically*] and the Change of one Being into another in the World was signified by a Snake in the Form of a Circle, biting and devouring its Tail; because the World, as it were, feeds upon it self, and receives from it self a continual supply of those things that Time consumes.

MUTE [*mutus*, L.] Dumb.

MUTE Signs [with *Astrol.*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*, being Creatures that have no Voice; so that when the Significators are in these Signs in Nativities, they are supposed to spoil, or cause some impediment in the Person's Speech.

To stand MUTE [*Law Term*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar will not put himself upon the Inquest, to be try'd by God and his Country.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*mutir*, F.] to dung as Hawks do.

To run **MUTE** [*Hunt. Term*] the Hounds are said to do so, when they run without making a Cry.

MUTES [*muti, L. dumb*] *Mutes* are so called, because they begin by their own Power, and have the Sound of the Vowel after them; of which some are pronounced from the Lips, as *b* and *p*, and are called *Labials* or *Lip Letters*: Others from the Teeth; as *t* and *d*, and are called *Dentals* or *Teeth Letters*: Others from the Palat; as *k* and *q*, and are called *Palatials* or *Palate Letters*. They are reckoned in Number eight; *b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t*.

MUTES [in the *Grand Seigniors Seraglio*] certain dumb Persons, kept to be sent to strangle with a Bow String, such *Bashaws* or other Persons, who fall under the Emperor's Displeasure.

MUTILATED [*mutilatus, L.*] maimed, having some Part or Member cut off; wanting some Part; also Statues or Buildings, where any Part is wanting, or the Projecture of any Member is broken off.

MUTILATED Degrees [with *Astrol.*] are certain Degrees in several Signs which threaten the Person, who has them ascending, with lameness, &c.

MUTILATION, the maiming or curtailing of any thing; also a Castration.

MUTILOUS [*mutilus, L.*] maimed.

MUTINOUS [*mutin, F.*] tumultuous, &c.

MUTINOUSNESS, seditiousness, tumultuousness.

MUTINYING } [*mutinant, F. or mutinerie, prob. of*

MUTINY } *mutire, L. to mutter*] a Sedition, revolt or revolting from lawful Authority, especially among the Soldiery.

To **MUTTER** [*mutire, L.*] to speak obscurely or confusedly between the Teeth.

MUTTERING [of *mutiens* of *mutire, L. or mupten, Du.*] speaking between the Teeth, grumbling.

MUTTON [*mouton, F.*] the Flesh of a Sheep; also a Sheep.

MUTTON-Monger [of *mouton, F. and manzeje, Sax.*] a feller of Mutton; a Butcher.

MUTUAL [*mutuus, L. mutuel, F.*] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal returns.

MUTUAL Love and Friendship [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by two Bats; in that as mutual Love, &c. obliges us to succour one another; it is related of Bats, that they keep close together, when they apprehend any Danger. A Bat also was used to signify a Man raised from the Dust, to an unmerited Degree of Honour.

MUTUAL Vicissitude [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by the antient *Egyptians* by the Fig Tree, whose old Fruit never falls off, till the new ones appear.

MUTUALNESS, reciprocalness, interchangeableness.

MUTUNUS } [among the *Romans*] an obscene Deity; the

MUTINUS } same as the *Priapus* of the *Grecians*. The Women worshipped him before Marriage, and scandalous Ceremonies were performed to him.

MUTULE [with *Architects*] a sort of square Modilion, set under the Cornice of the Dorick Order; also a stay, cut of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUTUUM [in the *Civil Law*] a Loan simply so called, or a Contract introduced by the Laws of Nations; where a thing, consisting either in Weight, Number or Measure, is given to another upon condition, that he shall return another thing of the same Quantity, Nature and Value on demand, *L.*

MUXD of Corn, used in *France*, 24 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a half *English*.

To **MUZZLE** [*musolare, Ital.*] to cover or bind the mouth with a muzzle.

A **MUZZLE** [*q. mouthseal, as Minshew supposes*] a Device of Leather, to put about the mouth of a Dog, &c. also a Part of a Halter for the Nose of a Horse; also the Snout of certain Beasts.

MUZZLE Ring [with *Gunners*] the great Circle of a Cannon, that encompasses and strengthens the muzzle of it.

MUZZLE moulding, are the Ornaments round the muzzle.

MYACANTHA [*μυϊκανθα, Gr.*] the Herb Butcher's-Broom; or as some say, *Asparagus, L.*

MYACANTHUM [*μυϊκανθον, Gr.*] the Herb wild Asparagus.

MYAGRUM [of *μύα, a Fly, and αἰγρύειν, to catch, Gr. q. d. Catch-Fly*] the Plant called Gold of Pleasure.

MYCTERES [*μυκτερες, Gr.*] the Nostrils which receive phlegmatick Humours, which distil from the Brain thro' the papillary Processes.

MYCTERISMUS [*μυκτηρισμς, Gr.*] a wiping ones Nose.

MYCTERISMUS [in *Rhetor.*] a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDESIS [*μυδσις, Gr.*] a rottenness proceeding from too much moisture.

MYDRIASIS [*μυδρισις, Gr.*] a too great dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MYELOS [*μυελς, Gr.*] the marrow of the Bones or the Brain, the spinal marrow.

MYLE [*μύλη, Gr.*] a mill, the lower millstone.

MYLLEWELL, a sort of Cod or salt Fish.

MYOLOGOSSUM [of *μύλη, a mill, and γλσση, the Tongue, Gr.*] a pair of Muscles arising on the backside of the grinding Teeth, and inserted to the Ligament of the Tongue, and serve to turn it upwards. *L. Anatomy.*

MYLOHYOIDEUS [of *μύλη, and ὑοειδς, Gr.*] a Muscle which occupies all that Space which is between the lower Jaw and the Bone call'd *Os Hyoides*, and moves it together with the Tongue and Larynx upward, forward, and to each side. *Anat.*

MYLPHÆ, a Disease, the falling off of the Hair from the Eyelids, *L.*

MYNCHEN [*mynchen, Sax.*] a Nun.

MYOCEPHALON [*μυοκεφαλον of μύ, a fly, and κεφαλη, Gr.*] the falling of a small Portion of the *Uvula*, so as to resemble the Head of a Fly.

MYODES Platisma [with *Anat.*] a broad musculous Expansion in the Neck, proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOGRAPHY [*μυογραφια of μύς, a muscle, and γραφη, Gr.*] a description of the Muscles.

MYOLOGY [*myologia, L. μυολογια of μύς and λογω, Gr.*] a Discourse of the Muscles of an animal Body.

MY'OMANCY [of *μύς, a Mouse, and μαντεια, Divination*] kind of divination or method of foretelling future Events by means of Mice.

MYOPHONON [*μυόφωνον, Gr.*] an Herb that kills Mice, Mice-bane. *L.*

MYOPIA [*μυωπια of μύειν to shut, and ὀψα, Gr.*] the sight] a kind of dimness or confusion of Sight in beholding Objects that are distant, and yet a clearness of the Sight in beholding such Things as are near at Hand, Purblindness. *L.*

MYOSOTA } [*μύς and ὀσα, Gr.*] the Herb Mouse-Blood

MYOSOTIS } or Blood-Strange.

MYOSURA [*μύς ὕρα, Gr.*] the Herb Mouse-Tail.

MYOTOMY [*myotomia, L. of μυοτομία, Gr.*] a Dissection of the Muscles.

MYRACOPIMUM [*μυρακοπιον, Gr.*] a Medicine to take away weariness.

MYRIAD [*μυριάς, Gr.*] the Number of the 10000.

MYRIARCH [*μυριαρχος, Gr.*] a Captian of 10000.

MYRICA } [*μύριαν, Gr.*] the Shrub called Tamarisk, *L.*

MYRICE } or Blood-Strange.

MYRINX [with *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. See *Tympanum. L.*

MYRIOPHYLLON [*μυριοφυλλον, Gr.*] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow. *L.*

MYRISTICA Nux [of *μυριστικος, Gr.* fragant] a Nutmeg. *L.*

MYMECION [with *Surgeons*] a Wart in the Palm of the Hand, or in the Sole of the Foot. *L.*

MYRMECITES [*μυρμηκίτης, Gr.*] a Stone having in it the Figure of a Pismire or Emmet.

MYRMI'NODES [of *μύρμιγκες, Gr.* Ants] when the Plague had carried away all the Inhabitants of the *Isle Egina*, *Æacus* their King obtained of *Jupiter* the Favour, that all the Ants should be turned into Men, that the Island might be again fill'd with Inhabitants. The Moral is, they were thus named, because they apply'd themselves to the Improvement of the Ground, and like Ants were always stirring it up.

MYRMIDONS [*μυρμιδονες, Gr.*] a People of *Thessaly*, that went under the Conduct of *Achilles*, to the War against *Troy. L.*

MYRMI'LLONES, a sort of Combatants among the *Romans*, who had on the Top of their Cask or Helmet, the Representation of a Fish; and in their Engagements with the *Retiarii*, if they were caught and wrapt into the Net, it was not possible for them to escape Death.

MYROBALANS [*μυροβάλανος, Gr.*] a medicinal Fruit like *Egyptian Dates*, of which there are 5 Sorts, the *Indian*, the *Emblick*, the *Atrine* or Yellow, the *Chebulæ*, and the *Bellerick*, and all of them of a purging Quality. *L.*

MYROBALSAMUM [*μυροβάλσαμον, Gr.*] an Ointment made of Balm.

MYROBOLANUM [*μυροβάλανος, Gr.*] the Nut of *Egypt*, called also *Myrobolan ben.* that yields a precious Oil.

MYRRH [*myrrha, L. of μύρρα of μύρα, Gr.* to flow, *Heb.*] a Gum that distils from a Tree about 5 Cubits high, of the same Name in *Arabia*; it is oily, transparent, of a bitter Taste, and greenish Colour.

MYRRHINE [*murrhæus, L.*] pertaining to, or made of Myrrh.

MYRRHIS [*μύρρις, Gr.*] the Herb Mock-Chervil.

MYR-

MYRSINE [μύρσιν, Gr.] the Myrtle-Tree. *L.*
MYRSINEUM [with *Botanists*] wild Fennel. *L.*
MYRSINITES [μύρσινιτις, Gr.] an Herb; a sort of Spurge.
MYRTIFORM [myrtiformis, *L.*] of the Shape of Myrtle.
MYRTIFORMES Carunculae [Anatomy] little Carbuncles or fleshy Knots, adjoining to, or rather in the place of the Hy-men in Women.

MYRTLE [myrtus, *L.* μύρτος, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.
MYRTOSE'LINOS [with *Botanists*] the Herb called Mouse-Ear. *L.*

MYRTOPE'TALON [μυρτοπέταλον, Gr.] an Herb having Leaves like Myrtle, called also *Polygonaton*. *L.*

MYRTUS [μύρτος, Gr.] the Myrtle, a sort of Shrub, bearing a small blackish Leaf, of a fragrant Scent.

MYSTAGOGICAL, of or pertaining to a Mystagogue.
MYSTAGOGUE [mystagogus, *L.* μυσταγωγός, Gr.] one who interprets divine Myteries; also he who has the keeping of Church Relicks, and shews them to Strangers.

MYSTAGOGY [mystagogia, *L.* of μυσταγωγία, Gr.] an Initiation or the Action of him that Initiates.

MYSTERIAL [mysterialis, *L.*] mystical, obscure.
MYSTERIARCH [mysteriarcha, *L.* μυστηριάρχης of μυστήριον a Mytery, and ἀρχή, a Ruler or Chief] a Master of the holy Myteries; a Prelate. *L.*

MYSTERIES [of Religion] those Truths that have been revealed by divine Revelation, beyond the reach of human Reason.

MYSTERIES [in Numbers] the Number 5 multiplied by 5, makes 25; and 4 multiplied by 4, makes 16; and 3 multiplied by 3, makes 9; but 9 and 16 is equal to 25: or if 3, 4, 5, be doubled, they make 6, 8, 10. The Square of 10, is equal to the Square of 8 and 6, viz. 10 multiplied by 10, makes a 100; and 8 multiplied by 8, makes 64; and 6 multiplied by 6, makes 36; and 64 and 36 make 100, which may be tripled, -quadrupled, &c.

The Numbers 220 and 284, altho' they are unequal, yet the aliquot Parts of the one Number do always equal the other. So the aliquot Parts of 220, are 110, 54, 44, 22, 20, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, which added together, makes 284.

The aliquot Parts of 284, are 142, 71, 4, 2, 1, which being added together, make 200, which is rare to be found in other Numbers.

MYSTERIOUS [mysterieux, *F.*] full of Mystery, obscure.
MYSTERIOUSNESS, hiddenness, difficultness to be understood, &c.

MYSTERY [mysterium, *L.* μυστήριον, Gr. of מִסְתֵּרִים of מִסְתֵּר, Heb. to hide] something secret or hidden, or impossible, or difficult to be comprehended; also any particular Trade, Art or Occupation, is also called a Mystery.

MYSTICALNESS [mysticus, *L.* and νέσι] mysteriousness.
MYSTICKS, a religious Sect distinguished by their professing pure, sublime and perfect Devotion, with an intire disinterested Love of God, free from all selfish considerations.

MYSTOPHORUS [μυστοφορός, Gr.] one that bears the holy Myteries. *L.*

MYTHISTORY [mythistoria, *L.* of μυθιστορία of μύθος a fable, and ιστορία, Gr. history] an History mingled with fables and Tales.

MYTHOLOGICAL, of or pertaining to Mythology.
MYTHOLOGIST [μυθολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHOLOGY [mythologia, *L.* μυθολογία of μύθος a Fable, and λογία, Gr.] the History of the fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Myteries of the old Pagan Religion.

To **MYTHOLOGIZE** [of μυθολογίζω, Gr.] to explain or write Morals on Fables, or the Myteries of the old Pagan Religion.

MYTHOPLASM [of μυθόπλασμα of μύθος and πλάσσω, Gr. to frame or form] a fabulous Narration or History.

MYURUS [μυῦρος, Gr.] a pulse which is continually weakening by insensible degrees; so that that second beat is fainter than the first, the third than the second.

N

N n, Roman; **Nn**, Italick; **Ꝣ n**, English; **N n**, Saxon; are the 13th Letters in order of the Alphabet; **נ**, Hebrew the 14th; **Ν ν**, the 14th of the Greek.

N [in Latin Numbers] signified 900.

N with a Dash, 9000.

N. B. stands for *Nota bene*, *L.* mark well, or take notice.

NAAM } [in Law] the taking or distraining another Mans
NAM } moveable Goods.

Lawful NAAM [of neman, Sax. to take, or nemmen,

Du. to him or take hold of] is, in Law, a reasonable Distress, and proportionable to the Value of the Thing distrained for.

Unlawful NAAM, a distraining above the Value; also see *Namium vetium*.

NA'MIUM vetitum [in Law Books] an unjust taking the Cattle of another, and driving them to an unlawful Place, pretending Damages done by them.

To **NAB**, to surprize or take one napping; also to cog a Die.

Æra of NABONA'SSAR [in Chronology] a famous Æra on account that (as *Ptolomy* writes) there were astronomical Observations made by the *Chaldeans*, from the beginning of his Reign to his own Time; and according to *Ptolomy*, the first Year of this Æra, was the Year 747 before *Christ*, and the 3967th Year of the *Julian Period*. He was a King of *Babylon*, called also *Belosius*.

NA'CCA } [old Deeds] a Yacht or small Ship.
NA'CTA }

NA'CKER } Mother of Pearl; the Shell of the Fish where-
NA'KER } in Pearl is bred.

NA'DIR [with *Astron.*] that Point in the Heavens opposite to the Zenith; i. e. that Point directly under our Feet, or a Point in a right Line, drawn from our Feet thro' the Centre of the Earth, and terminating in the under Hemisphere.

NÆ'NIA, Funeral Songs, Lamentations, or mournful Tunes, which were antiently sung at Funerals.

NÆVUS, a Mole, a natural mark or spot in the Body, *L.*

NÆVO'SITY [nævositās, *L.*] freckledness; the having Moles.

NÆVO'SE [nævofus, *L.*] full of Freckles or Moles.

NAG [prob. of *neggy*, *Du.*] a young or little Horse.

NAI'ADES [naiades of νῆα, Gr. to flow] the Nymphs of the Floods, Elves, Fairies, &c. haunting Rivers and Fountains.

NAIADES [in Painting, &c.] are represented very beautiful of Countenance, having Hair clear as Crystal, their Heads adorned with Garlands of Water Cresses, with red Leaves; their Arms and Legs naked, and their Actions are pouring out Water.

NAI'ANT [in Heraldry] q. d. nantes, *L.* of nature, to swim, is a term applied to all Fishes that are borne transverse; that is across the Escutcheon; because they swim in the Water in that Posture. See the Figure.

NAIF [with *Jewellers*] of a quick and natural look, spoken of Diamonds, Jewels, &c.

To **NAIL** [nageln, *Teut.*] to fasten with Nails.

A **NAIL** [nægl, *Sax.*] the Nail of a Man's Hand; also the 16 part of a Yard in measure; also an Iron Pin for fastening or nailing Boards together.

To **NAIL Cannon** [Military Term] the driving of a Nail or an Iron Spike by force into the touch Hole of a Piece of Ordnance, so as to render it useless.

NAIL-Wort, an Herb;

NAILS [næglen, *Sax.*] the Custom of paring Nails at a certain Time, is a Relick of antient Superstition, and probably might be transmitted to our Forefathers from the *Romans*, who superstitiously avoided paring their Nails on the *Nundinae*, observed every ninth Day.

NAI'SSANT [in Heraldry] is a Form of Blazon peculiar to all living Things, that in an Escutcheon issue out of some ordinary or common Charge, and is different from *Issuant*; which denotes a living Creature, issuing out of the bottom of any Ordinary or Charge.

NA'KED [nucce, *Sax.*] unclothed, uncovered, bare.

NAKED Fire [with *Chy.*] an open Fire, one not penned up.

NAKED Seeds [with *Herbalists*] such Seeds as are not inclosed in any Pod or Case, as those of Crow-foot, Marshmallows, Pilewort, &c. or that has no covering beside that which remains upon it till the Time of Vegetation.

NAKED Flower [with *Botan.*] is one that has no Empalement, as a *Tulip*.

NA'KEDNESS [of nacket, *Teut.*] the being without Clothing.

NAMA'TION [in Law] a distraining or taking distress.

NAMATION [in Scotland] a impounding of Cattle.

NAME [name, *Sax.* name, *Teut.*] the Appellation of any thing; a Word by which Men have agreed to express some Idea, or Thing, or Subject spoken of.

To **NAME** [of nama or naman, *Sax.*] to give a Name to, to mention a Name.

NA'MELESS [nameleas, *Sax.*] without a Name; also not named.

NAP [knoppa, *Sax.* noppa, *Dan.*] the hairy or shaggy part of woollen Cloth.

NAP [of *knappian*, *Sax.* to take a short Sleep] a short Sleep.

NAPE [*knoppa*, *Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Neck, so called, from the soft short Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.

NAPÆÆ [*ναῖαι* of *ναῖον*, a Grove or Vale, &c.] the Nymphs of the Mountains [in *Painting*, &c.] are represented with a pleasant Countenance, clothed in green Mantlets girt about their Waists, having their Heads adorned with Garlands of Honey-Suckles, Roses, Thyme, &c. and either gathering Flowers, making Garlands, or dancing in a Ring.

NAPELLUS [with *Botan.*] a kind of Wolf's-bane, or rather Monk's-hood, *L.*

NA'PERY [*naperio*, *Ital.*] Table or Houshold Linen.

NA'PIER's Bones } [so called from the Lord *Nepier* or *Ne-*
NAPIER's Rods. } *per*, Baron of *Merchiston* in *Scotland*,
the Inventer of them] certain numbering Rods, made either of Ivory, Wood or small Slips of Pastboard, which serve to perform Multiplication by Addition, and Division by Subtraction.

NAPHEW, Nevev, or *French Turnep*.

NA'PHTHA [*נפת* of *נפט*, *Heb.* to fly about, *ναφθα*, *Gr.*] *Babylonish Bitumen*, which when set on Fire, is not only hard to be extinguish'd; but if Water be cast upon it burns more vehemently, *L.* It is such a powerful Compound, that if it comes near the Fire or Sun-beams, it will suddenly set all the Air round about it in a Flame.

NAPPING [of *knappian*, *Sax.* to sleep] sleeping.

NA'PPY [of *nappe*, *Dan.* *knoppa*, *Sax.*] having a Nap or Shag, as Cloth; also strong Drink, that will set one to napping or asleep.

NA'PUS [with *Herbalists*] Navew or Turnep, Navew-gentle or long Rapes, are edible Roots.

NARCI'SSINE [*narcissinus*, *L.*] pertaining to or like the white Daffodil.

NARCI'SSUS [*ναρκισσος*, *Gr.*] a Flower; some of a white, and some of a yellow Colour; a Daffodil, *L.*

NA'RCOSIS [*ναρκωσις*, *Gr.*] a privation of Sense, as in a Palsey, or by taking Opium, &c.

NARCO'TICAL } [*ναρκωτικα*, *Gr.*] stupifying, benumbing
NARCO'TICK } or taking away Sense.

NARCO'TICKS [*Narcotica*, *L.* *ναρκωτικα*, *Gr.*] Medicines which stupify and take away the sense of Pain.

NARCO'TICKNESS, stupifying, benumbing Quality.

NA'RDUS [*ναρδος*, *Gr.*] Spikenard.

NA'RES [with *Anatomists*] the Nostrils of an Animal.

NA'RRABLE [*narrabilis*, *L.*] that may easily be told or declared.

NARRA'TION, a Relation of any particular Actions or Circumstances.

NARRATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is that part of an Oration in which account is given of Matter of Fact.

NARRATION [of an *Epick Poem*] is reckoned the third Part; and this some divide into four Parts. The *Title*, the *Proposition*, the *Invocation*, the *Body* of the Poem or *Narration*, properly so called.

NARRATION or *Body* of the Poem, is that which expresses the Action, Passion and Sentiments. This Narration ought to contain a just mixture of Pleasure and Instruction; not depending on the beauty of the Verse, the Diction and the Thoughts; but the Manners and Passions of the Persons which are introduced, and the Things that are treated of. In short, the Narration should every where agree with the Subject. It should be great and sublime, where the things spoken of are so. It should be warm and pathetick, where Passion is to be represented, flowing and elegant in Descriptions, and every where free from any thing flat and vulgar.

Poetical Narrations are interrupted by Exclamations, Apostrophes, Digressions, and many other Figures, that engage the Attention. They always shew the most charming Side of what they represent, and take no notice of any Thing or Art, but what is great and rare, and neglect what would lessen the Height of Admiration.

NA'RRATIVE [of *narrare*, *L.*] declarative, expressive. *F.*

A NA'RRATIVE [*narratif*, *F.*] a Narration, Relation or Recital.

NARRA'TOR, a Relater. *L.*

NARRATOR [old *Law*] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.

NA'RRROW [*nearepe*, *Sax.*] of small breadth.

The **NA'RRROW**, a Channel which runs between the *Margot* Sands and the Main.

To go **NARROW** [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to go narrow, when he does not take Ground enough, that does not bear far enough out, to the one Hand or to the other.

NARROWNESS, scantiness in breadth.

NARTHE'CIA [*ναρθηκία*, *Gr.*] a kind of *Ferula* growing low. *L.*

NA'RTHEX [*ναρθηκη*, *Gr.*] *Fennel Giant*, or *Ferula*. *L.*

NA'SAL [of *nasus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the Nose.

NASAL Vein [with *Anatomists*] the Vein between the Nostrils.

NASALIA [in *Medicine*] Medicines to be put up the Nose.

NASCA'LIA [in *Medicine*] Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NA'SDA } [with *Paracelsians*] a bunch on the Back.

NATTA }

NASICO'RNOUS [of *nasus* and *corneus*, *L.*] having Noses of a horny Substance as some Insects have.

NASI Os [in *Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Nose. *L.*

NA'SSIP [among the *Mahometans*] Fate or Destiny, which they believe to be in a Book written in Heaven, which contains the good or bad Fortune of all Men; and which cannot possibly be avoided.

NA'STY, filthy, offensive.

NA'STINESS [prob. of *nasus*, *L.* the nose, *q.* offending the nose, or of *neſe* and *neſſe*, *Sax.*] filthiness, offensiveness, &c.

NASTU'RCES [*nasturtia*, *L.*] *Capucin Capers*.

NASTU'RTIUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Nose-smart, *Cresses* or *Garden Cresses*. *L.*

NASTU'RTIUM Aquaticum [with *Bot.*] *Water Cresses*. *L.*

NATALI'TIA [among the *Romans*] were Festivals celebrated to the *Genii*, during which it was held ominous to shed the Blood of Beasts. These Solemnities being wholly dedicated to Joy and Festivity.

NATALITIOUS [*natalitius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Nativity or Birth-day.

NATAT'LE [*natatilis*, *L.*] that Swims.

NATA'TION, swimming, *L.*

NA'TES, the Buttocks.

NATES Cerebri [with *Anat.*] two round Parts of the Brain, bunching out behind the Beds of the Optick Nerves, and growing to the upper Part of the marrowy Substance.

NA'TION, all the Inhabitants of a particular Country, also a Country.

NA'TIONAL, of or appertaining to a whole Nation.

NATIONAL Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NATIONALNESS [of *natio*, *L.* and *ness*] universality, or properness to the whole Nation.

NATIVÆ Tenentes, [old *Law*] Tenants who hold native Land, *i. e.* Land subject to the services of Natives.

NA'TIVE [*nativus*, *L.*] belonging to ones Birth-place, natural, inbred.

A **NATIVE** [*nativus*, *L.*] one born in a Country, or who lives in the Country where he was born.

NATIVE [anti. *Deeds*] one born a Slave; by which he differed from one who had sold himself or became a Slave by his own Deed.

NATIVE [with *Astrologers*] a Person born under a certain aspect and influence of the Stars.

NATIVE Spirit [with *Naturalists*] the innate Heat, first supposed to be produc'd in a Fœtus or Child in the Womb.

NA'TIVENESS, naturalness, inbredness, &c.

NATIVI de Stipit, Villains or Bondment by Birth or Family.

NATIVITY, Natal-Day, or the Day of ones Birth.

NATIVITY [with *Astrologers*] a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, drawn according to the position of the Planets at that Moment of Time, when the Person was born; when in a particular manner he becomes liable to the Influences of the heavenly Bodies.

NATIVITY [old *Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATI'VO habendo, a Writ which lies for the apprehending of a Lord's Villain or Bond-man, run from him, and for restoring him again to his Lord.

NA'TRON } [*νατρον*, *Gr.*] a kind of black, greyish

A **NATRON** } Salt, taken out of a Lake of Stagnant Water, in the Territory of *Terrana* in *Egypt*.

NATTA, a mark, such as Infants bring along with them into the World.

NATTA [with *Surgeons*] a large, soft swelling without Pain or Colour, which usually grows in the Back or Shoulders, and sometimes grows as large as a Melon or Gourd.

NATU'RA, Nature; also the privy Parts, *L.*

NATURA naturans, God, as giving *Being* and *Nature* to all others, in opposition to *L.*

NATURA naturata, Creatures who receive their *Being* from the *Natura Naturans*, or God, *L.*

NA'TURAL [*naturalis*, *L.*] belonging to, or proceeding from nature, such as nature made it, not counterfeit; something coming immediately out of the Hands of nature, in opposition to *factitious* or *artificial*.

NATURAL Concrete [with *Philosophers*] implies a Body made up of different Principles, and therefore is much of the same Signification as mixt; so *Antimony* is a *Natural Concrete*, or a Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth.

NATURAL Day, the space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL Faculty, is that Power arising from the Circulation of the Blood; or it is an Action depending chiefly upon the Brain, whereby the Body is nourished, increased and preserved by the Blood and animal Spirits.

NATURAL Philosophy, is that Science which considers the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action on one another, called also *Physicks*.

NA' TURAL [in *Physick*] called *Res naturales*, L. In every Animal, however sick and diseased, there is still remaining some degree of Life and Strength, and the causes and effects of them. These are called *Naturals*.

NATURAL Functions [in the *Animal Oeconomy*] are those Actions whereby things taken into the Body, are changed and assimilated, so as to become Parts of the Body.

NATURAL Inclinations, are those tendencies or motions of the Mind towards things seemingly good; which are common in a greater or less degree to all Mankind.

NATURAL History, a Description of any of the natural Products of the Earth, Water or Air, *v. g.* Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Vegetables, Minerals, and all such Phænomena's as at any time appear in the material World, as Monsters, Meteors, &c.

NATURAL Harmony [*Musi.*] is that produced by the natural and essential Chords of the Mode.

NATURAL Year [*Astron.*] one intire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the space of 365 Days, and almost 6 Hours.

A **NATURAL** [*naturalis*, L.] a Fool, a Changeling.

A **NA' TURALIST**, one skilled in natural Philosophy.

NATURALIZA' TION, the Act of naturalizing, as when an Alien or Foreigner is made a Kings natural Subject, and invested with the Rights and Privileges thereof.

TO **NATURALIZE** [*naturalizare*, L.] to admit into the number of natural Subjects; also to receive a foreign Expression or Word into the original Stock of a Language.

NA' TURALNESS, agreeableness, &c. to nature.

NA' TURE [*natura*, L.] the System of the World, the Machine of the Universe, or the Assemblance of all created Being; the universal Disposition of all Bodies; also the Government of divine Providence, directing all Things by certain Rules and Laws.

NATURE [in *Metaphysicks*] is the Essence of any incorporeal Thing, as it is the Nature of the Soul to think, of God to be good, and the like.

NATURE [with *Philosophers*] the Principle of all created Beings.

NATURE [in *Grammar*] a term used in Prosodia, of a Syllable that is short or long, without any rule in Grammar to render it so by Position, &c.

The Laws of NATURE [among *Moralists*] is that most general and universal Rule of human Actions, to which every Man is obliged to conform, as he is a reasonable Creature. It binds the whole Body of human Race, and is not subject to change, which is the disadvantage of positive Laws.

Those who search for the *Law of Nature* in God himself, are divided into two Parties.

Some place the Spring of it in the *divine Will*, and thence conclude, that inasmuch as that *Will* is in the highest manner free, God may therefore change the Law of Nature.

Others say this natural Law is founded in the Justice of God, after such an essential manner, as to express a kind of Image of his Attributes, and thence proceeds the immutability of it.

Laws of NATURE, are those Laws of motion by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the changes that happen in the natural state of Things.

NATURE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* represented by a Vulture; see *Vulture*. And to express the Effects of God's Power in Nature, they painted a Man with a multitude of Hands, stretching them out upon the World. The *Nature of Man* was represented by a Woman having her Hair strait up, and shewing the Image of a Tree turned upside down. The Hair is in the lieu of the Roots, and this intimated that our Country was in Heaven, from whence we had our beginning, and that thither our Affections ought to tend.

NATURE [with *Schoolmen*] the Essence of a Thing or the Quiddity thereof, *i. e.* the Attribute that makes it what it is, as it is the Nature of the Soul to think.

NATURE, is also used to signify the established Order and

Course of material Things, the Series of second Causes, or the Laws that God has imposed upon the motions impressed by him, as *Physicks is the Study of Nature*, and *Miracles are effects above the Power of Nature*.

NATURE, is also used to signify an aggregate of Powers pertaining to any Body, especially an Animal one, as we say *Nature is Strong, Weak, &c.*

NATURE, is also used to signify the Action of Providence, the Principle of all Things, or that spiritual Being which is diffused throughout the whole Creation, and moves and acts in all Bodies, and gives them certain Properties, and procures certain Effects.

NAVAL [*navalis*, L.] of or partaking to a Ship or Navy.



NAVAL Crown [with the *Romans*] a Crown of Gold or Silver, adorn'd with the Figures of Beaks of Ships, which it was their Custom to give as a Reward to those who had first boarded an Enemy's Ship. See the Figure.

NAVE [*nauēe*, Sax.] that part in the middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church, *Du.* and *Teut.*

NAVE of a Church, the Body of the Church, or the Place where the People are disposed, reaching from the Rail or Balustrade of the Choir to the chief Door.

NA' VEL [*naxel*, Sax.] a Part on the middle of the Belly.

NAVEL Gall [in a *Horse*] a Bruise on the Back, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL Timbers [in a *Ship*] the Puttocks or Ribs.

NAVEL-Wort, an Herb.

NA' VET, Part of an Incense-pan or Censer-box.

NAUFRA' GE [*naufragium*, L.] Shipwreck.

NAUGHT [*hah̄t*, Sax.] bad, wicked, lewd.

NAU' GHTINESS [*nah̄tneſſe*, Sax.] badness, lewdness, &c.

NAU' GHTY [*nah̄tig*, Sax.] bad, wicked, &c.

NAVICULAR [*navicularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a small Ship.

NAVICULAR Bone } [with *Anat.*] the third Bone in each
NAVICULAR Os } Foot, that lies between the *Astragalus* and the *Ossa Cuneiformia*.

NA' VIGABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may pass; that will bear a Ship or Boat.

NA' VIGABLENESS, capableness of being sailed in.

TO **NA' VIGATE** [*navigare*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGA' TION, the Art of Sailing, which teaches how to conduct a Ship at Sea the nearest Way to any appointed Port.

Proper NAVIGATION, is when the Course lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

Improper NAVIGATION, is when the Places being at no great distance one from the other, the Ship sails within Sight, and is within Sounding.

NA' VIGATOR, a Sailor, a Conductor of a Ship, a Pilot.

NAVIGEROUS [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS } [*old Rec.*] a small Dish to hold Frankincense
NAVICULA } before it is put in the Censer.

NAVIS [*navis*, Gr.] a Ship or Bark, any sort of Sea Vessel.

NAVIS Ecclesiæ [*old Rec.*] the Nave or Body of the Church, distinguished from the Choir, and the Wings or Isle, L.

NAU' LAGE [*naulum*, L.] the freight or passage Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River.

NAU' LUM [*ναυλον*, Gr.] a Piece of Money which the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* put into the Mouth of a Person deceased, to pay *Charon* (the poetick Ferry-man of Hell) for carrying him over the *Stygian Lake* in his Ship or Boat, L.

NAU' MACHY [*ναυμαχία*, Gr.] a Sea Fight, or the representation of it; also a Place where Sea Fights are imitated.

NAU' SEA, a loathing. L.

NAUSEA [in *Physick*] a retching and propensity, an endeavour to vomit, arising from a loathing of Food, excited by some viscous Humour that irritates the Stomach.

NAUSEA [*Anatomically*] is defined by *Boerhaave* to be a retrograde, spasmodick Motion of the muscular Fibres of the Oesophagus, Stomach and Intestines, attended with Convulsions of the abdominal Muscles, and the *Septum Transversum*.

TO **NAU' SEATE** [*nauseare*, L.] to have an Inclination to Vomit; also to loath or abhor.

NAU' SEOUS [of *nausea*, L.] going against ones Stomach, making ready to Vomit; loathsome.

NAUSEOUSNESS, loathsomeness.

NAU' TICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] of or pertaining to Ships or
NAU' TICK } Mariners.

NAUTICAL Planisphere [*Astronomy*] a description of the terrestrial Globe upon a Plane for the use of Mariners.

NAUTICUS Musculus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle, called also *Tibialis Posticus*.

NAUTILUS, a petrify'd Shell found in the Earth; in other respects like those found in the Sea or Rivers.

NAVY [of *navis*, L. a Ship] a Company of Ships of War. **Surveyor of the NAVY**, an Officer, whose business is to inquire into the state of all Stores, and to take care that the deficiencies be supply'd; to survey the Ships, Hulls, Masts and Rigging; to audit the Accounts of Carpenters, Boat-swains, &c. belonging to the royal Navy.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer, who receives Money out of the Exchequer, and pays the Charges of the Navy.

NAZARENES [of the Town of *Nazareth* in *Judea*] a Name given to our Saviour and his Disciples.

NAZARITES [נָזִירִים, *Heb.* i. e. separated Persons] a Sect among the *Jews*, so called on account of their being separated from others, by devoting themselves, by a Vow to God, for a certain Time, and abstaining from Wine, and observing some other Ceremonies.

NAY [na, *Sax.*] no, nor.

NE admittas, a Writ for the Patron of a Church, to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is presented by another.

To NEAL [of *on-ælan*, *Sax.*] to make a Metal softer or less brittle by heating it in the Fire; to anneal or stain, or bake Glass painted, that the Colour may go quite through it.

NEAL'D to [*Sea Term*] used when it is deep Water close by the Shore, or if the Lee-shore be sandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky Ground, they say the sounding is *Nealed to*.

NEAP [of *neap*, *Sax.* scarce] scanty, deficient, as *neap Tides*.

NEAP Tides [of *neap*, *Sax.* scarcity] the Tides in the second and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not so high or so swift, as the spring Tides.

NEAR [neap, *Sax.*] nigh to, hard by.

No NEAR [*Sea Term*] a Word of Command to the Man at the Helm, bidding him to let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

NE'ARNESS [neap and ney, *Sax.*] proximity.

NEAT [neat, *Sax.*] Beeves, as Oxen, Heifers, Cows, Steers.

NEAT [*netto*, *Ital.* net, *F.* *nitidus*, *L.*] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dressed, clever.

NEAT Herd [neap, *Sax.*] a Keeper of neat Cattle.

NEAT Land [in *Law*] Land granted or let out to the Yeomanry.

NEAT's Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT Weight, the Weight of a Commodity without the Cask, Bag or Thing containing it; and also when it is cleared from Dross by garbling.

NEATNESS, cleanliness, tightness in Apparel, House, &c. also pureness, unadulteratedness.

NEBULA, a Mist or Fog. *L.*



NEBULE [in *Heraldry*] *nebuli*, *Engl.* of *nebulatum* or *nubilum* of *nebula*, *L.* signifies cloudy, or representing Clouds. See the Figure.

NEBULO'SE [*nebulosus*, *L.*] cloudy, covered with Clouds, **NE'BULOUS** misty, foggy, gloomy, overcast.

NE'BULOUSNESS, mistiness, cloudiness, darkness.

NEBU'LGEA [with *Chymists*] the Salt of the moisture of a Cloud; falling upon Stones in Meadows, condensed and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEBULOUS Stars [*Astron.*] certain fixed Stars of a dull, pale and dim Light; so called because they look cloudy, or bring Clouds, and setting with the Sun render the Air troubled and dusk.

NE'CESSARIES [*necessaria*, *L.*] Things needful for human Life.

NE'CESSARY [*necessarius*, *L.*] needful, indispensable, unavoidable.

NECESSARY in Causing, is when there is a Cause from whence an Effect must necessarily follow.

NE'CESSARINESS, needfulness, unaviodableness.

To NECESSITATE [*necessiter*, *F.*] to compel, to force as it were of necessity.

NECE'SSITATED [*necessité*, *F.*] forced, compelled.

NECE'SSITOUS [*necessiteux*, *F.*] that is in want; needy, poor.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, indigence, poverty.

NECESSITY [*necessitas*, *L.*] indispensableness, the State of a thing that must be; also extremity, straight, distress; need, poverty, want.

NECESSITY [among *Naturalists*] is that by which a Being is put into such a Condition, that it cannot be in any other.

Absolute NECESSITY [among *Naturalists*] is when it is contrary to the very Nature and Principles of the Thing to be otherwise.

Simple absolute NECESSITY [in *Metaphysics*] is that which upon no Terms or Conditions will permit a Thing to be in another Condition than it is in. This does not comport with any but an independent Being, as *God himself*.

Respective absolute NECESSITY [with *Metaphysicians*] is when a Thing will continue as it is according to the Order of Creation, and the settled Course of second Causes.

Physical NECESSITY [*Philos.*] is the want of Principle or natural Means necessary to act; called also a *physical or natural Impotence*.

Moral NECESSITY [in *Philos.*] is only a great difficulty, such as that which arises from a long habitude, a strong Inclination or violent Passion.

Absolute NECESSITY is that which has no dependence on any State or Conjunction, or any particular Situation of Things; but is found every where and in all the Circumstances, in which the Agent can be supposed.

Relative NECESSITY, is that which places a Person in a real incapacity of acting or not acting in those Circumstances and that Situation he is found in.

Antecedent NECESSITY [with *Philosophers*] is one that arises from an antecedent Cause necessarily operating, as the rising of the Sun to morrow Morning.

Concomitant NECESSITY, arises from an antecedent and necessary Cause; but depends on the Circumstances of the Effect.

NECESSITY [*Necessitas*, *L.*] a Pagan Deity, the Mother of the Destinies, and constant Companion of Man, through his whole Life, and to whom, as the Poets feign, even *Jupiter* himself was forced to submit. This *Necessity* was worshipped as a Goddess by the Heathens.

NECK [necca, *Sax.*] that Part between the Body and Head.

NECK Verse, a Verse or two in a *Latin* Book of a Gothic black Character, which a Person convicted of several Crimes (especially Manslaughter, for which he otherwise should suffer Death) was formerly put to read in open Court; and if the Ordinary of *Nezgate* said *legit ut Clericus*, i. e. *he reads like a Clerk*, he was only burnt in the Hand and set at Liberty. But now this Practice of reading the Neck-Verse is quite left off.

NECRO'LOGY [of νεκρὸς dead, and λόγος, *Gr.*] a Book kept in antient Times in Churches and Monasteries; in which the Names of the Benefactors are registered; the Time of their Death, and also the Days of their Commemoration.

NE'CROMANCER [νεκρομαντὴς of νεκρός the Dead, and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] a Conjurer, a Wizard, &c. who Practices *Necromancy*, i. e. by calling up the Ghosts of the Dead.

NECROMA'NTICK [νεκρομαντικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Necromancy.

NECROMANCY [νεκρομαντεία, *Gr.*] the Art or Act of Communicating with Devils, and doing surprising Feats by their assistance; and particularly calling up the Dead.

NECROSIS [νεκrosis, *Gr.*] a mortification or killing.

NECROSIS [in *Theology*] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NECROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a perfect or compleat Mortification of the soft and hard Parts of the Body.

NECTAR [νεκταρ, *Gr.*] a certain pleasant Liquor, which, as the Poets feign, was the Drink of the Gods, and such as would render immortal whomsoever drank of it.

NE'CTAR [with *Physicians*] a medicinal Drink of a very pleasant Taste, Smell and Colour. *Gr.*

NECTA'RIA [νεκταρία, *Gr.*] the Herb Elecampane. *L.*

NECTA'REAN, of or belonging to Nectar.

NE'CTARIN [of νεκταρ, *Gr.*] a sort of Peach, not downy.

NECYOMANTES [νεκυομαντὴς, *Gr.*] a Necromancer, one who holds Conversation with the Devil, or calls up the Spirits of the Dead, such as the Witch of *Endor*, who caused *Samuel* to appear to *Saul*. *L.*

NEED [nead, *Sax.*] want, poverty.

NE'EDINESS [prob. of neadig and ney, *Sax.*] want, poverty.

NEE'DFUL [of nead, *Sax.*] necessary.

NE'EDLE [næðl, *Sax.*] an Instrument for sewing.

NEEDLE [of the *Mariners Compass*] that Iron-Wire that is touched with the Loadstone.

Magnetical NEEDLE [in *Navigation*, &c.] a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, and suspended on a Pivot or Center, on which, playing at liberty, it directs it self to certain Points in or under the Horizon.

Horizontal NEEDLE, is one equally ballanced on each side the Pivot which sustains them, and which playing horizontally by its two Extremes, point out the North and South Points of the Horizon.

NE'EDLESS [prob. of nead-leay, *Sax.*] unnecessary.

NEEP Tides [with *Mariners*] are those Tides which fall out, when the Moon is in the middle of the second and last Quarter, which are four Days before the full or change, and are called *Deed-Neep* or *Dead-Neep*.

To be NEEPED [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be so, when Water is wanting that she cannot get off the Ground, out of the Harbour or Dock.

NEFA'NDUS [*nefandus*, L.] not to be spoken or mentioned; heinous, horrible.

NEFA'NDUSNESS, horribleness, wickedness not to be mentioned or uttered.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] very wicked, villainous, abominable.

NEFA'STOUS [*nefastus*, L.] unlucky, unhappy.

NEGA'TION, a denying or gainsaying. L.

NEGA'TIVE } [*negativus*, L.] of or pertaining to denial.

NEGA'TORY }

NEGATIVE Pregnant [in Law] is a Negative which implies an Affirmative; as, when a Person is accused to have done a Thing at such a Place and at such a Time; he denies that he did it in the Manner and Form of the Declaration, which implies he did do it in some manner.

NEGATIVE Quantities [in *Alge.*] are such as have the Negative Sign (—) set before them; and are supposed to be less than nothing; and directly contrary to *affirmative, positive* or *real Quantities*.

A **NEGATIVE** [*negativum*, L.] a denying Proposition or Expression.

NEGATIVE Hereticks [in the Language of the *Spanish Inquisition*] are Persons who having been accused of Heresy by Witnesses, whose Evidence they don't deny, still keep on the negation, making open Profession of the Catholick Doctrine, and declare their abhorrence of Heresy.

NEGATIVE Pains [in Law] is a being excluded from Honours and Dignities, &c. without the having any direct and positive Pains inflicted.

To **NEGLECT** [*neglectum*, L. sup.] not to take care of, to forget, to slight; also to let go or let slip.

NEGLECT [*neglectus*, L.] omission, want of care, disregard.

NEGLECTANCE [*negligentia*, L.] remissness, carelessness, the not looking to a thing, heedlessness, F.

NEGLECTANT [*negligens*, L.] neglectful, careless, slack in performance. F.

NEGLECTANTNESS [*negligentia*, L.] negligence.

NEGO'CE [*negotium*, L.] trading, dealing, management of Affairs, Business, &c. F.

NEGO'CIATORY [*negociatorius*, L.] used about Business or Trade.

NEGOTIATED [*negotiatu*, L.] transacted, managed by way of Traffick.

To **NEGO'TIATE** [*negotiare*, L. *negociar*, F.] to transact, to manage; also to traffick.

NEGOTIA'TION, a management of publick Affairs; also an Affair, Concern or Treaty managed; also trading or trafficking. F.

NEGOTIA'TOR, a manager of Affairs or Business, L.

NEGOTIA'TRIX, a she manager, &c. L.

NEGO'CIOSUS [*negotiosus*, L.] full of Business.

NE'GRO's [of *nigri*, black, L. or *Nigritani*, Inhabitants of *Nigritia* in *Africa*] Black-moors.

NEIF or **NAF** [prob. of *nativa*, L.] a Bond Woman or the Villain.

Writ of NEIF'TY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour antiently claimed such a Woman for his Wife.

To **NEIGH** [*hnægan*, Sax.] to make a Noise, intimating desire of copulation, or being pleased, spoken of a Horse.

NEIGHING [of *hnægan*, Sax. *hinniens*, L.] making a noise like a Horse.

NEIGHING Bird, a small Bird that imitates the neighing of an Horse.

NEIGHBOUR [of *neah*, Sax. *nigh*, and *gebure*, Sax. an Inhabitant] one who dwells or is seated near to another.

NEIGHBOURLINESS [of *neah*, *nigh*, *gebure*, an Inhabitant, and *geicneýý*, Sax.] neighbourly or friendly Carriage.

NEIGHBOURHOOD [of *neah* *gebure* and *hob*, Sax.] the whole Body of Neighbours; also adjoining Places to where a Person, &c. dwells.

Ne injuste vexes, a Writ lying for a Tenant distrained by his Lord for other Services than he ought to make, being a Prohibition to the Lord, enjoining him not to distrain.

NEITHER [*niðer*, Sax.] none of the two.

NE'KIR } [among the *Mahometans*] an Angel, which

NE'KER } they fancy, together with another, called *Munk-ker*, holding a great Mace in their Hands, go to the Graves of the Dead, and examine them of their Faith; and if they find them *Muffelmen*, i. e. true Believers [in *Mahomet*, &c.] they permit them to lie at rest, and behold Heaven thro' a little Window, till the Day of Judgment (it being their notion, that all Souls lie in the Graves with their Bodies till the Day of Judgment) but if these *Muffelmen* themselves should mistake the Angels, by reason of their Magnitude, for God, and Worship them, then they give them a Blow with

their Mace, and they are shut up blind in the Grave, and don't see any thing of Heaven.

NE'MEAN Games [so called of the Wood *Nemæa* in *Achaia*, where *Hercules* slew a mighty Lion] solemn Games instituted in honour of *Hercules*. The Exercises used, were running with Horses, Foot-races, Fighting with Whirl-bats, Quoiting, Wrestling, Darting and Shooting. And the Reward of him that came off Victor, was at first a Crown made of an Olive Branch; but afterwards a Garland of Ivy.

NE'MESIS [of *νέμεσις*, Gr. i. e. a Distribution to every one according to Justice] the Daughter of *Jupiter* and of *Necessity*, the Goddess of Punishment or Revenge, called also *Adrastia* from *Adrastus*, who first built her a Temple, and also *Rhamnusia* of *Rhamnus*, the Place where this Temple was; L. She was painted as Justice is, with a Sword in one Hand, and a pair of Scales in the other, with a sad Countenance and piercing Eyes, or with a Bridle and a Ruler.

NE'MINE contradicente [i. e. none contradicting] a Term commonly used in Parliament when any matter is carried with the universal Assent.

NE'MORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Grove.

NEMORIVA'GUS [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SE [*nemorosus*, L.] full of Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemorositas*, L.] fulness of Woods and Groves.

NEMORE'NSIS, e [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in Woods or Groves, L.

NE'MORUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the Groves, L.

NENU'FARIM [with *Chymists*] Spirits in the Air.

NENU'THAR, a Flower call'd a Water Lilly.

NEO'GAMIST [*neogamus*, L. of *νέγανος*, Gr.] one newly married.

NEOMENIA [*νεομένη* of *νέος*, new, and *μήνη*, Gr. a Moon] the new Moon or beginning of the lunar Month.

NEOPHY'TE [*νέφυτος* of *νέος* and *φύτις*, Gr. a Plant] one newly entred upon any Profession, a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith.

NEOTE'RIK [of *neotericus*, L. of *νεωτεριος*, Gr.] modern.

NEOTRO'PHY [*neotrophium*, L. of *νεοτροφειον* of *νέος* *τροφή*, Gr.] a House where young Persons are brought up.

NEP, the Herb Cat-mint.

NEPE'NTHES [*νεπενθης* of *νή*, negative Particle, and *πένθος*, Gr. grief] a kind of Herb, which being put into Wine drives away Sadness; some take it for *Bugloss*, others for *Helanium*, L.

NEPERS Bones. See the Figure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

NEPE'TA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Nep, Cats-Mint or Calamint, L.

NEPHA'LIA [*νεφελια*, Gr.] the Feasts of sober Men, a Feast and Sacrifice of the Greeks, on which the *Athenians* offered a Drink made of Water and Honey to the Sun, Moon, Memory; the Nymphs, Venus and Aurora. They burnt with these all Woods, except that of the Vine, Mulberry and Fig-tree, which they did not offer in this sober Feast, they being Symbols of Drunkenness.

NEPHELÆ [with *Physic.*] those little Spots like Clouds or Threads that appear in Urine, L.

NEPHELE, white Spots on the surface of the Nails of the Fingers, L.

NEPHELIDES [with *Oculists*] certain small white Spots in the Eyes.

NEPHEW [*nepa*, Sax. *nepheu*, F. of *nepos*, L.] a Brother or Sister's Son.

NEPHRETIC [*nephreticus*, L. of *nephras* of *nephros*, Gr.] troubled with, or belonging to a Pain in the Reins, &c.

NEPHRETICUM lignum, a sort of Wood which grows in new Spain, good in Diseases of the Reins, called *santalum cæruleum*, L.

NEPHRETICUS Lapis, a sort of green Stone, good for nephretick Pains, brought from Spain and the Indies, L.

NEPHRETIS [*nephros* of *nephros*, Gr. the Rein] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys, which proceeds from an Inflammation, or an ill Disposition, or from the Gravel and Stone, attended with Vomiting and stretching of the Thigh, L.

NEPHROS [*nephros*, Gr.] a Kidney.

NEPHROTOMY [of *nephros* and *τομή*, Gr. a cutting] a cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPOTATION, riotousness, luxury. L.

NEPOTISM [of *nepos*, L. a Nephew] extravagancy, F.

NEPTUNALIA, Festivals celebrated by the Antients in Honour of Neptune.

NEPTUNE [of *nando*, i. e. swimming, or of *nubendo*, L. i. e. covering, because the Sea covers the Earth or as others say, from the Lybian, or the Egyptian Word *nephia*, signifying Capes, Promontories, and the Wastes or Extremities of the Ground or Sea.] The Greeks call him *Ποσειδών*, from the Phœnician Word *Posedoni*, a breaker or destroyer of Ships, Neptune was one of the Children of Saturn, who at the Division of the World, among him and his Brethren, had the Command of the Sea allotted to him: His Scepter was a Trident; he bears a Trident instead of a Scepter, because Fishermen in fishing make frequent use of a Trident; or because this three forked Instrument is very apt or fit for stirring the Earth. And his Chariot a great Sea-Shell, drawn either by Whales or Sea Monsters, or by Horses, whose lower Parts were those of a Fish. His Wife was called *Amphitrite*, because the Sea does compass the Earth. He is feigned to have taught Men the use of an Horse, which he caused to come forth of the Earth, by a blow of his Trident, at the Dispute that he had with *Minerva*, about giving a Name to the City of Athens, in the *Areopagus*, as an Olive-Tree did from *Minerva's* striking the Rock with her Spear: But because he had engag'd himself in a Conspiracy against *Jupiter*, he was confin'd to the Earth, and being under strait Circumstances, was necessitated to offer himself to the Service of *Laomedon*, to help him to build the City of Troy. The *Tritons*, which were half Men and half Dolphins, were his Children, who attended him, sounding Shell-Trumpets. By his Conversation with the Earth, he begot the *Harpies*, Monsters that had the Faces of Maids, but Bodies like Vultures, with Wings, and Claws on their Hands and Feet, and whatever they touch'd was infected and spoiled; and whatsoever came near them they stole.

Neptune was a God in great Esteem with the Romans, not only as they thought him to have the Command of one of the Elements; but because, they say, he advised them, in the first beginning of their Empire, when there was a scarcity of Women in the City, to steal the *Sabine Virgins*. He was called *Hippius* and *Equester*, because he taught Men the Use of Horses, and in acknowledgment of the Benefit that their Empire had received from Horses, they instituted Horse-Races in honour of him. He had a famous Temple in Rome, enrich'd with the Spoils of many Sea Victories; but *Augustus* the Emperor, caused his Statue to be pulled down, because he was thought to have raised a Tempest against him at Sea, where he was like to have been drowned.

So that *Neptune* is the same with that Power and Virtue, which is contained in Moisture.

Neptune is called *Ποσειδών*, because all things which the Earth produces are done by the power and efficacy of Moisture. He is also called *Εννεχθον*, *Σεισχυθον*, *Ενοσίχτων* and *Τριαντοχάιν*, all which Epithets signify a mover of the Earth. For the Spirit which is in the Bowels of the Earth, being pent up in narrow Streights, seek for a Passage out, and bursting out, they move and break the Earth. And that Eruption sometimes makes a bellowing.

NEPTUNE [in Painting, &c.] is represented clad in a Mantle of Blue or Sea Green, trimmed with Silver, with long hoary Hair, riding in a blue Chariot, drawn by monstrous Fishes, or else on the Back of a Dolphin, holding in his Hand a silver Trident.

NEREIDS [the Daughters of *Nereus*] Mermaids or Fishes the upper Part of which resembles a beautiful Woman, and the rest a Fish.

NEREUS [of *nereus*, Gr.] one of the poetical Deities of the Sea; the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who married his Sister *Doris*, and whom they make to have fifty Daughters, called *Nereides*. The Moral of which Fable is fifty particular Seas, being Parts of the main Sea itself.

NEREUS, is the Sea. It is derived of *νέρεω*, i. e. of swimming, because we swim through the Sea. They represent *Nereus* as an old Man, because the Froth of the Sea represents hoary-headedness. For *Leucothoe*, who is the Daughter of *Nereus*, intimates something of that matter, as much as to say the whiteness of Froth.

NERGAL [i. e. in the Samaritan Language, a Cock] an Idol of the Sun, brought into Samaria from Persia, and worshipped in the Form of a Cock.

NERGAL [נרגל, Heb.] a continual Fire, which the Persian Magi preserved upon an Altar in honour of the Sun, and the Lights of the Firmament. This Fire was always kept burning, like the Vestal Fire of the Romans; whensoever they meddled with this Fire, they used to sing Hymns in honour of the Sun. The Jewish Writers affirm, that this was the God adored in Ur of the Chaldees, and that *Abraham* was obliged to quit that Country, because he would not conform to that Idolatry. The Persians were wont to dedicate to the Sun a Chariot and Horses, and to adore that glorious Light every Morning. The Mahometans do still seem to perform some kind of Devotion to the rising of the Sun, saluting aforesaid as they see it with great humility, and purifying themselves by washing. The Chaldeans were wont to burn themselves in honour of *Nergal*. And *Curtius* tells us, that *Alexander* was an Eye-Witness of this Madness. The Persian to be thus sacrificed took his farewell of his Friends in a publick Banquet; and after he was reduced to Ashes (some Writers say) the cunning Priests caused the Devil to appear in his Shape to his Acquaintance, and relate to them strange Stories of the other World.

NERION [Botany] the Rose Laurel.

NEROLY, a sort of Perfume.

NERVAL Bones [with *Anatomists*] the Bones of the hinder Part of the Head.

NERVOSE } [*nervosus*, L.] sinewy, strongly made in
NERVOUS } Body.

NERVOUSNESS, fulness of nerves, finewiness, strength, &c.

NERVOUS Juice or *Spirit*, is a pure, subtil, volatile Humour, commonly called the Animal Spirits; secreted from the arterial Blood in the cortical Part of the Brain, collected in the *medulla oblongata*, and driven thence by the force of the Heart, into the Cavities of the Nerves, to be by them convey'd throughout the Body, for the purposes of Sensation and Animal Motion.

NERVE [*nervus*, L.] or Sinew, a white, round, long Body, composed of several Threads or Fibres; deriving its origin from the Brain or the spinal Marrow; and distributed thro' all the Parts of the Body; serving for the Conveyance of the Animal Spirits, for the performance of Sensation and Motion.

NERVE [with Botan.] a long Filament or tough String, which runs across or length ways in the Leaf of a Plant; as in Plantane, &c.

Olfactory NERVES, call'd by Anatomists *Par Olfactorium*, i. e. the olfactory Pair, arise in the fore Part of the Brain a little below the *Os Frontis*, and are pretty thick near the *Os Cribrosum*, and are there called *Processus Papillares*; when they have made their way through the *Os Cribrosum*, they are distributed throughout the Membranes of the Nose; their use being in the sensation of Smelling.

Optick NERVES [Anatomy] are Nerves which pass through the Scull, in two Perforations of the Basis of it, a little above the *Sella Equina*, from whence they proceed to the Tunicks of the Eye, whereof the *Retina*, which is supposed to receive the Objects of Vision, is an extension of the inner or medullary Part alone.

Pathetick NERVES [Anat.] are certain Nerves which arise behind the Testes, and pass out of the Skull at the same Foramen of the former Pair, and spend themselves wholly on the trochlear Muscle.

Intercostal NERVES [Anatomy] are compos'd of nervous Filaments, deriv'd partly from the Brain, viz. the Branches of the fifth and sixth Pair, and partly from the Spinal Marrow, by those Branches they receive from the vertebral Nerves.

Cervical NERVES [Anat.] these consist of seven Pair, the first and second Pair arise between the first and second Vertebra of the Neck; the second Pair contributes the main Branch towards the formation of the *diaphragmatick Nerves*; the three last Pair of the Neck, joining with the two first of the *Dorsum* or *Thorax*, make the *Brachial Nerves*.

Dorsal NERVES [*Anat.*] are twelve in Number, these contribute to the *Brachial Nerves* all, except the two upper Pair, and are generally distributed into the intercostal and abdominal Muscles, the *Pleura*, and the external Parts of the *Thorax*.

The **Lumbal NERVES** [*Anat.*] of these there are five Pair, the first of which sends two Branches to the lower side of the Diaphragm; the second, some Twigs to the genital Parts; and others, as well as the three following, to give the first Roots to the *crural Nerves*. The rest of the Branches of the lumbal Nerves, are distributed into the Muscles of the Loins adjacent Parts.

Brachial NERVES [*Anat.*] are produced partly from the *Cervical*, and partly from the *Dorsal*. After the several Branches whereof these Nerves are composed, have been variously compleated and united, they run a little way in a Trunk, and then divide again into several Branches, and are variously distributed into the Muscles of the Skin and Arms.

The **Crural NERVES** [*Anat.*] are compos'd of an Union of six or seven Pair, viz. the three last of the *Lumbal*, and the three or four first of the *Os Sacrum*. This is the largest and firmest Trunk in the Body. These spend their upper Branches on the Muscles of the Thigh and Skin, as far as to the Knee, and then proceed in a Trunk downwards, which sends forth its Branches to the Extremities of the Toes.

Diaphragmatick NERVES [*Anat.*] these Nerves proceed from the *Cervicals*. After these Nerves have joined in a Trunk, they run through the *Mediastinum*, and arriving at the *Diaphragm*, they send out several Branches, some of them into the muscular, and others into the tendinous Part of it.

NERVES [*Architect.*] are the Mouldings of the projecting Arches of Vaults; or such as arise from the Branches of *Ogives*, and cross each other diagonally in *Gothick* Vaults, and serve to separate the nervous Spirit. See *Pendentives*.

NESH, nice, tender, delicate.

NESS } [*neſſe*, *Sax.*] a promontory that runs into the
NEE'SE } Sea, like a Nose.

NEST [*neſt*, *Sax.*] a Lodgment, lodging Place of Birds, &c.

NEST of Chests, three in number.

NE'STLING [of *niſtſian*, *Sax.* or *neſtſelen*, *Teut.*] making a Nest; also shifting and shuffling up and down, as restless; also a young Bird in, or just taken out of the Nest.

NESTORIANS [of *Nestorius*, a Monk] a Sect of Hereticks, whose distinguishing Tenet was, that there were two Natures in *Jesus Christ*, and that *Mary* was the Mother of *Jesus*, but not the Mother of *God*.

NET [*net*, *Sax.*] a Device for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET Masonry, a particular way of Muring or Walling.

NE'THER [*niſeſ*, *Sax.*] lower.

NE'THERMOST [*niſeſmoſt*, *Sax.*] the lowermost.

NE'THERLANDS, the low Countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

NETIRO'NCHION [*netiroſchion*, *Gr.*] an Instrument called a Duck's-Bill, used to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

NE'TTINGS [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes siezed together Grate-wise, with Rope-yarn. and sometimes made to stretch upon the Ledges, from the Waste-Trees to the Roof-Trees, from the Top of the Fore-castle to the Poop, &c.

To **NETTLE** [*netlan*, *Sax.*] to displease, to vex, to tease.

A **NE'TTLE** [*netl*, *Sax.*] a stinging Herb.

NE'VER [*neſſe*, *Sax.*] at no Time.

NE'VERMORE [*neſſe mæſſe*, *Sax.*] never, at no Time.

NEUROCHONDRO'DES [of *νευρον*, a Nerve, and *χόνδρος*, a Cartilage] a Ligament partly cartilaginous, partly membranous.

NEU'RODES [according to *Dr. Willis*] a lingering Fever; so named, because the nervous Juice is corrupted, and thereby causes an Atrophy, or defect of Nourishment, and thence a decay in the Body. *L.*

NEURO'GRAPHY [*νευρογραφια*, *Gr.*] a description of the Nerves.

NEUROIDES [*νευροειδης*, *Gr.*] the Herb wild Beet. *L.*

NEURO'LOGY [*neurologia*, *L.* *νευρολογία* of *νευρον* a Nerve, and *λογος*, *Gr.*] a discourse or Treatise of the Nerves in a human Body.

NEUROSPASTON [*νευροσπαστον*, *Gr.*] an Herb bearing a black Grape, with a Nerve in the middle of it.

NEUROTICKS [*νευροτικα*, *Gr.*] Remedies against Diseases of the Nerves.

NEURO'TIMUS [*νευροτιμος*, *Gr.*] an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies, on account of the knowledge of please.

NEURO'TOMY [of *νευροτομια* of *νευρον* and *τομη*, *Gr.* a section] a Section, Cutting or Anatomy of the Nerves.

NEU'TER, neither. *L.*

To be **NEUTER**, to be of neither party.

NEUTER Gender [with *Grammarians*] a Gender in *Greek* and *Latin*, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEU'THA [with *Chymists*] a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of new born Infants.

NEU'TRAL [*neutralis*, *L.*] neither of the one or the other.

NEUTRAL Salts [in *Chymistry*] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an *Acid* and *Alkali*.

NEUTRAL Spirits [according to *Mr. Boyle*] certain Spirits distilled from Tartar, and some sorts of ponderous Woods, which differ in Quality from other Spirits; *Adiaphorus Spirits*.

NEUTRA'LITY [*neutralité*, *F.*] a being neuter, the State or Condition of one who is neuter; a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

NE'UTRALNESS, neutrality, the not being of either Party.

NEUTRO Passive [in *Gram.*] Verbs Neuter, having their preterperfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [*neowe* or *niſe*, *Sax.* *neuf*, *F.*] fresh, of late Date or Days; of little standing, never used or worn before.

NE'w Year's Gift, a Present made on the first of *January*, a Custom now in use amongst us, which we deriv'd from the *Romans*, who offered Presents to the Emperors in the *Capitol*, altho' they were absent.

NE'WNESS [of *niſtic*, *Sax.*] lateness, freshness, &c.

NE'WEL [in *Architecture*] is the upright Post, that the winding Stairs turn round about.

NEWFT, a small sort of Lizard.

NEWS, new Intelligence of Affairs.

NEXT [*next*, *Sax.*]

NI'AS [of *nias*, *F.*] simple, silly, foolish, Whence a *Nias Hawk*, is one newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to help herself; Hence also our Word *Nissey*, for a silly Person.

To **NI'BBLE** [of *knebelen*, *Du.*] to bite a little and little by degrees.

NI'BCHAZ [נִבְחָז of נִבְחָה] as a certain learned Writer imagines; and therefore he thinks, this God, was the same with the *Egyptian Anubis*, who was worshipped in the Image of a Dog.

NICE [*neſc*, *Sax.*] tender, squeamish, ticklish, difficult, dangerous; also affected, dainty, exact, curious, subtil.

NI'CENESS, daintiness, exactness, &c.

NICETY [of *neſc*, *Sax.*] a Dainty, a Curiosity; also a Criticism.

NICENE, of or belonging to *Nice*, a City in *Bithynia*, famous for the first general Council in the Year 314 by the appointment of the Emperor *Constantine* the Great, at which were 318 Bishops present.

NI'CENE Creed, a Creed or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

NICHE [in *Architecture*] a Cavity in the thickness of a Wall, to place a Figure or Statue in.

Angular NICHE, one formed in the Corner of a Building.

Ground NICHE, one which instead of bearing upon a Massive, has its rise from the Ground.

NI'CHILS [in *Common Law*] are Issues or Debts, which the Sheriff, being opposed, says are worth nothing, by reason that the Parties that should pay them are nothing worth.

NICOLAITANS [so called of *Nicholas* a Deacon of *Jerusalem*] one of the most antient Sects, who held that married Women should be common to take away all Cause of Jealousy.

To **NICK** [prob. of *nick*, *Teut.*] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To **NICK the Pin**, is to drink just to the Place of a Pin, about the middle of a wooden Cup or Bowl.

NICK of Time, [of *nick*, *Teut.* a moment, or *nictatio* a wink] the very Moment.

NICK Name [prob. of *nicht*, *Teut.* not or nought, *q. d.* not the name] a name given a Person in derision or drollery.

NI'CKUMPOOP [*incert. Etym.*] a meer Block-head, Dolt or Sot; a senseless, dull witted Fellow; it is also used in an obscene Signification.

NICO'DEMITES, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so denominated from *Nicodemus*, from professing their Faith in Private.

NICOTIA'NA [so called of *John Nicot*, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*, A. C. 1560] Tobacco.

NICOPHO'RUS [*νικοφορος*, *Gr.*] a kind of Ivy, called *Smilax*. *L.*

NICTA'RIA [*νικτα*, *Gr.* victory] Sacrifices and publick Banquets, which Conquerers made after Victory obtained.

NICTA'TION, a winking or twinkling with the Eye.

Membrana NICTITANS [in *Anatomy*] the winking Membrane; a thin Membrane that cover the Eyes of several Birds and other Animals, which is so thin they can see pretty well through it; it screens them from too much light. *L.*

NIDE of Pheasants [of *nidus*, *L.* a Nest] a Flock of them.

NIDDERING } *[old Word]* a Coward, a Hen-hearted Fellow.
NIDING }
NIDTHING } low.
NIDGET [*nigade*, F.] an Idiot, a simple Fellow.
NIDIFICATION, a making or building of Nests as Birds do.
NIECE, a the Cousin, a Kinswoman, a Brother or Sister's Daughter, F.
NIENT Compris [*Law Phrase*] an exception made to a Petition as unjust, because the Thing desired is not comprised or contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded.
NIFLE, a Thing of little or no Value. *Law Term.*
A NIG } [*of nigh guarder, Minshew, or of nick*
A NIOG } *hard, i. e. one that goes as near as can be, or*
of negando, L. denying Skinner] a covetous Person.
NIGGARD [*some derive it q. d. of Nickhard; but Minshew*
of nigh garder, F. and Skinner of negando, denying; because
a covetous Man denies himself, &c. necessities] a sordid,
 covetous, griping Person.
NIGGARDLINESS, sordid covetousness.
NIGGARDISH, something niggardly.
NIGELLA [*with Botanists*] the Herb Fennel Flower. L.
NIGER, a, um [*in Bot. Writ.*] black, *nigro*, a, is, with
 black.
NIGERRIMUS, a, um [*in Botan. Writ.*] blackest or very
 black, *nigerrimo*, a, is, with the most black. L.
NIGH [*neah, Sax.*] hard by.
NIGHNESS [*neah-neſſe, Sax.*] nearness.
NIGHT [*niht, Sax.*] that Time while the Sun is below
 the Horizon.
NIGHT Mar } [*of mar, Dan. evil*] a stoppage of the a-
NIGHT Mare } nimal Spirits in the Night-time; so that
 the Body cannot move.
NIGHT [*in Painting, &c.*] is represented clothed in a black
 Mantle, spotted with Stars of Gold.
NIGHT Rail, a short Cloak of Linen or Muslin, worn by
 Women in their Chambers.
NIGHT Raven, a sort of Owl.
NIGHT Spell, a Prayer against the Night-Mare.
NIGHT-Shade [*niht-ſcead, Sax.*] an Herb.
NIGHTINGALE [*niht-gale, Sax.*] a fine singing Bird.
NIGRESCENT [*nigrescens, L.*] growing black.
NIGRIFICATION, a making black, L.
NIGRIOR, us [*in Botan. Writ.*] blacker, *nigriore*, i, *ibus*,
 with blacker.
NIHIL, nothing. L.
NIHILS } [*in Com. Law*] a Word which the Sheriff an-
NICHILS } swers, who is opposed, concerning Debts which
 are illeivable, and nothing worth, by reason of the insuffi-
 ciency of the Persons from whom due.
NIHIL Capiat, &c. a Form used when Judgment is given
 against the Plaintiff, so as to bar his Action or overthrow his
 Writ, L.
NIHIL Dicit [*Law Phrase*] is a failing to put in an Answer
 to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned, L.
NIHILO'RUM Clericus, the Clerk of the Nichils, an Officer
 in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of the Sums that are
 nichiled by the Sheriff.
To NILL [*nillan, Sax.*] to be unwilling, to be loath to do.
NILOMETRE, an Instrument used among the Antients to
 Measure the height of the Water in the overflowings of
 the Nile.
To NIM [*of niman, Sax.*] to filch, to steal by little and
 little.
NI'MBIS, a Term used by Antiquaries, for a Circle round
 the Heads of Emperors on certain Medals, and resembling
 the Aureole or Cirles of light placed round the Heads of the
 Images of Saints.
NIMBLE [*nemen, Du.* to catch up hastily] agile, quick,
 ready.
NIMBLENESS, agility, quickness.
NIMBIFEROUS [*nimbifer, L.*] that brings Storms and Tem-
 pests.
NIMBOSE [*nimbosus, L.*] stormy, tempestuous, cloudy.
NIMIETY [*nimietas, L.*] too great, abundance, over much-
 ness.
NINCOMPOOP, a meer Block-head, Dolt or Sot.
NINE [*neſen, Sax.*] ix. 9.
NINETEEN [*neſen-tien, Sax.*] xix. 19.
NINNY [*ninnarius, L. Barb.*] a contented Cuckold.
NINNY [*ninno, Span.* a Child] a silly, sorry Wretch, apt
 to be made a Fool of, a Ninny Hammer.
NIOME, was the Daughter of Tantalus, and Wife of Pelops,
 who having six Sons and six Daughters, was so elated with
 her Felicity, that she preferr'd herself before Latona, and (ac-
 cording to the Poets) had all her Children slain by the God-

des, for her Insolence; for which Calamity she went herself
 to Death, losing her Speech, and remaining Stupid without
 moving, which gave the Poets occasion to feign, that she was
 turned into a Stone; or as *Phalarbus* says, the truth of the
 Fiction is, that *Niobe* being bereaved of her Children by
 Death, commanded her Statue to be made in Stone (and prob-
 ably in a mournful Posture) and set upon her Children's Se-
 pulchre. She is said to have liv'd A. M. 2240.

To NIP [*knappen, Teut.*] to pinch.

A NIP, a pinch.

NIP } the sharp point of a Pen.
NIB }

NIPPERS [*in a Ship*] small Ropes to hold the Cable to the
 Capstan, when the Cable is so slimy, wet or great, that it
 cannot be straitened with the bare Hand.

NIPPERS [*with Surgeons*] an Instrument used in dismem-
 bring an animal Body.

NIPPLE [*nypele, Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breast.

NIPPING [*of knappen, Teut.*] pinching.

NI'SAN [*סיון, Heb.*] the seventh Month of the Jews civil
 Year, which is about our September.

NI'SI PRIUS, the Name of a Writ, so called from the two
 Latin Words in it in this Sentence; *Nisi apud talem locum*
prius venerint, i. e. *unless they come before to such a Place*.
 And by this Writ the Sheriff is obliged to bring to Westmin-
 ster the Men impannelled at a certain Day, or before the
 Justices of the next Assizes, unless, &c.



NISLEE [*in Heraldry*] as *Croix Nislee, Nyllee*,
 or *Nillee*, F. is like a cross *Cerellee*, but some-
 thing narrower, and never pierced; but others
 say, it ought to be always pierced; and some say
 it is same with the *Cross moline sable*. *Columbier* says, it is as
 much as to say, *Anni hilee*, i. e. annihilated, or so small and
 slender, that it seems to be reduced almost to nothing. See the
 Figure.

NI'SROCH [*ניסרוך, Heb.*] which some take to be derived and
 compounded of *נש*, to exalt, and *רוך*, to enlarge] and so
 to express the high and spacious Heavens, which, as *Herodo-
 tus* relates, the antient Persians worshipped, or of *נש*, an
 Eagle, being the Image of an Eagle; or as *Eusebius* thinks,
 was the Ark of Noah it self, and a representation of it, which
 was worshipped by the Eastern People. The Name of an
 antient Idol among the Assyrians.

NI'SUS [*in Philosophy*] an endeavour an Inclination of one
 Body towards another, L.

NI'TENT [*nitens, L.*] shining.

NI'TID [*nitidus, L.*] neat, trim, clean.

NI'TRATED [*nitratum, L.*] mixed with Nitre.

NI'TRE [*nitrum, L.*] a Salt impregnated with abundance
 of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile.

Spirit of NITRE [*with Chymists*] the best sort of *Aqua*
Fortis, used in dissolving Metals, &c.

NI'TROUS [*nitrosus, L.*] full of, or of the nature of Nitre.

NI'TRUM [*νίτρον, Gr. נתר, Heb. נתר, Syriack*, so cal-
 led of *Nitria*, a Town of Egypt, where it was antiently made
 in great Quantities] Salt-Petre, which is either natural or
 artificial.

NI'SEY [*of niais, F.*] a Fool or silly Fellow.

NI'VAL [*nivalis, L.*] pertaining to, or white as Snow.

NI'XIDII [so called of *nixus*, the Pangs or Throws of a
 Woman in Travel] certain Gods among the Romans, that
 presided over Women in Childbirth, in whose Form they
 were represented, and had three Statues in the Capitol over
 against *Minerva's* Altar, having been brought out of Asia,
 after the Defeat of *Antiochus*.

NI'XUS, force, straining, labour, L.

NIXUS [*Astron.*] a constellation or cluster of Stars, which
 represents *Hercules* having his Knee bent, and endeavouring
 to strike at the Head of a Dragon.

NOBILIARY, a Collection or historical Account of the
 noble Families of a Nation or Province.

NOBILITATED [*nobilitatus, L.*] made noble or famous.

NOBILITY [*nobilitas, L.*] is defined to be an illustrious
Descent, and conspicuous of Ancestors, with a Succession of
 Arms, conferred on some one (and by him to his Family) by
 the Prince, by Law, or by Custom, as a Reward of the good
 and virtuous Actions of him that performed them.

NOBILITY, a Quality that dignifies or renders a Person
 noble: particularly that raises a Person possessed of it above
 a Peasant or Commoner. The quality or degree of a Noble-
 man; also the whole Body of Noblemen; also Fame, Repu-
 tation, Renown.

NOBILITY, the Italians thus satyrize Nobility, the Dukes
 and Earls of Germany (every Son of a Duke being a Duke,
 and every Daughter of a Dutchess being a Dutchess) the
 Dons of Spain, the Monfieurs of France, the Bishops of Italy,
 (every

(every City having a Bishop) the Nobility of *Hungary*, the Lairds of *Scotland*, the Knights of *Naples*, and the younger Brethren of *England*, make all together a poor Company.

DIVINE NOBILITY, has its respect to the original of the Soul which comes from Heaven, and depends on the Power of God. If this were well considered, the *worldly Nobility* would be less valued, and we should be rendered the more capable of moral Nobility. This is also called Heavenly or Theological.

HUMAN or worldly NOBILITY, regards Blood, and a Genealogy of many Ancestors. This worldly or human Nobility depends upon the good Fortune of our Birth. This is called *Political*.

MORAL NOBILITY, refers only to Virtue, which is to gain us Esteem; and this depends on our own free Will, and is also called Philosophical.

DATIVE NOBILITY, is such as has been acquired by some Merits or Deeds, and conferr'd by the Prince, &c.

NATIVE NOBILITY, is what passes from Father to the Son, and makes the Son noble, because his Father was so.

NOBLE [*nobilis*, L.] great, renowned; also generous, free; also raised above the Commonalty and Gentry.

NOBLE Parts of the Body, the Brain, Heart and Liver.

A **NOBLE**, an antient Coin in value 6s and 8d; a *Scotch Noble* in value 6d farthing *English*.

A **NOBLE** [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman.

NOBLEMAN, a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron.

NOBLENES [*nobilitas*, L.] is either a being noble in Blood; greatness of Mind or Expression.

NOBLESS, Nobility or Noblemen, O.

NOCENT [*notens*, L.] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.

NO'CIVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.

NOCTAMBULO, one who walks in the Night, or in his Sleep, L.

NOCTAMBULA'TION, a walking in the Night, or in Sleep.

NOCTIFEROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night bringing.

NOCTIVAGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.

NOCTILUCA, shining in the Night, L.

Mr. Boyle distinguishes them into three sorts,

1. The *gummous NOCTILUCA*, which is by some call'd the *consistent or constant NOCTILUCA*, which is in the form of a consistent Body.

2. The *Liquid NOCTILUCA*, which it is very probable is only the former dissolved in a proper Liquor.

3. The *Aerial NOCTILUCA*, so called, because it would immediately begin to shine on being exposed to the open Air.

NOCTILUCA [with *Chymists*] substances Chymically prepared, which will shine of themselves in the Dark, without being exposed to the Light or Air, L.

NOCTURN [*nocturnus*, L.] a nocturnal; also nightly.

NOCTURLABE [*Astronomy*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the *North Star* about the Pole.

NOCTURNAL [*nocturnum*, L.] See *Nocturlabe*.

NOCTURNS } [in *Roman Catholick Churches*] part of
NOCTURNALS } the Matins or Church Service, that are said about Midnight, being certain Psalms and Prayers, in Imitation of the antient Christians, who said them in the Night for fear of the Heathens.

To be **NOCTURNAL** [*Astrology*] those Signs and Planets are said to be nocturnal, in which passive Qualities excel, as moisture and driness.

NOCTURNAL Arch [*Astronomy*] is that space in the Heavens which the Sun, Moon or Stars run through, from their setting to their rising.

NOCTURLABE [of *nocturnus*, L. and *λαμβάνω*, Gr. to take] an Instrument used to find out the Hour of the Night by the Pole Star, and either greater or lesser Bear.

NOCTURNOUS [*nocturnus*, L.] pertaining to the Night.

NO'CUMENT [in a *Law Sense*] a nuisance, L.

To **NOD** [*nutare*, L. of *νύα*, Gr.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to Sleep.

A **NOD** [*nutus*, L.] a Motion or Sign made with the Head.

NO'DATED [*nodatus*, L.] tied in Knots.

NO'DATED Hyperbola [in *Mathem.*] a kind of Hyperbola, which in turning round, crosses it self.

NODA'TION, knottiness or the making of Knots, L.

NO'DDLE [of *nod*, L.] the Head.

NO'DDY [*naudiu*, F.] a silly Fellow.

A **NODE** [*nodus*, L.] a Knot or Noose.

A **NODE** [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Cieling of a Room or Pane of Glass in a Window to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, Cieling, &c.

NODE [with *Surg.*] a gummy Swelling, caused by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [in *Astronomy*] two Points wherein the Orbit of a Planet intersects the *Ecliptick*; and that Point or Node where a Planet passes out of the *Southern Latitude* into the *Northern*; is called the *North Node* or *ascending Node*; and that Point where the Planet passeth from the *North* to the *South*, is called the *southern* or *descending Node*.

NO'DIA [with *Botan.*] a Herb called *Mulary*.

NODO'NUS } [among the *Romans*] a certain Deity to whom
NODI'SUS } they attributed the forming of the Joints, and Knots in Corn.

NODO'SE [*nodosus*, L.] knotty, full of Knots.

NODO'SITY [*nodositas*, L.] knottiness.

NO'DUS } [in *Pharmacy*] a little Bag of physical Ingre-
NO'DULUS } dients, put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink.

NODUS Gordianus [i. e. the *Gordian Knot*] *Gordius* having been made King of *Phrygia*, by his first entering the Temple of *Apollo*, he placed a Knot of Leather Thongs, of which there went a Prophecy; that whosoever should untie it, should be Conqueror of *Asia*. *Alexander* coming thither, and having endeavoured, trying all ways to do it; but not being able to untie it, he cut it in Pieces with his Sword.

NOETIANS [so called of *Noetius*] Hereticks who allowed only one Person in the Godhead, and accordingly taught that it was God the Father who suffered.

NO'FFUS } [old *Rec.*] a Coffin made of Wood.

NAU'FUS } [old *Rec.*] a Coffin made of Wood.

A **NO'GGIN**, a little Piggins; also a quarter of a Pint Measure.

NOISE, a great sound, strife, squabble.

NOI'SINESS [prob. of *noise*, F. strife, quarrel] noisy Temper, Quality, &c.

NOI'SOM [prob. of *noia*, Ital. of *noxa*, L. and *foet*] loathsome, stinking, nasty.

NOI'SOMNESS [prob. of *nuisance*, F. *foet* and *neffe*, Sax.] loathsomeness, stinkiness, &c.

NO'LENS, unwilling, L.

NOLENS volens, whether one will or no, L.

NO'LI me tangere, [i. e. touch me not] a sort of Cancer, or a malignant Eruption in the Face, caused by an extremely sharp, corrosive Humour; a piece of Flesh in the Nostrils which often stops the Wind; also an external Ulcer in the Ala of the Nose, proceeding from a venereal Cause.

NOLI me tangere [with *Botan.*] a Plant, so called from a singular property it has of darting out its Seed when ripe, upon the first approach of the Hand to touch its Pods.

NOMA'DES [of *νομω*, Gr. to feed] a Name antiently given to several Nations or People, whose whole Occupation was to feed and tend their Flocks.

NO'MÆ [*νομα*, Gr.] certain deep and rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NO'MANCY [of *nomen*, L. a Name, and *μαντις*, Gr. Divination] the Art of divining the Fates of Persons by Letters that form their Names.

NO'MARCH [of *νόμος*, a division, and *αρχη*, Gr. dominion] an Officer who had the administration of a Division of *Egypt*.

NO'MARCHY [*νομαρχια*, Gr.] a Division of the Kingdom of *Egypt*.

NO'MBLES [among *Hunters*] the Entrails of a Stag or Deer, F.

NO'MBRIL, the Navel, F.

NO'MBRIL Point [in *Heraldry*] is the next below the Fess-point, or the very Centre of the Escutcheon, supposing the same to be equally divided into two equal Parts below the Fess, for then the first of those is the *Nombril*, and the lowest the *Base*. See the Figure, where it is represented by the Letter N.

NOME [in *Algebra*] is any Quantity with a Sign prefixed or added to it; whereby it is connected with some other Quantity, upon which the whole becomes a *binomial* or *trinomial*, &c. as $a+b$ and $a+b+c$.

NO'MEN, a Name, L.

NOMENCLATION, a numbring the Names or Surnames of sundry Things, L.

NOMENCLATOR, one who calls Persons by their Names, L.

NOMENCLATURE [*nomenclatura*, L.] a set of Names, a Catalogue of the most useful and significant Words in any Language, F.

NO'MINAL [*nominalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Name; only in Name, not real.

NOMINA'LIA [among the *Romans*] Festivals in which they gave Names to their Children, which was on the 8th Day to Males, and 9th to Females, which were called the *Dies Lustrici*.

NO'MINALS } a Sect of School Philosophers who were
NO'MINALISTS } so denominated, because they held that Words, not Things, were the Objects of the *Dialecticks*.

No-

To **NOMINATE** [*nominatum*, L.] to propose one as fit to be chosen to bear any Office or Employment.

NOMINATION, a naming or appointing a Person to some Office, &c. L.

NOMINATION [in Law] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice; by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

NOMINATIVE Case [Gram.] the first Case of Nouns that are declinable.

NOMOCANON [of νόμος, the Law, and κανών, Gr. Canon Rule] a Collection of Canons and Imperial Laws relating or conformable thereto; also a Collection of the antient Canons of the Apostles, Councils and Fathers; also a penitential Book of the Greeks.

NOMOGRAPHER [νομογράφος of νόμος and γραφω, Gr.] a Writer of the Law.

NOMOPHYLACIUM [νομοφυλάκιον, Gr.] a Place where the Records of Law are laid up, the Chancery or Rolls, L.

NOMOTHE'SY [νομοθεσία, Gr.] the making, publishing or proclaiming a Law.

NO'MOTHETE [nomotheta, L. of νομοθέτης, Gr.] a Legislator, a Law-maker, L.

NOMPAREIL [*i. e.* matchless] one of the least sort of Printing Letters.

NOMPAREIL [with Confection.] a sort of Confects or Sugar Plumbs.

NON-ABI'LITY [in Law] is an Exception taken against a Person, either Plaintiff or Defendant, which disables him from commencing any Law Suit; as in Case of an Excommunication, Outlawry, Præmunire, &c.

NON Claim [in Law] a neglect or omitting to claim that which a Man ought to claim as his Right, within a Time limited.

NO'NAGE [in Law] all the Time of a Persons Age, under 21 in some Cases, and 14 in others.

NONAGE'SIMAL Degree [with Astron.] is the 90th Degree, or the highest Point in the Ecliptick.

NO'NAGIUM [in Law] the ninth part of moveable Goods; antiently paid in the Nature of a Mortuary; being claimed by the Clergy upon the Death of their Parishioners.

NO'NAGON [of nonus, L. and γωνία, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, having nine Angles and Sides.

NONE Such [with Botan.] the Bristol Flower.

NON Entity [with Philos.] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONGENA'RIOUS [nonagenarius, L.] of or concerning nine Hundred.

NON-Residence, the illegal Absence of a beneficed Clergyman from his spiritual Charge, *i. e.* when he absents himself for the space of one or two Months at several Times in one Year.

NON Resident, a Person who does not reside or keep in the Place where his Charge is.

NON Appearance, a default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONA Sphæra [with Astronom.] the ninth Sphere, usually termed the *primum mobile*, which finishes its Revolution in 24 Hours; carrying with it all the other Spheres, with a very swift Motion from East to West.

NON compos mentis [*i. e.* not of sound Understanding or Memory] in Law it is used 1st, of an Idiot born; 2dly, of one who by Accident loses his Memory and Understanding; 3dly, of a Lunatick; 4thly, of a Drunkard.

NON-conformist one who does not conform to the Church of England, with respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.

NON-conformity, the State and Condition of Non-conformists.

NON distringendo [*i. e.* not by distraining] a Writ containing under it divers particulars, according to divers Cases, L.

NON est culpabilis [he is not blame worthy] the general Plea to an Action of Trespafs, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff, L.

NONCUPATE. See *Nuncupative*.

NON est factum [it was not done] is an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denies that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded, L.

NON implacitando, &c. a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man, without the King's Writ, touching his Freehold. L.

NON liquet [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. L.

NON mercizando Viſtualia, a Writ, commanding the Justices to inquire whether the Officers of such a Town do sell Viſtuals in Grofs or by Retail during their Office. L.

NON moleſtando, a Writ, which lies for him who is moleſted

or disturbed contrary to the King's Protection granted him. L.

NON Naturals [in Physick] are the Causes and Effects of Diseases, whether near or remote, *viz.* Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep and Watching, Motion and Rest, Retention and Excretion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON obſtante [*i. e.* notwithstanding] a Clause frequently used in Statutes and Letters Patents. L.

NON omittas, a Writ, which lies where the Sheriff delivers a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, on which the Party in whom it is to be served dwelleth; and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it. L.

NON organical Part [with Anat.] a Part of the Body which has an use, but performs no Action.

NON Pareil, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd. F.

NON Plevin [in Law] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time. F.

A NON Plus [no more] an Extremity; beyond which a Man cannot go.

To NON Plus, to stop a Person's Mouth, so that he has nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex. L.

NON ponendis in Affizis, &c. a Writ, granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from Affizes and Juries. L.

NON Procedendo ad Affizam, &c. a Writ, to stop the Trial of a Cause, appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known, L.

NON refidentia, &c. a Writ, directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest, a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service for his non-residence, L.

NON sanæ memoriæ [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party that did that Act was not well in his Wits, L.

NON solvendo, &c. a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mulct imposed upon a Clerk of the King's, for non-residence, L.

NON ſuit, a renouncing or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To NON ſuit one, is to cause a Person to let fall the Suit.

NON ſum informatus, an Answer made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to say for his Client, L.

NON tenure, an Exception to a Count, or Declaration, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON Term, the vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON troppo preſto [Musick Books] not too quick, Ital.

NONE [in the Romiſh Church] one of the seven Canonical Hours, about three a Clock in the Afternoon.

NONES of a Month [in the Roman Calender] certain Days, reckoned backwards from the Calends or first Days of every Month, so called, because from the last of the said Days to the Ides, there were always nine Days.

NONU'PLA [in Musick] a quick Time, peculiar to Jiggs, &c.

NOOK [niche, F.] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the fourth part of a Yard Land.

NOON [non, Sax.] Mid-day.

NOO'NING [of non, Sax.] a Nap, &c. at Noon.

NOOSE [nodus, L.] a sliding Knot of a Cord; also a Snare or Gin, Du.

To NOOSE one, to get him into a Snare or an Entanglement.

NOP, a Bird, call'd also Bulfinch.

NO'RMAL [with Geometricians] perpendicular, or at right Angles; a term used of a Line or a Plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

NO'RMANS [*q. d.* northern Men, a Name antiently given to the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes.

NO'RREY } [*i. e.* northern King, or King of the northern

NO'RROY } Parts] a King at Arms, whose Office is on

the North Side of the River Trent, the same with that of Clarenceux, on the South Side of it.

NORTH [noʃ, Sax.

NO'RTHERLY } {noʃeþlice, Sax. } on the North

NO'RTHERN } {noʃeþe, Sax. } Quarter of the

World.

NO'RTHWARD [noʃeþearð, Sax.] towards the North.

NORTH Light, a Meteor which usually appears in Greenland about the Time of the new Moon, and enlightening the whole Country, tho' the Meteor itself appears only in the North: It moves from one Place to another, leaving a sort of Mist or Cloud behind it, and continues till it is hidden by the Beams of the Sun.

NORTHERN Signs [with Astron.] are those six Signs of the Zodiack, which constitute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the norward of the Equator.

NO'RTHING [with Navig.] is the difference of Latitude a Ship makes in sailing towards the North Pole.

NORTH

NORTH Pole [in *Astron.* &c.] a Point in the Northern Hemisphere of the Heavens, two Degrees every way distant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH Star } [in *Astron.*] a Star so called on account of its being about two Degrees and a half distant from the Pole. It is in the Tail of the Constellation *ursa minor*, which seems to the naked Eye, as if it were placed at the Pole.

A NOSE [*nasus*, L. *næse*, *Sax.*] a part of the Face.

TO NOSE one, to provoke or affront a Person to his Face.

NOSE Bleed, the Herb Yarrow.

NOSOCOMIUM [*νοσοκομια* of *νοσος*, Gr.] an Hospital for poor sick People.

NOSOLOG [*νοσολογια* of *νοσος* and *λογος*, Gr.] a Treatise concerning Diseases.

NO'STOCH [with *Naturalists*] a sort of Excrement or foul Matter like a Jelly, of a dark red Colour, that is supposed to drop down upon the Earth from some luxuriant Planet or Star.

NO'STRAS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows in our own Country.

NO'STRILS [*nares*, L. or of *næse* and *Syrian*, to bore through, *Sax.*] the Passage of the Nose.

NOSTRIL dropping [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

NO TA, a Note or Character, L.

NO'TABLE [*notabilis*, L.] singular, remarkable, extraordinary.

NO'TABLENESS [*notabilitas*, L.] remarkableness, &c.

NOTARICON, the third Part or Species of the *Jewish Cabala*.

NOTARY [*notaire*, F. *notarius*, L.] a Scribe or Scrivener, that takes Notes, or makes short Draughts of Obligations, Contracts, &c.

NOTARY Publick, a kind of Scrivener who takes Protests of Bills, and other Transactions relating to Merchants Affairs.

NOTATION, a marking, or setting a Mark upon; also an observing or taking notice of, L.

NOTATION [with *Arithmeticians*] is the setting down any Number propounded in proper Characters, and in their proper Places.

NOTATION [with *Algebraists*] the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or a calling them by these Names.

NOTÆ maternæ [with *Physicians*] Mother Spots, the same as *nevi*, L.

NOTE [*nota*, L.] a Remark or Explication in the Margin, or Bottom of a Page of a Book.

NOTE, a short Writing, containing an Account of Business; also Credit, Esteem, Repute.

NOTE of a Fine [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine, made by the Chirographer before it is ingrossed.

NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writ under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

NOTES Musical [in relation to *Time*] are nine, *viz.* the *Large*, the *Long*, *Breve*, *Semi-breve*, *Minim*, *Crotchet*, *Quaver*, *Semi-quaver*, and *Demi-semi quaver*, all which are to be found in their proper Places. The Characters or Marks of these Notes are usually set down on a Scale of five or six Lines, to serve as Directions for keeping Time in singing, or playing on any sort of musical Instrument.

NOTES of Augmentation [in *Musick*] is the increasing or enlarging somewhat to the full Quantity or Value of any Note.

NOTES of Diminution [in *Musick*] is the diminishing or abating somewhat of the full Quantity or Value of any Note.

NOTES [*notæ*, L.] Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

TO NOTE [*Notare*, L.] to observe, to take notice of, to mark.

TO NOTE [in *Falconry*] signifies to prune.

TO NOTE a foreign Bill, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take notice that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

NO'THÆ costæ [with *Anatomists*] the bastard Ribs, the five lowest Ribs on each Side; so termed, because they do not join with the Breast Bone as the others do, nor are bony; but gristly, L.

NO'THI Bastards [with *Physicians*] Diseases which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NO'THING [*na'ing*, *Sax.*] not any thing.

NO'THINGNESS, non-existence, insignificancy, worthlessness.

NO'TICE [*notitia*, L.] knowledge, observation, advice, information.

NOTIFICATION, a notifying or making known; a giving information or advice.

TO NO TIFY [*notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to understand.

NOTION, the Form of any thing represented or conceived in the Mind; Conception, Fancy; also Thought: also Knowledge, L.

First objective NOTION, is the thing itself known, according to what it is or has in itself, as *Light* known as *Light*.

Second formal NOTION, is the knowledge of a thing, according to what it receives from the Understanding; as of *Light*, that it is the Subject and not the Predicate.

First formal NOTION [with *Schoolmen*] is the knowledge which we have of any thing according to what it is, or has in it self; as of a light Body, *quatenus* Light.

Second objective NOTION, is what agrees to the thing by the means of the Operation of the Intellect; or what it receives from the Intellect.

Common NOTIONS, are certain Principles supposed to be innate, and which therefore are self evident.

A clear NOTION [in *Logick*] such an one as is sufficient to recollect the Object.

An obscure NOTION, is that which does not suffice to recollect the Object.

A distinct NOTION, is that by which we are able to assign the very Marks and Characters, by which we recollect the thing.

An adequate NOTION, is one wherein we have distinct notions of the Marks or Characters whereof it is composed.

An inadequate NOTION, is one wherein we have only a confused notion of the Characters that enter a distinct one.

NO'TIONAL, of or pertaining to notions.

NO'TIONALNESS, imaginariness.

NOTORIOUS [*notorius*, L.] publicly known, evident, manifest, plain, arrant.

NOTORIOUSNESS [*notorieté*, F.] manifestness, plainness;

NOTORIETY the being publicly known.

NO'TUS [*νότος*, Gr.] the North Wind.

NOTWITHSTANDING [of *νότις* and *γὰρ*, *Sax.*] nevertheless, altho', &c.

NOVA'LE [*old Rec.*] Land newly ploughed, that had not been tilled in the Memory of Man.

NOVA'TIANS [so named of *Novatus* their Ring-leader] a Sect of Hereticks A. C. 215, who held that Persons fallen into Sin ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [*Civil Law*] a change or alteration of an Obligation, whereby it becomes extinguished and annihilated; or an entering into a new Obligation to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another, L.

Necessary NOVA'TION [*Civil Law*] is one made in consequence of a Sentence or Decree of Justice.

Voluntary NOVA'TION, is effected three ways; 1. by changing the cause of the Obligation without the intervention of any other Person; 2. by changing the nature of the Obligation; 3. by Delegation.

NOVA'TOR, one who makes a thing new; a changer of the State, an Usurper. L.

A NOVEL [*novella*, Ital. *novelle*, F.] new-fangled.

NOVEL [*novelle*, F. of *novellus*, L.] an ingenious relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue, a short Romance.

NOVEL Assignment [in *Law*] the Assignment of Time, Place or like, otherwise than it was assigned before.

NOVEL disseisin [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NO'VELIST [*novelliste*, F.] a News-Monger or Intelligencer.

NO'VELTY [*novitas*, L. *noveaute*, F.] the state of that which is new, newness, innovation or change.

NO'VELNESS, novelty.

NO'VELS, 168 Volumes of the *Civil Law*, added to the *Codex* by the Emperor *Justinian*; also little Romances.

NOVE'MBER [so called of *novem*, L. 9, being the ninth Month of the Year, beginning at *March*] the eleventh Month beginning at *January*.

NOVEMBER [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented as a Man, clothed in a Robe of a changeable Green and Black, having his Head adorned with a Garland of Olive-Branches with Fruit, holding in his right Hand *Sagittary*, and in his left Turnips and Parsnips.

NOVENSILES, a species of Gods worshipped by the antient Romans.

NOVE'NARY [*novenarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the number Nine.

NOVE'NDIAL [*novendialis*, L.] of nine Days space or continuance. A Roman Festival celebrated on occasion of any Prodigies appearing to menace them with ill Fortune.

NOVE'NNIAL [*novennis*, L.] of nine Years space.

NOVE'NSILES [*dii novensiles*, among the Romans] Heroes newly received into the number of their Gods; or else those Gods of the Provinces and Kingdoms, which they had conquered, and to which they offered Sacrifices.

NOVERCA, a Mother in Law. *L.*
NOVERCAL [*novercalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Mother in Law.

NOUGHT [*nophut*, *Sax.*] no whit, not at all, nothing.
NOVICE [*novitius*, *L.*] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw, unskilful and unexperienced Person.

NOVICIATE [*novitiatus*, *L.*] Noviceship, the time during which a Person is a Novice.

NOVICIATE [with the *Roman Catholics*] a Year of Probation appointed for the Trial of Religious, whether or not they have a Vocation, and the necessary Qualities for living in the Rules, to the Observation of which they are to bind themselves by Vow; also the House or Place where Novices are Instructed.

NOVILU'NIUM, the new Moon. *L.*

NO'VITY [*novitas*, *L.*] newness.

NOUN [with *Gram.*] the first Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

To **NOU'RISH** [*nutrire*, *L.* *nourrir*, *F.*] to feed, to keep or maintain.

NO'URISHING [*nourrant*, *F.* *nutriens*, *L.*] affording nourishment.

NOU'RISHMENT [*nourriture*, *F.*] Food, &c. which nourishes the Body.

Now [*no*, *Sax.* *nouu*, *Du.*] at this Time.

NO'WED [in *Heral.*] is knotted, and is derived of the *Latin*, *nodatus*, and signifies some intricacy in the way of knotting, and is applied to such Tails of Animals as are very long, and sometimes are represented in Coat Armour, as if tyed in a Knot.

NowL [*hnol*, *Sax.*] the top of the Head, the Crown.

Nox, Night, an imaginary Goddess of the Poets, who had the greatest Command in the lower Regions, and who was one of the most remarkable; she was held to be the Mother of Love, of Deceit, old Age, Death, Sleep, Dreams, Complaint, Fear and Darkness. The Cock was offered to her in Sacrifice, and she was painted with black Hair, with a Garland of Poppies about her Head, and her Chariot was drawn with black Horses surrounded with Stars, and holding in her Arms a white Boy, signifying Sleep, and also a black one, to signify Death, both taking their rest.

NO'XIOUS [*noxius*, *L.*] hurtful, offensive, mischievous.

NO'XIOUSNESS, offensiveness, &c.

NUBE'CUA, a little Cloud. *L.*

NUBECULÆ [with *Physicians*] small, light Particles that swim about in Urine, loosely closing one with another. *L.*

NUBIFEROUS [*nubifer*, *L.*] that bringeth or causeth Clouds.

NUBIFUGOUS [*nubifugus*, *L.*] that chaseth away Clouds.

NUBI'GENOUS [*nubigena*, *L.*] engendred or begotten by the Clouds.

NUBI'GEROUS [*nubiger*, *L.*] that beareth or carrieth Clouds.

NU'BILE [*nubilis*, *L.*] marriageable.

To **NU'BILATE** [*nubilatum*, *L.*] to make cloudy.

NUBILO'SE } [*nubilosus*, *L.*] full of Clouds, cloudy.
NU'BILOUS }

NUCAME'NTUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] the same as *Julus*, those Catkins or Wormlike Tufts, or Palms, as they are called in Willows, which at the beginning of the Year, grow out of, and hang pendulous, down from Hazels, Walnuts, &c.

NU'CHA [with *Anat.*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck, *Arab.*

NU'CIFER, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] bearing Nuts.

NUCI'FEROUS [of *nucifer*, *L.*] Nut bearing.

NUCKIANÆ Glandulæ [so called from Dr. Nuck, a Physician in Holland, who first discovered them] certain Kernels or Glands seated in that Part of the Skull where the Eye is plac'd between the abducent Muscle of the Eye, and the Bone *O's Jugale*. *L.*

NU'CLEUS, the Kernel of a Nut. *L.*

NUCLEUS [with *Astron.*] the Head of a Comet; also the central or middle Part of a Planet. *L.*

NUCLEUS [with *Architects*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, &c.

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked. *L.*

To **NUDDLE** along, to walk carelessly, poking down the Head, and in haste.

NUDE [*nudus*, *L.*] naked, bare.

NUDE *contra'di* [*Lazo Term*] a bare promise of a thing without any consideration.

NUDE Matter [in *Lazo*] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witness, and not by Record, or other specialty in Writing under Seal.

NU'DILS [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets dipt in Ointment, for Sores or Diseases of the Womb.

NUBIBEDA'LIA [among the *Romans*] Sacrifices performed bare-footed to appease the Gods, and to ease them of some Calamity they laboured under.

NUBITY [*nuditat*, *L.*] nakedness.

NUBITY [in *Paint.*] a Picture representing a naked Person.

NUBUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] without Leaves, and it is not only applied to Stalks when they grow without Leaves, but to Seeds when they are inclosed in no Vessel.

NU'EL [in *Archit.*] the Spindle of a winding Stair-Cafe.

NUGA'CIOSNESS } [*nugacitas*, *L.*] triflingness.

NUGA'CITY }

NUGA'LITY [*nugalitas*, *L.*] triflingness; frivolousness.

NU'GATORY }

NUGATO'RIOUS } [*nugatorius*, *L.*] vain, trifling, &c.

NUGIGE'RULOUS [*nugigerulus*, *L.*] carrying Trifles, Toys, &c.

NUKE, the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL [*nullus*, *L.*] void, of no force.

NU'LLED, made void.

NULLIB'ETY [of *nullibi*, *L.* no where] a being no where.

NULL'ETY [*nullietas*, *L.*] nullity, nothingness.

NULLIFI'DIAN [of *nullus* and *fides*, *L.* faith] one of no Faith or Religion, an Unbeliever.

To **NU'LLIFY** [of *nullus* and *facio*, *L.*] to make void and moist.

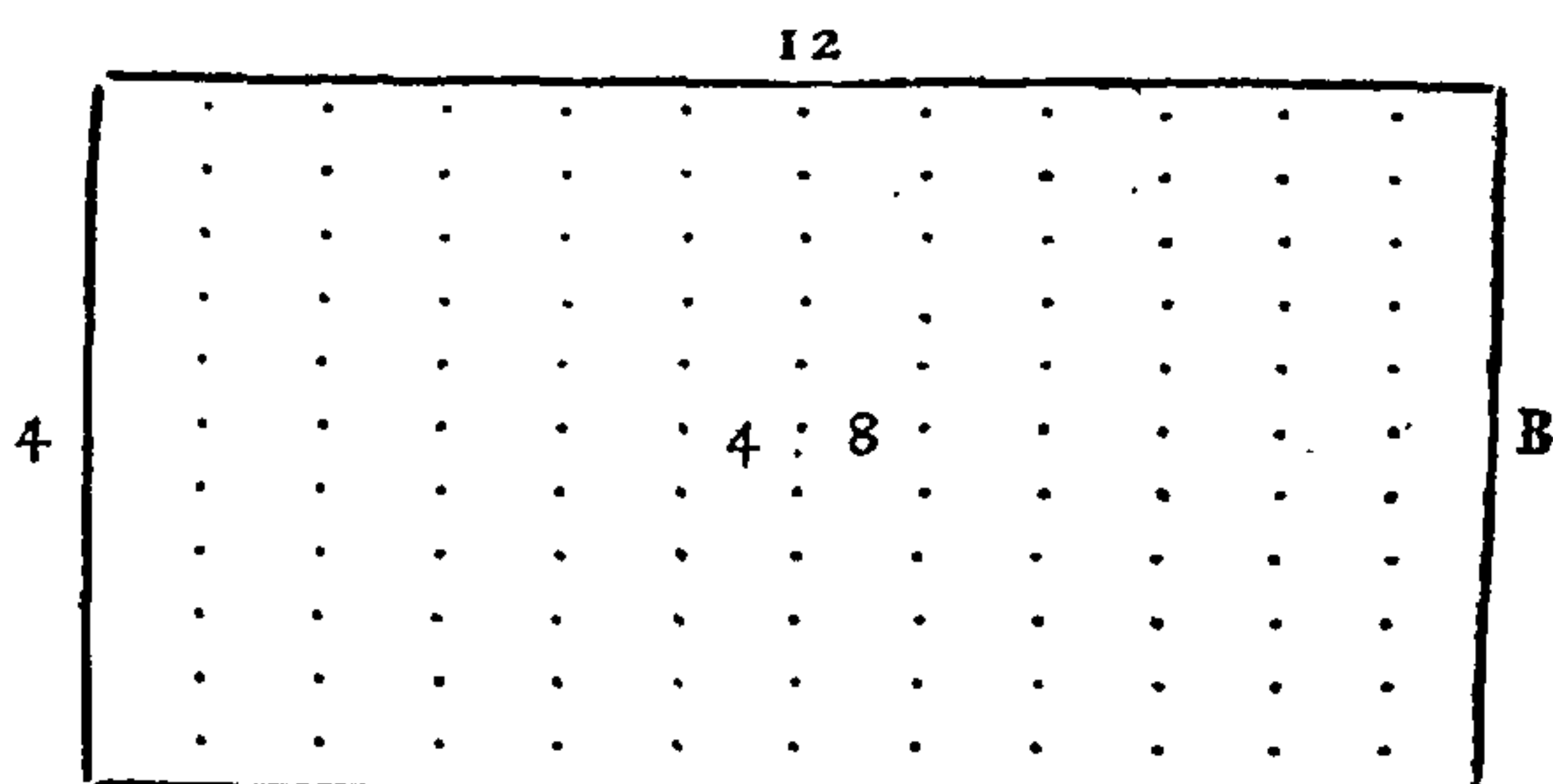
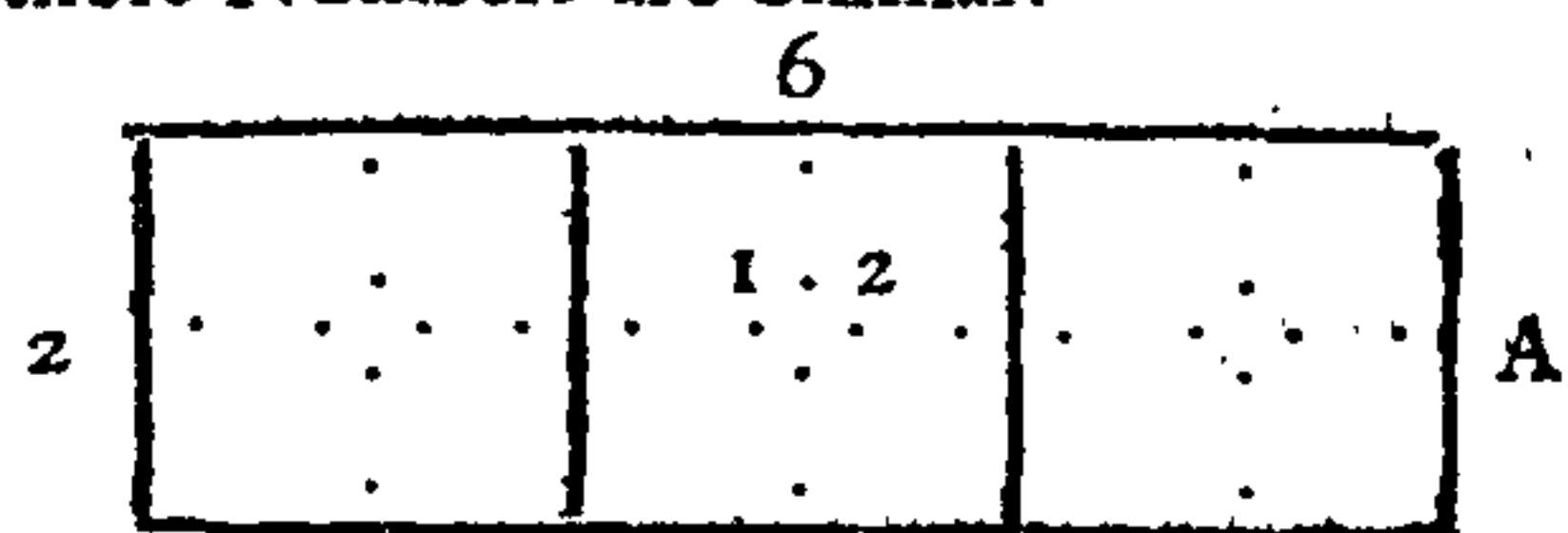
NU'LLITY [*nullitas*, *L.*] the being null and void, or of no effect.

NU'LLO, a Character or Cypher, which stands for nothing.

NU'MBER [*numerus*, *L.* *nombre*, *F.*] a collection of Unites.

To **NU'MBER** [*numcrare*, *L.* *nombrer*, *F.*] to count or reckon.

Similar plane **NUMBERS**, are such Numbers which may be ranged into the Form of similar Rectangles, that is, into Rectangles whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48, for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2 (as in Figure, A) and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4 (as in Figure, B) but 6: 2:: 12: 4 and therefore those Numbers are Similar.



Incomposite NUMBER } [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which
Prime NUMBER } can only be divided or measured
Simple NUMBER } by itself or by unity, without
 leaving any remainder.

Composite NUMBER } [*Arith.*] a number which may be
Compound NUMBER } divided by some number, less than
 the Composite it self, but greater than Unity.

Absolute NUMBERS [with *Algebraists*] are all numbers express'd by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to them.

Golden NUMBER [in *Arithmetick*] the Rule of Three, or Rule of Proportion.

Rational NUMBER [with *Algebraists*] is every absolute or ordinary number, whether it be a whole number; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. or a Fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, &c. or a whole number join'd to a Fraction, as $3\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{2}{3}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$, &c.

Golden NUMBER [with *Astron.*] a Period of 19 Years, at the end of which the Sun and Moon return to have the same aspects in the same Parts of the Zodiaick as before.

NUMBERS [in *Poetry*, *Oratory*, &c.] are certain Measures, Proportions or Cadences, which render a Verse, Period and Air agreeable to the Ear.

Spherical NUMBER } [with *Arithmeticians*] are such num-
Circular NUMBER } bers whose Powers end in the Roots
 themselves, as the numbers 5 and 6, all the Powers of them end in 5 and 6; so the Square of 5 is 25, the Cube 125, the quadrato Cube is 625; so the Square of 6 is 36, the Cube 216, the quadrato Cube 1296.

NUMBERS, the fourth Book of *Moses*, so called from its giving account of the numbring of the *Israelites*.

NUMBLES [*numbles*, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, &c.

NUMERABLE [*numerabilis*, L.] that may be numbred.

NUMERABLENESS, capableness of being numbred.

NUMERAL [*numeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to numbers.

NUMERAL Algebra, is that wherein numbers are made use of instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERAL Letters, are those Letters which are generally used for numbers, as L. for 50; C. for 100; D. for 500; M. for a 1000.

Cardinal NUMERALS [with *Grammarians*] are those that express the number of Things; as *one, two, three, four, five*, &c.

Ordinal NUMERALS, are such as shew the Order or Rank, as *first, second, third, fourth, fifth*, &c.

NUMERALS. See *Numeral Letters*.

NUMERA'TION, a numbring, L.

NUMERATION [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part that comprehends all manner of Operation by numbers.

NUMERA'TOR, one who numbers or accounts; an Arithmetician, an Auditor, L.

NUMERATOR [of a *Fraction*] is the number placed above the separating Line, and expressing the number of the parts of unity in any Fraction, as $\frac{3}{4}$ where 4 is the Numerator.

NUMERICAL, of or pertaining to number; also particular, individual.

NUMERICAL Algebra, that which uses numbers instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERICAL difference [with *Logicians*] that difference by which one individual thing is distinguished from another.

NUMERICALNESS, individualness.

NUMERO [with *Physicians*] signifies so many of any Ingredient, as the Figure or Word added, as *numero 4*, as take of *Jujubes numero 4*, i. e. 4 in number, and by way of Abbreviation N^o. 4.

NUMERO [in *Number*] a term which Merchants and others prefix to a certain number of things, marked thus (N^o)

De NUMERO [i. e. by tale] as the payment of a Pound *de numero* is just 20s.

NUMEROUS [*numerosus*, L.] abounding in number, manifold.

NUMEROUSNESS, largeness of number, abundance.

NUMISMATOGRAPHIA [of *νῦμα* and *γραφία*, Gr. Description] the Description and Knowledge of antient Medals and Coins.

NUMMULARIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Money-wort. L.

NUN [*nonne*, F. qu. *non nupta*, L. i. e. not married] one who has bound herself by Vow to a single Life, pretending to have separated herself from the World, and devoted herself to the Service of God.

NUN, a Bird called a Titmouse.

NU'NCHION, an Afternoon's Repast; a Meal between Dinner and Supper.

NUNCIA'TION, a shewing, a Report, a Declaration. L.

NU'NCIO [*nuncius*, L.] a Messenger, Ambassador or Envoy, *Ital.*

NU'NCIUS, a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings; also an Apparitor, Serjeant or Beadle. L.

NU'NCIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUNCUPATION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form. L.

NUNCUPATION [in *Civil Law*] the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NU'NCUPATIVE Will [in *Civil Law*] a Will or Testament made before Witnesses by Word of Mouth, and not by Writing.

NUNCUPATIVE [with *Schoolmen*] a Term used to express something that is nominal only; or that has no Existence but in Name.

NU'NDINA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess, who, as they believed, presided over the Purifications or Lustrations of Children, which some derive from *nonus*, L. q. because the Male Infants were not purified till the 9th Day; but the Females on the 8th.

NU'NDINÆ [qu. *novendinæ* of *nunc dies nona*, i. e. now the 9th Day] a Market which was kept every ninth Day at *Rome*, to which the People resorted, not only to buy and sell, but also to get Intelligence of what Laws were made.

NU'NDINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Fair or Market.

NU'NDINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NU'NNERY, a Convent or Cloister of Nuns.

NU'PER obit, a Writ which lies for a Co-heir, being de- forced by her Partner of Lands or Tenements, whereof their common Father or Ancestor died seized in Fee-simple. L.

NUPTIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage.

NUP'TIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

NUP'TIALIST, a Bride or Bridegroom, or one who makes matches.

A NURSE [*nourisse*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes Care of Persons Sick, Children, &c.

To NURSE [*nourir*, F. *nutrire*, L.] to take care of, to nourish, to feed, &c.

NURSERY [of *nourisse*, F. a Nurse] a Nurse's Chamber, or nursery Room.

NURSERY [among *Gardeners*] a Plot of Ground or Place set apart, or a Garden or Orchard for raising young Trees, Stocks or Plants.

NURSERY, a College of young Persons designed for the Ministry or Priesthood.

NURSU'SLY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NU'RTURE [*nourriture*, F.] Education, Instruction, &c.

NU'SANCE [*nuisance*, F.] Annoyance.

NU'SANCE, a Writ which lies for one that has been guilty of a Nuisance or Annoyance, in raising a Wall, stopping of Water, or any unlawful Act in his own Ground or elsewhere, to the damage of his Neighbour.

NUT [*nut*, Sax.] a Fruit included in a Shell or Shell, or a Seed included in a brittle, but not stony Shell.

NUT [with *Anatom.*] the Top of a Man's Yard.

NUT Peach, a sort of Peach.

NU'TMEG [*nux moschata*, L. i. e. the musked Nut] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree as big as a Pear Tree, growing in the Island of *Banda* in the *East Indies*.

Male NU'TMEG, a Nutmeg different from the common, being longer and weaker.

NUTATION, a nodding, L.

NUTATION [with *Astronomers*] a kind of Trepidation or tremulous Motion of the Axis of the Earth, whereby in each annual Revolution it is twice inclined to the Ecliptick, and as often returns to its former Position.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] nourishment, food.

NUTRITION, nourishment, F. of L.

NUTRITION [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of Preparation, consisting in the gradual mixture of Liquors of different Natures, by stirring them together till they have acquired a thick Consistence.

NUTRITION [with *Physicians*] a natural increase, whereby that of any bodily Substance that is in continual decay, is repaired by convenient nourishment.

NUTRITIOUS [*nutricius*, L.] nourishing.

NUTRITIOUSNESS, nourishing Quality.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, F.] nourishing, or that serves for nourishment.

NUTRITUM, a desiccative, cooling Unguent, prepared by the agitation and nutrition of Lead, with Oil and Vinegar, &c.

NUTRITIOUS Juice [with *Anatom.*] a Juice which affords nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NUX, a Nut, L.

Nux [with *Botan.*] any Fruit that has a hard Kernel, L.

Nux Unguentaria [with *Apothecaries*] a kind of Drug called *Ben*, L.

Nux [with *Physicians*] a Pain in the Head, which afflicts a Place about the bigness of a Nut, L.

To NUZZLE [q. d. to nestle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in his Mother's Bosom.

NYCTALOPIA [*νυκταλῶπια* of *νύκτος* and *ὄπτις*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, which is twofold; 1. a dimness of Sight in the Night or in dark Places, without any Defect in the Light; 2. a dimness of Sight in the Light, and a clear Sight, in shady or dark Places, L.

NYCTELIA [*νυκτελία* of *νύξ*, night, and *πλήν*, to sacrifice or celebrate religious Duties, Gr.] nocturnal Orgies of *Bacchus*, which once every three Years were celebrated for three Nights successively, with Flambeaux, Drinking in so riotous and disorderly a manner, that the *Romans* abolish'd them.

NYCTHEMERON [*νυκθημερον*, Gr.] the space, of 24 Hours, an intire Night and Day.

NYE of Pheasants, a Flight or great Quantity of them.

NYMPH [*nympha*, L. *νύμφη*, Gr.] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, Lakes, &c.

NYMPHA [*νύμφη*, Gr.] the little Skin wherein Insects are inclosed, both while they are in the Egg, or after they have undergone an apparent Transformation, or the first change of the *Eruca* Palmer Worm or Maggot in such Insects as undergo a Transformation; or it is rather the Growth or Increase of the *Eruca*, whereby the Figure of the succeeding Animal is beginning to be expressed by the Explication of its Members, which before lay involved up in the *Eruca* (as a Plant

Plant is in its Seed). So that *Nympha* is only the Animal under that imperfect Form. It is sometimes call'd *Gryphalis*, sometimes *Aurelia*, and by others *Necydalus*.

NYMPHÆ [with *Anatomists*] small, soft Pieces of Flesh, proceeding from the Juncture of the *Os Pubis* in the Neck of the Womb; so called, because they are placed near the Passage where the Water issues out of the Bladder, *L.*

NYMPHA [with *Anatomists*] a hollowness or void space in the nether Lip, *L.*

NYMPHÆA [νυμφαία, *Gr.*] the Water-Lily or Water-Rose, *L.*

NYMPHÆA [in *Rome*] certain Baths or Grotto's sacred to the Nymphs, from whose Statues which adorn'd them, or from the Waters and Fountains which they afforded, they were so called. They were in number twelve, and were Retreats of Pleasure, adorned with Grotto's, Fountains and Statues of the Nymphs, &c. They were square Marble Buildings, into which there was but one Door, where were Steps that led down to Grotto's pav'd with Marble of curious Colours; the Walls were beautified with Shell-work, and a Stream which surrounded the Place, fell from a Fountain at the End of the Grotto.

NYMPHÆUM [νυμφαίον, *Gr.*] a publick Hall or Building among the Antients, richly furnished and adorned for publick Banqueting, where those who wanted Conveniencies at Home, held their Marriage Feasts.

NYMPHOMANIA [of νύμφη, the *Nymphæ*, and μανία, *Gr.* madness] the *Furor uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Bounds of common Modesty without restraint.

NYMPHOTOMIA [νυμφωτομία, *Gr.*] a cutting off the *Nymphæ* in Women, which in some sometimes bunching out, hinders the *Coitus*, or makes it difficult.

NYMPHS [νύμφαι of νύξ and νύμφη, *Gr.* because always young; or as some will have it, from נש, *Hebrew*, the Soul; supposing the Nymphs to be the Souls of deceased Ancestors, which being then freed from the Body, frequented those Places that were most agreeable to them when alive: Others derive *Nymph* from *Nympha*, a Bride, and others of *Lympha*, by changing *L* into *N*] the Daughters of *Nereus* and *Dorcis*, or of *Oceania*, Mother of the Floods: Some of them were taken up into Heaven; but those that had green Locks of Hair, remained upon Earth, among the Waters, the Meadows, the Forests and Woods; the *Napeæ*, the *Dryades*, and the *Hamadryades*, in the Woods, in the green Meadows among the green Pastures. The *Naiades* were for the Fountains and Rivers; and the *Nereides* that took their Name from *Nereus* their Father, were appointed to the Sea.

Nymphs, say some, are only an Allegory taken from the vegetative Humidity, which gives Life to Trees, Plants and Flowers, by which they grow and increase.

O.

O, Roman; *Oo*, Italick; **⓪**, *English*; *O o*, *Saxon*; are the fourteenth Letter in Order of the Alphabet; *o*, the 15th, and *Ω ω*, the 24th of the *Greek*, and *ו*, the 6th of the *Hebrew*.

O, is not sounded in *People*, *Jeopardy*, &c.

O, with the Antients, was a numeral Letter signifying 11.

Ō, with a Dash, stood for eleven Millions.

O, an Interjection of calling.

OA'FISH, foolish, silly.

OA'FISHNESS, foolishness.

OAK [of *aac*, *Sax.*] a durable Tree well known.

An **OAK** [*Hieroglyphically*] represents Strength, Virtue, Constancy; and also length of Life, as being steady, and living longer than most other Trees.

OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.

OA'KAM } old Ropes untwisted, and pull'd out again in-

OA'KUM } to loose Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be used in the Calking of Ships, &c.

OA'KEN [*aac*, *Sax.* an oak] of or pertaining to an Oak.

OAKEN Pin, a sort of Fruit so called from its hardness, which yields an excellent Juice very much like the *Westbury* Apple in nature, though not in shape.

OALE Gavel, Ale-rent, a duty paid for brewing Ale.

OAR [*ojic*, *Sax.*] Metal mixt with Earth, as it comes out of the Earth.

OARISTUS, a Term in *Greek* Poetry, for a Dialogue between a Man and his Wife.

OARS, a Boat for carrying Passengers, with two Men to row it; also Instruments wherewith Boats are row'd.

OATS [of *aten* or *etan*, *Sax.* to eat] a Grain, Food for Horses.

OAT-Twistle, an Herb.

OAT'EN, of or pertaining to Oats.

OATH [*aθ*, *Sax.*] a swearing, or confirming a thing by swearing.

OATH [in a legal Sense] a solemn Action, whereby God is called to witness the Truth of an Affirmation, given before one or more Persons impowered to receive the same.

OAT-MEAL [of *aten* and *mealepe*, *Sax.*] Meal of Flower made of Oats.

O'AZY [prob. of *oζ*, *Sax.* a scale, *q. d.* scaly] slimy, muddy, &c.

O'AZY Ground, soft, slimy or muddy Ground.

O'AZINESS, slimy, muddy, marshy Quality.

OBAMBULATION, a walking up and down, *L.*

OBDU'CTION, a covering or overlaying with some Metal, Matter, &c. *L.*

OBDU'RACY } [of *obduratus*, *L.*] hardness of Heart,

OBDU'RATENESS } stubbornness, obstinacy.

OBDU'R'D [*obduratus*, *L.*] hardened. *Milton*

O'BDURATE [*obduratus*, *L.*] hardened, obstinate.

OBE'DIENCE [*obedientia*, *L.*] dutifulness, submission, sub-

jection. **OBE'DIENCE** [among *Divines*] consists in such a submissive Frame of Spirit, by which a Man always resigns and devotes himself to the disposal of the divine Being, being ready in every Condition to do or suffer whatsoever he apprehends to be most reasonable and acceptable, and by which he may best express his Love and Subjection to him.

Active OBE'DIENCE to God, consists in a readiness of Mind to do what he enjoins.

Passive OBE'DIENCE to God, is an acquiescence of Mind, in whatsoever he shall please to inflict.

OBE'DIENTIA [in *old Records*] a certain Rent or Pension paid in antient Times, *L.*

OBE'DIENT [*obediens*, *L.*] dutiful, submissive.

OBE'DIENTIA [in the *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office, *L.*

OBE'DIENTIAL, of or pertaining to obedience.

OBE'DIENTIALS, such Persons as execute an Office under Superiors, and with obedience to their Commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, obedient Quality.

OBEISANCE [*obsequans*, *F.*] Reverence, a low Bow or Congee.

OBELE'A [with *Anatomists*] a Seam in the Scull, otherwise called the Sagittal Suture, *L.* of *Gr.*

O'BELISK [obeliskos, *Gr.*] a four square Stone growing smaller from the Basis to the Top, ending in a sharp Point. It differs from a Pyramid, in that it is made all of one intire Stone or Piece, and its Basis is much narrower.

The *Egyptian* Obelisks were square Pillars raised in the Form of a Pyramid, and engraven on every Side with Hieroglyphical Characters, and mysterious Secrets, understood by very few besides their Priests, who called them the Fingers of the Sun, to which Planet they were commonly dedicated; their Composition was of a Stone dug near the Cataracts of *Nile*, as hard as Porphyry, and of divers Colours, representing (as they imagined) the four Elements. The first that was erected was by *Manufar* King of *Egypt*, *An. Mund.* 2604. whose Successors erected divers others; but they were most of them destroy'd by *Cambyfes*, King of *Persia*, when he conquered *Egypt*. And those that remained, were carried by the *Romans* to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *Rome*, where there are some remaining to this Day; the highest were about 140, and the lowest, about 15 Feet.

OBE'ISK [with *Printers*] is this (†) mark, and refers the Reader to some Note or other Matter in the Margin.

OBERRA'TION, a wandering up and down, *L.*

OBEQUITA'TION, a riding up and down, *L.*

OBE'SE [*obesus*, *L.*] fat, gross.

OBE'SITY

OBE'SENESS } [*obesitas*, *L.*] grossness, fatness.

To OBEY [*obedire*, *L.*] to be obedient, dutiful, submissive.

OBE'YING [*obediens*, *L.*] being obedient.

OBEYING Signs [with *Astrologers*] are the last 6 Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

To OBE'CT [*objectare*, *L.*] to make an objection, to oppose. to urge against.

OBJECT, the Matter of an Art or Science, or that about which it is employ'd, the same as Subject.

Material OBJECT, the Thing itself which is treated or considered of.

Formal OBJECT, the manner of considering it.

O'BJECT [*objectum*, *L.*] any thing placed to behold, or oppos'd to any of the Series; something apprehended or presented to the Mind, either by sensation or by imagination; also a Subject or Matter.

OBJECT Glass, a Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, placed at that end of the Tube which is next to the object.

OBJECT Plate, the Plate whereon the object is placed.

OBJECTION, a difficulty raised against a Proposition.

OBJECTION [with *Rhetoric*], a Figure, when the Words of an opponent are pronounced in order to answer them.

OBJECTIVE [*objectivus*, L.] of or relating to the object.

OBJECTIVE Line [in *Perspective*] is the Line of an object, from whence the appearance is sought for in the Draught or Picture.

OBJECTIVELY [*School Term*] a thing is said to exist *objectively*, when it exists no otherwise than in being known, or in being an object of the Mind.

OBJECTUM quod complexum [with *Schoolmen*] of an Art, is the aggregative whole: or a Collection of all the objective Conclusions or Consequences found in the Science, L.

OBJECTUM quo complexum [with the *Schoolmen*] a Collection of all the objective Antecedents of the Science, L.

OBIT [of *obit*, he died, or *obitum*, L. Death] a Funeral Song, or an Office for the Dead said annually; or a yearly Day set apart for commemorating the Death of any Person.

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Register, wherein are written the Names of the Dead and the Days of their Burial of those Persons who were Benefactors to a Monastery.

OBJURATION, a binding by Oath, L.

OBJURGATION, a chiding or reproving, L.

OBJURGATORY [*objurgatorius*, L.] of or pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT [*oblatus*, L.] a Soldier disabled in the Service of his Prince, who had the Benefit of the Place of a Monk given him in the Abby; also the Maintenance itself.

OBLATS [of St. *Jerom*] a Congregation of secular Priests, founded in *Italy* by *Charles Borromeo*.

OBLATA, certain Gifts antiently made to the King by his Subjects, L.

OBLATÆ, certain thin Cakes or Wafers baked in Iron Moulds, and still called *Oublies* by the *French*; a customary Treat in religious Houses.

OBLATI, secular Persons, who resigned themselves and their Estates to some Monastery, and were admitted as Lay-Brothers.

OBLATIONES quatuor principales, the four chief Offerings to the Parish Priest, which were generally made on the Festivals of *All Saints*, *Christmas*, *Candlemas* and *Easter*, L.

OBLATIONS of the Altar, such customary Offerings as were presented by the Parishioners to the Priest, and solemnly laid on the Altar, as 3 d at *Christmas* for the Mass and Sacrament Offering; 2 d at *Easter*, and 1 Penny at two other principal Feasts.

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings by way off Atonement for the faults or neglects of the Party deceased in paying Tithes or other Ecclesiastical Dues; which was the best Horse led before the Corps, and delivered at the Grave or the Church Gate for the Use of the Priest.

OBLECTATION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleasure, L.

OBLIGATA [in *Musick Books*] signifies for, or on purpose, or necessary; as *a doi violin obligati*, on purpose for two Violins, &c.

OBLIGATED [*obligatus*, L.] obliged, bound or tyed to.

OBLIGATION, Duty, Engagement, Tie; also a Bond or Writing obligatory. F. of L.

Natural OBLIGATIONS, are such as bind only by Virtue of the Law of Nature, and assisted by civil Laws and civil Power.

Civil OBLIGATIONS, are such as are supported on civil Authority alone, and which induces a constraint, without any principle or foundation in natural Equity.

Perpetual OBLIGATIONS, are those that cannot be taken off, as long as the Person exists, in whom it adheres. Of this kind are the Obligations we lie under to God and towards our Neighbour.

OBLIGATIONS [say the *Moralists*] lie only to things possible, wherefore promises about impossible things are void and null; when the thing at the Time of making the Pact appeared possible and afterwards becomes impossible, if it happen by Chance the Pact is disannulled.

Connate OBLIGATIONS [with *Moralists*] are such as all Men fall under by Virtue of their being Creatures endued with Reason, as such as necessarily attend and accompany the rational Nature, considered in that simple and general Notion.

Adventitious OBLIGATIONS [with *Moralists*] are such as fall upon Men, by the Intervention of human Deeds, not without the Consent of the Parties, either expressed, or at least Presumptive.

Mixed OBLIGATION, is one both natural and civil, which

being founded in natural Equity, is further confirmed and enforced by civil Authority.

OBLIGATORY [*obligatorius*, L.] of force to oblige, binding.

OBLIGATORINESS, binding, &c. Quality.

To OBLIGE [*obligare*, L.] to bind, constrain or engage; to lay an obligation upon; to do a kindness, good office, or turn.

OBLIGEE [*Law Term*] a Person to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made.

OBLIGEMENT, an obligation, a being obliged.

OBLIGEO'R, one who enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

OBLIGING [*obligans*, L.] binding, tying; also engaging.

OBLIGEMENT, an obligation, a tie.

OBLIGATION [in *Catoptricks*] as *Catetus* of *Obligation* is a right Line, drawn perpendicular to a Mirrour, in the Point of Incidence of the Reflection of a Ray.

OBLIQUE [*obliquus*, L.] awry, aside, crooked.

OBLIQUE Angle [with *Geom.*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse, that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLIQUE angled Triangle [*Geometry*] is one whose Angles are oblique, either acute or obtuse.

OBLIQUE Line [*Geom.*] a Line, which falling on another makes an oblique Angle.

OBLIQUE Planes [in *Dialling*] are such as decline from the Zenith or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE Sphere [with *Astronomers*] is that whose Horizon cuts the Equator obliquely, and one of whose Poles is raised above the Horizon, and equal to the Latitude of the Place.

OBLIQUE Cases [with *Gram.*] are the Genitive, Dative and Ablative.

OBLIQUE Sailing [with *Navigators*] is when the Ship is in some intermediate Rumb, between the four cardinal Points; and thus makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and continually changes both its Latitude and Longitude.

OBLIQUE force [in *Mechanicks*] is that whose Line of Direction is at oblique Angles with the Body on which it is impressed.

OBLIQUE Projection [in *Mechanicks*] is that where a Body is impelled in a Line of Direction, which makes an oblique Angle with the horizontal Line.

OBLIQUE Percussion, is that wherein the direction of the striking Body is not perpendicular to the Body struck, or is not in Line with its Center of Gravity.

OBLIQUE Assension [*Astron.*] is an Arch of the Equator, intercepted between the first Point of *Aries*, and that Point of the Equator which rises together, with the Star, &c. in an oblique Sphere.

OBLIQUE Descension [*Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator intercepted between the first Point of *Aries*, and that Point of the Equator which sets with a Star, &c. in an oblique Sphere.

OBLIQUITY } athwartness, sidewayness, crookedness;

OBLIQUENESS } slantingness.

OBLIQUITY of the Ecliptick [*Astronomy*] is the Angle which the Ecliptick makes with the Equator, which is 23 Degrees and 29 Minutes.

OBLIQUUS Superior [*Anat.*] the 7th Muscle of the Head, arising from the transverse Processes of the second Vertebrae of the Neck, and ascending obliquely is inserted sideways into the Occiput, L.

OBLIQUUS inferior [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Head which arises from the outward Part of the spiral Process of the second Vertebra of the Neck, and passes obliquely to its Insertion, at the transverse Process of the first, where the former Muscle begins.

OBLIQUUS oculi superior [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Eye, which taking its rise from the deepest Part of the Orbit, near the beginning of the *Abducent*, passes obliquely under its upper Part, and is let into the Coat called *Sclerotic*, L.

OBLIQUUS oculi inferior [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Eye going up obliquely over the *Deprimens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotic*, &c. L.

OBLIQUUS ascendens } [in *Anatomy*] one of the large Muscles of the lower Belly, arising from the circular Edge of the *Os Ilium* and *Ligamentum Pubis*, and is implanted into the whole Length of the *Linea Alba*, L. That serves to compress the lower Belly, and by that means to help the Discharge of the Ordure and Urine.

OBLIQUUS major Oculi [with *Anat.*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards and obliquely downwards.

OBLIQUUS minor Oculi [*Anat.*] a Muscle which draws the Eye forwards and obliquely downwards.

OBLIQUUS descendens } [with *Anat.*] a large Muscle of the Belly which takes its rise in the lower end of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Ribs, &c. and descends obliquely

obliquely from the *Serratius inferior possitus*, and is inserted in the *Linea Alba* and the *Os Pubis*, *L.*

OBLIQUUS auris [*Anatomy*] lies in the internal Parts of the Aqueducts enters the *Tympanum*, and is inserted into the slender process of the *Malleus*.

OBLITERATED [*obliteratus*, *L.*] blotted out.

OBLITERATION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an abolishing, *L.*

OBLIVION, forgetfulness, which by Naturalists is defined to be a loss of the *Ideas* or Conceptions of the Things once perceived, which happens when they make but a light Impression upon the Brain. *F. of L.*

OBLIVIOUS [*obliviosus*, *L.*] forgetful.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, forgetfulness.

OBLUCUTION, obloquy, ill report, *L.*

OBLONG [in *Geometry*] is the same with a rectangle Parallelogram, whose Sides are unequal.

OBLONGNESS [of *oblongus*, *L.* and *ness*] oblong Form, or the being of the Form of a long Square.

OBLONGUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] very, or somewhat long, *L.*

OBLIQUE [of *obloquium*, *L.*] slander, back-biting.

OBNOXIOUS [*obnoxius*, *L.*] liable, properly liable to be punished for Offence, subject, exposed to.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, liableness, subjectness to Punishment, Danger, &c.

OBNUBILATED [*obnubilatus*, *L.*] clouded over, overcast with Clouds.

OBNUBILATION, a darkening or obscuring with Clouds.

OBNUNCIATION of *Assemblies* [among the *Romans*] a dissolving them upon fore-knowledge or conjecture of ill Success.

OBOLATA terra [old *Rec.*] half an Acre of Land; or as others say half a Perch, *L.*

OBOLUS [*ὄβολος*, *Gr.*] a *Roman* Silver Coin, the 6th Part of a Denarius or Penny, in value about five Farthings *English*; also the sixth Part of an *Attick Dram*; also the Weight of ten Grains or half a Scruple.

OBOLUS, is now usually taken to signify our Half-penny; but in old Time it signified the Half-Noble; the Noble was then call'd a Penny, and its Quarter a Farthing. And in like manner Denarius signify'd the whole Coin, whether it were Angel, Royal, &c. and *Obolus* its Half, and Quadrans the fourth Part.

OBOE } [*Mus. Books*] a Hautboy or Hoboy. *Ital.*

OBOI }

OBREPTION, a creeping in, *L.*

OBREPTITIOUS [of *obreptio*, *L.*] of a stealing Nature, or that has obtained or been obtained from a Superior after a sly or subtil Manner, by concealing from him the Truth.

To **OBROGATE** [*obrogatum*, *L.*] to proclaim a contrary Law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCENE [*obscenus*, *L.*] filthy, lewd, unchast, bawdy, smutty.

OBSCENENESS } uncleanness of Speech or Action, ribal-

OBSCENITY } dry, bawdy, lascivious Speech.

OBSCURA camera [in *Opticks*] a Room darkened all over, but at one little hole, in which a Glass is fixed to convey the Rays of Objects to a Frame of Paper, or a white Cloth, by which the Images of the opposite Objects are represented on the Paper.

OBSCURATION, a making obscure or dark, *L.*

OBSCURE [*obscurus*, *L.*] dark, dusky, gloomy; also difficult or hard to be understood; also retired, private; also secret, little known.

To **OBSCURE** [*obscurare*, *L.*] to darken, to cloud, to eclipse or drown the Merits of another.

OBSCURED [*obscuratus*, *L.* *obscuri*, *F.*] darkened, clouded, depriv'd of Brightness or Clearness, rendered less intelligible.

OBSCURENESS } difficultness of being understood; also

OBSCURITY } retired and private Life.

OBSECRATION, an earnest entreaty, *L.*

OBSECRATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby the Orator implores the assistance of some God or Man.

OBSEQUIOUS [*obsequiosus*, *L.*] very ready to obey or to assist; diligent to please, complaisant, dutiful.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, readiness to obey, oblige, &c. carefulness to please.

OBSEQUIES [*obseques*, *F.* of *obsequium*, *L.*] i. e. ready Service; because these Obsequies are the last Devoirs that can be rendered to the Deceased.

OBSERVABLE [*observabilis*, *L.*] fit, easy or worthy to be observed.

OBSERVABLENESS, fitness, easiness or worthiness to be observed.

OBSERVANCE [*observantia*, *L.*] performance; also respect, regard.

OBSERVANCES, the Rules and Customs of a Monastery.

OBSERVANT [*observans*, *L.*] having regard to; dutiful, respect; also keeping ones Word.

OBSERVANTNESS, regardfulness, respectfulness.

OBSERVANTINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscans* or Grey Friars, so named because they oblige themselves to a more strict observance of the Rules of their Profession.

OBSERVATOR, an Observer of Peoples manners; also a Monitor in a School, *L.*

OBSERVATION, an observing, noting; a Note or Remark.

OBSERVATORY [*observatoire*, *F.* of *L.*] a Place for making astronomical Observations.

To **OBSERVE** [*observare*, *L.*] to keep or follow a Rule, Law, &c. to contemplate, consider or study; to mark, mind or take Notice of, to heed; to eye, to watch, to spy; to have a strict eye over.

To **OBSERVE** [in *Navigation*] is to take the height of the Sun or Stars with an Instrument, in order to know in what Degree of Latitude a Ship is at all Times.

OBSSESSED [*obsessus*, *L.*] beset, haunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSSESSION, a besieging or encompassing about, *F.* of *L.*

OBSIDIANUM Marmor, a Touch-stone, *L.*

OBSIDIONAL [*obsidionalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Siege.

OBSIDIONAL Crown [with *Heralds*] is represented as in the Figure, being a Sort of Garland made of Grass, which was by the *Romans* given to those that had held out a Siege, or caused the Enemy to raise it, by repulsing them, or otherwise.

OBSOLETE [*obsoletus*, *L.*] grown old or out of use.

OBSOLETES, antiquatedness, a being grown out of use.

OBSOLETE, *a, um* [in *Bot. Writ.*] applied to Colours, signifies not bright, but looking faded and dirtily, as *Cortusa Americana floribus obsoletis purpureis*. *American Cortusa*, with Flowers of a dull or purple Colour. *L.*

OBSTACLE [*obstaculum*, *L.*] a let, hindrance, bar, rub in the way. *F.*

OBSTETRICATION, an acting the Part of a Midwife, *L.*

OBSTINATE [*obstinatus*, *L.*] resolute, self-willed, wilful, stubborn.

OBSTINACY } stubbornness, inflexibleness, fixedness,

OBSTINATENESS } or resolvedness to maintain or adhere to an Opinion, &c. right or wrong.

OBSTREPEROUS [*obstreperus*, *L.*] making a loud noise, full of noise and din; as a noise made by a brawling Woman.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, noisiness, bawling Faculty or Quality.

To **OBSTRUCT** [*obstruere*, *L.*] to stop or shut up, properly by building against] to stop or shut up, to hinder.

OBSTRUCTION, a stoppage, a hindrance, *L.*

OBSTRUCTION [in *Medicine*] a shutting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRUCTIVE [of *obstruere*, *L.*] apt to stop up or cause a stoppage.

OBSTRUCTIVENESS, impeding, or obstructing, or hindring Quality.

OBSTRUENTIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines, &c. of a stopping Quality, *L.*

OBSTUPEFACTION, a stupifying, astonishing or abalishing. *L.*

To **OBTAIN** [*obtinere*, *L.*] to succeed in the petition, demand or pursuit of a thing; to get, gain, or have.

OBTENEBRATION, a making dark, *L.*

OBTENTION, an obtaining, *L.*

OBTINATION, an earnest or pressing Request, *L.*

OBTRECTION, a back-biting or slandering, *L.*

To **OBTUDE** [*obtrudere*, *L.*] to thrust or force in or upon; to impose.

OBTUSION, a thrusting or forcing in or upon. *L.*

OBTURATION, a stopping or shutting up close, *L.*

OBTURATOR externus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Thigh outwards; it arises from the external Parts of the *Os Ischium* and *Pubis*, and is inserted to the Root of the great Trochanter of the Thigh Bone, *L.*

OBTURATOR internus [*Anat.*] the same as *marfupialis*.

OBTURBATION, a troubling or disturbing, *L.*

OBTUSANGULAR [with *Geometricians*] of, pertaining to, or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [*obtusus*, *L.*] Blunt, having a dull Point or Edge; also heavy or dull-witted.

OBTUSE Angle [in *Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a right one; or that consists of more than 90 degrees.

OBTUSE angled triangle [*Trigonometry*] such a Triangle as hath one obtuse Angle.

OBTUSENESS, bluntness, dulness of Edge.

OBTUSANGULARNESS [of *obtusus*, *angularis*, *L.*] the being obtuse angled, or the having obtuse Angles.

OBVALLATION, an encompassing with a Trench, *L.*
OBVENTIONS, Offerings; also Rents or Revenues, properly of spiritual Livings, *L.*

TO OBVIATE [*obviatus*, *L.*] to prevent or hinder.

O'BVIOUS [*obvius*, *L.*] easy to be perceived or understood, plain, common.

O'BVIOUSNESS, easiness to be perceived.

OBUMBRATED [*obumbratus*, *L.*] overshadowed.

OBUMBRA'TION, an overshadowing, *L.*

OCCA'SIO [among the *Romans*] the Goddess of Time; who is represented stark naked, with a long Lock of Hair upon her Forehead, and bald behind; and also standing on a Wheel, with Wings on her Feet, and is said to turn herself very swiftly round; by which is intimated, that we should lay hold of the present opportunity.

OCCASIO [in *Old Law*] a Tribute imposed by the Lord on his Vassals or Tenants.

OCCA'SION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any thing; also Cause, Reason; also Want or Necessity.

OCCA'SIONAL, of or pertaining to occasion; also casual.

OCCASIONAL [*per occasionem*, *L.*] as opportunity or occasion offers or requires.

OCCA'SIONALNESS [of *occasio*, *L.*] the being or happening by, or according to occasion.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be amerced or fined; to be made subject to occasions or occasional Penalties.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods, *L.*

OCCA'TIONES [*old Rec.*] offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Affairs, &c.

OCCA'TOR [among the *Romans*] a God of Husbandry, that presides over harrowing the Ground, and breaking the Clods.

OCCIDENT [*occidens*, *L.*] the West.

Equinoctial OCCIDENT [*Astron.*] that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, at which Times the Day and Night is of equal Length.

Estival OCCIDENT, the Summer West or North West, that Point of the Horizon, or that Point of Heaven, where the Sun sets when he is in the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the Days are longest.

Hybernal OCCIDENT, the Winter South or South West; a Point in which the Sun is at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*; at which Time the Days are the shortest.

OCCIDENTAL [*occidentalis*, *L.*] belonging to the West, Western.

OCCIDENTAL [with *Astron.*] a Planet is said to be occidental, when it sets in the the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIDE'NTALNESS, westerliness, or the having a westerly Situation.

OCCIPITAL [*occipitalis*, *L.*] pertaining to the hinder part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LI [*Anat.*] a short, but broad, fleshy Muscle, placed on the Occiput, which with its Partner serves to pull the hairy Scalp backwards.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Skin of the Occiput and Os Frontalis.

OCCIPIT'IS OS [with *Anatom.*] a Bone of the Skull, lying in the hinder Part of the Head; which is in Shape something like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned upwards, *L.*

OCCIPUT, the hinder Part of the Head, *L.*

OCCULT [*occultus*, *L.*] hidden, secret.

OCCULT [with *Geometricians*] used of a Line that is scarce perceivable; drawn with the Point of the Compass, &c.

OCCULT Sciences, Magick, Necromancy, the Cabala, &c.

OCCULT Cancer, the same as primitive Cancer.

OCCULT Qualities [with *Antient Philos.*] a term commonly used as an *Asylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to attribute it to some occult Quality.

OCCULTATION, a hiding or concealing, *L.*

OCCULTATION [with *Astron.*] is the time a Star or Planet is hidden from our Sight in an Eclipse.

OCCULTNESS, hiddenness, concealedness.

OCCUPANCY [of *occupans*, *L.*] the Possession of Things that at present have no Owner, but may have in Time.

OCCUPANT [*occupans*, *L.*] an Occupier or Possessor.

OCCUPANT [in *Common Law*] when a Man makes a Lease to another for the Term of the Life of a third Person; the Lessee dying, he who first enters, shall hold the Land as occupant, during the Life of the third Person.

OCCUPATION, an Employ, Business or Trade, *F. of L.*

OCCUPATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a Figure, when the Orator seems to pass by, to be ignorant of, or to be unwilling to declare that which at the same Time he chiefly intends upon. It is also called *Preterition*.

OCCUPATIONS [in the *Statute de Regalis*] Purprestures, Intrusions, Usurpations upon the King, by using Liberties or Franchises that a Person is not intitled to.

OCCUPATION [in the *Sense* of the *Law*] is the putting a Man out of his Possession in a Time of War.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, used, possessed, employed.

OCCUPATIVE Field [in *Law*] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCUPA'VIT, a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War, *L.*

OCCUPIERS of Walling, Officers of the Salt Works in *Cheshire*, chosen annually to see right done between Lord and Tenant and all Persons concerned.

TO OCCUPY [*occupare*, *L.*] to fill or take up a Space; to be seized or in possession of; to deal or trade.

OCCUPY'ING [*occupans*, *L.*] filling or taking up a Space; being in Possession of, employing; also carnal Copulation with a Woman.

TO OCCUR [*occurrere*, *L.*] to meet, to come in the Way, to offer or present itself.

OCCURRENCES [of *occurrentia*, *L.*] casual Adventures; conjuncture of Affairs; also News, *F.*

OCCURRING ? [*occurrents*, *L.*] meeting, coming in the

OCCURRENT } way, offering or presenting itself.

OCEAN [*oceanus*, *L.* of *Θεανω*, *Gr.*] that vast Collection of Waters, or the main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

Atlantick OCEAN [with *Geographers*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

Hyperborean OCEAN [*Geogr.*] encompasses the Land which is situated towards the North Pole.

Pacifick OCEAN [*Geogr.*] lies between the West Side of *America* and *Asia*.

South OCEAN [*Geogr.*] encloses *Magellanica*, and the Continent towards the South Pole.

OCEA'NOUS, of or pertaining to the Ocean.

OCEANUS, the God of the Sea, whom the Antients call'd the Father of all Things, as believing Water to be the first Principle of the Universe. He is also said to be the Father of the Rivers. His Wife was *Thetis*, by whom he had *Nereus* and *Dorcas*, who marrying together had many Daughters, call'd *Nymphs*. *Oceanus* was painted as Rivers were, in the Form of a Man, with Bulls Horns upon his Head.

OCEMA [*οξμα*, *Gr.*] a Liquor or Vehicle wherewith Medicines are mingled.

OCHLOCRACY [*οχλοκρατία* of *οχλος*, the Multitude, and *κρατος*, Power, *Gr.*] a Government, wherein the Multitude or common People bear the Sway.

OCHLOCRATIA [of *οχλος*, a Multitude, and *κρατος*, Power] a form of Government, wherein the Populace has the sole Power and Administration.

OCHTHODES [with *Surgeons*] Ulcers, whose Sides are brawny, or of the Nature of Warts.

OCHY-HOLE, a remarkable Cave in *Mendip-Hills* in *Somersetshire*, of a vast Length; where several Wells and Springs are discovered.

O'CIMUM [*οξισμον*, *Gr.*] Garden-Basil, Basil-Royal, or Basil-gentle, *L.*

O'CKAMY [prob. *q. d. Alchymy*] a sort of mixed Metal.

OCTA'BIS [in *Law*] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the 8th Day inclusively after the Festival of *St. Hilarius*.

OCTA'E'DRON [*οκταεδρον*, *Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies, consisting of eight Faces, or eight regular Triangles.

OCTAGON [*οκταγων*, *Gr.*] a Figure consisting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAGONICAL [of *οκταγωνος*, *Gr.*] having eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAHETERIDES [in *Chronology*] the Space or Duration of eight Years.

OCTANGULAR [*οκταγωνος*, *L.*] having eight Angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, the having eight Angles.

OCTA'NT [with *Astronomers*] is when a Planet is in such

OCTAVE in Aspect or Position, with respect to another, that their Places are only distant an 8th Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees.

OCTA'PLA [of *οκταπλευρον*, *Gr.* eight-fold] a kind of Polyglot Bible, consisting of eight Columns.

OCTA'STILE [*οκταστοιχος*, *Gr.*] a Building with eight Pillars in the Front.

OCTATHEC [*οκταθεκος*, *Gr.*] the eight first Books of the Old Testament, from *Genesis* to the End of *Judges*.

OCTAVE [in *Music*] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festival.

OCTAVE [in *Music*] an eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds.

OCTA'VO [*i. e.* in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTENNIAL [*octennialis*, L. of *octo*, eight, and *annalis*, L. of an Year] containing the space of, or done every 8th Year.

OCTOBER [of *octo*, L. eight] is with us the tenth Month in the Year; but was so called from being the eighth, beginning the Year with *March*.

OCTOBER [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented in a Garment of the Colour of decaying Flowers and Leaves; having his Head adorned with a Garland of Leaves of Oak, with Acorns; holding in his right Hand a Scorpion, and in his left a Basket of Chestnuts, Medlars, Services, &c.

OCTOEDRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGENARY [*octogenarius*, L.] of eight Years of Age.

OCTONARY [*octonarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the Number eight.

OCTOSTYLE [*οκτοστυλιος*, Gr.] the face of a Building containing eight Columns.

OCTU'NA [with *Physic*.] a Weight of eight Ounces.

O'ULAR [*ocularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Eyes or Sight.

O'ULAR Demonstration, is that Evidence which we have of any thing by seeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

O'ULAR'ES Dentes, the Eye-Teeth. L.

O'ULARNESS, of or pertaining to the Eyes or Sight, visible-ness.

O'ULA'TION [with *Botan.*] the taking away of superfluous Buds.

O'ULI cancerorum [with *Physicians*] Crabs-Eyes; certain Stones taken out of the Heads of River Cray-Fish. L.

O'ULIST, one skilled in curing Diseases of the Eyes.

O'ULO'RUM Motores [with *Anatom.*] a Pair of Nerves arising from the oblongated Marrow on each Side the *Infundibulum Cerebri*, and passing thence thro' the Holes of the Wedge-like-Bone, send out several Twigs that embrace the Opticks, and are bestowed on the Tunics of the Eye.

O'ULUS, the Eye, the outward Organ of Sight, made up of six Muscles, to which a seventh is added in Brutes, and as many Tunics or Coats, viz. *Adnata*, *Cornea*, *CrySTALLINA*, *Innominata*, *Retiformis*, *Vitrea* and *Uvea*.

Oculus Beli, a precious Stone that is half transparent, the Ground White and Black in the midst, having an *Iris* or Circle, so that it represents an Eye very exactly, L.

Oculus Christi, *i. e.* the Eye of Christ; the Herb otherwise call'd wild Clary, L.

Oculus cati [*i. e.* cati Eye] a sort of precious Stone of two Colours, milk White and dark Brown, separated as it were in the middle.

Oculus Mundi [*i. e.* the Eye of the World] a precious Stone which being put into cold Water, changes its White Colour to Yellow, and becomes almost transparent, but when taken out again returns to its former State.

Oculus [in *Botany*] the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises.

OCYMA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Water Betony, L.

OCYPE'TE [*οκυπετης* of *οκυς* and *πιπτεται*, *i. e.* I fly swiftly] the Name of one of the Harpyes.

O'DA Bassa, an Officer of the *Grand Signior*, who is one of the Heads of the *Agiamogians*.

ODAXI'SMUS [*οδαξισμος*, Gr.] the itching of the Gums when Children are breeding their Teeth.

ODD [οεδ, Teut.] uneven in Number.

ODNESS, unevenness in Number; also singularness or unusualness in manner or form.

The **ODE**, is a more noisy Piece of Poetry than Pastoral; the Tone of it is high, the Sentiments bordering on Enthusiasm, the Numbers various as occasion requires; and Harmony and Dignity are essential in every thing which relates to the Ode.

The Ode is not always confin'd to what is great and sublime, it descends sometimes to Gallantry and Pleasure: These are commonly call'd *Anacreonticks*, and in *English* are generally confined to seven Syllables, or eight at most; but the seven Feet Measure is the softest.

O'DELET, a little sort of Ode.

ODE'UM [with the *Antients*] a kind of Musick Theatre; a Place for Rehearsal and Practice before the Actors and Musicians appeared to perform their Parts in the greater Theatre.

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may or deserves to be hated.

O'DIO et Atia, a Writ sent to the under Sheriff to inquire whether a Man, committed to Prison upon Suspicion of Murder, has been committed upon Malice or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odiosus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSNESS, hatefulness, abominableness.

O'DIUM, hatred, grudge; also blame, censure, L.

ODONTA'GOGOS [*οδονταγογος*, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'LUICK [of *οδονταλυσ*, Gr.] pertaining to the Tooth-Ache.

ODONTI'ASIS } [*οδοντιασ*, Gr.] breeding of Teeth.

ODONTOPHY'A } [of *οδοντος*, Gr.] of or belonging to the Teeth.

ODONTICK [of *οδοντος*, Gr.] of or belonging to the Teeth.

ODONTA'LGIA [*οδονταλγία*, Gr.] the Tooth-Ache.

ODONTA'GRA [*οδονταγρος*, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODO'NTICKS [*οδοντικα*, Gr.] Medicines for the Tooth-Ache.

ODONTOI'DES [*οδοντοιδες*, Gr.] an Apophysis, a Bone in the middle of the second *Vertebra*, shaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of *οδους*, a Tooth, and *λιθος*, Gr. a Stone] a stony Concretion that grows upon Teeth.

ODONTOTRIMMA [*οδοντοτριμμα* of *οδους* a tooth, and *τριμμα*, Gr. what is worn] a Medicine to rub the Teeth with.

O'DOUR, an odour, a scent, L.

ODORA'MINOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous, sweet smelling.

ODORAME'NTUM, a Perfume; also a Medicine apply'd for the benefit of its Smell. L.

ODORA'TUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a pleasant Smell, well scented.

ODORI'FEROUS [*odoriferus*, L.] bearing odours or perfumes, sweet scented.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, sweet smellingness.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L.] having a Scent or Smell.

O'DOROUSNESS, sweet-scentedness, &c.

O'DOUR [*oder*, L.] agreeable or disagreeable Effluvia, which are emitted by many Bodies, which are call'd *Odorous*, and which incite in us the Sense of Smelling.

ODOURS [*odores*, L.] Scents or Smells, any sweet Perfumes.

ODYSEE [*οδυσσεια*, Gr.] an Epick Poem of *Homer's*, wherein he relates the Adventures that beset *Ulysses* in his return from the Siege of *Troy*.

OECONO'MICAL } [*οικονομικος*, L. of *οικονομιας*, Gr.] per-

OECONO'MICK } taining to Oeconomy, or the management of a Family.

OECONO'MICA [*οικονομικα*, Gr.] a Part of moral Philosophy, which treats concerning the Management of the Passions.

OECONOMICKS, the same as *Oeconomica*.

OECONOMIST [*οικονομους*, Gr.] a Manager, a Steward or Dispenser.

OECONOMY [*οικονομια* of *οικος* an house, and *νομος*, Gr. to distribute] the management of a Family; also Frugality, Good-husbandry, &c. also good Order, Disposition, Method, Contrivance, Constitution, Harmony.

OECONOMY [with *Architects*] that Method that has regard to the Expences and the Quality of the Materials, and shews how to take right Measures in Order to give the Building a convenient Form and Bigness.

Animal OECONOMY, the first Branch of the Theory of Physick, or that which explains the Parts of a human Body, their Structure and Use; the Nature and Causes of Life and Health, and the Effects or Phenomena arising from them.

Legal OECONOMY } the legal Dispensation or Manner,
Jewish OECONOMY } in which God was pleased to guide and govern the People of the *Jews* under *Moses's* Administration; including not only the political and ceremonial Laws, but also the moral Law.

Christian OECONOMY, the evangelical Dispensation is opposed to the legal one, and comprehends all that relates to the Covenant of Grace that God has made with Men through Jesus Christ.

OECONOMY [with *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMENICAL [of *οικουμενικος* of *οικουμηνη*, Gr. the habitable Earth] of or pertaining to the whole World, universal.

OEDASTICK [*οεδαστικος*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

O'EDEMA [*οιδμα*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more especially a white, soft Swelling without Pain, and that easily yields to the touch, proceeding from phlegmatick Matter.

OEDE'MATOUS, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an Oedema.

OENA'NTHE [*οινανθη*, Gr.] the Herb Water-drop-wort.

OENANTHIUS, the Name of a God, worshipped by the *Phœnicians*, and to whom *Heliogabalus* dedicated his imperial Robes.

OENISTERIA [*οινηστια*, Gr.] Sacrifices performed to *Hercules*, by the Youth of *Athens*, before the first time of cutting their Hair and shaving their Beard.

OENO'LEUM [*οινωλεον*] a Composition of thick, black Wine, and Oil of Roses.

OENOPELUS [οἰνοπέλος, Gr.] a Vintner.

OENOTHEUS [οἰνοθήκη, Gr.] the Herb Looe-strife.

OENOTHEUS [οἰνοθήκη, Gr.] the Spinster Gule; a continuation of the Muscle call'd *Pterigopbaringæus*, arising from each side the scutiform Cartilage, and like it passes to a middle Line on the back Part of the Fauces.

OESOPHAGUS [οἰσώφῃος, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, round and large Canal or membranous Pipe, whereby our Food and Drink is convey'd to the Stomach; it descends from the Mouth to the Stomach between the *Aspera Arteria* and the *Vertebra* of the Neck and Back.

OESTRUM Veneris [in *Anatomy*] the Clitoris, so called from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OESYRON [οἰσύν, Gr.] to be corrupted; a kind of fatty Mucilage of the consistence of an Unguent; of a disagreeable, sickish Smell, and a greyish Colour, drawn from the greasy Wool that grows on the Throats, and between the Buttocks of Sheep.

OEVS [in *Architect.*] the ovals or ornaments of Pillars, *F.*

OF [οκ, Sax.] pertaining or belonging to.

OFFAL [prob. q. d. *Off-falls*] Fragmenta of Flesh, Garbage.

OFFA Alba [in *Chymistry*] the white *coagulum*, arising from a mixture of the rectified Spirit of Wine with Spirit of Urine, *L.*

OFF sets [with *Gardeners*] young Shoots which grow from Roots that are round and tuberous or bulbous.

OFF Ward [Sea Term] used of a Ship, when being a Ground by the Shore, she inclines to the Side towards the Water, which is said to incline to the offward.

OFFENCE [offensio, *L.*] transgression, trespass, sin, fault, injury, wrong, affront or abuse, scandal.

TO OFFEND [offendere, *L.*] to sin against, to commit a fault; to affront, to abuse or injure; to annoy; to displease.

OFFENSIVE, displeasing, abusive, injurious, hurtful; also fit to annoy or attack an Enemy, *F.*

OFFENSIVENESS, injuriousness, displeasingness.

TO OFFER [offerre, *L.*] to present, to proffer or tender; to bid, to propound; to undertake, or take upon.

OFFERING [offering, *Dan.*] a Sacrifice or Oblation.

OFFERTORIUM [old *Records*] a Piece of Silk or Linen, anciently used to wrap up the occasional Offerings made in the Church. *L.*

OFFERTORY [offertorium, *L.*] the Place where the Offerings were kept; also a Part of the Popish Mass, an Anthem sung or play'd on the Organ, at the Time the People are making an Offering.

OFFICE [officium, *L.*] a Place, Employment, Duty; that which is befitting; or that is to be expected from one; also a good or ill Turn.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Use, by Virtue of the Office of him who inquires.

An **OFFICE found** [in *Law*] signifies a thing found by Inquisition, *ex officio*.

To return an OFFICE [in *Law*] is to make void an Inquisition taken of an Office.

To traverse an OFFICE, is to make the Inquisition, taken of an Office, before an Escheator, void.

OFFICE [with *Ecclesiastics*] the divine Service; especially a Part of the *Roman Mass Book*.

OFFICE [in *Ethicks*] Duty, or that which Virtue and right Reason directs Mankind to do.

OFFICE [in a *Civil Sense*] is the mutual Aid and Assistance which Mankind owe to one another: also a particular Charge or Trust, whereby a Man is authoriz'd to do something.

OFFICE, a Place or Apartment appointed for Officers to attend in, for the Discharge of their respective Employments or Office.

OFFICES [with *Architects*] all those Lodges and Apartments serving for the necessary Services and Occasions of a Palace or great House.

OFFICER [officinator, *L.* officier, *F.*] one who officiates in any office.

OFFICERS of Policy, are those in whom the government and direction of Affairs of a Community are invested, as Mayors, Sheriffs, &c.

OFFICERS of Justice, are those who are charged with the Administration of Justice and Equity in the Courts.

Royal OFFICERS, are such as administer Justice in the King's Name.

Flag OFFICERS, are Admirals, Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals.

General OFFICERS, [in an *Army*] are such as Command a Body of Troops of several Regiments, as the Captain-General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General, Brigadier-Ge-

neral, Quarter Master General, and Adjutant-General.

Field OFFICERS, are those who have the Command over a whole Regiment, as the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, Serjeants, Corporals.

Staff OFFICERS, those that have not the King's Commission; but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains; as Quarter-Master, Serjeants, Corporals, &c.

Staff OFFICERS [at *Court*] are such as bear a white Staff in the King's Presence, and at other Times, going abroad, have a white Staff borne before them, by a Footman bare-headed, as Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Treasurer.

OFFICIAL [officialis, *L.*] is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge of the Civil Law.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] the Deputy or Lieutenant of the Bishop; or an ecclesiastical Judge appointed by a Bishop, &c.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy appointed by an Arch-Deacon for the Executing of his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIALTY, the Court or Jurisdiction, whereof the Official is head.

OFFICIALIIS non faciendis, &c. a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, requiring them, not to make such a Man an Officer, or to put him out of his Office till inquiry be made of his Manners.

TO OFFICIATE [officier, *F.*] to do the Duty pertaining to ones Office.

OFFICIAL [of officina, *L.* a shop] of or pertaining to a Shop.

OFFICIAL [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used of such Medicines as the College of Physicians requires to be constantly kept in Apothecaries Shops, ready to be made up in extemporaneous Prescriptions.

OFFICIOUS [officiosus, *L.*] ready to do good offices; serviceable, friendly, courteous, obliging; also over busy in other Persons Affairs, pragmatical, basely fawning or cringing.

OFFICIOUSNESS, readiness to do one any good office; obligingness of Temper.

OFFING [Sea Term] is an open Sea, at a good distance from the Shore, where there is deep Water, and no need of a Pilot to conduct the Ship into the Port or Harbour; also the middle Part of any great Stream.

The Ship stands for the OFFING [Sea Phrase] is said of a Ship seen from Shore, sailing out to Seaward.

The Ship is in the OFFING [Sea Phrase] means that she has the Shore near her, and having another a good way without her towards the Sea.

OFF-SCOWRING [of ok, Sax. and scheuren, Teut.] the Refuse, or good for nothing Parts of any Thing.

OFFSPRING [ok-ypjunz, Sax.] that which proceeds from any Person or Thing, as Children, Fruit, &c.

OFF } [ok, Sax.] frequently.

OFFTEN }

OFFTENNESS, frequentness.

OFFTEN-Times [of ok and tima, Sax.] frequently.

OFF-WARD [Sea Term] signifies contrary to the Shore.

OGDASTICH [of ok, dds eight, and ok, Gr. a verse] an Epigram or Stanza, consisting of eight Verses.

OGEE } [with *Architects*] a Wreath, Circle; or round

OGIVE } Band; a Member of a Moulding, that consists of a Round and a Hollow; also an Arch or Branch of a Gothic Vault, which instead of being Circular, passes diagonally from one Angle to another, and forms a Cross between the other Arches, which makes the side of the Square, of which the Arches are Diagonal.

TO OGLE [prob. of l'oeil, *F.* or oculus, *L.*] to look hard at; but commonly used for to look at amorously.

OGRESSES. See *Pellets*.

OIKOSCOPY [oikonomia of oikos an house, and nomia, Gr. to view] Divination by Accidents that happen at Home.

OIL [Ele, Sax. oleum, *L.*] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OILINESS, oily Nature.

OIL of Antimony, a mixture of Antimony and an acid Spirit.

OIL of Tartar, per deliquium [Chymistry] the fixed Salt of Tartar, dissolved by exposing it to the Air, in a cool, moist Place.

Virgin OIL, Oil of Olives, Nuts, &c. fresh gathered, without being heated, too much press'd, &c.

Granulated OIL, is that fixed in little Grains, which of Oil of Olives is most esteemed.

OIL Bag, a Vessel in Birds, full of an unctuous Substance, secreted by one and sometimes by two Glands, for that purpose, disposed among the Feathers, which being press'd by the Bill or Head, emits an oily Matter for the dressing or pruning their Feathers.

OIL of Kirriol [with *Chymists*] the most fixt Part of the Spirit of Vitriol; made Caustick by a great degree and continuance of Fire.

Philosophers OIL, a chymical Preparation of Pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in oil of Olives, and distill'd in a Retort.

OIL Beetle } an Insect, which sends forth a great Quantity

OIL Clock } of fat Sweat.

O'LET [oylet, F.] a little Eye.

O'LET Hole } [of oiel or oiglat, F. an Eye or little Eye]

KLET Hole } an Hole in a Garment, into which a Point is put.

OINTMENT [oignement, F. of *unguentum*, L.] an unctuous Composition.

OINOMANCY [oinomantia, Gr.] Divination by Wine, when Conjectures were made from the Colour, Motion, Noise, and other Accidents of the Wine of the Libations.

OIONISMS [oionismata of *oionismos* of *oionos*, a Bird, Gr.] Omens or Divinations by Birds.

OIONISTS [oionical, Gr.] Diviners by Birds.

O'ISTER [ostreum, L.] a Shell-Fish.

OISTER-Cost, the Herb Snake-Weed.

OISTER Green, an Herb.

OISTER Loit, the Herb Snake-Weed.

OKE [in *Smyrna*] a Weight of three sorts, the lesser 13 Ounces two Drams; the middle Oke 1 Pound, 11 Ounces, 6 Drams; and the greater 2 Pound, 11 Ounces, 13 Drams *English*.

O'KER [ochra, L. *ochra*, Gr.] a Mineral.

O'KHAM, Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

OLD [Eald, Sax.] stricken in Age, stale, worn.

OLDNESS [Ealdr, Sax.] advancedness in Age, antiqueness, staleness, wornness.

OLDER [of Ealdr, Sax.] more aged.

OLDISH [Ealdr, Sax.] something old.

OLEA'GINOUS [oleaginus, L.] oily, or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, oiliness, oily Quality.

OLEA'NDER [with *Botan.*] the Shrub called Rose-Bay, L.

OLECRA'NIUM [olecranon, Gr.] the great process of the first Bone of the Arm, call'd *ulna*.

OLE'NE, the Cubit or great Fossil-Bone.

OLEOSE'LINON [oleoselinon, Gr.] a sort of Parsley, L.

O'LERON Laws, Maritime Laws, made at *Oleron*, an Island of *France*, when King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFA'CTORY [of *olfactus*, L. the Smelling] of or belonging to the sense of Smelling.

OLFACTORY Nerves [Anat.] those Nerves which give the sense of Smelling.

OLIBANUM [of *olibanum* and *libanum*, Gr.] male Incense, a sweet scented Gum or Rosin, that runs in white or yellowish Drops out of several small Trees at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, &c.

OLIGA'RHICAL, of or pertaining to Oligarchy.

O'LGARCHY [oligarchia, Gr.] a form of Government, where the supreme Power is in the Hands of a few Persons.

OLIGOTRO'PHUS *Gibus* [with *Physicians*] i. e. Meat that nourishes but a little.

OLIGOTRO'PHY [oligotrophia of *oligos*, little, and *trophē*, Food, Gr.] a decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*] a favoury Dish of Food, composed of a great variety of Ingredients, as Meat, Fowls, Herbs, Roots, &c.

O'LITORY [olitorius hortus, L.] a Kitchen Garden, or Garden of Herbs.

OLITORY [olitorius, L.] of or belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVA'RIA Corpora [with *Anatomists*] two Knobs of the under part of the Brain, so called from their resembling an Olive in Shape, L.

OLIVA'STER, a wild Olive, L.

O'LIVE [oliva, L.] a sort of Fruit.

An **O'LIVE-Tree** [Hieroglyphically] represents Fruitfulness, Peace, Concord, Obedience and Meekness.

A Garland of **O'LIVE**, was by the *Greeks* given to those who came off victorious at the *Olympick Games*, observed in honour of *Jupiter*, at the Foot of Mount *Olympus*.

OLIVE Bit, a sort of Bit for Horses.

O'LLA Podrida, a Hodge-podge of several Meats together, *Span*.

OLLA Cervisia [old Rec.] a Pot or Flaggon of Ale, L.

OLUS Atrum [with *Botanists*] Alifanders or Lovage, L.

OLYMPIAD [olympias, Gr.] the space of four Years, whereby the *Greeks* reckoned their Time; it took its rise from the *Olympick Games*, commenced, as some say, in the Year 3174 of the Creation; others 3208, and 776 before *Christ*.

OLYMPICK Games, were solemn Games famous among

the ancient *Greeks*; some say, instituted by *Peleus*, others by *Hercules*, in honour of *Jupiter Olympus*, by five kinds of Exercises, viz. *Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quelling and Wheeling*.

OLYMPICK Fire, the Fire arising from the Sun's Rays, collected in a burning Glass.

OLYMPUS, a Mountain in *Thessaly*, of so great Height that it seems to transcend the Clouds, and was therefore frequently by the Poets feign'd to be Heaven itself.

OLYMPIOTES, a Conqueror at the *Olympick Games*.

O'MAGRA [magra, Gr.] the Gout in the Shoulder, L.

O'MBRE, a Game at Cards, play'd generally by three; but also by two or five Persons, F. and *Span*.

OMBRE de Croix [in *Herak*] i. e. the Shadow of a Cross, F. is a Cross represented of the Colour of Smoak, so as to be seen thro'.



OMBRE de Soleil [in *Herak*] i. e. the Shadow of the Sun, F. is when the Sun is borne in an Eff. cutcheon, without either Eyes, Nose or Mouth apparent; but only a colouring so thin, that the Field may be seen thro' it. See the Figure.

OME'CA [Ω or ω] the last Letter of the *Greek Alphabet*; also, metaphorically, it is used for the End of any Thing.

OMELET [an omelette, F.] a sort of Pancake, Fricassee, or preparation of Eggs with other Ingredients.

O'MEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck, taken from the Mouth of the Person speaking, L.

O'MENTUM, the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails, L.

OMER [omer, Heb.] a *Hebrew Measure* about three Pints and a half.

To **OMI'NATE** [ominare, L.] to forebode or forebush.

OMINOUS [ominosus, L.] foreboding.

OMINOUSNESS, forebodingness, either of good or bad.

OMISSION, a neglecting or letting a Thing pass, F. of L.

To **OMI'T** [mittere, L.] to pass by or over; to take no notice of; to leave out.

OMITTING [mittens, L.] letting a Thing pass; neglecting.

O'MNE [among *Logicians*] or whole in *English*, is such a whole, whose Parts are termed subjective or inferior: because this whole is a common Term, and its Parts are compar'd within its Extent. Thus the Word *Animal* is the *omne* or whole, and the Inferiors of it are *Man* or *Beast*, which are compriz'd within its Extent, and are its subjective Parts.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [omnifarius, L.] of all sorts, sundry, divers.

OMNI'FEROUS [omnifer, L.] bearing or bringing all things.

OMNI'FEROUSNESS, all-producing Quality.

OMNI'FICK [of *omnia* and *ficiens*, L.] making or producing all things.

OMNI'FICKNESS, Quality, &c. that does or effects all things.

OMNIFORM [omniformis, L.] of every Shape.

OMNIFORMITY, the being of all manner of Shapes.

OMNI'GENOUS [omnigenus, L.] of every kind.

OMNI'MODOUS [omnimodus, L.] of all manner of Ways.

OMNIFA'RIENT [omnipariens, L.] bearing or bringing forth all things.

OMNI'POTENT [omnipotens, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

OMNI'POTENCE } [omnipotentia, L.] All-powerfulness,

OMNI'POTENTNESS } &c.

OMNIPRE'SENCE } [of *omnis* and *præsens* or *præsentia*,

OMNIPRE'SENTNESS } L.] omnipresence, or being present every where.

OMNI'SCIENCE } [of *omnis* and *scientia*, L.] know-

OMNI'SCIENTNESS } ledge of all things.

OMNI'SCIENT [omnia and *sciens*, L.] knowing all things.

OMNI'VAGANT [omnivagus, L.] wandering or roving every where.

OMNI'VOROUS [omnivorus, L.] devouring all things.

OMNI'VOROUSNESS, all-devouring Nature, &c.

OMO'GRA [magra, Gr.] the Gout in the Shoulders.

OMOLO'GICAL [of *omologia* of *omologia*, Gr.] agreeable.

OMO'LOGY [omologia, Gr.] agreeableness.

OMOPHAGIA, a Feast of *Bacchus*, in which the mad Guests eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth.

OMO'PHORIUM [of *omophorus*, a Shoulder, and *phoros*, to bear, Gr.] a little Cloak anciently worn by the Bishops over their Shoulders; thereby to represent the good Shepherd, who brings home the stray'd Sheep on his Shoulders.

OMOPLA'TA [of *omophorus*, a Shoulder, and *platē*, Gr. broad] the Shoulder Blade.

OMPHALOCARPUS [of *omphalos*, a Navel, and *carpos*, Gr. fruit] the Navel.

OMPHALOS [omphalos, Gr.] the Navel.

OMPHALOCOELE [of *omphalos*, the Navel, and *coe*, a Swelling. Gr.] a kind of *Hernia* or Tumor in the Navel; arising like other *Hernias*, from a Relaxation or Rupture of the *Peritonaeum*.

OMPHACINE [of *omphalos*, Gr.] the Juice or Oil of sour Grapes; it is also now used of the Juice of wild Apples or Grabs; Verjuice.

OMPHALOPTICK [of *omphalos* and *optikos*, Gr.] an optick Glas that is convex on both sides; commonly called a convex Lens.

OMPACITES [of *omphalos*, Gr. an unripe Grape] a Wine made of unripe Grapes.

OMPHALO-MESENTERICK [with *Anatomists*] a term apply'd to a Vein and Artery which pass along to the Navel and terminate in the Mesentery.

O'MY Land, Mellow Land.

ON [an, Teut.] upon.

ONANIA [of *Onan*] the Crime of self pollution.

ONANISM [from *Onan*].

ONCE, one time.

ONE [ane, Sax.] I.

ONE Berry [ane-bejrian, Sax.] an Herb.

ONE Blade [ane-blec, Sax.] an Herb.

ONLY [anli, Sax.] singular; but one.

ONEIROCRATIA [of *oneiros*, a Dream, and *cratia*, I possess, Gr.] the Art of expounding Dreams.

ONEIROCRITISTS [of *oneiros* and *critis*, Gr.] Judges or Expounders of Dreams.

ONEIROSCOPISTS [of *oneiros* and *scopos*, Gr.] Inquirers into the signification of Dreams.

ONEIROPOLISTS [of *oneiros* and *polos*, Gr.] Persons conversant about Dreams.

ONERANDO *pro rata proportione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or a Tenant in common, who is distrained for more Rent than his proportion of the Land amounts to, L.

ONERARY [onerarius, L.] serving for Burthen or Cartiage.

ONERATION, a loading or burthening, L.

ONEROSE [onerofus, L.] burdensom, heavy, weighty.

ONEROSITY [onerofitas, L.] burdensomeness.

O'NGLEE [in *French Heraldry*] the Talons or Claws of Beasts or Birds, when of a different Colour from the Body.

ONI [an Abbreviation of *Oneratur nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, L. i. e. he is charged, unless he have a sufficient Discharge] a Mark used in the *Exchequer*, and set on the Head of a Sheriff, as soon as he enters into his Account for Issues, Fines and mean Profits, and thereupon he immediately became the King's Debtor.

O'NION [oignon, F.] an edible Root.

ONI'TIS [Botany] a kind of wild Marjoram.

ONKO'TOMY [of *onkos*, a Tumor, and *temno*, Gr. to cut] the Chyrurgical Operation of opening a Tumor or Abscess.

ONOBRYCHIS [onobrychis, Gr.] medick vetchling or Cock's Head, L.

ONOCENTAURS [onocentauros, Gr.] fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and the Body like an Ass.

ONOMANCY [onomanteia of *onoma* and *mantheia*, divination, Gr.] Divination by Persons Names.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [onomatopoeia of *onoma*, a Name, and *poieo*, Gr. to make] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Word is made to imitate the sound of the Thing expressed, as *taran-tara*, for the sound of a Trumpet, Murmur, &c.

ONONIS [ononis, Gr.] the Herb Rest Harrow, Cammock or petty Whin, L.

ONYNCHITES [of *onyx*, an Ass, and *onyx*, Gr. a Nail; something that has the Hoofs. i. e. the Feet of an Ass] a Name the *Heathens* call'd the *Christians*, because they worshipped the same God as the *Jews* did; prob. from what *Corn. Tacitus* writes of the *Israelites*, that being very thirsty, they were led to a Spring by an Ass going to drink, and that in Gratitude they worshipped an Ass, and that the *Christians* worshipped the same.

ONOPORDON [onopordon, Gr.] an Herb, which being eaten by Asses causes them to fall a farting.

ONOPYROS [onopyros, Gr.] Asses Thistle, L.

ONOSMUS [onosmos, Gr.] the Herb Bugloss.

ONSET [of on and *settan*, Sax.] an attack, an assault.

ONTOLOGIST [ontologos, Gr.] one who treats of Beings in the Abstract.

ONTOLOGY [ontologia, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of Being in the Abstract.

ONWARD [onward, Sax.] forward, progressively.

ONYCHOMANCY [onychomanteia, Gr.] a sort of Divination performed by the Nails of an unpolluted Boy, covered with Oil and Soot, which they turned to the Sun, the Reflection of whose Rays was believed to represent by certain Images the Thing they had a Mind to be satisfied about.

O'NIX [of *onix*, Gr.] a precious Stone, accounted a Species of opaque Agate.

O'OSCOPY [of *oos*, an Egg, and *scopos*, Gr.] Predictions made from Eggs.

O'ZT, moist, wet, plashy.

OPA'CITY [of *opacitas*, L.] obscureness, darkness.

OPA'COUSNESS [of *opacus*, L.] shady, dark, obscure, not transparent.

OPA'QUE [of *opacus*, L.] shady, dark, obscure, not transparent.

OPAGOUS Bodies [with *Naturalists*] such, whose Pores

OPAQUE Bodies [with *Naturalists*] lying in an oblique Posture, hinder the

Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing thro' them.

O'PAL [opalus, Gr.] a precious Stone of various Colours.

OPALIA [with the *Romans*] Festivals celebrated to the Goddess *Ops*.

OPA'SSUM [in *Virginia*] a Creature that has a Head like a Hog, a Tail like a Rat, being about the bigness of a Cat; the Female has a Bag under its Belly in which it carries its Young, and thither they retire in any Danger.

To **OPEN** [openian, Sax.] to unfold, explain, expose.

OPEN [open, Sax.] plain, clear, not shut.

OPENNESS, plainness, clearness, manifestness, also an opening.

OPEN-ARSE [open-arse, Sax.] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPENING [openun, Sax.] an open Place.

OPENING Flank [in *Fortification*] is that part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon*.

OPENING [with *Astrologers*] is when one Planet separates from another and presently applies to a third, bearing rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING of Trenches [in *Military Affairs*] the first breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on the approaches towards the Place.

O'PERA, a dramattick Composition, set to Musick, and sung on the Stage, attended with musical Instruments, and enrich'd with stately Dressings, Machines and other Decorations; the *Opera* was first used by the *Venetians*, with whom it is one of the principal Glories of their *Carnival*; it was afterwards used by the *French*, and now by us.

OPERA'RI [old Law] certain Tenants who held small Portions of Land by the performance of servile Works for their Lord, L.

To **OPERATE** [operari, L.] to work, to effect, to bring to pass.

To **OPERATE** [in *Physick*] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [old Rec.] one Day's Work performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERATION, the Act of exerting or exercising some Power or Faculty, upon which some effect follows; a labouring or working, F. of L.

OPERATION [in *Chymistry*] the carrying on any chymical Process.

OPERATION [in *Physick*] the manner wherein any Remedy produces its salutary Effect.

OPERATIVE [operari, L.] apt to work.

OPERATIVENESS [of *operatus*, L.] operating Quality.

OPERA'TOR for the Teeth or Eyes, a Tooth-drawer, Oculist, &c.

OPERATOR [at a Gaming Table] the Dealer at *Faron*.

OPERATOR [in *Surgery*, &c.] a Person who works with the Hand on the human Body, either to preserve or restore its Health or Ease, as an *Operator for the Stone*, one who cuts for the Stone.

OPEROSE [operofus, L.] laborious.

OPEROSENESS, laboriousness.

OPERTI Canes [old Records] Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed, or not having the Balls of their Feet cut out.

OPRALIA, Roman Festivals, celebrated in honour of *Ops*, whom they supposed to be the Goddess of the Fruits of the Earth.

OPHIASIS [of *ophias*, Gr.] a Disease in which the Hair grows thin and falls off, leaving the part smooth, and winding like the folds of a Serpent.

OPHIOGLOSSUM [ophioglosson, Gr.] the Herb Adder's Tongue, L.

OPHIOSTAPHYLOS [ophiostaphylon, Gr.] the Herb Briony or white Vine, L.

OPHIOSCORODON [ophioscorodon, Gr.] the Herb called Serpent's Garlick, L.

OPHITES [of *ophis*, Gr. a Serpent] a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent which beguiled Eve.

OPHITES [of *ophis*, Gr.] a sort of variegated Marble, otherwise called Serpentine Marble.

OPHIUCHUS [*Ὠφιοχως*, Gr.] a northern Constellation containing thirty Stars, represented by a Man holding a Serpent in his Hand; this Star being in the Head of the Man, and is of the first Magnitude.

OPHTHALMIA [*Ὠφθαλμία*, Gr.] a Disease of the Eyes, being an Inflammation in the Coats, proceeding from arterious Blood, gotten out of the Vessels, and collected in those Parts.

OPHTHALMICKS [*Ὠφθαλμικά*, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK Nerves [with *Anat.*] a branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves which move the Eye, *L.*

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY [of *Ὠφθαλμος* and *γραφία*, Gr. Description] a branch of Anatomy, which considers the Structure and Composition of the Eye, and the Use of its Parts, and the principal Effects of Vision.

OPHTHALMO'SCOPY [of *Ὠφθαλμος* and *σκοπεῖν*, Gr. to view] a Branch of the Science of *Physiognomy*, which considers the Eyes of Persons, by them to come to the knowledge of their Temperaments, Humours and Manners.

OPIATE [*opiat*, F. of *opium*, L.] a Medicine made of Opium or other Drug of the like Nature, causing Sleep.

OPIFEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helpful or bringing help.

OPIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanship.

OPIABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To **OPI'NE** [*opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; also to give ones Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPINIA'TER [*opinator*, L. *opiniatre*, F.] an obstinate Person, who will adhere to his own Opinion.

OPINION, a probable belief, or a doubtful, uncertain Judgment of the Mind, or the Assent of the Mind to Propositions not evidently true at the first Sight; nor deduced by necessary consequence from others that are so; but such as carry the face of Truth; or it may be defin'd an Assent of the Understanding, with some fear or distrust of the contrary.

OPINION, the ancient Heathens made a Goddess of it, adoring her in the Form of a Woman; and believed she had the Government of the Sentiments of Men.

OPINIONATIVE [*opiniatre*, F.] conceited.

OPINIONATIVE } wedded to his own Opinion, self-
OPINIONATED } willed, stubborn.

OPINIONATIVENESS [*opinionatrete*, F.] conceitedness.

OPINIONISTS, a Name given to a Sect of Poverty, who held that there could be no Vicar of *Christ* upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIO'LOGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium*.

OPIPAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHOTHONUS [*Ὠπισθόθωνος* of *ὦπισθεν*, backwards, and *θῆναι*, the Tone, Gr.] a kind of Cramp or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backwards.

OPITULA'TION, a helping or aiding, *L.*

OPIUM [*Ὠπιον*, Gr.] a Juice distilled from the Heads of Poppies.

O'PLE [*Botany*] Water Elder.

OPOBA'LSAMUM [*Ὠποβάλσαμον*, Gr.] Balm of Gilead, the Juice of a Gum, which distils from a Shrub call'd *Balsamum* or the *Balm Tree*, growing only in *Palestine*.

OPOPA'NAX [*Ὠποπανάξ*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*; or the Herb *All-heal*.

O'PIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Town's Boy, particularly such as belong to the College of King's Scholars at *Westminster*.

O'PPILATIVE [of *oppilatus*, L.] apt to obstruct or stop.

O'PPILATIVENESS [of *oppilatus*, L.] aptness to cause obstructions.

O'PILA'TION, obstruction, stoppage of the Ducts or Passages of the Body by evil or peccant Humours.

To **O'PPO'NE** [*Opponere*, L.] to oppose.

O'PPONENCY, the maintaining a contrary Argument.

O'PPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

O'PPORTU'NE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, seasonable.

O'PPO'RTUNENESS, seasonableness,

O'PPORTU'NITY [*opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occasion.

To **O'PPO'ISE** [*opponere*, L. *opposer*, F.] to set against, to put in composition, to withstand or thwart.

O'PPOSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is over against, contrary, *F.*

O'PPOSITE Cones [with *Geometricians*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common *Axis*.

O'PPOSITE Sections [in *Geometry*] the two *Hyperbola's*, which are made by a Plane's cutting both Cones.

O'PPOSITE Angles [in *Geometry*]. See *Angles*.

O'PPOSITES [with *Logicians*] are things relatively opposed, as *Master* and *Servant*; or privately, as *Light* and *Darkness*; or contrary, as *Knowledge* and *Ignorance*.

O'PPOSITION, contrariety, disagreement, hinderance, stop.

O'PPOSITION [in *Geometry*] the relations of two things, between which a Line may be drawn perpendicular to both.

O'PPOSITION [with *Logicians*] the same as *Objection*.

Complex O'PPOSITION [in *Logick*] the affirming and denying the same predicate of the same Subject, as *Socrates* is learned, *Socrates* is not learned.

Incomplex O'PPOSITION [in *Logick*] is the disagreement of two things which will not suffer each other to be in the same subject; as *Sight* is opposed to *Blindness*, *Heat* to *Cold*.

O'PPOSITION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure whereby two things are assembled together, which appeared incompatible, as a *wise Folly*.

O'PPOSITION [with *Astronomers*] is an Aspect or Situation of two Stars or Planets, wherein they are diametrically opposite to each other, or 180 Degrees apart.

O'PPOSITNESS [of *oppositus*, L.] opposite or contrary State or Quality.

To **O'PPE'RS** [*oppressum*, L.] to press hard or lie heavy upon; to stifle or smother; to over-charge or burden; to crush by Authority and Violence.

O'PPE'SSION, over-burdening, a crushing by Authority, &c. *F.* of *L.*

O'PPE'SSIVE, apt to oppress, of an oppressive Nature.

O'PPE'SSIVENESS [of *oppressus*, L.] oppressing or oppressed Nature or State.

O'PPE'SSOR, he that oppresses, *L.*

O'PPO'BRII Lapis [the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of *Padua* in *Italy*; to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed.

O'PPO'BRIOUS [*opprobriosus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

O'PPO'BRIOUSNESS, reproachfulness.

O'PPO'BRIUM, the Shame which attends a lewd, villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace, *L.*

To **O'PPU'GN** [*oppugnare*, L.] to fight against, to oppose, to reject or confute an Opinion.

Ops [*Ὠψ*, Gr.] a Name of the Goddess *Cybele*; which see.

O'PSIMATHY [*Ὠψιμαθία* of *Ὠψ*, late, and *μαθία*, learned] a Learning in old Age.

O'PSONA'TION, a Catering, a buying Provisions, *L.*

O'PTABLE [*optabilis*, L.] desirable.

O'PTABLENESS, desirableness.

O'PTA'TIVE Mood [with *Grammarians*] that Mood of a Verb, that expresses an earnest desire that such a thing may be or happen.

O'PTE'RIA [of *ὀπτεῖν*, Gr. I see] Presents made to a Child the first time a Person saw it; also those that the Bridegroom made to the Bride when she was conducted to him.

O'PTICA [*Ὠπτικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against Distempers in the Eyes, *L.*

O'PTIC } [*opticus*, L. of *Ὠπτικός*, Gr.] pertaining to
O'PTICAL } the Sight.

OPTIC Place of a Star or Planet apparent, is that Part of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Observer's Eye is at the Circumference of the Earth.

OPTIC Place of Star or Plane real, is that, when 'tis supposed to be at the Centre of the Earth, or Planet he inhabits.

OPTICAL Inequality [*Astron.*] is an apparent irregularity in the Motions of far distant Bodies.

O'PTICK Pencil, is that Assemblage or Pencil of Rays, by means whereof any Point or Part of an Object is seen.

O'PTICK Rays, those Rays wherewith an optick Pyramid or Triangle is terminated.

O'PTICK Axis, a Ray passing thro' the Centre of the Eye.

O'PTICK Chamber, the same as *Camera Obscura*.

O'PTICK Place of a Star [*Astron.*] is that Point of its Orbit in which it appears to be to our Eye.

O'PTIC Glasses, Glasses contrived for the viewing of any Objects, as Microscopes, Telescopes, &c. they are ground either Concave or Hollow, so as either to collect or disperse the Rays of Light; by means whereof, Vision is improved, the Eye strengthened, &c.

O'PTIC Nerves [with *Anatomists*] the second Pair of Nerves, springing from the *Crura* of the *medulla oblongata*, and passing thence to the Eye, convey the Spirits to it.

O'PTICS [*ars optica*, L.] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, and explains the Properties and Effects of it, considering every Object as seen with direct Rays, after the ordinary

nary Manner. The particular Branches of it are *Dioptricks* and *Catoptricks*, treating of reflected and refracted Rays.

OPTIMACY [*optimatus*, L.] a Government of the State by the Nobility.

OPTIMITY [*optimitas*, L.] utility, excellency.

OPTION, a choice, the Power or Faculty of wishing or chusing. L.

OPTION of an Archbishop [in a Law Sense] is when a new suffragan Bishop is consecrated, the Archbishop of the Province, by a customary Prerogative, claims the Collation of the first vacant Benefice in that See as his Choice.

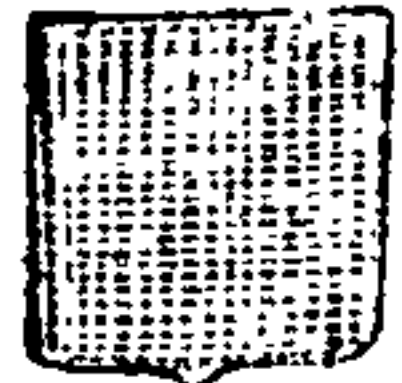
O'PULENCE [*opulentia*, L.] Wealth.

O'PULENT [*opulentus*, L.] Rich, Wealthy.

O'PULENTNESS, Wealthiness.

OPUSCLE [*opusculum*, L.] a small Work.

OR [in Heraldry] signifies Gold, F. It is often represented by a yellow Colour, and in Engraving by small Pricks all over the Field or Bearing, as in the Figure. It is said to be compos'd of much



White and a little Red, as two Parts White and one Red, and of its self to betoken Wisdom, Riches and Elevation of Mind; with Red, to spend his Blood for the Wealth and Welfare of his Country; with Azure to be worthy of Matters of Trust and Treasure; with Sable, most rich and constant in every Thing, with an amorous Mind; with Vert, most joyful with the Riches of the World, and most glittering and splendid in Youth.

Others add, that Or signifies *Christian and Spiritual Virtues*, as Faith, Temperance, Charity, Meekness, Humility and Clemency; of *worldly Virtues and Qualities*, Nobility, Wealth, Generosity, Splendor, Chivalry, Love, Purity, Gravity, Constancy, Solidity, Prosperity, Joy and long Life. Of *precious Stones*, it represents the Carbuncle or the Topaz; of the *Planets*, the Sun; of the *Elements*, Fire; of *human Constitutions*, the Sanguine; of *Trees*, the Cypress or Laurel; of *Flowers*, the Heliotropium; of *Fowls*, the Cock and Bird of Paradise; of *Beasts*, the Lion; and of *Fishes*, the Dolphin.

O'RACH [*araches*, F.] a Pot Herb.

ORACLES [*oracula*, L. of *ora*, Mouths, or *orare*, to entreat] were ambiguous Answers made to the antient Heathens concerning Things to come. This, some are of Opinion, was done by diabolical Operation; and others, that it was by the Artifice of their Priests, who made the ignorant People believe that the God spoke by their Mouths. Of the former Opinion were several Fathers of the primitive Christian Church, and other great and learned Men, as *Tertullian* and *Vossius*, who held that the Devils, pretending to Fore-knowledge and Divination, gave dark and doubtful Answers, that if the Event fell out contrary to their Expectation, the People should think they had not comprehended the true Sense of the Oracle: Notable Instances of which are these that follow.

When *Cræsus* consulted the Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, he received for Answer this doubtful Riddle, in a form of Words so cunningly contrived, that the Truth was then farthest off when he thought to have gained it.

*Cræsus Halyn penetrans magnam
pervertit opum vim.*

When *Cræsus* over *Halis* roweth,
A mighty Nation he overthroweth.

Which he interpreting according to his own Desires, crossed the River, but was vanquish'd himself by *Cyrus*, King of *Persia*, and his own Nation and Country ruined.

King *Pyrrhus*, before he made War with the *Romans*, consulting this Oracle, received the following Answer,

Aio te Æacide Romanos vincere posse.

Which ambiguous Prediction he construing, *Te posse vincere Romanos*, Thou shalt overcome the *Romans*, gave them Battle; but found in the Event that the Devil meant, *Romanos posse vincere te*, That the *Romans* should overcome him, as they did.

Another Prince consulting this Oracle concerning the success of his Warring, receiv'd this Answer,

Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

Which he distinguish'd with *Commas* thus, *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis*, Thou shalt go, thou shalt return, thou shalt never perish by War; undertook the War and was slain; upon which his Nobility canvassing the Oracle, perceiv'd that it should have been thus comma'd, *Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis*, i. e. Thou shalt go, thou shalt never return, thou shalt perish by War.

Of the latter Opinion, that the Predictions of the Oracles were not so much by diabolical Operation, as by the Artifices of the Priests, were *Eusebius*, *Aristotle* and *Cicero*, and many other famous Men, who were of Opinion, that Ora-

cles were only the cunning Tricks of the Priests, by which the Credulous were abus'd under the colour of Inspiration and Prediction.

Demosthenes seem'd apprehensive of this Cheat, when he said that *Pythia* always favour'd King *Philip* in her Answers.

The first Oracles we read of, were of *Jupiter Dodonæus* in *Epirus*, and *Jupiter Ammon* in *Africa*. Besides which there were several others. See *Amphiaraus*, *Dodona*, *Trophonius*, &c. in their proper Places.

Some have been of Opinion that Oracles ceas'd upon the coming of *Christ*; tho' this cannot indeed be said, yet it should seem that they began then to decline; and *Suidas* relates, that *Augustus*, in whose Time our Saviour was Born, consulting the Oracle about his Successor, receiv'd the following, not satisfying Answer,

ἦναι

Ἐβραῖος κληταί με θεοῖς μακάριστον ἀνέσταν,
Τόνδε δοῦναι προλεπέ, καὶ ἴδων αὐτοῖς ἰκασθεῖν
Λοιπὸν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σιγᾶν ἐκ βωμῶν ἡμαρτέον.

An *Hebrew* Child, whom the blest Gods adore,

Hath bid me leave these Shrines and pack to Hell;

So that of Oracles I can no more.

In Silence leave our Altar and farewell.

Whereupon *Augustus* coming home, erected an Altar in the Capital, causing this Inscription to be engraven on it in capital Letters, *HÆC EST ARA PRIMOGENITI DEI*.

And *Juvenal*, who liv'd in *Domitian's* Time, says, *Delphis oracula cessant*.

But there are several antient Writers that make it appear, that they continued above 400 Years after; and the Ecclesiastical History tells us, that *Julian* the Apostate, consulting an Oracle, could receive no Answer, because the Body of *Babylus* the Martyr was entomb'd nigh the Altar; So that the Devils could not deceive the World so much as they had done, when *Christ*, the Truth itself, was manifest in the Flesh; tho' all Oracles did not cease at that Instant, nor were they wholly silenc'd but with the Destruction of Paganism about the Year 451, when the Pagans were, by the Edicts of *Valentinian III.* and *Martianus*, forbid, upon Pain of Death, the publick Practice of their idolatrous Worship, and their crafty Impostures: Tho' some Oracles ceased long before the Birth of our Saviour, as in particular the most famous Oracles of *Greece*; for the *Persians* having laid their Country waste, the Priests forsook the Temples, and so the Oracles became silent.

ORACULARNESS, the being of the Nature or Quality of an Oracle.

ORAL [of *os oris*, L. the Mouth] by Word of Mouth.

ORANGE [*malum Aurantium*, L.] a Fruit.

ORANGE Colour, a Colour that partakes equally of Red and Yellow, or is a Medium between both.

ORANGEADE } a Drink made of Juice of Oranges,
ORANGEAT } &c.

ORANGERY [*orangerie*, F.] a sort of Snuff or Perfume; also a Gallery or Place in a Garden where Orange Trees are kept.

ORANO'CO, a sort of Tobacco.

ORANDO pro rege, &c. a Writ requiring the Bishops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good understanding between the King and Parliament.

ORATION, a Discourse or Speech pronounced in Publick, or compos'd for that purpose, L.

ORATOR, an eloquent Speaker or Pleader, L.

ORATOR'ANS, an Order of regular Priests, so called from the Oratory of *St. Jerom* in *Rome*, where they used to Pray.

ORATORY [*oratorius*, L.] of or pertaining to an Oration or Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria ars*, L.] the Science of Rhetorick, the Art of speaking well and publickly.

ORATORY [*oratorium*, L.] a Chapel set apart for Prayer; a Closet or little Apartment in a large House, near a Bed-chamber, furnished with a little Altar or Image for private Devotion.

ORATORY [with the *Romanists*] a Society or Congregation of Religious, who live in Community, but without being obliged to make any Vows.

ORB [*orbis*, L.] a hollow Sphere.

An **ORB** [with *Astronomers*] is frequently taken for the Deferent of a Planet; but most commonly for its Sphere. But an Orb is a round Body bounded by two Surfaces, the one outward and convex, and the other inward and concave; so that the Heavens are so many Orbs, the higher encompassing the lower, as the Coats of an Onion: But a Sphere properly signifies a Globe contain'd under one single Superficies, and solid even to the Centre.

ORBA'TION, a deprivation, a being bereaved or despoiled of any thing, especially of Children.

ORBICULAR [*orbicularis*, L.] round like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR Bone [with *Anatomists*] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear, which is fastened to the Sides of the Lobes of the Ear, by a slender Ligament.

ORBICULARIS Musculus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws both the Lips together, L.

ORBICULARIS Palpebrarum [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which springs from each Corner of the Eye, and answered by another of like figure and structure in the lower Eye-lid, L.

ORBICULARNESS, roundness.

ORBICULATED [*orbiculatus*, L.] made round or into an orb.

ORBIS [in *old Records*] a Knot or Swelling in the Flesh caus'd by a Blow, a black and blue Spot or Mark made by Beating, L.

ORBIS, an orb, a circle, any round thing, L.

ORBIS Magnus [in the *Copernican Astronomy*] the orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun, L.

O'RBIT [*orbita*, L.] the Track, Rut or Mark of a Chariot Wheel, &c.

ORBIT [in *Astronomy*] the Course, Path or Way in which any Planet moves.

ORBITS [with *Anatomists*] the two large Cavities in which the Eyes are placed.

O'RBITER externus [with *Anatom.*] a hole in the Cheek Bone below the orbit.

ORBITER internus [*Anat.*] a hole in the Coronal Bone of the Skull within the Orbit, L.

O'RBITY [*orbitas*, L.] Privation, a being bereaved of Children or Parents.

ORBS concentrick [with *Astronomers*] are several orbs one within another, which have the same Centre.

ORBS excentrick [*Astron.*] orbs either within one another or separate, which have different Centres.

O'RCHAL } a sort of Mineral Stone like Allum.

O'RCHEL

O'RCHANET, the Herb Spanish Bugloss or Wild Bugloss.

O'RCHARD [prob. of *hortus*, L. a garden] a sort of Fruit Garden or Field.

O'RCHESTRA [of *ὀρχήστρις*, Gr. to dance] the lower part of the antient Theatre, where they kept their Balls; it was in Form of a Semicircle and surrounded with Seats. It is now taken for a Musick Gallery.

ORCHESO'GRAPHY [of *ὀρχήστις*, Dancing, and *γραφία*, Gr. to write] a Treatise of the Art of Dancing, or a Book of Dances.

O'RCHIS [*ὀρχίς*, Gr.] the Herb Dog's-stones, L.

ORD [*ordo*, Sax. an Edge] an initial Syllable in Names of Persons signifies an Edge or Sharpness.

O'RCIO [in *Florence*, &c.] an oil Measure containing eight Gallons, one Quart *English* Measure.

TO ORDAIN [*ordinare*, L.] to command or enjoin; to appoint or design; to admit to or confer holy Orders.

ORDA'LEAN Law, the Law of *Ordeal*, which was appointed long before the Conquest, and continued in force till the Reign of King *John* and *Henry III.* when it was condemned by Pope *Stephen II.* and utterly abolished by Parliament.

O'RDEAL [*ordéal*, Sax. of *ord*, great, and *deál*, Sax. Judgment] a Method practised about the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, of trying criminal Persons; when if the Person accused pleaded not guilty, he might either put himself upon God and his Country, as at this Day, or upon God only, presuming that he would free the Innocent; and thus *Ordeal* was either by *Fire* or *Water*; by *Fire*, if the Person were of free Estate; or by *Water*, if he were of servile Condition, and it was also after divers manners.

Simple ORDEAL, was when a Person accus'd carried in his Hand a red hot Iron of a pound Weight.

ORDEAL double, was when he carried a hot Iron of two pound Weight.

ORDEAL triple, was when he carried a hot Iron of three pound Weight.

ORDEAL by Combat, was when a Person who was accused of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, &c. of the Person deceased.

ORDEAL by Fire, was when the Person accused undertook to prove his or her Innocence, by walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red hot Plough-shares laid at unequal Distances one from another; or else by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL by cold Water, was used for the trial of Witches, by binding and throwing them into a Pond or River.

ORDEAL by hot Water, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDELFTE } Oar or Metal lying under Ground.

ORDELFTE

ORDELFTE [in *Law*] a Privilege whereby a Man claims the Oar found in his own Ground.

ORDER [*ordo*, L.] a Disposition of Things in their proper Place; Rule, Discipline; Custom or Manner; Duty or Behaviour.

TO ORDER [*ordinare*, L. *ordonner*, F.] to command or appoint, to dispose; also to chastise.

O'RDRLY [*ordinatus*, L. &c.] regular; also regularly.

O'RDRLINESS [of *ordo*, L. and *gelleneſſe*, Sax.] regularness.

ORDER of Battle [*Milit. Term*] is the Disposition of the Batalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the nature of the Ground, either in order to engage an Enemy or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Milit. Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

ORDERS [in *General*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes taken for the Word.

French ORDER [*Architecture*] an Order that is of new Invention, whose Capitals consist in Attributes agreeing to the People, as *Flowers de Lis*, *Cock's-Heads*, &c.

Gothick ORDER [*Archit.*] deviates from the Ornaments and Proportions of the Antique, and the Columns of which are either too massive in manner of Pillars, or too slender like Poles; its Capitals out of all measure, and adorned with Leaves of wild *Acanthus*, Thistles, &c.

Caryatick ORDER [in *Archit.*] is that whose entablature is supported with Figures of Women instead of Columns.

Persian ORDER [*Archit.*] an order which has Figures of Persian Slaves to support the entablature instead of Columns.

Rustic ORDER [*Archit.*] is one adorned with rustic Quoins, Boscages, &c.

ORDERS [in *Archit.*] are Rules for the Proportion that is to be observed in the erecting of Pillars or Columns, and for the Form of certain Parts belonging to them. And thence Buildings are said to be of several Orders, when the Proportion between the thickness of the Columns and their height, and all things requisite thereto, are different.

The principal Orders are five, the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, *Tuscan* and *Composite*.

The *Dorick Order* has its Columns eight Diameters in height, and should not have any Ornament; neither in its Capital nor Base. The *Astragal* and *Lisel* below the Capital, which is half a Diameter in height, constituting Part of the Shank or Body of the Pillar.

The *Ionick Order*, at its first Invention, had its Columns only eight Models in height; but afterwards the Antients augmented the height of its Pillars in order to make it more beautiful, and also added to it a Base that was not used before; so that then, with its Capital and Base, it contained nine Diameters of its thickness taken below: The Pedestal of it is two Diameters, and about two thirds in height, and the Capital is chiefly compos'd of Volutas or Scrolls, and they are commonly channelled with 24 Flutes.

The *Corinthian Order* is the finest and richest Order of them all. The length of its Columns, with its Bases and Capitals, is usually about nine and a half or ten Diameters, and the Capitals are adorn'd with two Rows of Leaves and eight Volutas, which support the Abacus.

The *Tuscan Order* is the most simple and most destitute of Ornaments, so that it is seldom made use of except in Vaults, in some rustic Edifices, vast Piles of Building, as *Amphitheatras*, &c.

The *Composite Order* or *Roman Order*, is one, the Capitals of whose Pillars are composed of two Rows of Leaves, like those of the *Corinthian Order*, and of the Volutas or Scrolls of the *Ionick*. These Columns are commonly ten Diameters in height, and wholly like to the *Corinthian* in all its Dimensions and Numbers except the Capitals, which have no more but four Volutas which take up the whole Space, which is filled both by the Volutas and Stems or Stalks of the *Corinthian Order*.

To these Orders some add the *Attick* and *Gothick*.

The *Attick Order* is a small Order of Pilasters of the shortest Proportion, having a Cornice raised after the manner of an Architrave for its Entablature.

The *Gothick Order*, which is so widely different from the antient Proportions and Ornaments, that its Columns are either too massy, in form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimensions, carved with the thorny Leaves of Thistles, Bear's-foot or Coleworts.

ORDINAL [*ordinalis*, L.] pertaining to order.

ORDINAL *Nouns or Nouns of Number or Order*, are first, second, third, fourth, a hundredth, a thousandth, &c.

An **ORDINAL**, a Book of Directions for Bishops in giving holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a College or religious House.

ORDINAL Numbers [with *Arithmeticians*] are such as express the order of things, as first, second, third, hundredth, &c.

ORDINANCE, a Law, Statute or Command of a Sovereign or Superior, &c.

ORDINANCE, Artillery, great Guns, &c.

ORDINANCE [of the *Forest*] a Statue made in the 34th of King Edward I. concerning Forest Causes.

Clerk of the ORDINANCE, an Officer whose Business it is to record the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office, and to make Bills of Imprest, Debentures, &c.

Surveyor of the ORDINANCE, an Officer whose Charge or Duty is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of War in the Store-house of the Tower of London; also to allow all Bills of Debt; and also to keep check upon the Works of Artificers and Labourers.

ORDINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are ten, viz. the *Chief*, the *Pale*, the *Bend*, the *Fesse*, the *Bar*, the *Cross*, the *Saltier*, the *Chevron*, the *Bordure*, and the *Orl*. Some have endeavoured to increase the Number to twenty, adding to those beforementioned, the *Quarter*, the *Escutcheon*, the *Cappe Dexter* and *Sinister*, *Euménche Dexter* and *Sinister*, *Chausse Dexter* and *Sinister*, and the *Point*. But these have not been received by Herald's in common. There are these Reasons assign'd why these Ordinaries are called honourables: as 1. Because they have been in Use ever since the Practice of Armoury, immediately after the Partitions. 2dly, Because that being plac'd all together on the Escutcheon (which represents the Body of a Man) they intirely cover it, and seem as it were to ward off the Strokes that come from the Hand of the Enemy. The *Chief*, represents the Helmet; the *Wreath*, the Chaplet or Crown that covers the Head; the *Pale*, the Lance or Spear; the *Bend* and *Bar*, the Belt; the *Fesse*, the Scarf; the *Cross* and *Saltier*, the Sword; the *Chevron*, the Boots and Spurs; and the *Bordure* and *Orl*, the Coat of Mail.

If a Person was wounded on the Head in Battle, the King or General afterwards gave him a *Chief*; if in the *Legs*, a *Chevron*; if his *Sword* and *Armour* were coloured with the Blood of the Enemy, a *Cross* or *Bordure*; and thus after a mysterious Manner erected for him an honourable Memorial of what he had done for his King and Country.

ORDINARILY [of *ordinairement*, F.] commonly.

ORDINARINESS [of *ordinarius*, L. and *ness*] commonness, vulgarness; also indifferentness, meanness.

ORDINARY [*ordinarius*, L.] common, usual, wonted, that which happens or passes frequently or usually; also mean indifferent.

An **ORDINARY**, an eating or victualling house, where Persons may eat at so much *per meal*.

An **ORDINARY** [in the *Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who has ordinary ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within that Territory; and Collation to the Benefits therein.

An **ORDINARY** [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

ORDINARY is applied to Officers and Servants of the King's Household who attend on common occasions, as *Physician in Ordinary*, &c.

An **ORDINARY** [of *Affizes*, &c.] a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, formerly appointed to give Malefactors their Neck Verses, and to acquaint the Court whether they read or not; also to perform divine Service for them, and to assist in preparing them for Death.

ORDINATES [in *Geom.* and *Conicks*] are Lines drawn from any one Point of the Circumference of an Ellipsis or other Conick Section, perpendicularly across the Axis to the other side.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipsis*] is a right line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one side to another, parallel to a Tangent, which passes through one of the ends of that diameter to which it was an Ordinary.

ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] a Line drawn through the Axis and Diameters, parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is called the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *double Ordinate*.

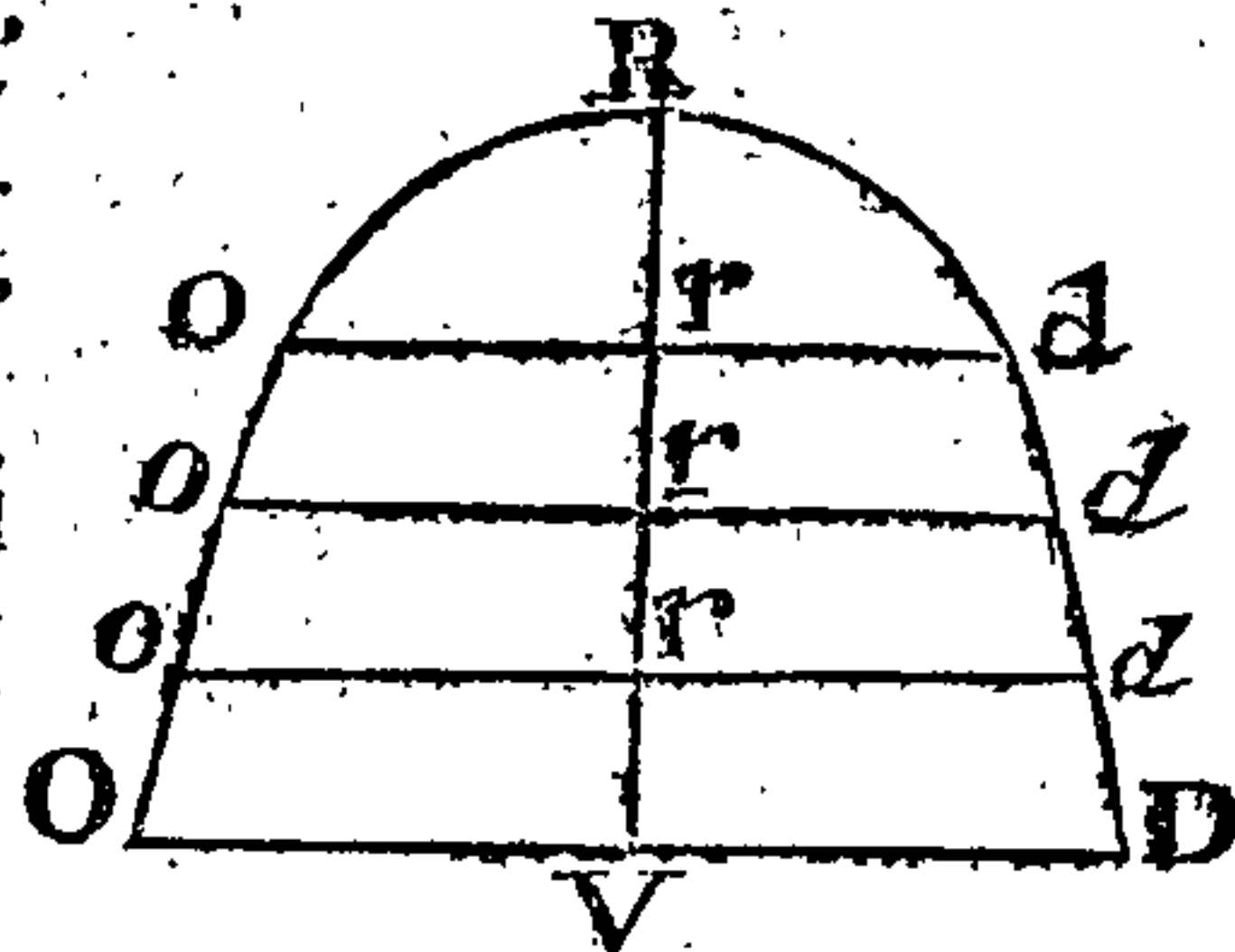
ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in any Ellipsis from one side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the Axis of the same *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE Ratio [*Geom.*] is that wherein the Antecedent of the first Ratio is to its Consequent, as the Antecedent of the second is to its Consequent.

ORDINATE Figures are the same as Regular ones, i. e. they are Equilateral and Equiangular.

ORDINATE *Applicate* [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line in any Conick Section, drawn at right Angles to and bisected by the Axis, and reaching from one side of the Section to the other. The half of which, tho' it is now generally called the *Ordinate*, is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, as in the Figure.

Thus in the Parabola, O R D and O D, or o d is an ordinate rightly apply'd, and its half r d or V D is the true Semi-ordinate, tho' commonly call'd the Ordinate itself.



ORDINATION, the action of conferring Holy Orders; or of initiating a Candidate into the Diaconate, or Priesthood. L.

ORDINATION Days are certain Days appointed for the Ordination of Clergymen, viz. the second Sunday in Lent, Trinity Sunday, and the Sunday following; also the Sundays following the next Wednesdays after September the 14th, and December the 13th.

ORDINATIONE contra, &c. a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master contrary to the Statute.

ORDINES [*antient Writ.*] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order. L.

ORDINES Majores, the sacred Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons. L.

ORDINES Minores, the inferior Orders of Chanter, Psalmist, Reader, &c. L.

ORDELS, i. e. *Ordeals*, as Oaths and Oracles, i. e. the right of giving Oaths and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

ORDNANCE, all sorts of Artillery or Great Guns, the standing great Magazine of Arms; and habiliments of War.

ORDONNANCE, Order, ordering or disposing.

ORDONNANCE [in *Painting*] is the disposition of the Parts of it, either with regard to the whole Piece, or to the several Parts; as the Groups, Masses, Contrasts, &c.

ORDONNANCE [in *Architecture*] is the giving to all the Parts of a Building, the just quantity and dimensions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

ORDURE [*ordura*, Ital.] the Dung of Man or Beast.

ORENGES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls commonly of an Orange colour.

OREON [*ὄρεον*, Gr.] a kind of Knot-grass; by some called Blood-wort.

OREOSE LINON [*ὄρεοσινον*, G.] wild Parsley. L.

OREUM [*old Writ.*] a Barn or Corn-house.

OREWOOD, Sea Weed.

OREXIS [*ὄρεξις*, Gr.] a Stomach, or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORFGILD [of *orþ* Cattle, and *gild* a Payment, of *Gilban*, Sax. to pay] a delivery or restitution of Cattle; also a restitution made by the County or Hundred for any Wrong that had been done by one who was in *Plegia*, or bound by the Engagement call'd *Frank-pledge*.

ORFRAYES [prob. of *Or*, F. Gold. and *Frize*] frizzled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Noblemen.

ORFUS, a sort of Chub-fish with a reddish Back.

ORGAL, the Lees of Wine dry'd and prepar'd, us'd by Diers, &c.

ORGAN [*organum*, L. of *ὄργανον*, Gr.] an Instrument of some Faculty in an Animal Body, as the Ear of Hearing; the Eye of Sight, &c. also a musical Instrument used in Churches.

ORGANS were first introduced into the Church about the Year 657. In the Cathedral of Ulm in Germany is an Organ 93 Foot high, and 28 broad (the biggest Pipe 13 Inches diameter) and has 16 pair of Bellows to blow it.

ORGAN [with *Anatomists*] is defined to be a Part that requires a right, determinate and sensible Confirmation to make it up, and for the performance of its Actions, as the Heart, a Muscle, an Arm, &c.

Hydraulic ORGAN, an Organ which plays by the means of Water.

Primary ORGANS [of an *Animal Body*] those composed of similar Parts, and appointed for some one single Function, as the Arteries, Nerves, and Muscles.

Secondary ORGANS [of an *Animal Body*] such as consist of several of the former, tho' appropriated to one single Action, as the Hands, Fingers, &c.

ORGAN-Ling } [for *Orkney-Ling*] a sort of Ling or Salt-
URGEYS } Fish found about the *Orkney* Islands, and
accounted the best.

ORGANIC } [organicus, L. ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] of or per-
ORGANICAL } taining to the organs of the Body; also
instrumental or serving as a means.

ORGANICAL Description of Curves [in *Mathematicks*] is the Method of describing them upon a Plane, by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL Part [with *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature, or Plant, which is designed for the performance of some particular Function or Action.

ORGANICAL Disease [in *Medicine*] a Disease in the *organical* Part of the Body, by which the Function of it is impeded, suspended or destroy'd.

ORGANICALLY [of *organice*, L.] with or by an Instrument.

ORGANICALNESS [of ὀργανικὸς, Gr. *organicus*, L. and *ness*] a being or consisting of Organs.

ORGANIST [*Organista*, L.] a Musician who Plays upon the Organ.

ORGANIZED [*organisè*, F.] made with Organs.

ORGA'NO Picciolo, a small, or Chamber Organ. *Ital.*

ORGANY, the Herb wild Marjoram.

ORGA'SMUS [ὀργασμός, Gr.] violence, force, onset

ORGASMUS [in *Physick*] an *Impetus* or too quick Motion of the Blood or Spirits, by which the Muscles are convulsed or moved with an uncommon force.

ORGIA [ὄργια of ὄργη, fury, madness, Gr.] Feasts and Sacrifices of *Bacchus*, commonly celebrated by raving Women upon the tops of Mountains.

ORGNES are thick long Pieces of Wood pointed and shod with Iron, clear one of another, hanging each by a particular Rope or Cord over the Gate-way of a strong Place, perpendicular, to be let fall in case of an Enemy. Their Disposition is such, that they stop the Passage of the Gate, and are preferable to *Herfs* or *Portcullises*, because these may be either broke by a *Petard*, or they may be stop'd in their falling down, but a *Petard* is useless against an *Orgne*, for if it break one or two of the Pieces, they immediately fall down again, and fill up the vacancy; or if they stop one or two of the Pieces from falling, it is no hindrance to the rest, for being all separate, they have no dependance on one another.

ORGUES } [in *Milit. Art*] is a Machine composed of sever-

ORGAN } al Harquebuls Barrels, bound together, or
Musket Barrels set in a row, within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once or separately.

ORGYA [ὄργια, Gr.] certain Festivals and Revels in honour of *Bacchus*.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, L.] rising, or the East.

O'RIENT Pearl, a Pearl of great lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

Estival O'RIENT, the Summer East or North East.

Hybernal O'RIENT, the Winter East or South East.

O'RIENTAL [*orientalis*, L.] Eastern.

O'RIENTAL [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said to be *O'riental*, when it rises in a Morning before the Sun.

O'RIENTALIS, *e* [Bot. Writ.] which grows in the East; but is most commonly applied to *Natolia*, a Part of *Turky*.

O'RIFICE [*orificium*, L.] the mouth, entry or brim of any thing, as of a Vein, Wound, the Stomach, &c.

O'RIFLAME } the Royal Standard of the antient Kings of

O'RIFLEMB } *France*, so called from its being embroider'd with Flames of Gold upon a Ground of Red, which at first was only borne in Wars against Infidels, and lost in the Battle against the *Flemings*. It was also called the Standard of St. *Dennis*.

O'RIGANUM [ὀρίανν, Gr.] the Herb wild Marjoram.

O'RIGENIANS, an antient Sect of Hereticks, who even surpass'd the Abomination of the *Gnosticks*.

O'RIGENISTS, Followers of the Errors of *Origen*.

O'RIGIN [*origo*, L.] the first Rise or Source; Pedigree, Stock, &c.

ORIGINA'LIA [in the *Exchequer*] Transcripts sent to the Office of the Remembrancer out of the Chancery, and are distinguished from *Records*, which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Causes try'd before the Barons of that Court.

O'RIGINAL [*originalis*, L.] of, pertaining to or proceeding from an Original; also primitive, first.

O'RIGINALNESS, the first Source or Rise; original Nature or Quality, primitiveness.

O'RIGINAL Sin [in *Theology*] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

AN ORIGINAL [*originale*, L.] a first Draught, Design or Autograph of any Thing, serving as a Model or Exemplar to be imitated or copied; also the first Beginning or Pedigree; also that from whence a Word is derived.

O'RI'ON [according to the *Pagan Theology*] proceeded from the Urine of *Jupiter*, *Neptune* and *Mercury*, which 3 Deities having been hospitably entertained by a Peasant named *Hyereus*, bid him demand whatsoever he pleased, and it should be granted; whereupon he desired to have a Son without the help of a Woman: upon which their Godships piss'd into the Hide of the Ox that he had slain for Sacrifice, and bid him bury it 9 Months in the Ground; which he doing, at the Expiration of the Time found a Boy, whom he named *Orion*, who became a great Hunter and served *Diana*; but he boasting of his great Skill, she slew him; but afterwards out of Compassion, made him a Constellation of 17 Stars, which rises on the 9th of *March*, and commonly brings Storms and great Rains.

Hesiod tells us, *Orion* was the Son of *Neptune* by *Euryale* the Daughter of *Minos*; to whom this Gift was given, to be able to walk upon the Water as upon dry Land. He came to *Chius*, and having overcome *Merops*, the Daughter of *O-nepion*, with Wine, lay with her; *O-nepion* coming to the knowledge of this, and being enraged at it, put out his Eyes, and expelled him the Island. And he wandering to and fro, at last came to *Vulcan* and *Lemnos*, who taking pity of him, gave him one of his Family, by Name *Cedalion*, to be his Guide. *Orion* took this Man upon his Shoulders, that he might direct him in his Way. And taking his Journey towards the East, he arrived at the Sun, by whom he was cured as to his Blindness. And afterwards went back to *O-nepion* to be revenged on him; who was kept under Earth by his Guards. *Orion* therefore despairing to find him went to *Crete*, and delighting extremely in Hunting, fell into the Company of *Diana* and *Latona*, and (as it is reported) threatned he would not leave a wild Beast upon the Earth. Upon which the Earth, taking this in Indignation, sent a Scorpion of a prodigious size, by whom, being stung, he died. But *Jupiter*, at the entreaty of *Diana* and *Latona*, placed him among the Stars on account of his Prowess; and also the Scorpion in memory of the Fact.

O'RI'SON [*oraison*, F.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish usually called a Whirlpool; also a kind of Hulk or large Sea Vessel; also a Butt for Wine or Figs.

ORLE [in *Heraldry*] a Selvedge or Welt, F. is an Ordinary, compos'd of a threefold Line duplicated, admitting a transparency of the Field throughout the innermost *Area* or Space wherein it is inclosed.



In **ORLE** [in *Heraldry*] is when any Thing is placed within the Escutcheon all about it, in the Nature of an *Orle*, near the Edges, and leaving the Field empty in the middle, as in the Figure.

O'ROPE [*Sea Term*] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main-Mast to the Mizzen; also the second and lowest Deck of a three-deck'd Ship.

O'ORNAMENT [*ornamentum*, L.] set off, finery, attire, dress; also Beauty; also a Rhetorical Flourish of Speech.

ORNAMENTS [with *Architects*] the Sculpture or carved Work wherewith a Piece of Architecture is enriched; also Architraves, Cornices, Friezes, Channellings, Ovals, &c.

ORNAME'NTAL [of *ornamentum*, L.] adorning.

ORNAME'NTALNESS, becomingness, beautifulness, adornedness.

ORNA'TE [*ornatus*, L.] neat, trim.

ORNA'TENESS, neatness, trimness.

ORNEOSCO'PICKS [ὀρνεισκοπίαι, Gr.] Omens or Predictions given from the Flight, &c. of Birds.

ORNEOSCO'PISTS [ὀρνεισκοπίται of ὀρνέω a bird, σκοπέω, Gr. to view] Augurs or Diviners by Birds.

ORNITHO'GALUM [ὀρνιθέγαλον, Gr.] the Herb called Star of *Bethlehem*, or Dog's Onion. L.

ORNITHO'GLO'SSUM, ashen Keys.

ORNITHO'LO'GIST [ὀρνιθολόγος, Gr.] a Describer of Birds.

ORNITHO'LOGY [ὀρνιθολογία, Gr.] a Description of the several Kinds and Natures of Birds.

ORNI'THOMANTISTS [ὀρνιθμαντίται, Gr.] Diviners by Birds.

ORNI'THOMANCY [ὀρνιθμαντεία, Gr.] a Divination by Birds.

ORNITHOPO'DIUM [ὀρνιθοποδίων, Gr.] the Herb Birds-Foot.

ORNITHOTRO'PHY [ὀρνιδοτροφία, Gr.] a Place to feed Birds in.

OROBAN'CHE [ὀροβάνχη, Gr.] the Herb Broom-Rape.

O'ROBI'A [of ὀροβίον, Gr.] *Franckincense* in small Grains like Vetches.

O'ROBOIDES [in *Medicine*] a settlement in Urine like Vetches.

O'RPHAN [*orphanus*, L.] one bereaved of Father or Mother.

O'RPHANAGE

O'RFMANAGE } the State or Condition of an Orphan.

O'RFMANISM }

ORPHANOTRO'PHY [*ορφανοτροφία*, Gr.] an Hospital where Orphans are brought up.

O'RPHEUS [*Ὀρφεύς*, Gr.] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Apollo* and *Calliope*, a very great Philosopher and an extraordinary Musician, and as such bore away the Palm from all that had been before him. *Mercury*, they say, made him a Present of his Harp, and he play'd so exquisitely well upon it, that he stop'd the course of Rivers, laid Storms, drew the most savage Animals after him, to divert themselves with his excellent Harmony; and that Rocks and Trees were seen to move at the Sound of his Musick: But besides having lost by Death his Wife *Eurydice*, he went after her to the Gates of Hell, where he play'd with that Dexterity, that *Pluto*, *Proserpine*, &c. were ravish'd with the Melody, and granted him to carry his Wife back with him, to live on Earth again, upon Condition, that in his return he would not look back upon her, till he was come to the Light; but he breaking the Condition, by looking back upon her, her Guard dragg'd her back to Hell, at which he grew so disconsolate, that he resolv'd never more to entertain any Affection for a Woman, and persuaded all he could to the like, which so displeased the *Thracian* Women, that in the Festivals of *Bacchus*, they tore him in Pieces. But his Harp was placed among the Stars. He is said to have liv'd *A. M.* 2700.

O'RPIMENT [*auri-pigmentum*, L.] a kind of Yellow Arsenick, a Mineral or Semi-metal.

O'RPIN, an Herb.

O'RRACH } a good Pot-herb.

O'RAGE }

O'RRERY, an astronomical Machine contriv'd for giving ocular Demonstration of the solar System. The Description of this Instrument, coming too late, is insert'd out of its proper Place, at the latter end of Letter V, facing the Plate.

O'RRIS, a Flower; also called *Iris*.

O'RTEIL [in *Fortification*] See *Bermé*.

ORTE'LLI [*Forell Latv*] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHO'COLON [*ὀρθόκωλον*, Gr.] a preternatural straightness of a Joint.

ORTHO'DORON [*ὀρθόδορον*, Gr.] a Greek Measure of about 8 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$.

O'RTHO'DOX, according to the true Belief.

O'RTHO'DOXNESS [of *orthodoxia*, L. *ὀρθοδοξία* of *ὀρθός* right, and *δόξα* opinion, Gr.] true Belief, soundness of Judgment.

O'RTHO'DOXY [*ὀρθοδοξία*, Gr.] a soundness of Doctrine or Opinion, with regard to all the Points and Articles of Faith.

ORTHODRO'MICA [of *ὀρθόδρομία* of *ὀρθός* and *δρόμος*, a Course, Gr.] sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHODRO'MICKS [in *Navigation*] the Art of Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [*ὀρθόδρομία*, Gr.] the same as *Orthodromica*.

ORTHO'GONAL [of *orthogonus*, L. of *ὀρθός* of *ὀρθός* and *γωνία* an Angle, Gr.] pertaining to right Angles.

ORTHOGRAP'HICAL [of *orthographicus*, L. of *ὀρθός* and *γραφικός*, Gr.] according to the Rules of Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHICALNESS, the being according to the Orthography, or right Writing or Spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL Projection of the Sphere [in *Mathem.*] a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane, that cuts it in the middle, the Eye being supposed to be vertically placed at an infinite distance from it.

ORTHO'GRAPHIST } [*ὀρθόγραφος*, Gr.] one skilled in

ORTHO'GRAPHER } Orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [*ὀρθογραφία*, Gr.] a right Description.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Geometry*] the Art of Drawing or Delineating the fore-right Plan of any Object, and Expressing the heights or elevations of each Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [with *Grammarians*] the Art of Writing or Spelling justly, and with all the Letters that are necessary and usual.

ORTHOGRAPHY [with *Architects*] is the Elevation or the Representation of the Front of a Building, drawn Geometrically, and is *external* or *internal*.

External ORTHOGRAPHY, is a Delineation of the external Face, *i. e.* Front of a Building; shewing the principal Wall with its Doors, Windows, &c. Roof, Ornaments and every thing visible to an Eye, placed before the Building.

Internal ORTHOGRAPHY, is a Draught or Delineation of a Building, such as it would appear, if the external Wall were removed.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, shewing the breadth, thickness, height and depth, so as it would appear if cut perpendicularly from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the true Delineation of the fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHO'PNOIA [*ὀρθόπνοια* of *ὀρθός* right, and *πνέω* the Breath, Gr.] an ill Respiration, the Person affected not being able to breathe but when his Neck is erect.

ORTHO'STATÆ [in *Architect*] Pilasters, Buttresses or Supporters of a Building.

O'RTOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

O'RTIVE [*ortivus*, L.] pertaining to rising, Easterly.

ORTIVE Amplitude [with *Astronomers*] is an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the Point where a Star rises and the East Point of the Horizon.

ORTS [*Incert. Etym.*] Fragments, leavings of Food.

O'RYAL [*orvala*, L.] the Herb Clary.

ORVI'ETAN [so called from a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*] an Antidote or Counter-Poison, a medicinal Composition or Electuary good against Poison.

O'RYAL [*old Rec.*] a Porch, Cloister or arched Room, in a Monastery.

Os, a Bone, *L.* [by *Anatomists*] is defined to be a hard, dry, and cold Substance, which consists of earthy and saltish Particles, designed to uphold the Body, to render its Motion easy, and for a Defence to several Parts.

OSCHEOCE'LE [of *ὄσχεον* the *Scrotum*, and *ὥλη* a Swelling, Gr.] a kind of *Hernia*, when the Intestines fall into the *Scrotum*.

O'SCILLANCY [of *oscillatio*, L.] a swinging to and fro, a see-sawing.

OSCILLA'TION [among the *Romans*] a sacred Rite, a swinging up and down in the Air, of the Figures of Men.

OSCILLATION [in *Mechanicks*] Vibration, the swing or the reciprocal Assent and Descent of a Pendulum.

Axis of OSCILLATION, is a right Line, perpendicular to the apparent Horizontal one, and passing thro' the Centre of the Earth, about which the Pendulum oscillates.

Centre of OSCILLATION, the middle Point of the Arch dividing the Ball, when the Pin of a Pendulum fastened above is taken for the Centre of a Circle, whose Circumference divides the Ball into two equal Parts.

O'SCITANCY [*oscitantia*, L.] sluggishness, negligence, carelessness.

OSCITA'TION, yawning, a slight convulsive Motion of the Muscles, but especially those of the Lungs. *L.*

OSCO'PHOR'IA [*ὀσχοφωρία* of *ὄσχη* a branch, and *φέρω*, Gr. to carry] Feasts instituted by *Theseus* on account of his having destroy'd the Minotaur, and by that means freed his Country *Athens* from being obliged to send seven young Men annually to *Crete*, to be devoured by the Minotaur.

O'SCULA [in *Anatomy*] the openings of the Vessels of an animal Body at their Ends.

OSCU'LAT'OR'IIUS Musculus [with *Anatomists*] *i. e.* the kissing Muscle, a Muscle that draws both Lips together.

O'SCULUM, a little Mouth. *L.*

O'SCULUM Uteri [with *Anatomists*] the Cavity or hollow Part of the Womb, where Conception is made. *L.*

O'SIER, the red Water-Willow.

O'SMUNDS, Iron Oar. *Old Stat.*

Royal Osmund

OSMUND the Waterman } an Herb.

O'SPREY [*ossifraga*, L. *i. e.* the Bone-breaker] a kind of Eagle, that breaks Bones with her Beak; but, contrary to the Nature of other Eagles, is said to be short-sighted; and to breed up not only her own young ones, but also those that others have cast off.

O'SSA innominata [in *Anatomy*] two large Bones, situate in the Sides of the *Ossiacrum*. *L.*

O'SSELETS, very hard Excrescencies, which resemble a little Bone, on the inside of the Knee of a Horse, which appears to be of the same Substance with the rest of the Knee, and is only distinguished from the Knee, by its descending a little lower.

O'SSICLE [*ossiculum*, L.] a little Bone.

OSSI'CULUM [with *Botanists*] the Stone of a Plum, Cherry, or such like Fruit. *L.*

OSSI'FICATED, turned or become Bone, hardened from a softer, cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSI'FICA'TION, the formation of Bones; it is used of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer cartilaginous Substance, into one of a firmer Texture. *L.*

OSSI'FRA'GA. See *Osprey*.

OSSI'FRA'NGENT }

OSSI'FRAGOUS }

[*ossifragus*, L.] Bone-breaking.

O'SSUARY [*ossuaria*, L.] a Charnel-House, a Place where the Bones of dead People are kept.

Ost. }

Oust. }

6 E

a Vessel, upon which Hops or Malt is dry'd.

Os=

OSTENSIVE [of *ostendere*, L.] apt to shew, set out for shew, vain-glorious.

OSTENSIVE demonstrations [with *Mathematicians*] such as demonstrate the Truth of any Proposition, and in this they are distinguished from Apagogical ones, or *deductiones ad impossibile* or *absurdum*, which prove the truth of the Proposition by demonstrating the impossibility or absurdity of asserting the contrary; they are twofold.

OSTENSIVE demonstrations [called *en*, Gr.] which prove the thing to be barely but directly.

OSTENSIVE demonstrations [called *δεν*, Gr.] which prove the thing from its Nature, Cause, or essential Properties.

OSTENTA'TION, a making a fair shew outwardly, vain-glory, excessive boasting, bragging, vaunting.

OSTENTA'TIOUS [of *ostentatio*, L.] vaunting, shewy.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, vauntingness, bragging, shewiness.

OSTENTI'FEROUS [*ostentifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Monsters.

OSTEOCO'LLA [*ὀστεκόλλα*, Gr.] the Glue-stone; a soft Stone said to be of great Virtue for the uniting of broken Bones.

OSTEOCO'PI [of *ὀστέον* a bone, and *κόπος* labour, pain, Gr.] Pains in the Bones; but rather in the Membranes or thin Skins and Nerves that encompass them; for that the Bones themselves are supposed to be quite insensible.

OSTEO'LOGY [*ὀστεολογία* of *ὀστέον* a bone, and *λόγος*, Gr.] a Description of Bones.

OSTINE'Æ [in *Anatomy*] the entrance into the Cavity or Mouth of the Matrix, where it joins the upper end of the *Vagina*, and makes a small protuberance in the form of Lips.

O'STLER [of *hotelier*, F. an Inn-keeper] an Hostler, or one that looks after Horses in an Inn.

O'STLERY [of *hotelierie*, F.] an Inn.

OSTRA'CIAS [*ὀστρακίας*, Gr.] a sort of precious Stone like an Oyster Shell.

O'STRACISM [*ὀστρακισμός*, Gr.] a Banishment for 10 Years, which the *Athenians* inflicted on such Persons, whose over great Power was suspected by the People, fearing that they should degenerate into Tyrants: So called of *ὀστρεον*, Gr. an Oyster; because they wrote the Name of him they intended to banish upon Shells.

OSTRACITES [*ὀστρακίτης*, Gr.] a kind of crusty Stone, reddish, and in the form of an Oyster-shell, and separable into Laminæ, good against the Gravel, it is found in *Germany*; also called a Nest of Boxes, because when one Shell is taken away, another appears of the same Colour and Substance.

OSTRACITIS [*ὀστρακίτις*, Gr.] a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where the Brass Oar is melted.

O'STRICH [*austruche*, F.] a very large Fowl.

An **OSTRICH** [*Hieroglyphically*] was used to signify Justice, because most of her Feathers are of an equal Length.

O'STROGOTHS, Eastern *Goths*, those who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OSTRU'TIUM [with *Bot.*] the Herb Pellitory of *Spain*. L.

OSY'RIS [*ὀξύρις*, Gr.] the Herb Toad Flax. L.

O'SWALD's Law [so called from *Oswald*, Bishop of *Winchester*, A. C. 964.] a Term used for the turning of married Priests out, and bringing Monks into the Churches.

OTACOU'STICA [*ὠτακουστικά*, Gr.] Instruments for assisting or improving the Sense of Hearing.

OTALGIA [*ὠταλγία* of *ὠτ* the ear, *ἀλγος*, Gr. pain] a Pain in the Ear.

OTENCHY'TES [*ὠτENCHY'TES*, Gr.] an auricular Clyster; also a little Syringe or Squirt, to inject Medicines into the Ear.

O'THERWHILE [*oðerwile*, Sax.] ever and anon, now and then.

O'THERWISE [*oðerwile*, Sax.] or else; also after another Manner.

O'TICA [*ὠτική*, Gr.] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTA'VA, an Octave, an Interval of 8 sounds. *Ital.*

O'TTER [*otter*, Sax.] an amphibious Creature.

O'TTOMAN, of or pertaining to the *Turks*.

OVA, Eggs. L.

OVA [with *Anatomists*] are the little spherical Bodies in the form of Bladders or Bubbles, consisting of two concentrick *Membranulæ*, replete with a limpid Humour like the White of an Egg, found under the external Membrane of the Ovaries of Women.

O'VAL [of *ovum*, L. an egg] of the shape of an Egg.

O'VALNESS [of *ovalis*, L. and *ovis*] the being in the form of an Egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a Figure bounded by a regular Curve-line returning into itself: But of its two Diameters cutting each other at right Angles in the Center, one is longer than the other, in which it is different from the Circle. Every Ellipsis is an oval Figure, but every oval Figure is not an Ellipsis.



OVAL Window [with *Anatomists*] one of the Holes in the hollow of the Ear.

OVAL [in *Architecture*] a Member so denominated from **OVOLO** its resemblance to an Egg in shape; it is commonly plac'd for an Ornament in the Mouldings of the Cornices; and next the *Abacus* in the Pillar.

OVA' LIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of an oval Form. L.

OVA'RIA [with *Anatomists*] the *Ovaria* in Women are about the bigness of the Testicles in Men. Their Substance is of compos'd Fibres and Membranes, which leave little spaces, in which there are several small Vesicles, round, full of Water, and which when boil'd, harden like the Whites of Eggs: The Surface of the *Ovaria* is smooth and equal in Virgins, but unequal and wrinkled in Women of Years. They are covered with a proper Membrane, which sticks close to their Substance, and with another common one from the *Peritonæum*, which also covers the spermatick Vessels. They have each of them two proper Membranes, on which there are several small Twigs of Veins, Arteries and Nerves. The Vesicles of the *Ovaria* are called Eggs.

O'VARY [with *Botanists*] is that Part of a Flower which becomes the Fruit, and so is properly the Female Organ of Generation.

OVA'TION [so called of *ovis* a Sheep, which was the Sacrifice] a lesser Triumph among the *Romans*, allow'd to those Commanders that had won a Victory without much Bloodshed, or for defeating some less formidable Enemies of the Republick.

OVARUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of an oval Form. L.

OUBUT, a sort of Caterpillar, an Insect.

OUCH [prob. of *ocher*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold, antiently used by Women; also a Button of Gold set with some Jewel.

O'VELTY of Services [in *Law*] an equality of Services, as when the Tenant *Paravail*, owes as much to the *Mesn*, as the *Mesn* does to the Lord *Paramount*.

O'VEN [*Incert. Etyim*] a Place for Baking.

O'VER [*oʒen*, Sax.] placed upon or above the top.

O'VER [*oʒne*, Sax. a bank] in Composition of proper Names of Places, &c. signifies a Bank, as *Brownsover*, and *Over*, a Town in *Glocestershire*, upon the Bank of the *Savern*.

To **O'VER-Act** [of *oʒen*, Sax. and *actum*, L.] to Act beyond ones Commission.

To **O'VER-Awe** [of *oʒen* and *ape*, Sax.] to terrify.

To **O'VER-Ballance**, to out-weigh.

To **O'VER-Bear** [of *oʒen* and *beapan*, Sax.] to prevail over, to oppress.

To **O'VER-Bid** [of *oʒen* and *biðan*, Sax.] to bid too much.

To **O'VER-Blow** [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows so very hard, that the Ship can bear no Top-sails.

O'VER-Board [of *oʒen* and *boʒb*, Sax.] out of a Ship.

O'VER-Bold [of *oʒen* and *balð*, Sax.] impudent.

O'VER-Born [of *oʒen* and *beapan*, Sax.] prevailed over, oppressed,

To **O'VER-Burden** [of *oʒen* and *býrðen*, Sax.] to overload, &c.

To **O'VER-Cast** [of *oʒen*, Sax. and *kaster*, Dan.] to cast too far; also to sew the Edge of Cloth after a particular manner; also to cloud over.

To **O'VER-Charge** [*oʒen*, Sax. and *charger*, F.] to charge too highly.

To **O'VER-Come** [*oʒen*, Sax. and *charger*, F.] to charge too highly.

To **O'VER-Come** [*oʒen*, Sax. and *charger*, F.] to charge too highly.

O'VER-CYSHED [*old Law*] Convicted or proved Guilty.

To **O'VER-Do** [of *oʒen*, and prob. of *doen*, Sax.] to do more than is sufficient.

To **O'VER-Eat** [of *oʒen* and *ætan*, Sax.] to eat too much.

To **O'VER-Fill** [of *oʒen* and *fyllan*, Sax.] to fill more than enough.

To **O'VER-Flow** [of *oʒen* and *flypan*, Sax.] to flow over.

O'VER-Gone [of *oʒen* and *gan*, Sax.] gone beyond, &c.

O'VER-Grown [of *oʒen* and *gripan*, Sax.] grown too big.

O'VER-Grown-Sea [*Sea Term*] when the Waves of the Sea grow high, the Sailors call it a rough Sea; but when the Surges and Billows grow higher, then they say, 'tis an *Over-grown-Sea*.

To **O'VER-Hale** [*Sea Phrase*] to hale a Rope a contrary way, when it is drawn too stiff.

O'VER-Hasty [of *oʒen* and *hâte*, F.] too hasty.

To **O'VER-Hear** [of *oʒen* and *hýpan*, Sax.] to hear privately.

O'VER-Laid [of *oʒen* and *lecgan*, Sax.] killed by being lain upon, as a young Child by the Nurse.

O'VER-ALL [in *Heraldry*] is when a Charge is as it were superadded to that which was a very good Bearing without.

O'VE-

To **O'VER-Live** [of *oʒen* and *libhan*, *Sax.*] to live beyond.
O'VER-Loaden of [of *oʒen* and *laban*, *Sax.*] having too great a Load.

O'VER-Long [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *longus*, *L.*] longer than is meet.

To **O'VER-Look** [of *oʒen*-*locian*, *Sax.*] to look over, observe or over-see.

O'VER-Masted [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be so, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk; so as to lye too much down by a Wind, and labour too much a Hull.

To **O'VER-Match** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *mate*, a companion] to exceed.

O'VER-Measure [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *mesure*, *F.*] more than Measure.

O'VER-Much [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *mucho*, *Ital.*] more than enough.

O'VER-Past [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *passé*, *F.*] passed over, gone beyond.

O'VER-Plus [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *plus*, *L.*] surplusage.

To **O'VER-Point** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *peser*, *F.* to weigh] to out weigh.

To **O'VER-Power** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *pouvoir*, *F.*] to be too powerful for.

To **O'VER-Rake** [*Sea Phrase*] used of Waves, who are said to Over-rake a Ship when they break in her, and wash from Stern to Stern.

To **O'VER-Reach** [of *oʒen*-*reacan*, *Sax.*] to reach beyond, to out-wit, &c.

To **O'VER-Reach** [with *Horses*] is when a Horse brings his hinder Feet too far forwards, and strikes his Toes against the Spunges of the fore Shoes.

To **O'VER-Reckon** [of *oʒen*-*reccan*, *Sax.*] to reckon too much.

O'VER-Ripe [*oʒen*-*ripe*, *Sax.*] too ripe.

To **O'VER-Rule** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *regler*, *F.* *regulare*, *L.*] to bear down; to avert, &c.

To **O'VER-Run** [of *oʒen*-*runian*, *Sax.*] to out-run.

To **O'VER-Run** in Printing, is to set the Matter over again and dispose the Lines after another manner.

OVERSAMI'SSA [*old Law*] a Fine in old Times impos'd upon those who having heard of a Murther or Robbery committed, did not pursue the Malefactor.

OVER-Seen [of *oʒen*, and *yeon*, *Sax.*] mistaken, deceived.

To **OVER-Set** [of *oʒen*-*setan*, *Sax.*] to over-turn.

To **OVER-Shadow** [of *oʒen*-*yeceapan*, *Sax.*] to cast a Shadow over.

To **OVER-Shoot** [of *oʒen*-*yeotan*, *Sax.*] to shoot beyond, to exceed.

OVER-Sight [of *oʒen*-*zeyihde*, *Sax.*] a Mistake, or Error by Inadvertence.

OVER-Spread [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *spreiden*, *Du.*] to spread-over.

OVERT [*ouvert*, *F.* of *apertus*, *L.*] open, manifest.

OVERT-ACT [in the *sense of the Law*] an open Aid, an advance or step made towards compassing of an Enterprize; or an Act being capable of being manifested or proved; and is distinguished from an intentional Act.

To **OVER-Take** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *tager*, *Dan.* or *tacken*, *Du.*] to come up to another that was before.

OVER-Thwart [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *tuert*, *Dan.*] a-cross.

OVER-Throw [of *oʒen*-*þnapan*, *Sax.*] to over-turn, throw-down; also to vanquish.

To **OVER-Top** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *top*, *Dan.*] to exceed in height.

OVERTURE [*ouverture*, *F.*] a disclosing a Matter, a making an Attempt or Essay.

OVERTURE in *Musick* [*ouverture*, *Fr.*] a Flourish before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

To **O'VERTURN** [of *oʒen*-*tyjnan*, *Sax.*] to overthrow, quite destroy, or unhinge and ruin.

To **OVER-Value** [of *oʒen*, *Sax.* and *evaluer*, *F.*] to value too highly.

OVER-Weaning [of *oʒen*-*paenan*, *Sax.*] thinking too highly of ones self.

To **OVER-Weigh** [of *oʒen*-*paegan*, *Sax.*] to out-weigh.

OVER-Weight [of *oʒen*-*gepiht*, *Sax.*] more than weight.

To **OVER-Whelm** [of *oʒen*-*phylkan*, *Sax.*] to cover over within some concave Vessel.

St Mary OVERY [so called of *Over the Rie*, or of *oʒen* over, or *oʒie* a Bank and *ea*, *Sax.* Water] because, before the building of *London Bridge* there was a Ferry in that Place over the *Thames*.

OUGH [*ouht*, *Sax.*] somewhat.

OVIDUCTUS [with *Anatomists*] the Egg passage, the *Tuba*, *Fallopiana*, *L.*

OVI'PAROUS [*oviparus*, *L.*] bringing forth Eggs; also breeding by Eggs.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] so called from its resemblance to an Egg, usually placed for Ornament in the Mouldings of Cornices, and in a Pillar next the *Abacus*.

OUNCE [*unica*, *L.* *once*, *F.*] the 16th Part of a Pound *Avoir-du-pois*, or a 12th of a Pound *Troy*.

OUNCE [with *Apothecaries*] eight Drams.

OUNCE [*oinze*, *F.*] a kind of Beast.

OUNCE Pearls, Seed Pearls too-small to be sold by Tale.

OUNCE Cottons, Cottons of a superior quality to others, brought from *Damascus*.

OURAN-BOANGUE, Men-Devils, a Sect of Magicians in the Island *Grombocanore* in the *East-Indies*, of whom it is related, that they have the Art of rendring themselves Invisible, and passing where they please, and doing a great deal of Mischief; for which reason the People hate them and kill them on the Spot, whenever they can catch them.

OVUM, a Pain in the Head settled about the bigness of an Egg, *L.*

OURANO'GRAPHY [of *οὐρανός* Heaven, and *γραφία* description, *Gr.*] a description of the Heavens.

OU'RLOP [prob. of *overloopen*, *Du.*] a Fine paid in ancient Times to the Lord of the Manour, by the inferior Tenant, when his Daughter had been debauched.

OUR } [*ohje*, *Sax.*] of or belonging to us.

OU'STER [*old Law*] a being removed or put out of Possession.

OU'STER le main } [*in Law*] i. e. to remove, or take off
OTER le main } the Hand, denotes a Livery of Lands out of the King's Hands; or a Judgment given for the Person who traversed or sued a *moustrans le droit*, *F.*

OU'STER le Mer [*in Law*] a cause of Excuse or Effoin, where a Man not appearing in Court upon Summons, it is alledg'd that he was then beyond the Seas.

OUT [*ute*, *Sax.*] without.

To **OUT** [*utian*, *Sax.*] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOU'STICON [of *οὐσ* an Ear, and *ακoustiv*, *Gr.* to hear] an Ear-pipe or Instrument to help the Hearing.

To **OUT-BID** [*ute*-*bidan*, *Sax.*] to bid more than another.

To **OUT-Brave** [*ute* *Sax.* and *braver*, *F.*] to silence, dash or out-do a Person by vaunting, &c.

OUT-Cast [of *ute*, *Sax.* and *kaster*, *Dan.*] a Cast-off, a forlorn Person.

OUT-Cry [of *ute* and *crie*, *Sax.*] a crying out, a Noise.

To **OUT-Do** [of *ute* and *doen*, prob. *Sax.*] to exceed.

OUTER [*uttep*, *Sax.*] outward.

OUTERMOST [*yttneyt*, *Sax.*] the most outward.

To **OUT-Face** [of *ute*, *Sax.* and *facies*, *L.* or *face*, *F.*] to assert confidently and impudently, so as to silence a moderate Person.

OUTFANGTHEF [of *ute* *fang* and *þeoƿ*, *Sax.*] an ancient Privilege whereby the Lord was enabled to call any Man (who dwelt in his Fee, and who was taken in Felony in another place) to Judgment in his own Court.

OUTHEST } [*old Customs*] the summoning Subjects to

OUTHORN } Arms by the sound of an Horn.

To **OUT-Go** [*ute*-*gan*, *Sax.*] to out-strip in Walking, &c.

OUT-Land [*old Rec.*] Land let out to Tenants merely at the pleasure of the Lord.

OUT-Landish [of *ute*-*lan*, *Sax.* and *ish*,] of another Land, foreign.

OUT-Law [*ute*-*laȝa*, *Sax.*] a Person outlawed.

OUT-Lawry [of *ute*-*laȝa*, *Sax.*] the loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

To **OUT-Law** one, to sue him to an Outlawry.

Clerk of the OUTLAWRIES, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, whose business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum* after Outlawries.

To **OUT-Learn** [of *ute*-*leornian*, *Sax.*] to learn faster or farther than another.

OUT-Let [of *ute* and *lætan*, *Sax.*] a Passage out.

OUTLI'CKER [in a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out a Stern.

To **OUT-Live** [*ute*-*libhan*, *Sax.*] to live longer than.

OUT-Most [*yttneyt*, *Sax.*] the most outward.

To **OUT-NUMBER** [of *ute*, *Sax.* and *nombrer*, *F.* or *numerare*, *L.*] to number or amount to more than another.

To **OUT-Pass** [of *ute*, *Sax.* and *passer*, *F.*] to go beyond, to exceed.

OUTPARTERS [in *Scotland*] a sort of Thieves about *Niddesdale*, who rode about to fetch in such Cattle or other Things as they could light on; and to rob Men and Houses.

OUT-

OU'TRAGE, a violent Assault, an heinous Offence, a grievous Injury; a *sensible Affront*. F.

OUTRAGEOUS, [of *outrageux*, F.] cruel, violent, fierce; highly abusive, affrontive or injurious.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS [of *outrageux*, F. and *ness*] violent Rage.

OUTRIDERS [in *Law*] travelling Bailiffs, employ'd either by the Sheriffs or their Deputies to ride to the farthest places of their Counties or Hundreds, to summons such as they thought fit to their County or Hundred-Court.

OUTRIGHT [of *ute-juht*, Sax.] thoroughly, totally; also immediately.

To OUTRU'N [of *ute a junian*, Sax.] to run better or faster than, or beyond another; to exceed.

To OUTSTRIP [of *ute*, Sax. and *stroopen*, Du.] to exceed, to excel, to get the start of.

OUTSTRETCHT [of *ute* and *aj'trecan*, Sax.] extended, spread out in length.

OUTWARD [of *ut'pearb*, Sax.] on the outside.

OUTWARDLY, on the outside.

To OUTWIT [of *ute-pitan*, Sax.] to exceed, or impose on another by Wit.

OUTWORKS [of *ute-percaj*, Sax.] Works or Fortifications without a City.

OUTWORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes set at the outside of the Table.

OVUM Philosophicum [in *Chymistry*] a Glass round at the bottom with a long Neck, used in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a sort of miry Sedge.

OUZEL [of *oyle*, Sax.] a Black-Bird.

OUZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OWCHES, Boffes or Buttons of Gold.

To OWE [prob. of *geannian*, Sax.] to be indebted to.

OWL [of *ule*, Sax.] a Night-bird.

OWL [Hieroglyphically] did represent the Death and Unhappiness of a wicked Tyrant, or an Hypocrite who hates to be seen in the light of the Sun.

OW'LER [prob. q. one who goes out in the Night like Owls] one who conveys our Wool, or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off for *France*, &c. contrary to Law.

OWN [of *a'gen*, Sax.] of or pertaining to Property.

To OWN [of *geannian*, Sax.] to have a Property in; also to lay claim to; also to acknowledge or confess.

OWNER, he who has a Property in.

OWR, a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [prob. of *oyt*, a Scale,] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small and used by Tanners.

OWSER, the Bark and Water in a Tan-Pit.

Ox [Oxa, Sax.] is a Beast that surpasses most others in Strength, yet patiently submits its Neck to the Yoke, and therefore is the Emblem of Strength subdu'd and brought under; and for that reason in Heraldry is a proper Bearing for those who have laid the Yoke on the Necks of fierce Nations.

Ox-Eye [Sea Term] violent Storm that sometimes happens on the Coast of *Guinea*; so called, because when it first appears it is in the Form of, and seems not much larger than an Ox's Eye; but comes down with such Impetuosity that in a very little space, and frequently before they can prepare themselves for it, it seems to overspread the whole Hemisphere, and at the same time forces the Air with so much Violence that the Ships are sometimes scattered several Ways, and sometimes are sunk downright.

OXBANE, an Herb. Sax.

OXFEET [in *Horses*] is said of a Horse when the Horn of the Hind-Foot cleaves just in the middle of the fore-part of the Hoof from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-EYE, a small Bird; also an Herb.

OX-FLY, an Insect.

OX-GANG [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Gang or Team of Oxen in one Day; about 13 Acres.

OX-TONGUE, the Herb Bugloss.

OXALIS [ὄξαλις, Gr.] wild or Wood-Sorrel, L.

OXYA'CANTHA [ὄξυάκανθα, Gr.] the Haw-thorn Shrub, or the Raspberry-tree.

OXYCEDROS [ὄξύκεδρος, Gr.] a kind of small Cedar having prickly Leaves.

OXA'LME [ὄξάλμη, Gr.] a sharp salt Composition, as Vinegar and Brine.

OXYCRATE [ὄξύκρατον, Gr.] a mixture of fair Water and Vinegar, good to allay the heat and pain of Inflammations.

OXYCROCEUM [of ὄξύς vinegar, and κρόκον, Gr. saffron] a Plaster made of Saffron, Vinegar and other Ingredients.

OXYDERCICA [ὄξυδερμικα, Gr.] Medicines that quicken the Sight.

OXYGON [ὄξυγωνίον, Gr.] a Triangle having 3 acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL [of ὄξύς sharp, and γωνία, Gr. an angle]

OXY'GONOUS of or pertaining to an Oxygen; acute angled

OXYLA'PATHON [ὄξυλάπαθον, Gr.] the sharp pointed Dock. L.

O'XYMEL [of ὄξύς and μέλι, Gr.] a kind of Potion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar and Water boiled together.

OXYMORON [ὄξύμωρον, Gr. q. d. subtly foolish] a Figure in Rhetorick in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word, as, *disagreeing Agreement*.

OXYMYRSINE [ὄξυμυρσίνη, Gr.] the Shrub wild Myrtle.

OXYNO'SEMA [of ὄξύς and νόσημα, Gr. a disease] an acute Disease.

OXYPO'RUM [ὄξυπόριον, Gr.] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion; or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA [ὄξυρηγμία of ὄξύς sharp, and ῥέγω, Gr. to belch] an acid, sower belching from the Stomach.

OXYRO'DON [of ὄξύς and ῥόδον, Gr. a Rose] a Composition of two Parts of Oil of Roses, and one Part of Vinegar of Roses, stirred together for some time.

OXYSA'CCHARUM [of ὄξύς and σακχαρον, Gr. sugar] a Syrup made of Vinegar, the Juice of sower Pomegranates and Sugar.

OXYTRYPHY'LLON [of ὄξύς and τριφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb Trefoil with a sharp Leaf.

OY'ER [oyer, F. to hear] a Law Word used in antient times for what we now call Affizes.

OYER and *Terminer* [i. e. to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Causes. In antient times it was only upon some sudden Outrage or Insurrection; but at this time it is the first and largest of the five Commissions; by virtue of which our Judges of Affizes set in their several Courts.

OYER de Record, a Petition made in Court, praying that the Judges, for the better proof sake, will be pleased to hear or look upon any Record.

OYE's [oyez, F. i. e. hear ye] a Word used by publick Cryers when they make publick Proclamation of any Thing.

OZE [ὄζον, Gr.] a stench in the Mouth.

OZE'NA [ὄζαινα, Gr.] an old, stinking Ulcer in the inside the Nostrils.

O'ZIER [osier, F.] a sort of Willow-Tree.

P, p. Roman, **P**, *p*. Italic, **P**, *p*. English, **P**, *p*. Saxon, are the 15th Letter of the Alphabet, **P**, the 16th of the Greek, and **p**, the 17th of the Hebrew.

The Letter **P** is not heard in pronouncing *Psalm*, &c. Contempt, &c. *ph* has the Sound of *f*.

P [among the *Antients*] a numeral Letter, signifying 100. **p** with a Dash, stood for 400000.

P [in *Musick-Books*] signifies *Piano*, i. e. soft, *Ital.*

P [in *Physical Prescriptions*] signifies a *Pugil*, which is the 8th Part of a Handful.

P. E. [in *Physical Prescriptions*] stands for *partes æquales*, i. e. equal Parts.

P. M. [with *Astronomers*] is used for *post Meridiem*, after Noon.

P. P. [in *Medicinal Prescriptions*] stands for *pulvis patrum*, or, the Jesuit's Powder.

P. P. [in *Musical Books*] is used for *piu*, *piano*, *Ital.* i. e. more soft.

P. P. P. [in *Musical Books*] an Abbreviation of *pianissimo*, *Ital.*

PAAGE, [old Records] the same as *Passagium*.

PABULATION, a Grazing or Feeding of Cattle. *L.*

PA'BULAR [*pabularis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Provender.

PA'BULATORY, [*pabulatorius*, *L.*] the same as *pabular*.

PA'BULOUS [*pabulosus*, *L.*] the same as *pabular*.

PA'BULUM, [in *Medicine*] those Parts of our common Aliments, which are necessary for the Recruit of the animal Fluids; also any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease.

PA'BULUM [with *Naturalists*] Fuel, or that Part in combustible Bodies, which the Fire immediately feeds on, or is supported by.

PACA'BILIS, [old Rec.] payable, or passable.

PA'CAL, [*pacalis*, *L.*] bringing Peace, or peaceable.

PACA'LIA, [among the *Romans*] Feasts celebrated in Honour of the Goddess *Pax*, i. e. *Peace*.

PACA'RE, [old Records] to pay.

PACA'TION, an appealing, pacifying, or assuaging.

PA'CATED [*pacatus*, *L.*] appeased, made peaceable.

A PACE of Asses, a Head, or Company of them.

PACE [*passus*, *L.* *pas*, *F.*] a Step, a Rate of Going; also a Measure of two Foot and a half, also [with *Geometricians*] five Foot.

To **PACE** [*aller a pas*, *F.*] as an Horse.

PACHY'NTICA [*παχύντινα* of *παχίνα*, *Gr.* to fatten] Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

PACI'FEROUS [*pacifer*, *F.*] bringing Peace.

PACI'FEROUSNESS [of *pacifer*, *L.* and *ness*] peace bringing Quality.

PACIFICA'TOR, a Mediator, *L.*

PACIFICA'TION, Peace-making, a Mediation or Treating concerning Peace.

Edict of PACIFICATION, an Ordinance, or Decree, set forth by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties. *L.*

PACIFICA'TORY [*pacificatorius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Peace-Makers, or Peace-making.

PACIFICA'TORINESS [of *pacificatorius*, *L.* and *ness*,] peace making Quality.

PACI'FICK [*pacificus*, *L.*] causing or procuring Peace.

PACIFICKNESS, [of *pacificus*, *L.* and *ness*] peace-making Quality.

PA'CIFIER [*pacificator*, *L.*] one that appeases.

To **PA'CIFY** [*pacificare*, *L.*] to appease.

A PACK [*pack*, *Teut.* and *Du.* *paquet*, *F.*] a Bundle or Parcel packt up; also a Company, as a *Pack of Hounds*; a Set, as a *Pack of Cards*.

PACK of Wool, a Quantity of it of about 240 lb. a Horse Load.

To **PACK** [of *packen*, *Teut.* or *Du.*] to bundle up; also to place, as *Cards*.

PA'CKAGE [old Rec.] a Duty of a Penny per Pound on certain Merchandizes.

PA'CKERS, Persons appointed and sworn to pack up Herrings, according to the Statute.

PA'CKING, putting up in Packs; also placing Cards.

PACKER, one whose Trade and Business is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To **PACK** up his Awls [prob. of *sick packen*, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in haste.

PACKING Whites, a Sort of Cloth.

PA'CKET [*paquet*, *F.*] a parcel, or bundle, as of *Letters*, &c.

PACT [*pactum*, *L.*] Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement.

PACTA conventa [in *Poland*] are the Articles mutually agreed on between the King and the Republick, and which they oblige each other to observe.

PA'CTION, the same as *Pact*, *F.* of *L.*

PACTITIOUS [*pactitius*, *L.*] pertaining to Bargain or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle, *O.* Hence a little soft Bolster to put under some hard Thing that is worn next the Body of an Animal, Man or Beast is so called.

PAD Nag, a Horse that goes easy.

To **PAD** [prob. of *pedarius*, *L.* a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob on the Road on Foot.

A PADDER ? [of *pedarius*, *L.*] one who robs on the Road

Foot PAD } a-foot.

To **PA'DDLE** [*patrouiller*, *F.*] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PADDLE Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-catchers.

PA'DDOCK, a large Toad or Frog.

PA'DDOCK, or *Paddock Course*, a Piece of Ground taken out of a Park, encompassed with Pales or a Wall, for Racing with Greyhounds for Wagers, Plate, &c. Those Paddocks are usually a Mile long, and a quarter of a Mile broad. At one End is a little House where the Dogs are to be entered, and whence they are to be slipt; and near this Place are Pens to inclose 2 or 3 Deer for the Sport.

PA'DUAN [with *Medalists*] a modern Medal, in Imitation of the Antique; or, a new Medal struck with all the Marks and Characters of Antiquity.

PA'DLOCK [prob. of *pendens*, hanging, and *Loc*, *Sax.*] a pendant or hanging Lock.

PADARTHROCA'CE [of *παῖς* a Boy, *ἀρθρον* a Joint, and *κακόν* an Evil, *Gr.*] the corrupting of a Bone in the Joint, the Joint-Evil, a Disease incident mostly to Children, where the Joints swell, and the Bones are most commonly rotten.

PAEDE'ROS [*παιδισκος*, *Gr.*] the Opal, a precious Stone; also an Herb.

PA'EAN [of *παῖαν*, *Gr.* to shoot, or smite] an Hymn or Song of Praise made to *Apollo*, at such a Time as any Plague or Pestilence reigned.

PAEAN } [in *antient Poetry*] a Foot; so called, because

PAEON } supposed to be appropriated to the Hymn *Paeon*.

PAE'DAGOGUE [*παιδαγωγός*, *Gr.*] a Schoolmaster, an Instructor of Children.

PAE'DAGO'GY [*παιδαγωγία*, *Gr.* of *παιδών*, of Children; and *ἀγωγή* to lead, to instruct,] the Teaching of Children, Instruction, Discipline.

PAEDOBAPTISM [*παιδών βαπτισμός*, *Gr.*] Infant Baptism.

PAEDEROTRIBIA [of *παιδεωσιβία*, *Gr.*] the Exercise of Childrens Bodies.

PAEDEROTROPICA [*παιδεωσιπτική*, *Gr.*] a Part of Physick which relates to the Management of Children.

PAEO'NIA, the Peony, or Piony, a Flower, *L.*

PA'GANS } [*pagani* of *pagus*, *L.* a Village] those of the **PA'NIMS** } Heathen or Gentile Religion, so call'd, because that after Cities were converted to Christianity, Superstition still remained in the Villages, for that the Publishers of Christianity mostly resorted to Cities.

PAGANA'LIA [among the *Romans*] Feasts held in Villages, where also Altars were erected, and Sacrifices offered annually to the Tutelar Gods. Here the Peasants offered Cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus* for plentiful Harvests.

PA'GANISM [*paganismus*, *L.*] Heathenism, the religious Worship of Pagans, or the Adoration of Idols and false Gods.

PAGE [*pagina*, *L.*] the Side of a Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a Youth of Honour advanced to the Service of a Prince, or some great Personage, to attend on Visits of Ceremony, &c.

PA'GEANT [not improb. of *magen*, *Du.* a Chariot, according to *Skinner*] a pompous Machine, as Chariot, &c. carried about in publick Shews, &c.

PA'GEANTRY, pomp, pompousness, ostentatious Shew or Appearance.

PA'GOD [incert. Etym.] an Idol's Temple in *China*, &c. also the Image it self; also a piece of *Indian Gold*, worth about 9 Shillings, so named by the *Portuguese*.

PAGUS [old Rec.] a Country, *L.*

PA'GLES, Flowers, also called Cowslips.

PAIL [prob. of *paila*, *Span.*] a Vessel to fetch Water in, &c. as a Milk-pail.

PA'IN [*πῶν*, *Gr.* *pain*, *L.* *pein*, *Teut.* *pin*, *Sax.* *peine*, *F.*] Toil, or Labour of Body; also Disquiet of Mind; Torture, Torment.

PA'IN of the Body [with *Naturalists*] an uneasy Sensation arising from a sudden and violent Solution of Continuity in the Nerves, Membranes, Vessels, Muscles, &c. of the Body.

To **PAIN** [puner, Dan. *peiner*, F.] to affect with pain.

PAIN *maine*, White Bread, &c.

PAIN *fort & dure* [in *Com. Law*] a Punishment for those that being arraigned of Felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary Trial of God and their Country, and are therefore accounted to stand mute and speechless. This Punishment is commonly called *pressing to Death*; during which Time of Punishment, they are to have only hard dry Barley-Bread and Puddle-Water.

PAINED [*peine*, F. or prob. of *peinen*, Teut. *puner*, Dan. *pinan*, Sax.] affected with Pain.

PA'INFUL [prob. of *pin* and *xull*, Sax.] causing Pain; also laborious.

PA'INFULLY [*pin xull* and *xelice*, Sax.] after a painful or laborious Manner.

PA'INFULNESS [*pin* and *xulneyye*, Sax.] a Quality causing Pain; also Laboriousness.

PA'NIMS [of *pagi*, L. Villages] Pagans; so called, because when their Temples were taken from them, and consecrated to Christ, they used to sacrifice *in pagis*, i. e. in Villages.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Messes made of Bread, stuffed with Farces and Ragoos, proper for Side-dishes.

PAINS [with *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

To **PAINT** [*pingere*, L. *peindre*, F.] to design or dawb with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for painting.

PAINTER [*peintre*, F.] one who paints.

PAINTER *Stainer*, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things pertaining to Heraldry; also one who paints or stains Linen Cloth.

PAINTING [*le peinture*, F. *ars pictoria*, L.] the Art of representing Men, Beasts, Birds, Flowers, &c. in their proper Forms and Colours.

PAIR [*une paire*, F. or *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Shoes, &c.

PAI'RED [*appaiër*, F.] coupled, &c.

Trial per **PAIS** [*Law Term*] is a Trial by a Country or a Jury, i. e. those that are of the same Country or Neighbourhood.

PAIS [*old Law*] a Country or Region. F.

PAI'SAGE, a Draught of any part of a Country, as a Landskip, &c.

PAISSO [*old Writ.*] Pannage, a Liberty for Hogs running in Forests or Woods, to feed on Malt.

PA'LACE [*palatium*, of *Mons Palatinus* in Rome, where stood the Royal Mansion-House] hence all Royal Dwellings are called *palatia*. L.

PA'LADIN, a Knight of the Round Table. F.

PALAE'STRA [of *παλας*, Gr. Wrestling] a Building where the Grecian Youth exercised themselves in Wrestling, Running, Quoits, &c.

PALAE'STRICAL, of, or pertaining to Wrestling.

PALAE'STROPHY'LAX [of *παλαιστρα* and *φύλαξ*, a Keeper] the Governour of the *Palæstra*, and the Exercises therein.

PALAGIUM, a Duty antiently paid to Lords of Manors, for Exporting and Importing Vessels of Wine in any of their Ports.

PALA'NKA [in *Fortificat.*] a Defence made of large poles or stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Kind of Chaise or Chair born by Men on the Shoulder, much used by the *Chinese* and other Eastern people, for travelling from place to place.

PA'LATE [*palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; also the Taste.

PA'LATABLE [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable to the palate, pleasant to the Taste.

PA'LATABLNESS [of *palatum*, *habilis*, L. and *nefs*] Agreeableness to the palate or Taste.

PALA'TINATE [*palatinat*, F. of L.] the County Palatine of the *Rhine*; the Territories of the Elector Palatine of Germany. A Province or Signiory possess'd by a Palatine, and from which he takes his Title and Dignity.

PA'LATINE [*palatin*, F.] belonging to the Palace or Court of an Emperor, or Sovereign Prince, as a Count Palatine.

Mount **PA'LATINE** [at Rome] one of the 7 Hills on which the Royal Mansion-House stood; whence comes the Word *Palace*.

PA'LATI OS [with *Anatomists*] a small square Bone, forming the hind part of the palate, and joined to that part of the *Os maxillare*, which forms the fore-part of the palate. L.

PALATO *Salpingæus* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle that arises broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated part of the *Os pubis*, &c. L.

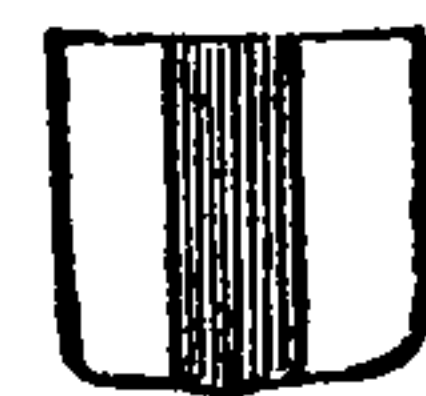
PALATOSTAPHILI'NUS [with *Anatomists*] is the same as *Pterigostaphilinus internus*, L.

PALE [*pallidus*, L.] white, looking wan. F.

PALE [*palus*, Lat. Barb.] a fort of thin Stake for a Fence.

To **PALE** in [*palissader*, F.] to enclose or fence with Pales.

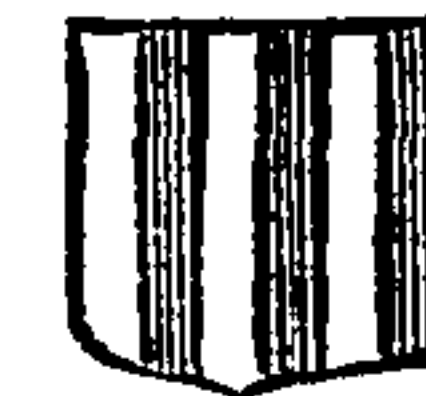
PALE [in *Heraldry*] is one of the ten honourable Ordinaries; and is so call'd, because it is like the Palisades used about Fortifications, and stands perpendicularly upright in an Escutcheon, dividing it length-ways from the Top to the Bottom, and should contain a third part of the Shield. See the Escutcheon.



In **PALE** [in *Heraldry*] signifies Things borne one above another, in the Nature of a Pale.

PALES [in *Carpentry*] Boards set up for partitions of Gardens, Grounds, &c. also Rows of Piles or Stakes drove into the Ground to make wooden Bridges over Rivers.

PALEE [in *Heraldry*] is when a Shield is divided into four or more equal parts, by perpendicular Lines falling from the Top to the Bottom. See the Escutcheon.



Party per **PALE** [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Shield divided by one single Line thro' the Middle from the Top to the Bottom, which is the Nature of a Pale. See the Escutcheon.



PALE, as the *English Pale* in Ireland; that part wherein the *English* formerly lived apart from the *Irish*, by their own Laws.

PALED [in *Heraldry*] a Coat is said to be paled, when it is equally charged with Metal and Colour.

PA'LENES [of *pale*, F. and *nefs* of *palliditas*, L.] Wanness, or Whiteness of Countenance.

To grow **PALE** [*pallere*, L.] to grow wan, or white looked.

PALED Flowers [in *Botany*] are those which have Leaves set about, or surrounding a Head or Thrum, as in the Marigold.

Counter PALED [in *Heraldry*] is where the Pale is cut and the demi-pales of the Chief, tho' of Colours the same with those of the Point, yet different in the Place where they meet; so that if the first of the Chief be Metal, that which corresponds to it underneath is of Colour.

PA'LEISH, something pale.

PA'LES, a Goddess of Shepherds, under whose Protection were the Flocks and Herds.

PA'LFREY [*paifrai*, Brit. *un palefroy*, F.] a Pacing-horse, or a Horse of State for a great Lady.

PA'LICI [of *παλιν ἐκδαι*, i. e. coming out again from the Earth] Deities said to have been the Sons of *Jupiter* by *Thalia*, who hiding her self in the Earth from *Juno*, brought forth two Brothers, call'd *Palici*, in whose Temple in *Sicily*, were two deep Basins of boiling sulphurous Water never running over, the two Holes being the Holes at which these two Brothers came out, being turn'd into the aforesaid boiling Fountains. These Fountains were called *Delli*, and were famous for the Trial and Punishment of Perjury; for into them was thrown the Oath of him that had sworn, written on a Note; which, if true, floated; but if false, sunk to the Bottom. *Poetick*.

PALILIA [among the Romans] Feasts and publick Rejoicings celebrated April 20, in Honour of *Pales* the Goddess of Shepherds; during which, they danc'd and leap'd over Fire made of Bean-straws, Branches of Olives, Pine and Laurel. F.

PALILI'CIUM [*Astronomy*] a fix'd Star of the first Magnitude in the Bull's Eye, called also *Aldebaran*.

PALIOLOGIA [*παλιλογία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the same Word is repeated, as *thou, thou Anthony*.

PALIMBA'CHIUS [with *Grammarians*] a Foot consisting of two long Syllables, and one short, as *Nātūrā*.

PALIMPSESTON [*παλίμψητος*, Gr.] a Sort of Paper or Parchment, used for making the first Draught of Things, which would bear wiping out, and new Writing in the same Place.

PALINGENESI'A [of *παλιγενεσία* of *παλιν* again and *γένεσις*, Gr. Birth] the new Birth, or the Passage of the Soul of a Defunct into another Body.

PALI'NDROME [of *παλινδρομος*, Gr. i. e. running back] a Verse or Sentence which runs the same being read either forwards or backwards, as, *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*.

PA'LING

PA'LINGMAN [*old Stat.*] a Merchant Denizen, one born in *England*.

PA'LINODY [*παλινωδία*, Gr.] a Discourse contrary to a preceeding one, a Recantation, or Recalling what one had spoken before.

PALINTOCHIA [of *παλιν* and *τίχτω*, Gr. to bring forth] the Delivery of a Child a second Time.

PA'LISSADE } [*palissade*, F.] a Fence of Pales.

PALISSA'DO }

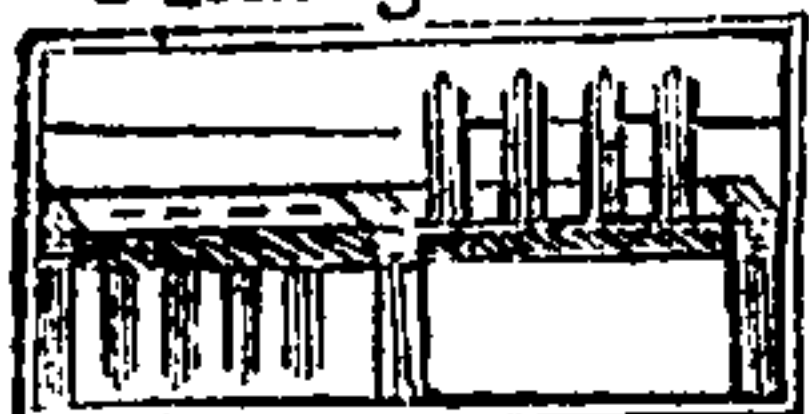
PA'LISES [in *Heraldry*] represents a range of Palissadoes before a Fortification, and so represented on a *Fess*, rising up a considerable Length, and pointed at the Top, with the Field appearing between them.



PALISADES [in *Architecture*.]

PALISADES [in *Gardening*] an Ornament in the Alleys of Gardens, wherein Trees are planted, which bear Branches from the Bottom, and which are spread in such a Manner, as to appear a Wall covered with Leaves.

Turning **PALISADES** [in *Fortification*] an Invention to preserve the Palisades of the Parapet from the Shot of the Besiegers, so ordered that as many of them as stood in the Length of a Rod or 10 Foot, did turn up and down like a Trap, so that they could not be seen by the Enemy, but just when they brought on their Attack; but nevertheless were always ready to do the proper Office of Palisades, as the Figure.



PALURUS [*παλurus*, Gr.] the Shrub *Christ's Thorn*. *L.*

PALL [*pallium*, *pallu*, *L.*] a Robe or Mantle worn by Knights of the Garter.

PALL, a Covering of black Cloth or Velvet, laid over a Coffin and Corps at a Funeral.

PALL [with *Roman Catholics*] a Kind of Ornament made of the Wool of Lambs, about the Breadth of 3 Fingers, with Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope bestows on Archbishops, &c. who wear it about their Necks at the Altar, over their other Vestments.

To **PALL** [of *appaler*, F. or *pallin*, C. Br.] to grow flat or die, as Wine and other Liquors. do.

A cross **PALL** [in *Heraldry*] represents the Ornaments of an Archbishop sent from *Rome* to Metropolitans, made of the Wooll of white Lambs. See the Escutcheon.



PA'LL-MA'LL, an Exercise or Play, where a round Bowl or iron Ball with a Mallet struck thro' an Arch of Iron, standing at either End of an Alley, as in *St. James's Park*.

PALLA [*old Rec.*] a Canopy, such as is borne over the King at his Coronation; also an Altar-Cloth.

PALLACA'NA, a Sort of Onion.

PALLA'DIUM [of *Πάλλας*, Gr.] the Statue of *Pallas* represented holding a Pike in her Hand, that always moved as she turned her Eyes. The *Trojans* did believe that this Image fell down from Heaven into the Temple before it was covered; and they were told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, that their City should be inexpugnable so long as that was with them. At the Siege of *Troy* by the *Grecians* it is said to have been stolen away by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*; but others say this was a false one, which was expos'd to the Publick, and that the true one was with the Tutelar Gods, carried by *Aeneas* into *Italy*, which being introduced into *Rome*, many counterfeit ones were made like it to prevent the true one from being stolen.

PA'LLAS [*Πάλλας*, Gr.] the Goddess of War and Wisdom, who, according to the Poets, came forth armed out of *Jupiter's* Brain when his Head was cleft by *Vulcan*. She was also call'd *Minerva*, which see.

PA'LLAS [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented in a blue Mantle embroidered with Silver.

PA'LLLED [prob. of *appale*, F.] flat, dead, without Spirit, as Wine, Beer, &c.

PA'LLATS, two Nuts that play in the Fangs of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

PALLET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing room there.

PALLET [with *Painters*] a thin oval piece of Wood to lay their Colours on.

PA'LLET Bed [prob. of *pied*, or *pié* F. a Foot, and *lit* a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed of the height of the Feet, according to *Skinner*. But *Minshew* chooses to derive it from *Palea*, *L.* Chaff, *q. d.* a Bed stuff'd with Chaff] a Sort of low Bed.

PA'LLET [in *Heraldry*] is a small Pale, being half the Breadth of a Pale, of which Pallets there are sometimes several in one Shield, and must never be charged with any Thing White or Red.

PALLETO'QUE } [prob. of *pallium* & *toga*, *L.*] a Cas-
PALLECO'TE } lock or short Coat with Sleeves, such as Pages wear.

To **PA'LLIATE** [*palliare*, *L.*] to disguise, daub, colour, or cloak.

PALLIA'TION, a palliating, mitigating, or cloaking, &c.

PALLIATION [with *Physicians*] is the quieting and assuaging of Pain, and providing against the most severe Symptoms of a Disease, when nothing can be directly levelled against the Cause.

PA'LLIATIVE [*palliatif*, F.] serving to palliate.

PALLIATIVE Cure [in *Physick*] is the answering of a Palliative Indication; or the Removal, or Mitigation of the Symptoms of a Disease, the Cause of it still remaining.

PA'LLIATIVE Indication [with *Physicians*] is where the Symptoms of a Disease give too much Trouble and Danger, to have the Cure deferred 'till the Disease, on which it depends, is removed.

PA'LLID [*pallidus*, *L.*] pale, wan.

PA'LLIDNESS [of *pallidus*, *L.* and *nefs*] Paleness.

PA'LLIDUS, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] White with a Cast of Yellow.

PALLIFICA'TION [in *Architect*] is the piling of the Ground-work, or the strengthening it with Piles, or Timber, driven into the Ground.

PA'LLIER } [*Carpentry*] a Building, a Landing-place in
PA'LLIER } a Stair-case; or a Step, which being broader than the rest, serves for a Resting-place.

PALM [*palmus*, *L.*] the inner Part of the Hand; also a Measure of a Hand's Breadth, three Inches.

PALM-Tree [*Emblematically*] represents Justice, because it is said to produce all its Fruit proportionable to its Leaves; and because the Wood of it is least subject to Corruption.

The **PALM-Tree** [*Hieroglyphically*] was used to represent the Life of a religious Man, the Root of which is unpleasant to look upon, but the Fruit and Branches are grateful both to the Eye and the Taste. It also is used to represent Victory, in that it is said to rise the higher the greater Weight it bears.

PALM of an Anchor, the Flook or broad Part which fastens into the Ground.

PALM-Sunday [so called of a Custom of the primitive Christians of bearing Palm-branches, in Memory of the triumphant Entry of our Saviour into *Jerusalem*] the last Sunday in *Lent*, or the Sunday next before *Easter* Sunday.

PALM Worm [in *America*] an Insect about 12 Inches long, and extreme swift in its Motion, having an incredible Number of Feet, and 2 Claws at the Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Persons, putting them to intolerable Pain for 24 Hours.

To **PALM** [of *Palma*, *L.*] to juggle in ones Hand; to cogg or cheat at Dice.

PALMA, the Palm of the Hand; also the Date-Tree. *L.*

PALMA Christi, a Sort of Plant. *L.*

PALMATA [*old Rec.*] a Handful of Corn.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum* [*old Rec.*] palm Barley, or sprat Barley, a Sort of Grain fuller and broader than common Barley; called also Beer Barley, or Battled Barley.

PALMA'RI *Brevis* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, arising from the *Metacarpus* that sustains the little Finger, &c. and proceeds transversely, and is inserted into the eighth Bone of the *Carpus*, *L.*

PALMARIS Longus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, which takes its Rise from the inward Protuberance of the *Humerus*, and is inserted Side-ways to the Roots of the Fingers. It assists in grasping any Thing firmly.

PALMA'DA } [*old Rec.*] a Blow upon the Hand with a

PALMA'DA } *Palmer* or *Ferula*.

PALMA'TUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] formed like to the Fingers with a Hand, as are some of the *Orchis's*. *L.*

PA'LMER [so called of a Branch or Staff of a Palm-Tree, which they carried in their Hands when they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim who travels to visit holy Places.

PALMER-Worm, a Caterpillar with many Feet.

PALMER [*Hunt-Term*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PALMER [of *Palma*, *L.*] the Palm of the Hand, one who deceitfully cheats at Cards, or cogs at Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand, &c.

PALMER [of *palma*, *L.*] an Instrument with which School Boys are struck on the Hand.

PALMES [with *Botanists*] the Shoot, or young Branch of a Vine; also that Shoot of a Palm-Tree, on which it branches.

PA'LMESTRY [of *Palma*, *L.* the Palm of the Hand] a Kind of Divination or telling Fortunes by inspecting the Palm of the Hand.

PA'LMES-

PALMETOIRE, an *Indian Tree*, of the Juice of which the *Indians* make a pleasant Sort of Wine.

PALMISTER, one skilled in Palmistry.

PALMOSE [*palmosus*, L.] full of or abounding with Palm-Trees.

PALMUS, a Hand-breadth, a Span from the Thumb to the little Finger. L.

PALMS [with *Botanists*] white Buds shooting out of Willows or Sallows before the Leaf.

PALMUS [with *Physicians*] a shivering or panting of the Heart, caused by a Disorder or Convulsion in the Nerves.

PA'LOUR, a Sort of Fish.

PA'LPABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be felt or perceived; also manifest, evident, plain, clear.

PA'LPABLY [*palpablement*, F.] plainly, evidently, &c.

PA'LPABLENESS [of *palpabilis*, L. and *ness*] Capableness of being felt; also Plainness, Manifestness.

PALPEBRAE, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes. L.

PALPITATION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing; the vehement beating of the Pulses, Heart, and Arteries. L.

PA'LPITATING [*palpitans*, L.] panting or beating quick.

PALSTGRAVE [*Saltsgraff*, Teut.] a Count or Earl who has the overseeing of a Prince's Palace.

PA'LSICAL [*paralyticus*, L.] having the Palsy.

PA'LSICALNESS, [of *παράλυσις*, Gr.] Afflictedness with the Palsy.

PA'LSY [*paralysis*, L.] a Disease.

To **PA'ALTER** [prob. of *paltron*, F.] a Coward to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly; also to squander away.

PALTRY [prob. of *paltron*, F. or *paltroniere*, Ital.] bad, sorry, pitiful, of little Value.

PA'LTING [q. d. *pelting*] throwing at.

PA'LTRINESS [prob. of *pallor*, L. and *ness*] Pitifulness, Sorrience.

PALUDAME'NTUM, a military Garment, anciently worn by Generals; also a Royal Robe; also a Herald's Jacket, or Coat of Arms. L.

PALUDO'SUS, *u*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] the same as

PALU'STRIS, *e*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in Marshes or Bogs. L.



PA'LY Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided by Lines perpendicular, which is call'd *Paly*, and then again by others diagonal athwart the Shield from the *Dexter* Side to the *Sinister*, which is call'd *Bendy*.

To **PAMPER** [*pamberare*, Ital.] to feed high; also to indulge, cocker, or make over much of.

PA'MPHLET [of *pampire*, O. F. of *papyrus*, L. Paper, as *Skinner* thinks, or of *πᾶν* Gr. all, and *πληθεῖν*, Gr. to fill] a small Book sticht.

PAMPHLETEE'R, a Writer of, or a Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINE'FORME Corpus, [Anatomy] a Sort of Plexus, or Knot of Blood-vessels, formed by the spermatick Veins; which, on their Progress through the *Testes*, constitute a Body called, *Corpus varicosum pampiniforme*.

PAN [*ῥᾶν*, Teut. *ῥanne*, Dan. *Panne*, Sax.] a Vessel of various Metals and for various Uses.

PAN [*πᾶν*, Gr. All.] Hence Mythologists find Secrets of Nature couch'd, and that *πᾶν* signifies the Universe. An ancient *Egyptian* Deity call'd by them *Mandes*, a He-goat in the Shape of which he was there worshiped. But the *Greeks* say he was the Son of *Penelope* the Daughter of *Icarus*, whom *Mercury* ravish'd in the Shape of a He-goat, and born in *Arcadia*, whence he was esteem'd a rural Deity, and the God of Mountains, Woods, and Shepherds.

Plutarch, in a Tract of his *Morals*, call'd, *περὶ τῶν ἀσφαπτότων χρησμεύων* i. e. *Why Oracles cease to give Answers*, tells us a notable Story, that a Ship sailing out of *Greece* into *Italy* was becalmed about the *Echinades*, and the Persons in the Ship hear'd a Voice loudly calling on one *Thamus* an *Egyptian*, who was then in the Ship, who made no Answer to the first or second Call, but at the third reply'd, *here am I*; then the Voice spake again, bidding him when he came to the *Palodes* to make it known that the great God *Pan* was dead, and that, when they came to the *Palodes*, which are certain Shelves and Rocks in the *Ionian Sea*, *Thamus* standing on the Poop of the Ship did as the Voice directed him; whereupon was heard a mighty Noise of many together, who all seem'd to groan and lament, with terrible and hideous Shriekings. News hereof coming to *Tiberius* the Emperor of *Rome*, he caused the learned Men to enquire out of their Books who that *Pan* should be; who answered, that he was the Son of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. But those who more narrowly examined the Circumstances of this Accident, found it happen at the Time when our Saviour suffered on the Cross, who was the true God *Pan*, and Shepherd of our Souls; and

that upon this divulging his Death and Passion, the Devils who used to speak in Oracles, began to desist from that Office.

PAN [*Hieroglyphically*] is pictured with two Horns on his Head, and a Garment of a Leopard's Skin about his Shoulders, and a Rank of seven slender Pipes in his Hand, so joined together that their Musick could make an harmonious Consort, to signify the Harmony and rare Correspondency that is in the World between the several Parts that compose it. The two Horns did represent the Sun, his Garment the beautiful Variety of the Stars.

PAN, the lower Part of this Deity is hairy, and resembles a Goat, to intimate the Unevenness of the Earth: But the upper Part is like a Man. For *Æther* [the Sky] in as much as Reason is seated in it, possesses the Empire of the whole World. They feign him lascivious, and lustful, because of the many Causes of Seeds, and the Mixtures which are made from them.

He pursues the Nymphs, for he delights in Exhalations, which proceed from Humidity, without which it is impossible that the World should appear.

He is said to be clothed with a Leopard's Skin, as well because of the beautiful Variety of all Things, as also because of the Colours that are seen in the World.

They call him *Σύρτον*, either because he is blown through by all Winds, *ἀπὸ τῆς συρίττειν* i. e. of blowing, or that he is not accommodated to Dancing genteelly; but skips like Country-clowns that have not the Knowledge of more polite Musick, *ἀπὸ τῆς σκίρταν*, i. e. skipping.

PANACE'A [*πανακεία*, Gr. of *πᾶν* all, and *ἀκούμαι*, to Cure, Gr.] the Herb All-heal.

PANACE'A [according to *Galen*] Medicines which he had in great Esteem. Thence,

PANACE'A [with *Chymists*] is apply'd to their universal Medicine, which, as they pretend, will cure all Diseases in all Circumstances, Constitutions, and Ages.

PANACE'A Mercurialis [with *Chymists*] sublimate of Mercury or Quick-silver sweetened, by many repeated Sublimations, and the Spirit of Wine.

PANA'CEOUS, a Term apply'd to several Plants, by Reason of the extraordinary Virtues ascribed to them.

PANA'DO [*panada*, Ital. or *panade*, F.] a Sort of Food, or Gruel for Infants.

PANARI'TIUM [with *Surgeons*] a very painful Swelling at the End of the Finger at the Root of the Nail.

PANA'THENAEA [of *πᾶν*, all, and *Ἀθηναία*, Gr. *Minerva*] Feasts observed at *Athens*, for the Union of the Towns of *Attica*, by *Theseus*. Here they wrestled naked, and danc'd the *Pyrrhick* Dance in Armour.

PA'NCAKE [*Pfankuck*, Teut. *Pantoeck*, Du.] a Cake fry'd in a Pan.

PANCAL'E'R, a Plant otherwise call'd *Milan* Cabbage.

PANCA'RPUS [of *πᾶς* all, and *καρπός*, Fruit, Gr.] a Spectacle or Show, which the *Roman* Emperors exhibited to the People; a Kind of Chace or Hunt, of a Number of Beasts, as *Bullocks*, *Deers*, *Hares*, &c. which being shut up in the Circus or Amphitheatre, into which, Trees were frequently transplanted so as to form a Kind of Forest, were let out to the People, and those who would pursued, shot, killed and cut in pieces all they could; others suppose *Pancarpus* to be also a Combat wherein robust People, hired for that Purpose, fought with wild Beasts.

PA'NCART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the *French* King.

PANCHRE'STA [*πανχρηστα*, Gr.] Medicines good or profitable against all Diseases.

PA'NCHROS [*πάνχρους* of *πᾶν* and *χρῶς*, Gr. Colour] a precious Stone, that is almost of all Colours.

PANCHYMA'GOGA [of *πᾶν* all, *χύμη* Humour, and *ἀγωγός* a Leader] universal Purges, Medicines which disperse all Humours in the Body.

PANCA'RICAL [*pancraticus*, L. of *πᾶν* all, and *κράτος*, Gr. Power] almighty.

PANCRATIUM [of *πᾶν* all, and *κράτος* Might] the Exercise of Wrestling, Boxing, &c.

PA'NCREAS [*πᾶνχρεας*, Gr. of *πᾶν* all, and *χρεας*, Gr. Flesh] the Sweet-bread of an Animal.

PA'NCREAS Aselli [in comparative *Anatom.*] a large Gland in the Middle of the Mesentery of some Brutes, to which most of the Lacteals resort, and whence the Chyle is convey'd.

PANCREA'TICK, of or pertaining to the Sweet-bread.

PANCREA'TICUS *Ductus*, see *ductus pancreaticus*.

PANCREA'TICK Juice, an insipid, limpid Juice or Humour, separated from the Blood, and prepared in the *Pancreas*.

PANDA'LEA [in *Pharmacy*] a solid Electuary.

PA'NDECTS [*πανδκτες* of *παν*, and *δκτα*, I receive] Books treating on all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil-Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDEMIUS Morbus [of *παν*, Gr. all, and *δμω*, the Body, Gr.] a Disease which is universally rife every where.

PA'NDER [*Incert. Ety.*] a male Bawd, a Pimp, also one who takes a Bribe to hold his Tongue.

PANDICULA'TION, a stretching out one's self and yawning both together; a Wrestfulness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever.

PANDORA [*πανδωρα* *δωρα*, i. e. receiving the Gifts of all the Gods] a Woman (according to the Poets) made by *Vulcan*, at the Command of *Jupiter*, whom every God adorned with several Gifts. *Pallas* gave her Wisdom, *Venus* Beauty, *Apollo* Musick, *Mercury* Eloquence; others say, the Mother of *Deucalion*, who sent a Box to *Epimetheus*, fill'd with all Kinds of Evils, who having received it, opened it, and out they all flew and fill'd the Earth with Diseases, and all other Calamities. *Hesychius* expounds this of the Earth as bestowing all Things necessary for Life.

PANDOR'ATRIX [*old Stat.*] an Ale-wife, or she who brews and sells Drink.

PANDO'RE [*pandura*, L.] a musical Instrument resembling a Lute.

PANE [*panneau*, F.] a Square of Glass, Wainscot, &c.

PANEY'RICAL [*πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Panegyrick.

PANEY'RICK [among the *Greeks*] a Church Book, consisting of Panegyrics or Discourses, in Praise of *Jesus Christ* and the Saints.

PANEY'RICK [*πανηγυρικον*, Gr.] an Oration or Treatise, Complementary or Laudatory, to or on a Prince, or worthy Person, or Virtue.

PANEY'RIST [*πανηγυριστης*, Gr.] a Maker or Writer of Panegyrics.

TO PANEYRI'ZE [*πανηγυριζω*, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyrics.

PANEITY [of *panis*, L. Bread] the Essence of or the Quality of being Bread. *Prior*.

PANE'LLA } [in *Law*] a little Page; a Schedule or Roll

PANE'LLUM } of Parchment, &c. It is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll, containing the Names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns to pass upon any Trial.

PANE'TIA [*Ant. Deeds*] a Pantry or Place to set up cold Victuals.

PANGS [prob. of *Pain*, Eng. or *Panengen*, Teut. to Torment] violent Fits or Throws of Pain.

A PA'NICK } sudden Consternation that siezes upon

PA'NICK Fear } Mens Fancies, without any visible Cause, a needless or ill-grounded Fright. The Reason why these Terrors are attributed to *Pan*, was, as some say, because when *Osiris* was bound by *Typho*, *Pan* and the Satyrs appearing, cast him into a Fright; or because he frightened all the Giants that waged War against *Jupiter*: Or as others say, that when *Pan* was *Bacchus's* Lieutenant-General in his *Indian Expedition*, being encompassed in a Valley, with an Army of Enemies far superior to them in Number, he advised the God to order his Men to give a general Shout, which so surprized the opposite Army, that they immediately fled from their Camp. And hence it came to pass, that all sudden Fears impress'd upon Mens Spirits, without any just Reason, were, by the *Greeks* and *Romans* called, *Panick Terrors*.

PA'NICULA [with *Botanists*] a soft woolly Beard, or String whereon the Seeds of some Plants hang pendulous, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANI'ULATE. See *Paniculatus*.

PANICULA'TUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Plant is said to be *floribus paniculatus*, i. e. with paniculate Flowers when it bears a great Number of Flowers standing upon long Foot-stalks, issuing on all Sides from the middle Stalk; the whole Bunch being broad at the Bottom or in the Middle, and growing narrower towards the Top, as in some Starworts.

PANIS, Bread, L.

PANIS, *armigerorum* [*old Rec.*] Bread distributed to Servants.

PANIS, *fortis* & *durus*, see *PAIN fort.* &c.

PANIS militaris [*old Rec.*] Ammunition or Camp Bread; a coarse and black Sort of Bread, hard Bisket, L.

PANIS Porcinus [*Botany*] the Herb Sow-Bread, L.

PANIS Vocatus [*Blackwhittlof*] a middle Sort of Bread betwixt white and brown, the coarser Bread in religious Houses made for ordinary Guests, whereas the Bread for the Convent was pure Manchet.

PANNA'DE [in the *manage*] the curvetting or prancing of a stout Horse.

PA'NNAGE } the Malt of Woods, as of Beech, Acorns,

PA'UNAGE } &c. which Swine, &c. feed on; also the Money taken for feeding Hogs in the King's Forest; also a certain Imposition upon Cloth.

PA'NNEL [*panneau*, F.] a Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Roll containing the Names of Jurymen; also a Sort of Saddle for a Horse that carries Burdens.

PANNEL [with *Falconers*] the Pipe next to the Hawk's Fundament.

PA'NNICLE [*panniculus*, L.] a Membrane.

PANNI'culus, a small Clout or Rag, L.

PANNI'culus Carnosus [*Anatomy*] a fleshy Membrane, which the ancient *Anatomists* supposed to be common to the whole Body; and to be the 4th Integument or Covering of it, after the *epidermis*, *cutis* & *adiposus*.

PA'NNIERS [*panieres*, Ital. and F.] a Sort of Bread Baskets, or Dorsers for carrying on Horse-back.

PA'NNIER Man [in the *Inns of Court*] one who winds a Horn or rings a Bell to call the Gentlemen to Dinner or Supper, and provides Mustard, Pepper and Vinegar for the Hall.

PANNO'NIUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in *Pannonia* or *Hungary*, properly in those Parts of *Hungary* that lie to the North East of the *Danube*, L.

PA'NNUS, any Cloth, Stuff, or Clothing, L.

PA'NNUS [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, when the Vessels which run to the Corners swell with Blood, by Reason of a Stoppage or Inflammations; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole or part of it.

PANOPLIA [*πανοπλια* of *παν* all, and *πλα* Armour, Gr.] compleat Armour or Harness.

PANSELE'NE [of *παν* and *σεληνη*, Gr.] the full Moon.

PA'NSY [*penſie*, F.] a Sort of Flower call'd Heart's-Ease.

PANSOPHIA [*πανσοφια* of *παν* and *σοφια*, Gr. Wisdom] universal Wisdom.

TO PANT [*panteler*, F.] to fetch ones Breath short, to breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feigned Giant in *Rabelais*.

PA'NTAIS } [with *Falconers*] a Hawk's hard fetching of

PA'NTAS } Wind.

A PANTALOOON, a Buffoon, or Jack-Pudding dress'd in a Pantaloon.

PANTALOONS [so called of *Pantaleon*, the Patron of those Buffoons] a Sort of Garment anciently worn, consisting of both Breeches and Stockings, and both of the same Stuff.

PANTCH [with *Sailors*] a Sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PANTA'RBE, a precious Stone, called the Stone of the Sun.

PA'NTERS [with *Hunters*] Toils or Nets to catch Deer with.

PA'NTEX [*Anatomy*] the Paunch or Belly; also a Sort of Gall on the Neck of draught Beasts, L.

PA'NTHEA [among the *Romans*] single Statues composed of the Figures or Symbols of several different Divinities; or Figures on Medals, the Heads of which are adorned with Symbols of several Gods, as one of *Antoninus Pius*, which represents *Serapis* by the Bushel it bears, &c.

PA'NTHEAN Statues, Statues that represented all or the most considerable of the Heathen Deities, distinguished by their several peculiar Marks, which were placed above, about, or upon the Statues: *Jupiter* was known by his Thunder-bolt; *Juno* by her Crown; *Sol* by his Beams; *Mars* by his Helmet; *Venus* by her Beauty; *Mercury* by Wings at his Feet or his *Caduceus*; *Bacchus* by Ivy; *Ceres* by a *Cornu Copia*, or Ears of Corn; *Diana* by a Crescent; and *Cupid* by a Bundle of Arrows, &c.

PANTHEO'LOGIST [of *παν* all, and *θεολογω*, a Divine, Gr.] a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [of *παντων θεων*, Gr. i. e. of all the Gods] a Temple in *Rome*, built in a round Form by *Agrippa*, the Son in Law of *Augustus*, adorned with Marble of various Colours. In the Walls were Niches, in which the Statues of the Gods were placed. The Gates were of Brass, the Beams covered with Brass gilt, and the Roof was of Silver Plates. It was dedicated to *Jupiter Vindex*. It was since consecrated by Pope *Boniface III.* to the *Virgin Mary*, and is now called *Santa Maria della rotunda*.

PA'NTHER [*πανθηρ*, of *πάν* all, and *θηρ*, a wild Beast, Gr.] so named, because it has the Fierceness of all Beasts put together.

PA'NTHER [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to represent Hypocrisy and Deceit; because it is related, that the Scent of its Skin attracts all other Beasts; but it having a fierce Countenance which frightens them, it covers it with her two fore Paws, 'till they come nearer, so that she can the more easily seize them.

PA'NTING [*pantelant*, F.] fetching the Breath short, or breathing quick.

PA'NTLER [*panetiere*, F.] an Officer who keeps the

PA'NTER } Bread in the House of a King or Nobleman.

PA'NTOFFLES [*pantoufles*, F.] high soled Slipper, *Pantables*: Hence, to stand upon the *Pantables* [*pantoufles*] signifies strenuously to insist upon, or stand up for his Honour, &c.

PANTOMETER [*παντόμετρον* of *πάν* all, and, *μετρον* Measure, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument for measuring all Sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PAN'TOMIME [*παντόμιμος*, Gr.] a Player that can mimic or represent the Gesture, and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PA'NTON-Shoe, a Shoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoof-bound Heels in Horses.

PA'NTRY [*paneterie*, F.] a Place where Bread and other Victuals are set up.

PANURGI'A [*πανουργία*, Gr.] Craftiness, Subtily, Skill in all Sorts of Matters.

PA'NUS [with *Surgeons*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L.] a Nipple or Teat; also a Sort of Food for Infants.

PA'PA [of *πάππας*, Gr. some take it for the Pope] a Contraction of *pater patriæ*, a Father of his Country; others of *pater patriarcharum*, a Father of Patriarchs, others of Pape, L. O. wonderful!

PA'PACY [*papauté*, F. *papatus*, L.] a Pope's Dignity, or the Time of his Government.

PA'PAL [*papalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Pope.

PAPA'VER, a Poppy, L.

PAPA'VEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Poppy.

PAPAYER [in the *Caribbee Islands*] a Kind of Fruit.

PA'PER [*papyrus*, L. of *παπυρὸς*, Gr.] a Substance made of Rags milled, for Writing and other Uses. See *Papyrus*.

PA'PER-Shoes [*Hieroglyphically*] represented Priesthood among the *Egyptians*; because their Priests wore no other.

PAPIL'IO, a Butter-Fly, L.

PAPILIONA'CEUS, *a, um.* [in *Botanick Writers*] like a Butter-Fly.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS Flower, is one that resembles a Butter-Fly, with its Wings expanded, as in Peas and Beans. It always consists of these 4 Parts; 1. The Standard, which is a large erect Segment or Petal. 2 and 3 The Wings which are 2 Segments or Petals, composing the Sides. 4. The Keell which is a Concave Petal or Segment, resembling the lower Part of a Boat. *N. B.* The Keel is sometimes intire; sometimes it consists of 2 Petals or Segments adhering pretty close together.

PAPILLAE Intestinorum [with *Anatom.*] are small Glands, of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is full; the Office of it is to soak in the strained Juice called Chyle, and to distribute it to the lacteal Veins.

PAPILLAE [*Anatomy*] the Nipples or Teats of the Breasts.

PAPILLAE Pyramidales [*Anatomy*] little Eminences arising from the subcutaneous Nerves.

PAPILLAE Linguae [*Anatomy*] little Eminences on the Tongue, so called on account of their Resemblance to the *Papilla* of the Breast, L.

PAPILLARUM Processus [in *Anatomy*] are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves, which convey the slimy Humours by the *Fibres* that puts thro' the *Os Cribiforme* to the Nostrils and Palate.

PA'PIST [*papiste*, F.] one who professes the *Popish* Religion.

PA'PISTRY [*papisme*, F.] the Principles or Doctrines of

PAPISM } the *Papists*.

PAPISTICAL [of *papiste*, F.] of or pertaining to the *Papists*.

PAPISTICALLY, after a *Popish* Manner.

PAPISTICALNESS, *Popishness*.

PAPPO'SUS, *a, um.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] downy or feathered, as the Seed of Dandelion, Starwort, &c. L.

PA'PPOUSNESS [of *papposus*, L. and *nefs*] downiness, softness, sponginess.

PA'PPUS [with *Botanists*] that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, as Dandelion, Thistles, &c. which buoys them up so in the Air, that they are capable of being blown about any where by the Wind.

PA'PPY [of *pappus*, L.] soft, spongy.

PA'PULA [in *Surgery*] a Swelling with many reddish Pimples, which eat and spread; L.

PAPY'RUS [*παπυρὸς*, Gr.] a Flag-Shrub that grows in the Marshes, and standing Waters, near the River Nile in Egypt, of which they made Paper; hence our Word *Paper*.

PAR, equal, as to be at *par*, is to be equal.

PAR of Exchange [in *Commerce*] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives on the Account just so much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR vagum [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Nerves that arise below the auditory Nerves, from the Sides of the *medulla oblongata*.

PA'RABLE [*παραβολή*, Gr.] a continued Similitude or Comparison; a Declaration or Exposition of a Thing by Way of Similitude or Comparison; a dark Saying, an Allegory; a Fable, or allegorical Instruction founded on something real or apparent in Nature or History; from which, some Moral is drawn, by comparing it with some other Thing in which Persons are more immediately concerned.

PARA'BOLA [*παραβολή*, Gr.] is a Curve, as A B C, made by cutting a Cone by a Plane A E, parallel to one of its Sides, as F G.

PARA'BOLA [of *παραβάλλω*, Gr.] a Figure arising from the Section of a Cone, when cut by a plain parallel to one of its Sides.

PARA'BOLA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figurative Expression, when one Thing is uttered, and another signified.

PARABOLANI, a Set of Persons who, in the *Alexandrian Church*, devoted themselves to the Service of Churches and Hospitals.

PARABOLICK Cuneus [Geometry] is a Solid thus formed: Multiply all the AB's into AE's; or, which is all one, upon the Base F G H, erect a Prism, whose Altitude shall be F E; and this shall be the *parabolick Cuneus*, which is equal in

Solidity to the *parabolical Pyramidoid*.

PARAABOLICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Area contained between the Curve of the Parabola, and a whole Ordinate B C. This is the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the circumscribing Parallelogram BCDE in the common Parabola.

PARABO'LICK Pyramidoid [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure, so called from its particular Formation.

PARABO'LICK Conoid [in *Geom.*] a solid Figure generated by the Rotation of a *Semi-parabola* about its *Axis*, and is equal to half of its circumscribing Cylinder.

PARABO'LICAL [*parabolicus*, L. *παραβολικός*, Gr.] of,

PARABO'LICK } or pertaining to a parable, or parabola.

PARABO'LICK [in *Geometry*] a solid Body formed by the turning of a *Semi-parabola* about its Ordinate.

PARABO'LICALLY [*paraboliquement*, F.] by Way of Parable.

PARABO'LICALNESS [of *parabolicus*, L. and *nefs*] the Being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable.

PARABO'LIFORM, of the Form of a Parabola.

PARA'BOLISM [with *Algebraists*] is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the first Term.

PARABOLOID [Geom.] a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a *Parabola* about its *Axis*.

PARABO'LOIDES [in *Geom.*] are *parabolas*, of the higher Kinds.

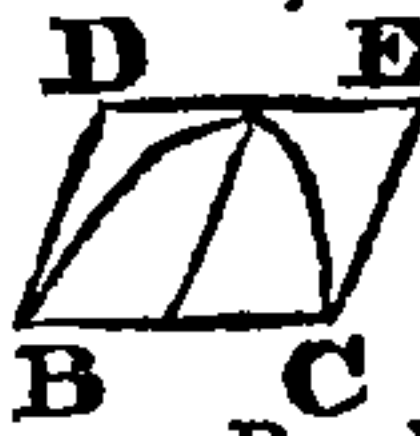
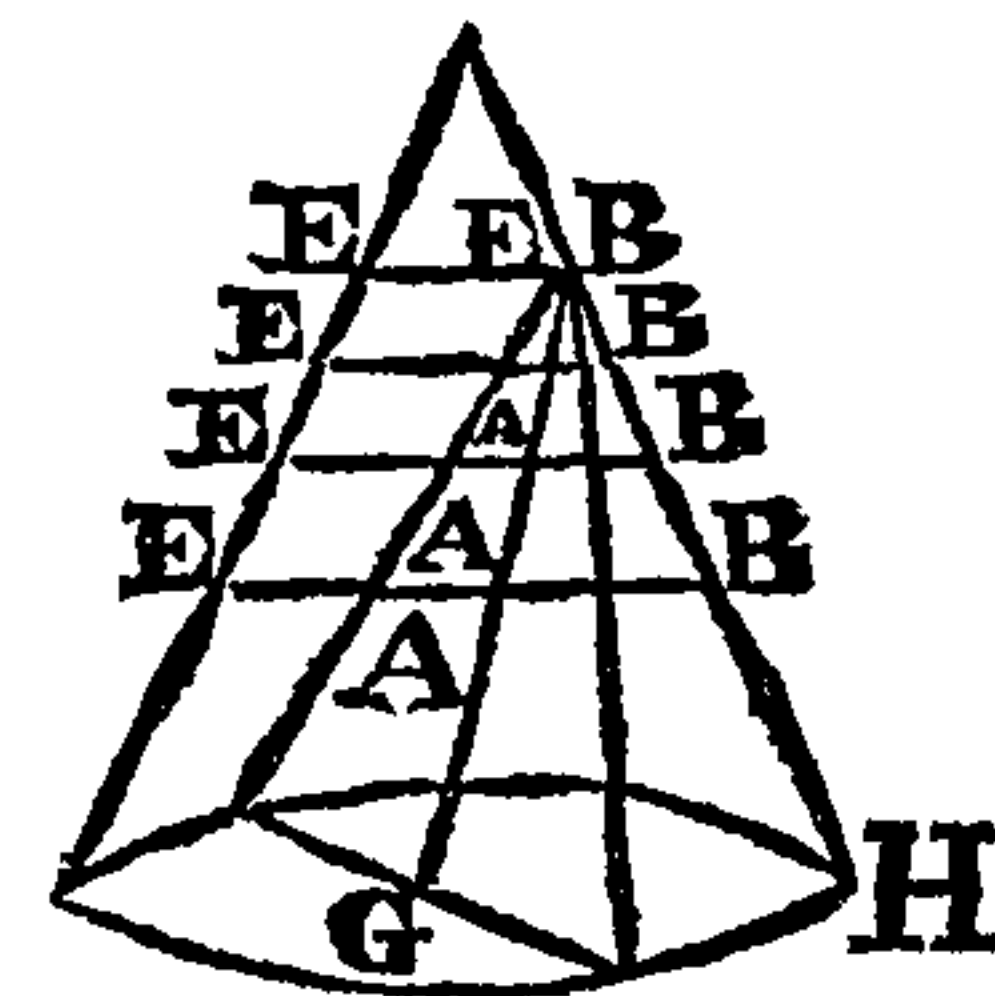
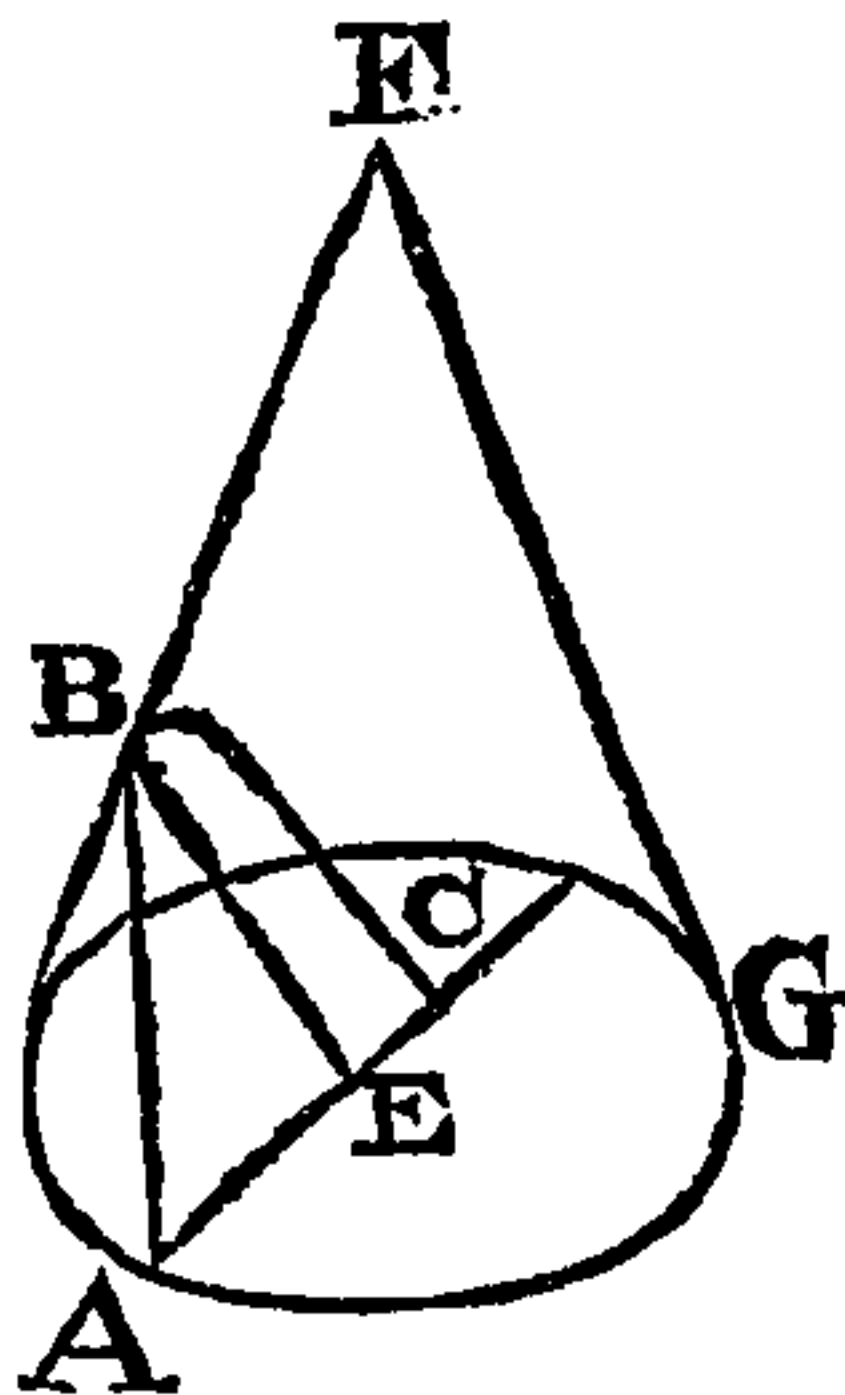
PARACELSIAN, a *Physician* who follows the Practice or Method of *Paracelsus*.

PARACELSI'STICK Medicines, such as are prepared after *Paracelsus's* Method.

PARACE'NTESIS [*παρακέντησις* of *παρακένειν*, to pierce, Gr.] a Perforation of the Chest to discharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there, or of the *Abdomen* to let out Water as in a Dropsy.

PARACE'NTRICK Motion or *Impetus* [in the *new Astronomy*] a Term used for so much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Center of Attraction.

PARACE'N-



PARACE'NTRICK *Sollicitation of Gravity or Levity* [in *Mechanicks*] is the same with the *vis centripeta*.

PARACHRO'NISM [of *παρά* and *χρόνος*, Time, Gr.] an Error or Mistake in the Time of any Action, false Chronology.

PARA'CUM [in *Doom's Day-Book*] is the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLE'TE [*παράκλητος*, Gr.] a Comforter, an Advocate.

PARACMASTICA *Febris* [of *παράκμην*, Gr.] a Fever which declines daily.

PARACMA'STICAL [*παράκμιαστικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Kind of continual hot burning Fever, in which the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminisheth by little and little, 'till it ceases totally.

PARA'CME [*παράκμην*, Gr.] that Part of Life, in which a Person is said to grow old, and which, according to *Galen*, is from 35 to 49, at which Time a Person is said to be Old.

PARACOE [of *παράκουω*, Gr. to hear difficultly] Deafness.

PARACY'NANCHE [of *παρά* and *κυνάγχη*, of *παρά* and *κίονα* a Dog, and *ἄγχω* to strangle, Gr.] an Inflammation in the outward Muscle of the Throat, a Disease that Dogs are much subject to.

PARA'DE, a great Shew, State; the Exposal of any Thing to view;

The Bed of **PARADE**, that on which a Person lies in State.

PARA'DE [in *Fencing*] the Act of Parrying or turning off any Push or Stroke.

PARA'DE [with *Military Men*] the Place of Assembling for Troops, *F.*

PARADIA'STOLE [*παράδιαστολή*, Gr.] a Separation, a Distinction; a Figure in Rhetorick which joins Things that seem to have one import; and shews how much they differ, by subjoining to each its proper Meaning, as *Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres*. *L.*

PA'RADIGM [*παράδειγμα* of *παράδεικνύω* Gr. to shew according to] an Example.

PARADIGRAMMATIC [of *παράδειγμα*, an Example, and *γράμμα*, a Picture, Gr.] the Art of making all Sorts of Figures in Plaster: The Artists of this Workmanship are call'd *Gypsocbi*.

PA'RADISE [of *παράδεισος* of *παρά* and *σειώω*, to water, Gr. or rather of *פֶּדֶשׁ*, *Heb.*] a Place of Pleasure. The Garden of *Eden*, where *Adam* and *Eve* resided during their Innocency; also the Mansion of Saints and Angels that enjoy the Sight of God, the Place of Bliss in Heaven; according to the Notion of the *Greeks*, it is an Inclosure, or Park, stored with all Sorts of Plants and wild Beasts of Pleasure; and with us, any delightful Place is called a Paradise.

Bird of **PA'RADISE**, a rare Bird so called, either on Account of its fine Colours, &c. or else because it is not known where it is bred, from whence it comes, or whither it goes.

PARADI'SI, *grana*, Cardamum Seed, *L.*

PARADI'SUS [in *Ant. Ecclesiastical Writers*] a square Court before Cathedrals, surrounded with Piazzas or Porticos for Persons to walk under, being supported with Pillars.

PA'RA'DOX [*παράδοξον*, Gr.] a Proposition seemingly absurd, because contrary to the common Opinion.

PARADOX [with *Rhetoricians*] is something cast in by the by, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditors, which is otherwise called *Hypomene*.

PARADO'XICAL, of or pertaining to a Paradox.

PARADO'XICALNESS, the Nature or Quality of a Paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY [*παράδοξολογία*, Gr.] a speaking Paradoxes.

PARADRO'ME [*παράδρομῖς*, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having no Shelter over Head.

PA'RAGE [*Law Term*] an Equality of Name, Blood or Dignity; but especially of Land in the Partition of an Inheritance between Coheirs.

PARA'GIUM [*Civil Law*] the Right of the younger Children of Noblemen, to hold Part of the main Estate, without doing Homage to the elder Brother.

PARAGIUM [*old Law*] is taken for the equal Condition between 2 Parties to be espoused or married.

PARAGO'GE [*παράγωγη*, Gr.] a Figure in *Gram.* or *Rhetorick*, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word, without adding any Thing to the Sense of it; this Figure is frequent with the *Hebrews*, as *אברכה* or *אברך* *I will bless*, and *dicier* for *dici*, with the *Latins*.

PARAGO'GE [with *Surgeons*] that fitness of the Bones to one another, that is discernable in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, of or pertaining to the Figure *Paragoge*.

PARAGO'GICALLY [of *παράγωγη*, Gr. a Production or Lengthening] according to the Figure called *Paragoge*.

PA'RAGON, [*paragone*, *Ital.*] a compleat Model or Pattern; also a Compeer or Equal; also a peerless Dame, or Woman without compare.

PARAGO'RICKS [*παράγορικά* of *παράγορέω*, Gr. to mitigate] Medicines for alleviating or assuaging Pain.

PA'RAGRAPH [*παράγραφον*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book, where a Line breaks off, a Section or Division; so, many Books are divided into Sections, and Sections into Paragraphs. The Character of a Paragraph in a Quotation is §.

PARAGRA'PHE [with *Rhetoricians*] a declining or waving the Matter in Controversy.

PARAGRA'PHE [*παράγραφον*, Gr.] a Writing a Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRA'PHE [with *Poets*] a Figure, when after having dispatched one Subject, they pass on to another; as *Haftenus Arvorum cultus & sidera caeli; nunc te Bacche canam*.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY [of *παράγραφον*, Gr.] Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs.

PARALE'PSIS [*παράλειψις*, Gr.] an omitting or passing by.

PARALIPO'MENA [*παράλειπόμενα*, Gr. *i. e.* left out] a Supplement of Things omitted or left out in some preceding Work or Treatise. The 2 Books of *Chronicles* in the *Old Testament*, so called because some things are related there, which are omitted in the 2 Books of *Kings*.

PARALIPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Kind of Irony, wherein that Thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is designed to be insisted on at large, with these Words, *I say nothing of, I pass by, &c.*

PARA'LIOUS, a Sort of Herb or Spurge that grows near the Sea.

PARALA'CTICAL } of or pertaining to a Parallax.

PARALA'CTICK }

PARALA'CTICAL Angle [with *Astronomers*] is the Angle made in the Center of the Star, by 2 right Lines drawn, the one from the Center of the Earth, and the other from its Surface.

PARALLAX [*parallaxis*, *L.* *παράλλαξις*, Gr. Variation] an Arch of the Heavens intercepted between the true Place of a Star, and its apparent Place.

Horizontal PARALLAX [with *Astronom.*] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet is in the *Horizon*; which is the greatest of all; or it is the Difference between the real and apparent Place of a Planet, when it is rising and setting.

PARALLAX of Latitude [with *Astronomers*] is an Arch of a great Circle passing by the Poles of the apparent Place of the Star, and comprehended between 2 Circles of the Ecliptick, equally distant, one of which passes by the true Place of the Star, and the other by its apparent Place.

PARALLAX of Longitude [*Astron.*] an Arch of the Ecliptick lying between 2 great Circles, one of which passes from the Poles of the Ecliptick and the Star's real Place; the other from the said Poles by its apparent Place.

PARALLAX of the Moon to the Sun [*Astron.*] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above the Sun.

PARALLAX of Ascension [*Astron.*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Declination [*Astron.*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

PARALLAX [in *Levelling*] is used for the Angle contained between the true Level, and that of the apparent Level.

PARALLEL [*parallelus*, *L.* of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equidistant; equally or every where alike distant asunder.

A **PARALLEL** [*παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A **PARALLEL** [in *Geography*] a Space on the terrestrial Globe, comprehended between 2 Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

To **PA'RALLEL** [*mettre en parallele*, *F.* of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] to make or run equal to or with.

PA'RALLEL Lines [in *Geometry*] are such Lines as lie equally distant from each other in all their Parts; so that if they were infinitely extended they would never touch, as =.

A Circular **PA'RALLEL** [in *Geometry*] is one Line or Circle drawn without or within another Circle, as ⊙.

PA'RALLEL Circles [with *Astronomers*] all the lesser Circles; and particularly the Circles of Latitude, which being parallel to one another and to the Equinoctial, serve for the more easy accounting the Degrees of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes [in *Geom.*] are all those Planes, which have all the Perpendiculars drawn betwixt them equal to each other.

PARALLEL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those which keep at an equal Distance to each other, from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Objects.

PARALLEL Ruler, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL Sailing, is the Sailing between 2 Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Sphere [*Astron.*] that Position of the Sphere that has one Pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in *Geom.*] are Lines, which always keep at an equal Distance, the one from the other.

PARALLELS of Altitude [in *Astron.*] are Circles parallel to the Horizon, imagined to pass thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridian between the Horizon and *Zenith*.

PARALLELS of Declination [with *Astronomers*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, supposed to pass thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridian between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [in *Astronomy*] are lesser Circles of the Sphere parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to pass thro' every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

PARALLE'LISM [*παραλληλισμός*, Gr.] the being parallel, parallel Nature or Quality, that by which 2 Things become equidistant from one another.

PARALLE'LISM of the Axis of the Earth [*Astron.*] is the Earth's keeping its Axis in its annual Revolution round the Sun, or (according to the *Copernican* System) in a Position alway parallel to it self.

PARALLELISM, a Machine contrived for the ready and exact Reduction or Copying of Designs, Schemes, &c. in any proper Portion, called also a Parallelogram, or *Parallelogrammick Protractor*.

PARALLELOGRAM [*παραλλόγραμμον*, Gr.] a plain Figure bounded by 4 right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to the other, as in this Figure.



PARALLE'LOGRAM, an Instrument composed of 5 Rulers of Brass or Wood, with sliding Sockets to be set to any Proportion for the enlarging or diminishing of any Map or Draught.

PARALLELOGRA'MMICAL } [of *παραλληλος* and *γραμμα*

PARALLELOGRA'MMICK } Gr.] of or belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRA'MMICK Protractor, a Brass Semicircle with 4 Rules in Form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of those Rulers is an Index that shews on the Semicircle the Quantity of any Angle, either inward or outward.

PARALLELOPEPID [in *Geometry*] one of the regular Bodies or Solids, comprehended under 6 Rectangular, and parallel Surfaces, the opposite ones whereof are equal. *Geom.* fig. 38.

PARALLELOPLEURON [of *παραλληλοι* and *πλευρον*, Gr. a Side] any Figure that has 2 parallel Sides.

PARALLELOPLEURON [with some *Geometric.*] an imperfect Parallelogram, or a Sort of *Trapezium*, having unequal Angles and Sides; but yet not all so, in that, some of them answer the one to the other; observing a certain Regulation and Proportion of Parallels.

PARA'LOGISM [*παραλογισμός*, Gr.] a Sophistry, a fallacious Way of Argumentation, when a false Conclusion is deduced from two Propositions; or when a Proposition is passed over, which should have been proved by the Way. Or a Fault committed in a Demonstration, when a Consequence is drawn from Principles that are false, or not proved.

To **PARA'LOGIZE** [*paralogizare*, L.] to reason and argue sophistically.

PARALYTICAL [*paralyticus*, L. *παραλυτικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to one sick of a Palsy.

PARALY'TICALNESS [of *paralyticus*, L. of *παραλυτικός*, Gr. and *πῆσι*] palfical Condition.

PARALY'TICK [*παραλυτικός*, Gr.] one afflicted with the Palsy.

PARALY'SIS [*παραλύσις*, Gr.] a Disease commonly called the Palsy.

PA'RAMENT [in *Architect.*] an uniform Course of Stones.

PA'RAMENT } [with *Hunters*] the red Flesh between the

PA'REMENT } Skin and Body of a Deer.

PARAME'SE [of *παραμέσιον*, Gr.] the Sound of the 5th String in Musick; also the Note called *B fa-be-mi*.

PARAME'SUS [of *παρα* and *μέσος*, Gr. the Middle] the next Finger to the middle one, the Ring-Finger.

PARA'METER [in *Geometry*] a constant right Line in several of the Conick Sections, called also *Latus rectum*, or a third proportional Line called *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a Parabola.

PA'RAMOUNT [of *para* above, and *montar*, Span. or *monter*, F. to mount] above, or over all, supreme.

Lord PARAMOUNT [in *our Law*] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PARAMO'UR [*qui parat amorem*, L. i. e. who engages Love] a Sweet-heart.

PARA'NESIS [*παραίνεσις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction.

PARANE'TICAL [*παρανετικὸς*, Gr.] apt, tending to, or pertaining to Persuasion, or Admonition.

PARANE'TE [*παρηνήτη*, Gr.] in Musick the Sound of the sixth String, so called as being next to the last.

PARANE'TE, *Diezeugmenon*, the Note of *d-la--sol--re*.

PARANE'TE, *Hyperbolæon*, the Note *g--sol--re--ut*.

PARANE'TE, *Synemmenon*, the Note called *c--sol--fa*.

PARANI'TES [*παρηνίτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone, a Kind of Amethyst.

PA'RANYMPH [*παρηνύμφος*, Gr.] a Bride-Man or Bride-Maid, &c. who directed the nuptial Solemnities, and took Care of the well-ordering of the Wedding.

PARANYMPH [in the *Universities*] one who makes a Speech in Praise of those who are commencing Doctors.

PARAPE'GMA [*παραπήγμα*, Gr.] a Table or Plate of Brass fixed to a pillar on which, in antient Times, Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, &c. were engraven.

PARAPEGMA, a Table set up publicly, giving an Account of the Seasons of the Year, the Rising and Setting of the Stars, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. Hence

PARAPEGMATA [with *Astrologers*] Tables on which they draw Figures, according to their Art.

PA'RAPET [*parapetto* Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, the Breast] a Breast-Work in Fortification; a Defence or Screen on the Outside of a Rampart of a fortified Place, raised 6 or 7 Foot high to cover the Soldiers and the Canon from the Fire of the Enemy.

PA'RAPH } a particular Character, Knot, or Flourish,

PA'RAPHÉ } which Persons habituate themselves to make, always in the same Manner at the End of their Name, to prevent their Signature from being counterfeited.

PARAPHI'MOSIS [of *παρα* and *φίμωσις*, of *φίμω*, to tie with a Bridle, Gr.] a Disorder of the *Penis* wherein the Prepuce is shrunk, and withdrawn behind the Glands, so as not to be capable to be brought to cover the same.

PARA'PHERNA } [*παραθήρηνα* of *παρα* besides, and

PARAPHERNA'LIABONA } *φερνή*, Gr. a Dowry] those Goods which a Wife challengeth over and above her Dowry or Jointure after her Husband's Death; as Furniture for her Chamber, Wearing-Apparel, Jewels, &c. which are not to be put into the Inventory of her Husbands.

PA'RAPHRASE [*paraphrasis*, L. *παραφρασις*, Gr.] the expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and more accommodated to the Capacity of the Reader.

To **PA'RAPHRASE** [*paraphraser*, F.] to make a Paraphrase of, to comment upon.

PA'RAPHRAST [*paraphrastes*, L. of *παραφραστής*, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRASTICAL [*παραφραστικός*, Gr.] done by Way of Paraphrase; of, or pertaining to a Paraphrase.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, by Way of Paraphrase.

PARAPHR'ENESIS } [of *παρα* and *φρηνίτις*, Gr.] a Kind of

PARAPHRENI'TIS } Madness accompanied with a continual Fever; or, according to the modern Physicians, it is an Inflammation of the *Mediaſtinum* or *Pleura* about the Diaphragm, attended with a continual Fever, and exquisite Pain in the Parts affected, &c.

PARAPHROSY'NE [*παραφροσύνη*, Gr.] a slight Kind of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGIA, [*παραπληγία* of *παρα* and *πληγίω* to strike, Gr.] a Palsy that seizes all the Parts of the Body below the Head; a Species of Palsy usually preceding an Apoplexy.

PARARHY'THMUS [*παραρυθμός*, Gr.] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age.

PARATHRE'MA [of *παρα* and *ἄρθρον*, Gr. a Joint] a Luxation when a Joint is a little slipt from its Place.

PARASA'NGA, a Measure in *Persia* in Length about 4 *English* Miles.

PARASCENI'UM [of *παρα* and *σκηνη*, Gr.] the back Part of a Scene or Stage in a Play-house; among the *Romans*, that

that Place of a Theatre to which the Actors withdrew to dress or undress.

PARASCE'VE [*Παρασκευή*, Gr. Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath, or of an Holy-day; especially *Easter Eve*.

PARASELE'NE [*Παρασηλήνη* of *παρα* near, and *σηλήνη*, the Moon, Gr.] a Mock Moon, a Meteor or Phenomenon, encompassing the Moon in Form of a luminous Ring.

PARASIO'PESIS, [*Παρασιώπησης*, Gr.] a keeping Silence.

PARASIO'PESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, as when the Orator says he will not speak of such a Thing; which Intimation alone makes it to be sufficiently understood.

PA'RASITE [*parasitus*, L. of *παράσιτος*, Gr.] a King of Priests, among the Antients, or a Minister of the Gods; or (as others) a Guest of the Priest's whom he invited to eat Part of the Sacrifices; hence the Word is used to signify a Smell-Feast, or Trencher-Friend, a flattering Spunger or Hanger-on.

PARASI'TICAL [*Παρασιτικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Parasite.

PARASI'TICAL Plants [with *Botanists*] a Sort of diminutive Plants growing on Trees, and so called from their Manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others.

PARASI'TICALNESS [of *parasiticus*, L. of *Παρασιτικός*, Gr. and *νεψ*] Fawningness, Flatteringness.

PA'RASOL, a little Moveable, in Manner of a Canopy or Umbrella, born in the Hand to skreen the Head from Sun, Rain, &c. F.

PARA'STADES [with *Architects*] the Post or Pillars of a Door called *Alius*, Gr.

PARA'STAE [in *Architecture*] the same that the *Italians* call *Membrette*, and we *Pilasters*, L.

PARA'STATA [with *Architects*] a Kind of Anta or Pilaster built by the Antients, for the Support of an Arch, Gr.

PARASTATAE [with *Anatom.*] are certain Vessels enwrapped in the same Coat with the spermatick Vessels, which by their various Windings compose that Body that is fixed on the Back of the Testicles, the same as *Epidymide*.

PARASTA'TICA [with *Architects*] a Pilaster or square Pillar set in a Wall.

PARASYN'NCHE [*Παρασυνάγκη*, of *παρα* συν *ἀγκειν*, to Suffocate, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the *Oesophagus* or *Gullet*, attended with a continual Fever.

PARA'SYNAXIS [*Παρασυνάξις*, Gr.] a Conventicle or unlawful Meeting.

PARA'THESIS [*Παραθέσις*, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, where 2 or more Substantives are put in the same Case, and is called *Apposition* in Latin.

PARATHESIS [with *Printers*] the Matter contained within 2 Crotchets.

PARATHESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is when a small Hint of a Thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promise to enlarge on it at some other convenient Time.

PARA'TILMUS [*Παρατίλμιος* of *παρατίλλαν*, Gr. to tear or pluck up] a Punishment, inflicted on Adulterers among the *Greeks*, by tearing up by the Roots the Hair growing about the Fundament.

PARA'TITLA [*Παρατίτλα*, Gr.] short Notes or Summaries of the Titles of the Digest and Code.

PARAVAI'L [Com. Law] the lower Tenant, or he who is Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAZO'NIUM [*Παραζώνιον*, Gr.] a Term used by Medallists for a Scepter rounded at the two Ends, in the Manner of a Truncheon or Commander's Staff; or a Kind of Poniard or short Sword, represented as worn at the Girdle.

To PA'RBOIL [*parbouiller*, F. prob. q. *part-boiled*] to boil but in Part and not thoroughly.

PA'RUNCLE [with *Sailors*] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings, to hoise weighty Things into or out of a Ship.

PARCAE [according to the *antient Theology*] three Goddesses who preside over the Lives of Men. And according to *Plato* the Daughters of *Necessity* and *Destiny*. These (as the Poets fable it) spun the Lives of Men; *Clotho* held the Distaff and spun the Thread; *Lachesis* turn'd the Wheel; and *Atropos* cut the Thread of Life. The 3 *Parcae* are introduced to denote the 3 fold Propriety of Time, the first is called *Clotho*, because all Things that are brought to pass are like to a drawing out of a Thread in spinning, following one another in a continual Succession; they call'd the second *Lachesis*, and the Reason of that Name is that all Things that are destined to every one at his Nativity happen as it were by a certain Lot; the third is called *Atropos*, because those Things that have been dispos'd and decreed by her can by no means be averted. *Clotho* is sometimes repre-

sented in a long Robe of divers Colours, and with a Crown on her Head adorned with 7 Stars, and holding a Distaff in her Hand; *Lachesis* in a Robe bespangled with Stars, and holding a Spindle in her Hand; and *Atropos* clothed in a black Robe, and cutting the Thread with a Pair of Scissars. *Lucian* represents them after a different Manner, like 3 poor old Women, one holding a Distaff, another a Wheel, and another a Pair of Scissars, having their Heads adorned with large Locks of Wool mixt with Daffodils.

To PA'RCEL out [of *parcelle*, F.] to divide or distribute into Parcels.

A PA'RCEL [of *parcelle*, F.] Part, Portion, a Bundle.

To PA'RCEL a Seam [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay a narrow Piece of Canvas about an Hand's breadth upon the Seam of a Ship that has been newly calked, and afterwards to daub it over with Tar.

PA'RCEL Makers [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers, who make the Parcels of the Escheator's Accounts, and deliver the same to one of the Auditors of that Court.

PA'RCENERS [Com. Law] is when one dies posselt of an Estate, and has Issue only Daughters; so that the Lands descend to those Daughters, who are called *Parceners*, and are but as one Heir; also if Sisters are Heir to one who has no Issue.

PA'RCENERS [according to Custom] are the Sons of a Man who dies having Possession of Lands in Gavel Kind, as in *Kent*, and some other franchised Places.

To PARCH [prob. of *percoquere*, L.] to burn or dry up, as a hot Sun or Fire, that which is near it.

PA'RCHING [prob. of *percoquens*, L.] burning or drying up.

PA'RCHINGNESS, burning, &c. Quality.

PA'RCHMENT [*perchemin*, F. of *pergamena*, L. of *Pergamus* in *Asia* the *Less*, because invented there, when *Ptolemy* prohibited the Exportation of Paper from *Egypt*] Skins of Sheep, &c. dressed for writing.

PA'RCINARY [in Law] a holding or possessing of Land by joint Tenants, otherwise called *Coparceners*, *pro indiviso*, i. e. without dividing the common Inheritance.

PARCO *Fraito*, a Writ which lies against him, who violently breaks open a Pound and takes out thence Beasts that were lawfully impounded, for some Trespass done.

PA'RCUS [old Rec.] a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle in.

PA'RDON [*perdono*, Ital.] Forgiveness, especially that which God gives to Sinners.

PA'RDON [in Law] a Remission or Forgiveness of a Felonious or other Offence against the King.

PA'RDON [in Canon Law] an Indulgence which the Pope grants to supposed Penitents, for the Remission of the Pain of Purgatory.

PA'RDON [*ex gratia Regis*] is such a Pardon as the King affords with some special Regard to the Person, or some other Circumstances, L.

PA'RDON [by the Course of Law] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PA'RDON Church-Yard, a Place formerly on the North Side of St. Paul's Church; this was a large Cloister, and a Chapel built by King *Stephen*, invironing a Plot of Ground; about this Cloister was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray* or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of St. Paul's, the like of which was painted about St. Innocents at Paris. The Metres or Poesy of this Dance were translated out of French into English, by *John Lidgate*, Monk of *Bury*, and with the Picture of Death leading all Estates, painted about the Cloister. The Monuments in this Cloister, both for Number and Workmanship, exceeded all that were in St. Paul's Church; all which were demolished in the Year 1549, by the Command of the Duke of *Somerset*.

To PA'RDON [*Pardoner*, F.] to forgive an Offence, by remitting the Punishment due to it.

PA'RDONABLE [*pardonable*, F.] that may be pardoned.

PA'RDONABLENESS [of *pardonable*, F. and *nefs*] capable of being pardoned or forgiven.

PA'RDONERS [*antient Customs*] Persons who carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to any that would buy them.

To PA'RE [prob of *parer*, F. to trim, or *separare*, L. to separate] to cut off by little, and little.

PA'RECBASIS [*Παρέκβασις*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where the main Subject is departed from.

PA'RECHE'SIS [*Rhetorick*] a Resemblance of a Thing, a Figure the same as *Allusio* in Latin.

PA'REGMENON [*Παρέγμενον*, Gr. a Derivative] a Rhetorical Figure, which joins Words together, which are derived one from another, as *Wife*, *Wisdom*, &c.

PAREGORICKS [*παρηγορικά* of *παρηγορέω*, to mitigate, Gr.] Medicines which comfort, mitigate, and assuage Pain.

PAEIL, equal, alike, F.

PAELCON [*παρήλκον*, Gr. a drawing out into length] a Grammatical Figure, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another, as *etiamnum*.

PAE'LIIUM ? [*παρήλιον*, Gr.] a mock Sun, a Meteor

PAHE'LION } appearing on each Side of the Sun.

PAEIRA Brava, the Root of a Plant growing in Mexico, &c. accounted a Specifick for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel.

PAE'MENT [with *Archit.*] an uniform Course of Stones.

PAE'MENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PAE'MPTOSIS [*παρέμπτωσις*, Gr.] a falling or coming in between.

PAE'MPTOSIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when a Letter is added in the Middle of a Word, as *πῶλεις* for *πόλεις*, a City.

PAE'MPTOSIS [with *Physicians*] is when the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PAE'NCEPHALOS [of *παρεγκεφαλος* of *πῆρ* near, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the Brain] the same as the Cerebellum.

PAE'NCHYMA [*παρέγχυμα*, Gr. Effusion of] those Bowels, thro' which the Blood passes for its better Fermentation, or the peculiar Substance of several Parts of the Bodies of Animals, as the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Spleen, &c. also sometimes it is used for all the Bowels.

PAE'NCHYMA of a Plant [according to Dr. Greuv] the Rith, or Pulp, or that inner Part of the Plant, through which the Juice is supposed to be distributed.

PAE'NCHYMOUS Parts [in old Anatomy] such fleshy Parts of the Body as fill up the void Spaces between the Vessels, and do not consist of Vessels themselves: But it has since been discovered by Means of Microscopes, that all the Parts of an animal Body are nothing else but a Network of small Vessels and Canals.

PA'RENT [*parens*, L.] a Father or Mother.

PA'RENTAGE, Parents, Father or Mother, &c. F.

PARENTA'L [*parentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Parents.

De PA'RENTALE se Tollere [in antient Customs] a Renunciation of ones Kindred and Family, which was done in open Court before the Judge, and in the Presence of 12 Men, who made oath that they believed it was done for just Cause.

PARENTA'LIA [among the Romans] Solemnities and Banquets held at the Obsequies of Relations and Friends, L.

PARENTA'TION, the Performance of such Solemnities.

PARE'NTHESIS, the Marks () that include a Clause that is put into a Sentence, which may be left out in reading, and yet the Sense remain intire.

PARE'NTHESIS [*παρένθεσις*, Gr.] an Interposition, a putting between.

PARE'NTHESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when some Vowel is put into a Middle of a Word, as *νῆσος* for *νῆσος*.

PARE'NTICIDE [*parenticida*, *parenticidium*, L.] a Killer, or the Killing of a Father or Mother.

Good PA'RENTS [*Hieroglyphically*] are represented by the Pelican, who, as it is reported, will cast herself into the Flames, kindled about the Nest where her young ones lye, to deliver them from the imminent Danger.

PARERE [in *Traffick*] a Term borrowed from the *Italians*, signifying Advice or Counsel of a Merchant or Person negotiating; for that such a Person being consulted on any Point introduces his Answer in *Italian* with a *mi pare*, i. e. it seems to me, or I think. This begins to be naturalized with us.

PAE'RGIA [*παρεργία* or *παρεργον*, Gr.] an Appendix.

PAE'RGIA [in *Architecture*] Additions or Appendages, made by Way of Ornament to a principal Work.

PAE'RGIA [in *Painting*] little Pieces or Compartments on the Sides or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PAE'RSIS, the Disease called the Palsy.

PA'RGET [prob. of *paries*, L. a Wall] Plaster for making of a Wall.

PA'RGETER, a Plasterer.

PA'RGETING [*incert. Etym.* except of *paries*, L. a Wall] Plastering of Walls, Cielings, &c.

PAE'RIA'LIA ossa [in *Anatomy*] the 3d and 4th Bones of the *Cranium*, so called because they form the *Parietes* or Sides of the Head, L.

PAE'RIALS, see *Parietalia*.

PAE'RIA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Pellitory of the Wall, L.

PAE'RIES Walls [in *Anatomy*] the Inclosures or Membranes which stop up or close the hallow Parts of Bodies.

PA'RIIS, the Herb True-Love, or One-Berry.

PARHELION [*παρήλιον*, Gr.] a mock Sun.

PARHYPATE [*παρυπάτη*, Gr.] the Sound of the String of a Musical Instrument, that is next to the Base.

PARIAN Marble, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARI'LITY [*parilitas*, L.] likeness.

PA'RISH [*paroisse*, F. *parochia*, L.] a District, Division of a City, Hundred, &c. which has particular Officers, and in ecclesiastical Affairs, is under the Charge of a particular Priest. See *Parochia*.

PARI'SHIONER [*parochus*, L. *paroisien*, F.] an Inhabitant of a Parish, or such a District.

PARI'STHMIA [*παρίσθμια* of *παρά* near, and *ἴσθμιν*, a Part of the Throat so named, Gr.] two Glandules or Kernels joined together, and having one common Cavity which opens into the Mouth, the same as *Tonsillæ* and *Amygdalæ*; they serve to emit a slimy Matter into the Mouth.

PARISYLLA'BICAL Nouns [in *Gram.*] such as consist of equal Syllables, or which have not more Syllables in one Case than in another.

PA'RITY [*paritas*, L.] equalness, equality.

PARK [*parc*, F. *pearnoc*, Sax.] an Inclosure stocked with Beasts of Chase.

PARK of Artillery [in a Camp] a Post out of Cannon Shot; where the Cannon, artificial Fires, Powder, and other warlike Ammunition are kept and guarded.

PARK of Provisions [in a Camp] a Place in the Rear of every Regiment which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK [for *Fishing*] a very large Net disposed on the Brink of the Sea, having only one Hole that looks towards the Shore, and which becomes dry after the Flood is gone off; so that the Fish has no Way to left to escape.

PARK [with *Shepherds*] a moveable Palisade set up in the Field, to inclose the Sheep in to feed in the Night-Time.

PARK Bote [in *Law*] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

PARK Leaves, an Herb.

PA'RL [of *Parler*, F.] a Talking, Discourse, Milton.

To PA'RL [of *Parler*, F.] to confer or talk with.

To PA'RL [of *Parler*, F. to speak] a Conferenced with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal.

To beat a PARLEY ? [*military Phrase*] is to give the

To sound a PARLEY } Signal for such a Conference, by beat of Drum or sound of Trumpet; which is usually done by the Besieged, in order to surrender the Place upon Conditions or Terms, and also by the Besiegers, to have Liberty to bury their Dead.

PA'RLIAMENT [*parlement* of *parlementer*, F.] the Senate or chief Council of a Nation; especially in *England* and *France*. They meet together to make or alter Laws, and to debate Matters of Importance relating to the Commonwealth. It consists of the 3 Estates of the Realm, the King, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

PA'RLIAMENT [in the *Inns of Court*] the Members being convened together to consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAME'NTARY [*parliamentaire*, F.] of, or pertaining to, or agreeable with the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAME'NTARINESS, the being according to the Rules, Method, or Authority of a Parliament.

Clerk of the PARLIAMENT, an Officer who records all Acts done in this high Court, and engrosses them fairly in Parchment Rolls, in order to be kept for Posterity.

PARLIAME'NTUM, Indoctorum, i. e. the Parliament of the Unlearned, a Parliament held at *Coventry* the 6th of *Henry IV.* so called, because by special Precept to the Sheriffs of the Counties, no Person was to be called that was skill'd in the Law.

PARLIAME'NTUM Insanum, i. e. the mad Parliament, held at *Oxford*, in the 41st of *Henry III.* so called, because the Lords came with great Retinues of armed Men, and many Matters were violently transacted against the King's Prerogative.

PARLIAME'NTUM diabolicum, i. e. the devilish Parliament, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, the 38th of *Henry VI.* wherein *Edward*, Earl of *March*, who was afterwards crowned King, was attainted.

PARLIAME'NTUM de la bonde, a Parliament in the Time of King *Edward II.* to which the Barons came armed with coloured Bands on their Sleeves for Distinction against the 2 *Spencers*.

PA'RLOUR [*parloir*, F. prob. of *parler*, F. to speak] a lower Room for the Entertainment of Company.

PA'LOUR [in *Nunneries*] a little Room or Closet where People talk to the Nuns through a grated Window.

PA'LOUS [of *parilis*, L. or *peerless*] not to be equalled, matchless.

PA'ROUS [of *perillous*] dangerous, shrewd, subtil.

PA'ROUSNESS [q. *peerlessness*, F.] uncapableness of being equalled, spoken commonly in an ill Sense.

PA'RMA [with *Antiquaries*] a Sort of antient Buckler.

PARME'SAN [of *Parma* in *Italy*] a Sort of delicate Cheese.

PA'RNEL [q. d. *Petronilla*, the proper Name of a Woman] a lascivious Woman, a confident Girl.

PARO'CHIA [*παροικία*, Gr.] an Assembly of neighbouring Inhabitants.

PAROCHIA, or Parish, did antiently signify what we now call the Diocese of a Bishop; but at this Day it is the Circuit of Ground in which the People that belong to one Church inhabit, and the particular Charge of the secular Priest. *Camden* says, that this Realm was first divided into Parishes by *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Anno Christi 636, who reckons 2984 Parishes. It is also said that Parishes were divided by the *Lateran* Council, before which every Man obliged to pay Tithes, paid them to what Priest he pleas'd; but they decreed that every Man should pay them to his Parish Priest.

PARO'CHIAL [*parochialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Parish.

PAROCHI'ANUS [*old Writers*] any Person living within the Diocese or Jurisdiction of a Bishop.

PARO'DICK Degree [in an Equation] the several regular Terms, in a quadratick, cubick, or biquadratick Equation, &c. the Indices of whose Powers ascend or descend orderly, in an arithmetical Progression.

PARODO'NTIDES [*παροδόντιδες*, Gr.] certain Swellings in the Gums.

PA'RODY [*parodia*, L. of *παροδία* of *παρά* by and *ὁδός*, Gr. a Way, q. d. trite, or passing current among the People] a popular Maxim, Adage or Proverb; also a poetical Pleasantry, consisting in applying the Verses of some Person, by Way of Ridicule, to another, or in turning a serious Work into Burlesque, by endeavouring as near as can be to observe the same Words, Rhimes, and Cadences.

PAROI'MIA [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a Proverb.

PAROI'MIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a proverbial Manner of speaking; also the Continuation of a Trope or Figure with respect to the common Use, as to wash an *Ethiopian* and a *Brick*.

PAROL Arrest [in Law] an Arrest by Word of Mouth,

PAROL Demurrer [in Law] a Privilege allow'd to an Infant, who is sued concerning Lands which came to him by Descent.

PARO'LA, a Word or Words, *Ital.*

PARO'LA [in *Musick Books*] those Words of which a Song or *Cantata* is compos'd.

PARO'LE, Word, Promise, F. as *Parole* of Honour.

PARO'LE [in Law] a Plea in Court.

PARO'LE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at a Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Lease PARO'LE [in Law] a Lease by Word of Mouth, in distinction to one in writing.

Will PARO'LE, see *Will*.

PARO'LI [in *Gaming*] the Double of what was laid at Stake before.

PARO'MOEON [*παρόμοιον*, of *παρά* ὁμοῖον, by, or according to the Way, or ὁμοῖον, Gr. a Way] a Proverb; also a Figure used by *Grammarians*, in which all the Words of a Sentence begin with the same Letter, &c. as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti*. And also when several Verbs or Nouns are produced like the former, only with a little Variation of the Tenses and Cases.

PARONOMASI'A [*παρονομασία*, of *παρά* ὀνομαζέω, to allude to a Name, Gr. i. e. a Likeness in Words] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which by the Change of a Letter or Syllable, several Things are alluded to, as *bolder in a Buttery than a Battery*. This Figure is by the *Latins* called *Agnominatio*.

PARONYCHI'A [*παρωνυχία*, of *παρά* ὄνυξ the Nail, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling or Sore under the Root of the Nail of ones Finger; a Felon or Whitlow, the same as *panaratum*.

PARONYCHI'A *foliis rutaceis* [with *Botanists*] the Herb Whitlow-wort, Rue, L.

PAROPTESIS [*παρόπτησις*, Gr.] a Roasting or Boiling.

PAROPTESIS [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of Burning, antiently used in several Diseases.

PARO'TIDES [*παρότιδες*, of *παρά* ὅτι near, and ὅτι, gen. of ὅτι, an Ear, Gr.] certain Glandules or Kernels under and behind the Ears, whose Use is to strengthen the Partition of the Vessels, and to soak up the Moisture of the Brain; also a Swelling of those Kernels, commonly called a Swelling of the Almonds of the Ears.

PARO'XISM [*παροξισμός* of *παροξύω*, to make very sharp, Gr.] the Access or coming on of a Fit of a Fever, Ague, or other Distemper.

PARPUNCTUM ? [*old Writ.*] a Coat of Mail, a Doublet

PERPUNCTUM } lined and quilted for defensive Armour.

PARRELS [in a Ship] those Frames that are made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, which go about the Masts, and are made fast to the Yards at both Ends; so that the Yards may slide up and down the Masts by them.

PARRHESI'A [*παρρησία*, Gr.] Boldness, or Liberty of Speech.

PARRHESI'A [with *Botanists*] a Figure, when one speaks boldly and freely about Matters displeasing to others, or liable to Envy.

PA'RRICIDE [*parricida*, *parricidium*, L.] the Killer or Killing of a Father or Parent; also Treason against ones Country: For the former the *Roman* Law ordained this Punishment, that the Person convicted of this Crime, should be first whipped till the Blood came, and then should be ty'd up in a Leathern Sack, together with a Dog, an Ape, a Cock, and a Viper, and so thrown into the next River.

PA'RRROT [*perroquet*, F.] a speaking Bird well known.

A PA'RRROT [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to represent an eloquent Man; because no other Bird can better express it self.

PA'RRYING [in *Fencing*] the Action of saving a Man's self, or staying off the Strokes, &c. offered him by another.

TO PARSE [q. *dividere in partes*, L. to divide into Parts] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMO'NIUS [*parsimonicus*, L.] saving, thrifty, sparing.

PARSIMO'NIUSNESS } [of *parsimonia*, L. and *neq̄*] Spar-

PARSIMONY } ringness, Thriftiness.

PA'RSLEY [*parisi*, Brit. *petroselinum*, L. *πετροσέλινον*, Gr.] an Herb.

Macedonian PA'RSLEY, Hedge-Parley, Pert, several Herbs.

PA'RSNIP [prob. of *pastinaca*, L.] an edible Root well known.

PA'RSON [prob. q. *Parish* Son, or of *Persona*] the Minister Rector of or a Parish; prob. so called, because he represents that Church, and bears the Person of it.

PARSON *imparsonne* [in Law] one who is put in Possession of a Church, whether Appropriate or Presentative, by the Act of another.

Mortal PA'RSON, a Title formerly used for a Rector of a Church made for his own Life.

Immortal PA'RSON, a Collegiate or conventual Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated.

PARSONAGE, a spiritual Living, composed of Glebe Land, Tithes, and other Offerings of the People set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a particular Church; also the Mansion-House of the Parson.

PA'RT [*pars*, L.] a Piece of any Thing, Share, a Portion of some Whole considered as divided or divisible.

PA'RT [with *Anat.*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and partakes with it of common Life and Sense.

PA'RT [in *Logick*] is that which refers to some Universal as its whole, in which Sense the *Species* are the Parts of a Genus, &c.

PA'RT [with *Mathem.*] is a lesser Quantity compared with a greater.

TO PA'RT [*partire*, L.] to divide into Parts, to separate.

Proportional PA'RT [Mathematicians] a Part, or Number agreeable, and Analogous to some other Number or Part; or a Medium to find out some Number or Part unknown by Proportion and Equality of Reason.

PA'RT of Fortune [in *Astrology*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at the very Moment in which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

PA'RT ? [in riding Academies] the Move and Action

DE'PART } of a Horse when put on at full Speed.

A Physical PART, is that which tho' it enter the Composition of the whole, may yet be considered apart, and under its own distinct Idea.

Essential PA'RT, is that whereby, with the Concurrence of some others, an essential Whole is constituted, as the Body and Soul are the essential Parts of a Man.

Aliquant PA'RT, is a Quantity which being repeated any Number of Times, becomes always either greater or less than the whole; thus 5 is an aliquant Part of 17. An

Aliquot PA'RT, a Quantity which being repeated any Number of Times, becomes equal to an Integer, as 6 is an aliquot Part of 24.

An *Integral* } PA'RT } is that which is necessary to the
An *Integrit* } Integrity of the whole, as a
Head or Arm is to a Man.

PART [in *Musick*] a Piece of the Score or Partition, written by itself for the Conveniency of the Musician.

A *Subjunctive* or *Potential* PA'RT [with *Logicians*] is that which is contained in some universal Whole, as *John* and *Thomas*, in Man, a Man, and a Lion in Animal.

PA'RTAGE, a Partition, a Sharing, or Dividing.

TO PARTAKE, [of *part* and *tager*, *Dan*, or *taken*, *Du.*] to take Part of or with.

PARTAKER, a Sharer, or that takes Part in any Thing.

PA'RTED [partitus, L. parti, F.] divided into Parts.

PARTERRE [with *Gardeners*] that open Part of a Garden into which Persons enter coming out of the House commonly set with Flowers, or divided into Beds, or encompassed with Platbands.

PARTES finis, &c. an Exception taken against a Fine levied.

PARTHE'NIS } [παρθενης,] the Herb called stinking
PARTHENIUM } May-Weed. L.

PARTIAL [of *pars*, L.] biaised to one's Interest or Party, F.

PARTIALITY } [partialité, F.] a siding too much with
PARTIALNESS } a Party; a being more on the one Side than the other.

PARTIBLE, that may be parted.

TO PARTICIPATE [participatum, L.] to par take of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPATION, a taking Part of, or with, L.

PARTICIPIAL [with *Grammarians*] of, or belonging to, or that is of the Nature of a Participle.

A PARTICIPIAL, an Adjective derived of a Verb, tho' not an absolute Participle.

PA'RTICIPLE [participium, L.] one of the 8 Parts of Speech, so called, because it partakes both of a Noun and a Verb, as *teaching*, *taught*, &c.

PA'RTICLE [particula, L.] a small Parcel, or little Part; in *Speech*, a small or undeclinable Word.

PA'TICLES [in *Physicks*] the minute Parts of a Body, of an Assemblage or Coalition of several or many of which natural Bodies are composed.

PARTICULAR [particularis, L.] proper, peculiar, singular; extraordinary, uncommon, intimate, familiar.

A PARTICULAR [particulare, L.] a particular Circumstance; also an Inventory of Goods.

PARTICULARIST [with *polemical Divines*] one who holds particular Grace, *i. e.* that Christ died for the Elect only, &c. not for Mankind in general.

PARTICULARITY } [of particularis, L. and *ness*] Pecu-
PARTICULARNESS } liarness, Singularness.

TO PARTICULARIZE [particulariser, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars; to give a particular Account of.

PART'LE [partilis, L.] divisible.

PART'LE Aspect [with *Astrologers*] the most exact and full Aspect that can be; so termed, because it consists precisely in so many Parts or Degrees, as are requisite to compleat it even to a Degree.

PARTING [with *Refiners*] one of their Methods of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua fortis*.

PA'RTISAN [partisane, F.] a Kind of Halbert.

PA'RTISAN, a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PA'RTISAN [in *Milit. Affairs*] one who is very dextrous at commanding a Party, and knowing the Country very well, is employ'd in surprizing the Enemies Convoys, or in getting Intelligence.

PA'RTISAN Party [Milit. Term] a small Body of Infantry commanded by a *Partisan*, to make an IncurSION upon the Enemy, to lurk about their Camp, to disturb their Foragers, and to intercept their Convoys.

PARTITION, a Parting, Sharing, or Dividing, F. of L.

PARTITION [in *Carpentry*] that which divides a Room or Apartment from another.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Co-heirs and Partners.

PARTITIONS of an Escutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it, are the several Divisions made in it, when the Arms of several Families are born in it, on Account of Intermarriages or otherwise.

PARTITIO'NE facienda, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands or Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part, L.

PA'RTLET [old Statutes] the loose Collar of a Doublet, to be set on or taken off at Pleasure.

PA'RTNER [prob. of *paertenaer*, *Du.* q. *Part-owner*] one who is joined with another, or takes Part with him in some Concern or Affair.

PA'RTNERS [in a *Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams, which compass and shut in the Masts at the Deck, so as to keep them steady in their Steps, and prevent them from falling over the Ship's Side.

PA'RTNERSHIP [prob. of *partenaer*, *Du.* q. *Part-owner* and *Ship*] the State or Circumstance of a Partner or Associate in Traffick, &c.

PA'RTRIDGE [perdix, F.] a Fowl.

Homogeneous Physical PARTS, are those of the same Denomination with some other.

Heterogeneous Physical PARTS, are such as are of a different Denomination from some other.

Similar PA'RTS, are such as are to one another, as their Wholes are to one another.

PA'RTUISAN, a Weapon sometimes carried by Lieutenants, not much unlike a Halbert.

PARTU'NDA } [among the *Romans*] a Goddess, to whom

PA'RTULA } they attributed the Care of big bellied Women, and who assisted at Child-bearing.

PARTU'RIENT [parturiens, L.] Travelling, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTU'RITION, a bringing forth, L.

PA'RTUS, the bringing forth of young in natural Births, L.

PA'RTY [pars, L. partie, F.] a Person; also a Faction or Side.

PA'RTY per Pale [in *Heraldry*] is by some supposed to signify, that the Bearer had received on his Shield a Cut downright or perpendicular in the Middle from Top to Bottom.

PA'RTY per Bend Dexter, represents a Cut falling upon the upper Corner of the Shield on the right Hand, and descending athwart to the opposite Corner.

PA'RTY per Fesse, represents a Cut cross the Middle of the Shield, from Side to Side.

PA'RTY per Bend Sinister, intimates that the Cut had been on the left upper Corner, and comes athwart to the lower opposite Corner.

PA'RTY [in *Milit. Affairs*] a Body of Soldiery Horse or Foot sent out upon some Expedition.

PA'RTY Jury, a Jury made up of half *English* Men and half Foreigners.

PA'RTY Bleu, a Company of Villains who infested the Roads in the *Netherlands*; who belonged to neither Army, but robbed on both Sides, without any Regard to Passes.

PARTYS [in *Law*] those Persons who are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties to it.

PA'RVIS [a Porch, or Church-porch, &c.] is applied to the Mootings or Law Disputes among young Students in the Inns of Courts; and also to that Disputation at *Oxford*, called *Disputatio in parvis*.

PA'RVITUDE [in *Philos.*] smallness, littleness.

PA'RVUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] small; parva, parvo, with small; parvis, with small, L.

PA'RVITY [parvitas, L.] littleness, smallness.

PARU'LIS [of παρὰ near, and ῥα, Gr. a Gum] an Inflammation in the Gums, attended with great Pain.

PARVO Nocumento, a Writ of Nuisance. See *Nuisance*.

PA'RVUM & Crassum [in *Anat.*] the 4th Pair of Muscles of the Head; so called, because tho' it is but a little one, it is pretty thick.

TO PA'RY [parer, F.] to put by or keep off a Thrust in Fencing.

PA'SCAGE } the Grazing or Feeding of Cattle.

PA'SCUAGE }

PARY'LIS [Surgery] an Inflammation, Rottiness, or Swelling in the Gums.

PA'SCHA [Πάσχα, Heb. Πάσχα, Gr.] a Festival of 7 Days, held by the *Jews* in Commemoration of the signal Deliverance to them, when the destroying Angel slew all the First-born of the *Egyptians*, but passed over their Houses and spared their First-born: Also the Festival of *Easter* observed by Christians much about the same Time, in Memory of our Saviour's Resurrection.

PASIPHAE [according to the *Poets*] the Daughter of *Sol* and Wife of *Minos* King of *Crete*. It is fabled of her, that she grew enamour'd with a Bull that was feeding; and *Dædalus* made a wooden Cow, and enclosed *Pasiphae* in it; and so the Bull covering this wooden Cow, had Coition with *Pasiphae*, and that she conceived a Monster that had the Body of a Man, but the Head of a Bull. The Truth of and

this Fiction is, they say that *Minos*, being out of Order in his Privities, was cured by *Procris* the Daughter of *Pandion*, at which Time he was accompanied by a very beautiful young Man named *Taurus*, (*i. e.* a Bull) with whom *Pasiphae* being enamour'd, he lay with her and begat a Son. *Minos* reckoning the Time that he had been ill of his Privities, and knowing that this Son could not be begotten by him, because he had not had to do with *Pasiphae*, knew that it was the Son of *Taurus*, but he would not put the Child to Death, because he was look'd upon to be his Childrens Brother, but sent it away into the Mountain.

As to *Dædalus's* making the Cow, some say, he was assisting to her in her Amours with *Taurus*, and that as often as he was at Work upon any fine Figure, she took an Opportunity to go to see him Work, and he being making the Effigies of a very fine Cow, as like the Life as was possible, she cunningly went to see the Cow, and there had an Opportunity of enjoying her Lover, 'till at last the Matter came to be known, and thereupon *Dædalus* was by *Minos* imprisoned in the *Labyrinth*.

PASSALORHY'NCHITES, a Sect of Montanists in the 2d Century, who made Profession of perpetual Silence, and the better to observe it kept their Thumb continually on their Lip, their Practice they founded on the Words of the *Psalmist*, *Set a Guard, O Lord, on my Mouth*.

PASSA'NT, passing, in a going Posture.

PASSA'NT [in *Heraldry*] as a Lion, or any other Creature passant, signifies walking along leisurely. See the Escutcheon.



PASSARA'DO [in a *Ship*] a Rope, whereby all the Sheet-blocks or Pulleys of the Main, and fore Sails, are haled down aft; or the Clew of the main Sail to the Cubbridge-head of the main Mast, and the Clew of the fore Sail to the Cat-head.

PASSATOR [old *Rec.*] one who has the Interest or Command of the Passage of a River.

PASSENGER [*passager*, F.] a Traveller, or one carried by Land or Sea, &c.

PASSEPIE'D [in *Musick Books*] an Air in all Respects very like a Minuet, except that it is play'd more brisk and lively.

PASSE-volant [of *passir*, F. to *pass*, and *volant*, F. flying, *q. d.* one who passes for and with the Soldiers one Day; but flies off the next] a Faggot, or one who Musters as a Soldier, but is not a listed Man.

PASSE-pierre, Stone-Parley.

PASSERI'NA [with *Botanists*] Chickweed, L.

PASSE-velours, a Kind of Flower, F.

PASSIB'LITY ? [of *passibilis*, L. and *ness*] capableness

PASSIBLENESS } of suffering.

PASSING [*passant*, F.] going by; also omitting, F.

PASSION Cross [in *Heraldry*] is so called, because it is suppos'd to resemble that Cross on which our Saviour suffered, not crossed in the Middle, but somewhat below the Top, as in the Figure.



PASSION [*passio* of *pati*, L.] a Quality that affects the Senses, and the sensitive Appetite, but is soon over; also the receiving of an Action.

PASSION, Transport of Mind, strong Desire or Inclination; Affection, Fondness; Anger or Wrath; also a Suffering.

PASSION [with *Physicians*] any Pain, Uneasiness, or Disturbance in the Body, as the *Iliack Passion*.

Corruptive PASSION, is a Passion by which the Patient is either corrupted wholly or in Part, as when one is wounded.

Perfective PASSION, is a Passion by which the Subject receives some additional Perfection, as to be instructed.

PASSION Flower, a Flower so named from it's having the Resemblance of several Crosses, &c. when spread out to its full Length.

PASSION Week, the Week next before the Festival of *Easter*.

PASSIONATE [*passioné*, F.] possessed with Passion, Hasty, propense to Anger, soon Angry; also amorous, affectionate.

PASSIONATE, for a Thing, *i. e.* having a strong Desire for, or Inclination to it.

PASSIONATELY [*passionnement*, F.] with Passion.

PASSIONATENESS [of *passion*, F. of L. the terminate and *ness*] hasty cholerick Temper, propensity to Passion, &c.

PASSIONS [in *Poetry*] the passionate Sentiments, Gestures, Actions, &c. which the Poet gives his Persons.

PASSIONS, any Motion whereby the Soul is carried towards any Thing; or the Agitations of it, according to the different Objects which present themselves to the Senses; the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, Fear, Joy.

PASSIONS of Men. The Diversity of Passions is by Na-

turalists, said to proceed from the Contexture of the Fibres, and different Habitude of the Humours of the Body: Choler incites to Anger, Melancholy, or Sadness; Blood abounding to Joy; because that Choler vellicates the Spirits, Melancholy compresses them, Blood dilates them, Phlegm obstructs them; and these Effects are found in them Sleeping as well as Waking; those who abound with Choler, are prone to dream of Fires, Burnings, Brawls, and Fightings; the Phlegmatick, of Waters, Inundations, Drowning; the Sanguine, of Musick, Dancing, and Lasciviousness.

PA'SSIVE [*passivus*, L.] apt to suffer or bear, in Opposition to Active.

PA'SSIVE Voice of a Verb [with *Grammar*.] one which betokens Suffering or being acted upon, as *Doccor*, I am Taught, &c.

PA'SSIVE Principles [with *Chymists*] are *Water* and *Earth*, which they so call, because their Parts are either at rest, or at least not so swiftly moved as those of *Spirits*, *Oil*, and *Salt*.

PA'SSIVENESS [of *passivus*, L. and *ness*] passive or suffering Nature, Quality, &c.

PA'SSIVE Prayer [with *Mystick Divines*] is a total Suspension or Ligature of the intellectual Faculties, in Vertue whereof the Soul remains of it self and its own Power impotent, as to the producing any Effects.

PASSIV'ITY [*passivitas*, L.] the State of Insensibility.

PA'SSOVER, a solemn Festival of the *Jews*, observed in Commemoration of the destroying Angel's passing over their Houses and not Killing their First-born, when he slew those of the *Egyptians*.

PASSULA'TUM [with *Writers of Dispensatories*] a Medicine in which Raisins are the chief Ingredient, L.

PAST [*pasta*, L.] a Sort of Dough for Pies, &c. also a Substance made of boiled Flower for sticking any Thing.

PA'STA [old *Rec.*] Paste or kneaded Dough, L.

TO PASTE [of *pasta*, L.] to stick together with Paste.

PA'STEL, the Plant Woad.

PA'STERN [*paturon*, F.] of a Horse is the lower Part of the Leg, between the Fet-lock, or paltern Joint, and the Cronet; also a Shackle for an Horse.

PA'STIL [*pastillus*, L.] a sweet Ball, or perfumed Composition; also a Crayon or Sort of Paste, made up of various Colours with Gum, for Painting; also a Confection.

PA'STIME [*passetemps*, F.] Divertisement, Recreation.

PASTINA'CA [with *Botanists*] a Parsnip, L.

PASTINA'TION, the opening, loosening, and preparing of the Earth for Planting, L.

PASTIT'UM [*Dooms-Day-Book*] pasture Ground.

PASTOPHO'RI [*πασαφῶροι* of *πάσων*, a Veil, and *φῆρω*, Gr. to bear] certain Priests, whose Office it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity, when they were to pray for fair Weather, Rain, &c.

PA'STOR, a Shepherd or Herdsman; also a Minister of a Church.

PA'STORAL [*pastoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Pastor or Minister of a Church; also to a Shepherd.

PA'STORAL [*pastorale*] a Shepherd's Song, or Poem by Way of Dialogue, between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

PA'STORAL Staff, the Staff or Crozier of a Bishop wherewith they are invested.

PA'STORAL [*pastorale* of *pastor*, L. a Shepherd] Mons. *Fontenell* says, Pastoral is the most antient Sort of Poetry, because a Shepherd's Life is the most antient Way of Living. He says, that Pastoral should not be so rude as the Country-Conversation, nor so polite as that of the Court.

Another Author says, Shepherds should never go out of their Woods, and all the Similies in Pastoral should be taken from thence; all the Sentiments should be tender and natural, soft and easy.

Blank Verse will agree very well with Pastoral, and being a nearer Resemblance of the natural Way of Speech than Rhime, must be most agreeable to that Sort of Poesy, which comes nearest to Nature, as Pastoral does.

PASTORA'LE [in *Musick Books*] an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs, which Shepherds are suppos'd to play, *Ital*.

PA'STRY [*patisserie*, F.] a Place where pastry Work is wrought; also Pies, &c. made of Paste.

PA'STRY Cook [*patissier*, F.] a Raifer of Paste, &c.

To make PA'STRY [*patisser*, F.] to make or raise Paste, or pastry Work, as Pies, &c.

PA'STURING [*paturant*, F.] feeding, *Milton*.

PA'STURABLE, fit for Pasture.

PA'STURAGE, Pasture or pasture Ground, F.

PA'STURE [*pastura*, L.] Land which is neither meadow nor plough'd; but kept for the feeding of Cattle: Also such Food or Fodder; also the Feed or feeding Place of Deer, &c.

To **PA'STURE** [*pasturer*, F.] to put into Pasture, to feed Cattle; also to feed (as Cattle do) in a Pasture.

PA'SUAGE } [*Law Term*] Money taken for Mast, or the
PA'SNAGE } feeding of Hogs.

PA'STUS [*old Writ.*] an Entertainment or Treat challenged as a customary Due from the Vassal to his Lord.

PATAVINITY [among *Criticks*] a Fault objected against *Livy*, for using the Dialect or Orthography of *Padua* in his Writings.

PAT [prob. of *aptus*, the Letters being transposed, by a *Metathesis*, or of *pas*, Du.] fit, to the Purpose; also a small Blow.

To **PAT**, to hit or strike softly, as with the Finger, &c.

PATACOO'N, a *Spanish* Coin, in Value about 4s. 8d. Sterling.

PA'TAGONS [in *Terra Magellanica*] a People said to be 10 Foot high.

PATALE'NA [of *patere*, L. to be open] an antient female Deity to whom they attributed the Care of the Corn, when it sprung from the Blade, L.

To **PATCH** [prob. of *pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

A **PATCH** [prob. of *patagium*, L.] a Piece sewed on a Garment or any Thing of Cloth, worn or torn.

PA'TCHING [*incert. Etym.* prob. of *pezzare*, Ital. unless of *patagium*, L. a Border, &c.] setting a Piece of Patch upon a Garment, &c.

PATA'RT } a *Dutch* Stiver, 5 of which are in value
PARTART } 6 Pence.

PATE [*incert. Etym.* except of *Tête*, F. a Head, *T.* being changed into *P.*] the Head.

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Sort of Fortification like what they call an Horse-shoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompassed only with a Parapet, having nothing to flank it; usually erected in marshy Grounds to cover the Gate of a Town.

PATEE, as a cross *Patee* [in *Heraldry*] a Cross small in the Center and Widening towards the Extremes. See the Escutcheon at *Pattee*.

PATEFA'CTION, on opening or laying open; a discovering or making manifest.

PATE'LLA [in *Anatomy*] the round broad Bone, at the joining of the Knee and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

PA'TENTS [of *patens*, L. lying open] a Writing sealed open with the broad Seal of the Kingdom.

PATENTE'E, one who has had a Patent granted him.

PA'TER-noster, [*i. e. our Father*] the Lord's Prayer, so named from the first 2 Words of it in the *Latin*. Whence

PA'TER-nosters [with *Roman Catholics*] are the great Beads of their Chaplets, used in their Devotions.

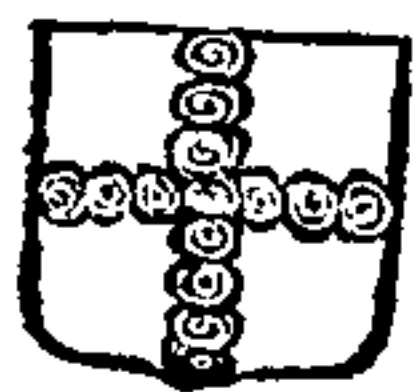
PA'TER-nosters [in *Architecture*] certain Ornaments placed underneath Ovolo's, cut in form of Beads, either round or oval.

PA'TER, a Father, L.

PA'TER, Guardian, a Title given to the Head or Chief of a Monastery, &c. of *Franciscan* Friars.

PA'TER-noster-Row [near *St. Paul's*, London] took its Name of Stationers or Text-Writers, that dwelt there, and wrote and sold all Sorts of Books then in Use, as *A*, *B*, *C*, or *Abbes*, and the *Pater-nosters*, *Aves*, *Credo's*, *Graces*, &c. and also of Turners of Beads who dwelt there, who were call'd *Pater-noster* Makers; and *Ave-Mary-Lane*, and *Creed-Lane* took their Names from the same Originals.

Cross **PA'TER-nostre** [with *Heralds*] is the Representation of a Cross made with Beads. See the Escutcheon.



PATE'RNALNESS } [of *paternus*, L. and *nefs*]
PATE'RNITY } Fatherliness, fatherlike Affection, or Care.

PATE'RNAL [*paternalis*, L.] Fatherly, of or pertaining to a Father.

PATH [*pæð*, Sax.] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH of the *Vertex* [with *Astronomers*] a Circle described by any Point of the Surface of the Earth, as it turns round its Axis.

PATHE'MA [*πάσμα*, Gr.] Passion or Suffering.

PATHE'MA [with *Physicians*] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith a human Body is molested.

PATHE'TICAL } [*patheticus*, L. of *παθητικός*, Gr.] mov-

PATHE'TICK } ing the Passions or Affections.

PATHE'TICK *Musick*, *Musick* that is very moving, ex-

pressive, passionate, capable of exciting Pity, Compassion, Anger, or the like Passion.

PATHE'TICK Nerves [*Anatomy*] the fourth Pair which arise from the *medulla oblongata*.

PATHE'TICALLY [*patheticè*, L.] after a Manner that moves the Affections.

PATHE'TICALNESS [of *patheticus*, L. and *nefs*] the Quality moving the Affections, L.

PA'THIC [*pathicus*, L. of *παθῖν*, Gr. to suffer] a Sodomite, an Ingle, who suffers his Body to be abused contrary to Nature.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC } [of *πάθος*, Passion, *γνωμονική*,
PATHOGNOO'NICUM } of *γινώσκω*, to know, Gr.] a proper and inseparable Sign of such and such a Disease, which is peculiar to a Disease, and to all of its Kind.

PATHOLO'GICK [of *παθολογία* of *πάθος* and *λόγος*, Gr.] treating of Pathology, *i. e.* of the preternatural Constitution of the Body of Man; discovering the Cause, Nature, and Difference of Diseases.

PATHO'LOGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATH'OLOGY [*παθολογία*, Gr.] a Part of Physick which considers the Diseases both of the Body and Mind; their Natures, Causes, Symptoms, &c.

PATHOPOIE'A [*παθοποιία* of *πάθος* and *ποιέω*, to make or cause, Gr.] the raising of a Passion.

PATHOPOIE'A [with *Rhetoricians*] a Method by which the Mind is moved and stirred up to Anger, Hatred, Pity, &c.

PA'THOS [*πάθος*, Gr.] Passion, that which one suffers or has suffer'd.

PA'THOS [with *Rhetoricians*] signifies the several Affections which the Orator excites in his Hearers.

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] capable of suffering or being suffered.

PATIBULARY [of *patibulum*, L.] of or pertaining to the Gallows.

PA'TIENCE, [*Patientia*, L.] a Virtue enabling to endure Pain, Afflictions, Losses, Crosses; Calamities, &c. with Calmness of Mind and Constancy.

PA'TIENCE, an Herb, being a Sort of large and very sour Sorrel.

PA'TIENT [*patiens*, L.] bearing, suffering, enduring; that quietly and calmly bears Afflictions, Injuries, or Affronts.

PATIENT [with *Physicians*, &c.] one under their Direction in Order for the Cure of some Distemper.

PAT'IENT [in *Philosophy*] is opposed to Agent, or that which acts.

PATIENTIAE musculus [with *Anatomists*] the Muscle of Patience, so called from the great Service of it in Labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulae*, L.

PA'TIENTLY [*patienter*, L.] with Patience.

PA'TIENTNESS [*patientia*, L.] patient Temper.

PAT'INE, a Sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PAT'ISE, a reddish Colour.

PA'TLY, fitly, opportunely.

PA'TNESS, Fitness, Opportuneness.

PA'TONCE, as a Cross *Patonce* [with *Heralds*] is a Cross that has its Ends flory, but yet differs from that which is call'd a *Cross-flory*, in that the *Flory* circumflexes and turns down like a *Fleur-de-luce*, but the Cross *Patonce* extends and stretches to a certain *patee* Form, as in the Escutcheon Gules, a Cross *Patonce* Argent.



PA'TRIA, one's own Country or Birth-place, L.

PA'TRIA [in *Law*] the Neighbourhood, L.

PA'TRIARCH [*πατριάρχης* of *πάτρις* a Father, and *ἀρχή*, Gr. Chief,] the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PA'TRIARCH [in an *Ecclesiastical* Sense] a Dignity in the Church superiour to an Archbishop, of which in antient Times there were 5, *viz.* at *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jerusalem*, and *Antioch*.

PATRIARCHAL [*patriarchalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Patriarch.

PATRIARCHAL Cross [in *Heraldry*] is one that has its Shaft crossed twice, the upper Arms of it being shorter, and the lower longer. See the Escutcheon.



PATRIARCHATE [*patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch; also a Primæ of a National Church.

PATRIARCHSHIP [of *patriarcha*, L. and *ship*] the Dignity or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN [*patricien*, F. of *patricius*, L.] one descended of a noble Family, in Opposition to the *Plebeians*.

PATRICIANS [so called of *Patricius* their Ring-leader] their distinguishing Tenet was, that the Substance of the Flesh is not the Work of God, but of the Devil; on which Account they bore such Hatred to their own Bodies, as sometimes to kill themselves.

PATRIMONIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Estate of Inheritance.

PATRIMONY [*patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance, Estate, or Money descending from or left by a Father to a Son.

St. *Peter's* **PATRIMONY**, a Province in *Italy*, which, with its Profits and Dependencies, is united to the See of *Rome*.

PA'TRIOT [*πατριώτης*, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the Acting like a Father to his Country, Publick-Spiritdness.

PA'TRIOTSHIP [of *patriota*, L. and *ship*] Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot.

PA'TRISSATING [*patrissans*, L. taking after the Father.

PATRIPA'SSIANS, a Name given to the *Sabellians*, because they believed that the Father himself, and not the Son was crucified.

PATROCINATION, a Patronizing, Protecting, or Defending; a Maintaining the Right of any one, L.

PA'TROCINY [*Patrocinium*, L.] the same as Patrocination.

A PATRO'L [*Mil. Affairs*] a Round or March made by the Guards or Watch in the Night-time to observe what passes in the Streets, and to secure the Peace and Tranquillity of the City or Camp.

PATRO'LING [of *patrouille*, F.] marching about a City, Garrison, &c. in the Night, as Soldiers do to prevent Surprizes, Disorders, &c.

PA'TRON [*patronus*, L.] a Friend of Interest or Power; an Advocate, a Defender; a particular Guardian-Saint of any Kingdom, City, &c. F.

PA'TRON [in *com.* and *canon Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PA'TRON [in *Civil Law*] a Master who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PA'TRON [in *Navigation*] a Name given in the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Person who commands the Ship and Mariners; and sometimes to the Person who steers, or the Pilot.

PA'TRON *Paramount*, the King, who is so to all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in *England*.

PA'TRONAGE [*patrocinium*, L.] Defence, Protection.

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] the Right belonging to the Founder of a Church, &c. of Presentation to that Benefice.

Lay **PA'TRONAGE** [in *Law*] is a Right attach'd to the Person, either as Founder, or Heir of the Founder; or as Possessor of the Fee to which the Patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *personal*.

Real Lay **PA'TRONAGE**, is that which is attach'd to the Glebe, or to a certain Inheritance.

Personal Lay **PA'TRONAGE**, is that which belongs immediately to the Founder of the Church, and is transmittible to his Children and Family, without being annexed to any Fee.

Ecclesiastical **PA'TRONAGE** [in *Law*] is that which a Person is intitled to by Vertue of some Benefit which he holds.

Arms of **PA'TRONAGE** [in *Heraldry*] are those at the Top, whereof some are Marks of Subjection and Dependence, as the City of *Paris* bears 3 Flowers *de Lys* in Chief, to shew her Dependence on the King.

PATRO'NAL [*patronalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Patron.

PA'TRONSHIP [of *patronus*, L. and *ship*] the Office, &c. of a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patrona*, L.] a female Patron, &c.

TO PATRONIZE [*patrocinare*, L.] to act, &c.

PATRONIZER, [*patronus*, L.] a Patron, Defender, &c.

PATRONIZE [*patrocinare*, L.] to act the Part of a Patron.

PATRONY'MIC [*patronimicus*, L. of *πατρωνυμικός*, Gr.] pertaining to the Names of Men derived from their Ancestors.

PATRONY'MICKS [*πατρωνυμικά*, Gr.] Names Men derive from their Fathers, Grand-fathers, or other Ancestors.

PATROV'ILLE [*Patrouille*, F.] a Round of Soldiers to the

PATROU'L } Number of 5 or 6, with a Sergeant to command them; these set out from the *Corps de Gard*, and walk round the Streets of a Garrison, to prevent Quarrels and Mischief, &c. and to keep all in Order, Peace and Quietness.

PATTACOO'N, see *Patacoon*.

PA'TTE [in *Cookery*] a little Pie.

PATTEE [in *Heraldry*] a Cross Pattee, is a Cross that is small in the Center, and goes widening to the Ends, as in the Escutcheon.



PA'TTEN } [*patine*, Du.] a Sort of Clog or
PA'TTIN } wooden Shoe with an Iron Ring for a Supporter.

TO PA'TTER [of *patting*] to strike as Hail or any small Things falling, or being thrown in great Numbers.

PATTES, the Paws of any Beast.

PATTY [*pâte*, F.] a Sort of Pye.

PA'TULUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that blows open, L.

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing and maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN } a grave and majestick *Spanish* Dance, wherein

PA'VANE } the Dancers turn round, and make a Wheel or Tail before them like that of a Peacock; also the gravest and slowest Sort of Instrumental Musick, consisting generally of 3 Strains.

PAUCILO'QUY } [*pauciloquium*, L.] Sparingness

PAUCILO'QUIOUSNESS } of Speech, Fewness of Words.

PAU'CITY [*Paucitas*, L.] Fewness.

PAU'DISHAW [*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Seignior.

PAVE'SE } [*pavois*, F.] a large Shield which covers the

PAVI'SE } whole Body.

TO PAVE [*pavire*, L.] to lay a Way with Stones.

PA'VEMENT [*pavimentum*, L.] a paved Floor or Causeway.

PAVENTIA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess, who, as they fancied, protected Children from Fears; or, as others say, frightened them.

PA'VIER [*un paveur*, F. *pavitor*, L.] a Maker of Pavements in Streets.

PAVILION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tabernacle or Tent of State.

PAVILION [of *Papilio*, L. or *Padiglione*, Ital.] a Turret or Building usually insulated, and under one single Roof; sometimes square, and sometimes in Form of a Dome.

PAVILION [in *War*] a Tent raised on Posts to lodge under in Summer-time.

PAVILION [with *Mariners*] the Flag of a general Officer in a Fleet.

PAVILLION'D, encompass'd or inclos'd in a Pavillion, *Milton*.

PAVILIONS [in *Architecture*] is used for projecting Pieces in the Facade of a Building, which mark the Middle of it.

Angular **PAVILIONS** [*Archit.*] those before-mentioned, which flank a Corner.

St. PAUL'S School, built and well indowed by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, and Chaplain to King *Henry VIII.* which School was dedicated by the Founder to the Child *Jesus* (who sat among the Doctors at twelve Years of Age) as appears by Part of the Founder's Epitaph.

Quique scholam struxit celebrem cognomine JESU.

So that the Name of it is *Jesus School*, rather than *Paul's*; but the Saint hath robb'd his Master of the Title.

PAULIANISTS, a Sect so called; the Followers of *Paulus Samosetanus*, a Bishop of *Antioch*, who deny'd the Distinction of Persons in the Trinity.

PAULICIANS [so called of *Paulus* their Chieftain] to the Errors of the *Manichees*, they added an Abhorrence of the Cross, and employ'd it to the most servile Uses out of Despair.

PAUNCH [*Sea Language*] Mats made of Sinnet, which are made fast to the Main and Fore-yards, to keep them from galling.

PAUNCHES [*pantz*, *Teut. pantex*, L.] the Belly, Intestines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAVOR [among the *Romans*] Fear, a Deity, whom they received from the *Corinthians*, whose Children being frightened to death by the Ghosts of *Medea's* Children, *Mermerus* and *Pheres*, they were ordered by the Oracle to sacrifice to them annually, and erected two Statues, one to *Fear*, and another to *Paleness*.

PA'UPER, a poor Person, L.

TO PA'UPERATE [*pauperare*, L.] to impoverish.

Forma **PAU'PERIS**, in the Form of a poor Man. Thus to sue *in forma pauperis*, is when the Judge of a Court assigns an Attorney, Clerk, or Counsel, to maintain the Cause of a poor Person, and to plead for him or her without Fees.

PAUSA'RIVS [among the *Romans*] an Officer who directed the Stops, or Pauses, in the solemn Pomps or Processions of the Goddesses *Isis*, *i. e.* the Stands or Places where the Statues of *Isis* and *Anubis* were set down; also an Officer in the Gallies who gave the Signal to the Rowers, that they might act in concert, and row all together.

A PAUSE [*pausa*, L.] a Rest, a Stop, an Intermission.
 A PAUSE [in *Musick*] an artificial Discontinuance of the Sound or Voice; also a Character of Silence or Repose.
 To PAUSE [*pauser*, F. of *pausare*, L.] to make a Stop; also to consider.

A Demy PAUSE [in *Musick*] a Cessation for the Time of half a Measure.

A General PAUSE, a general Cessation or Silence of all the Parts.

PAW, *Fo!* an Interjection of nauseating.

To PAW [*patiner*, F.] to move, feel, or handle with the Paws.

PAWL [in a *Ship*] a little Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

To PAWL the Capstan [*Sea Phrase*] to stop the Capstan with the Pawl.

To heave a PAWL [*Sea Phrase*] is to heave a little more for the Pawl to get hold of the Whelp.

PAWL [in *Guinea*] a small Piece of Money, equal to 3 Farthings *English*.

A PAWN [*pfand*, *Teut.*] a Pledge.

To PAWN [of *pfanden*, *Teut.*] to pledge, to put into the Hands of another as a Security for Money borrowed, &c.

PAWN-Broker [*pander*, *Du.*] one who lends Money upon a Pledge.

PAX, Peace, L.

PAX [with *Roman Catholics*] a Kind of Image given to be kiss'd when they go to the Offering.

To PAY [*payer*, F.] to discharge a Debt.

To PAY [prob. of *παίω*, Gr.] to beat.

To PAY the Seams of a Ship [prob. of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch; or to lay on a Coat of new Stuff, after her Soil has been burnt off; this Stuff is a Mixture of Tallow and Sope, or of Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimstone boiled together.

PAY Cheap [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* turn the Anchor over-board faster, at turning it out of the Boat.

PAY more Cable [*Sea Phrase*] *i. e.* let out more Cable.

PAY [*Paye*, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

To be PAY'D [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to be so, when tacking about all her Sails are back-stay'd, *i. e.* lie flat against the Masts and Shrouds.

PAY'ING [of *payant*, of *payer*, F.] discharging a Debt; also a beating.

PAY'MENT, a paying of Money; also a beating. F.

Prompt PAY'MENT, the Payment of a Bill or Debt before it becomes due.

PAY'NIMS, Pagans or Heathens.

PEA [*Pisum*, L. *piya*, *Sax.*] a Kind of Pulse well known.

PEAG [in *Dooms-day-book*] an Hill.

PEACE [*pax*, L. *paix*, F.] Rest, Silence, Quietness; also Concord, Agreement, Reconciliation; the direct Opposite to War.

PEACE [in the Sense of the Law] a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards the King and his People.

PEACE of God and the Church, that Time of Vacation and Rest which the People had from Law-Suits and Trouble between the Terms.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all his Subjects, or Foreigners taken into his Protection.

PEACE of the Plough, that whereby the Plough-Tackle and Plough-Cattle are secured from Distresses.

Clerk of the PEACE, an Officer of the Sessions of the Peace, whose Business it is to read Indictments, to inroll the Acts, and to draw up the Process; to return the Copies of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders, &c. to the King's-Bench.

PEACE [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented as a beautiful Lady holding in her Hand a Wand or Rod towards the Earth, over a hideous Serpent, and holding her other Hand over her Face, as unwilling to behold Strife or War. By others she has been represented holding in one Hand an Olive Branch, and leading a Lamb and a Wolf yoked by their Necks in the other; and also with an Olive Branch in her right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left.

PEACEABLY [*paisiblement*, F.] in a peaceable Manner.

PEACEABLENESS [of *paisible*, and *nefs*] peaceable Temper, quiet Disposition.

PEACH [*pesce*, F. *malum Persicum*, L. *pepyuay*, *Sax.*] a Fruit well known.

PE'ACOCK [*pavo*, L. *paþa*, *Sax.* *paon*, F.] a beautiful Bird well known.

A PE'ACOCK [*Hieroglyphically*] with beautiful Plumes, and in a Posture of admiring them, and exposing them to

the Sun, represented a Creature proud of its natural Perfections.

A PE'ACOCK [*Emblematically*] also represents Women over curious in their Dress and costly Cloathing.

PE'A-HEN [*panache*, F. *pava*, L.]

PEAK [*peac*, *Sax.*] the sharp Point of a Thing, the Top of a Hill.

Green PEAK, a Woodcock, a Bird.

PE'AKING [some derive it of *piecinino*, Ital. or *pequenno*, Span. small] sickly, weakly.

PEA'KINGNESS, Sickliness, Unthrivingness.

PEAL [of *appello*, L. according to *Minsheu*, or prob. of *πάλλω*, Gr. to agitate or vibrate] a loud Noise, especially of Bells or Thunder.

PEAL'D, troubled, or deaffened with the Noise, *Milton*.

PE'AN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field or Ground of Furs of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powderings are *Or*.

PEAR [*Pyrum*, L. *pepe*, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a Fruit well known.

PEAR-Tree [*pipuze*, *Sax.*]

PEAR-Bit, a Sort of Bit for Horses.

PEARMA'N, a Kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*pertica*, L. *perche*, F.] a Rod or Pole in

PERCH } Length 16 Foot and a half; or 18 in the Measuring of Coppice Woods; also a Seat for Fowls to rest on.

PEARCH } [*πέρχνη*, Gr. *Perche*, F.] a Fresh-water Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher*, F.] to light or sit upon, as a Bird does.

PEARL [*perle*, F. *pearl*, *Sax.*] a Gem or Jewel, a hard, round, white, clear Substance, usually roundish, found in a testaceous Fish resembling an Oyster.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] by those Heralds that blazon the Coat Armour of great Men by precious Stones instead of Colours, is used instead of White.

PEARL [with *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Head which is about the Burr.

Wens of PEARL, certain Excrescencies or prominent Places in Form of half Pearls, found in the Bottom of the Pearl Shells.

PEARL [with *Oculists*] an unnatural Speck, or thin Film over the Eye.

PEARL [with *Printers*] a small Sort of Printing Letter.

PEAS, see *Pea*.

PEAS-BOLT, or Hawm, Peas-straw.

PEA'SANT [*une paisant*, F.] a Country-man, a Clown.

PEA'SANTRY [*les paisans*, F.] the Body of Country People or Rusticks.

PEAS-COD [*piya* *Codde*, *Sax.*] the Shell or Husk of a Pea.

PEAT, a Sort of Fewel dug out of moorish Ground.

PEBBLE [*incert. Etym.*] a Sort of Stone for Paving.

PECCADILLO, a pardonable Sin, small Fault, &c. *Span.*

PE'CCANT [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, offending.

PE'CCANTNESS [of *peccans*, L. and *nefs*] Offensiveness, Hurtfulness.

PE'CCANT Humours [in *Physick*] the Humours of the Body which contain some Malignity, or which offend either in Quantity or Quality, *i. e.* when they are either morbid, or in too great Abundance.

PECCA'VI [I have offended] to cry *peccavi*, is to acknowledge a Fault.

PECHIA'GRA [*πῆχυς* the Elbow, and *δ'γρεα*, Gr.] the Gout in the Elbow-Joints.

PE'CIA, a dry Measure containing 2 Gallons.

PECK [*pecotin*, F.] a dry Measure of eight Quarts.

To PE'CK [*bequetter*, F.] to strike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECQUE'TS Duct. [*Anatomy*] the thoracic Duct, so called from *Pecquet* its Discoverer.

PE'CTEN *Arboris* [with *Botanists*] the Grain of a Wood of any Tree, L.

PECTEN *Veneris* [with *Botanists*] the Herb Shepherd's-Needle, L.

PECTINEUS [with *Anatomists*] the third of the 15 Muscles of the Thigh, so named because it has its Origin in the Fore-part of the *Os Pectinis*, L.

PE'CTINIS *Os* [*Anatomists*] the Share-bone, which is the lower and inner, or the Fore-part of the *Os Innominatum*.

PE'CTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or good for the Breast.

PE'CTORAL Muscle [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which moves the Arm forwards; so named on Account of its Situation, which arises above from the *Clavicula*, and below from the Breast.

Breast-Bone, and all the Endings of the upper Ribs, and is implanted in the upper Part of the Shoulder-Bone.

PECTORALE, a Breast-plate, *L.*

PECTORALS [in *Medicine*] are Remedies proper to strengthen and relieve the Breast and Stomach; or good against the Diseases of them.

PECTORIS Os [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Sternum*, *L.*

PECTORALNESS [of *pectoralis*, *L.* and *nefs*] stomachick Quality.

PECULATE [in *Civil Law*] the Crime of Pilfering the publick Money, by a Person who manages it, or in whose Custody it is repositied.

PECUL'ATION, a Robbing or Cheating the Publick.

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris*, *L.*] singular, particular, private, proper.

A PECULIAR, a particular Parish or Church that has Jurisdiction within it self for a Probate of Wills, &c. being exempt from the Ordinary of the Bishop's Courts. Thus the King's Chapel is a *Royal Peculiar*, free from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and only governed by the King himself as supreme Ordinary.

PECU'LIARLY [*peculiariter*, *L.*] after a peculiar Manner.

PECU'LIARNESS [*peculiarité*, *F.* of *L.*] Peculiarity.

Court of PECU'LIARS, a Court which takes Cognisance of those Matters which relate to such Parishes as are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop in some Dioceses, and belong peculiarly to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PECU'NIA, Money, *L.*

PECU'NIA *Sepulchralis*, Money anciently paid to the Priest, at the Opening of the Sepulchre, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PECU'NIA [among the *Romans*] Money. A Deity which, as they held, presided over Riches; who had a Son named *Argentinus*, whom they adored that they might grow rich.

PECU'NIARY [*pecuniarius*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Money.

PECUNIO'SITY [*pecuniositas*, *L.*] Fullness of Money.

PECU'NIOUS [*pecuniosus*, *L.*] full of Money.

PECUNIUS, a Deity of the antient *Prussians*, in Honour of whom they kept a Fire of Oak perpetually burning; which if it happened to go out by the Priest's Neglect, he was put to Death. When it thunder'd, they imagined that their grand Priest conversed with their God; and for that Reason fell prostrate on the Earth, praying for seasonable Weather.

PED Ware, Pulse as Peas, Beans, &c.

PEDAGE, Money paid for passing on Foot or on Horseback thro' any Forest, &c.

PEDAGOGICAL [*παιδαγωγικός*, *Gr.*] pertaining to an Instructor of Youth, or to discipline.

PEDAGOGUE [*παιδαγωγός*, *Gr.*] an Instructor of Youth.

PEDAGOGY [*pædagogia*, *L.* of *παιδαγωγία*, *Gr.*] Instruction, Discipline.

PED'AL [*pedalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Foot in Measure.

PEDA'LE [*Ant. Writ.*] a Foot-cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on.

PED'ALS [*pedales*, *L.*] the large Pipes of an Organ, so called because play'd and stopp'd with the Foot.

PEDA'NEUS [*Civil Law*] a Petty Judge, who has no formal Seat of Justice; but hears Causes standing, and without any tribunal.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, *L.*] going on Foot, as a pedaneous Traveller.

PED'ANT, a School-Master who professes to instruct and govern Youth, to teach them Humanities and the Arts.

PED'ANT, an unpolish'd stiff Man of Learning, who makes an impertinent Use of the Sciences, abounds in unseasonable Observations and Criticism.

PEDA'NTICK [of *peaantesque*, *F.*] of or pertaining to or like a Pedant.

PEDA'NTICKNESS, pretence to, or Ostentatiousness of Scholarship.

PEDANTI'ZING [of *pedantizant*, *F.*] playing the Pedant.

PED'ANTRY [*pedanterie*, *F.*] Pedantickness, Ostentatiousness of shewing Literature.

PEDA'NTISM, the Profession, or Practice, Quality, or Manner, of a Pedant.

PEDEE' [of *e pedibus*, *L.*] a Foot-Boy.

PE'DERAST [*παιδεραστής*, *Gr.*] a Sodomite, a Buggerer.

PE'DERASTY [*παιδεραστία*, *Gr.*] Buggery, Sodomy.

PEDERE'RO, commonly call'd *Petterero*, a small Piece of Ordnance mostly used in Ships, to fire Stones, Nails, broken Iron, or Partridge Shot, on an Enemy attempting to Board.

PEDIAE'US [*Anat.*] the second of the *extensores pedis*, *L.*

A PE'DESTAL [*pedestalla*, *L.* *pedestallo*, *Ital.*] that Part of a Pillar that supports it.

PE'DICLE [*pediculus*, *L.*] a little Foot.

PE'DICLE [with *Botanists*] a Foot Stalk, is that on which either a Leaf, or Flower, or Fruit stands or hangs.

PEDI'CU'LA [*Botany*] the Herb Yellow-rattle Grass, or Cock's-Comb, *L.*

PEDICULA'RIS morbus [with *Physicians*] the Loufy Disease.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulness of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; said to have been the Dislemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of their Plagues, *L.*

PEDICULUS [*Botany*] the same as *pedicle*, *L.*

PEDIS *abscissio* [*old Rec.*] a Cutting off the Foot, a Punishment of Criminals in former Times inflicted here instead of Death.

PE'DIGREE [q. *degrez des peres*, *F.* i. e. the Degrees of Fathers, or as others *petendo gradum*, deriving the Descent] a Descent from Ancestors, Stock or Race.

PEDILU'VIUM, a Sort of Bath for the Feet, *L.*

PE'DLAR [prob. of *betteler*, *Teut.* a Beggar, *Skinner*; or of *aller a pied*, *F.* going a Foot, *Minshew*] one who sells small Wares about the Country.

PE'DDLING, little, small, trifling.

PEDU'NCULI [*Anatomy*] two Medullary Processes of the *Cerebellum*, whereby that Part is joined to the *Medulla oblongata*.

PEDOBA'PTISM [of *παιδών βάπτισμα*, *Gr.*] Infant-Baptism.

PEDO'METER [of *pedes*, *L.* or *πῆς*, *Gr.* a Foot, and *μέτρον* Measure] a Way-wiser, an Instrument compos'd of various Wheels with Teeth, which by a Chain fastened to a Man's Foot or Wheel of a Chariot, advance a Notch each Step or each Revolution of the Wheel; and the Number being mark'd on the Edge of each Wheel, the Paces may be numbred, or the Distance from one Place to another exactly measured.

PEDO'NES [*old Rec.*] Foot-Soldiers.

PEEK } a Grudge, Spleen, Ill-Will against a Person.

PE'QUE } [in *Sea Language*] is used variously.

PEEK [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forwards to the Stern.

To ride a PEEK [with *Mariners*] a Term used of a Ship, when she lies with her Main and fore Yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds and the other raised up on End; which is done chiefly when she lies at Rest in Rivers.

To be a PEEK [*Sea Phrase*] used of an Anchor, when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawse through which it runs out and the Anchor.

To heave a PEEK, is to bring the Ship to the Position before-mentioned.

To PEEK the Miffen [*Sea Phrase*] is to put the miffen Yard right up, and down by the Mast.

To ride abroad PEEK [*Sea Phrase*] is much the same as riding a Peek; only the Yards are raised up half so high.

PEEL [with *Printers*] a wooden Instrument with which they hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [*pala*, *L.* *pale*, *F.*] an Instrument to set Bread into an Oven; also a broad thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [*peau*, *F.* of *pellis*, *L.* a Skin] the outmost Skin of Fruit.

PEE'LING [*pelant* of *peler*, *F.*] taking off the Skin or Rind; also the Peel or Rind of Fruit.

PEE'LING, a large Sort of excellent Cyder-Apple.

To PEEP [*pipire*, *L.* *pepier*, *F.*] to cry like a Chicken.

To PEEP [*incert. Etym.*] to look thro' a Hole or Chink; also to begin to grow out as Plants, Horns, &c.

PEER [prob. of *perg*, *Teut.* an Heap, &c. or *beorg*, *Sax.* *biereg*, *Dan.* or *pyrie*, *Sax.* the Foot of an Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in an Harbour to break the Force of the Sea; and for the better Security of the Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Pilaster or Buttress, raised for Support, Strength, and sometimes for Ornament.

To PEER at a Thing, to leer or peep at it.

PEER [of *par*, *pares*, *L.* Equals] a Nobleman of the House of Lords in Parliament; an Equal.

PEE'RAGE, Imposition or Tax for the Repairing and Keeping up Sea Peers.

PEE'RAGE [*pairie*, *F.*] the Dignity of a Peer.

To hold Land in PEE'RAGE [*antient Customs*] a Tenure which obliged the Person to assist the Lord's Bailiff in his judgments, as all the antient Vassals call'd Peers.

PEE'RDOM [of *une pairie*, *F.* and *dom*] a Peer's Dignity annexed to a great Fee.

PEE'RESS, the Wife of a Peer.

PEE'RLSS [non pareil, F. of *par*, L. and *leay*, Sax.] not to be equalled or matched.

PEE'RLSSNESS [*par*, L. *leay* and *neyye*, Sax.] matchlessness.

PEERS [in *Law*] Jury-Men impanelled upon an Inquest.

PEE'VISH [prob. q. *beeish*] fretful, &c.

PEE'VISHNESS [prob. q. *beeishness*, of *Bee*, Eng.] Fretfulness, waspish Humour.

A PEG [*puc*, Sax. a little Needle] a little Piece of Wood pointed.

To PEG, to put in or fasten with a Peg.

PE'GANUM [*πύγανον*, Gr.] the Herb Rue.

PE'GOMANCY [*πυγομαντεία* of *πύγ*, a Fountain, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] divining by Fountain Water: The same as Hydromancy, which see.

PE'GASUS [with *Astron.*] the winged Horse; a northern Constellation.

PE'GGING [with *Sow-gelders*] a Method us'd in curing Hogs of the Disease called the *Garrhe*.

PE'ISAGE [*old Rec.*] a pound Weight, whence to *peise*, or *poise*, and *pesage*.

PE'LA, a Peel, a Pile, a Fort.

PELA'GIA, a Shell-fish called a Purple, L.

PELA'GIAE [with *Naturalists*] such Shell-fishes as are never or very rarely found near the Sea-Shores; but always continue in the Deep, or those Parts in the Bottom of the Sea, which are farthest from Land.

PELA'GIANS [of *Pelagius*] who deny'd original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELECI'NUS [*πελεκίνος*, Gr.] the Plant Hatchet-Vetch.

PELF [prob. of *pela*, *κεο*. Sax. much Money] Wealth; also the Remains of a Fowl, after a Hawk is relieved.

PE'LICAN [*pelicanus*, L. of *πλεκάν*, Gr.] a Water-Fowl.

PE'LICAN [with *Chymists*] a Sort of double Vessel ordinarily of Glass; used in distilling Liquors by Circulation.

PE'LICAN [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

PE'LICAN [with *Gunners*] an antient Piece of Ordinance, equal to a quarter Culverin, and carry'g a Ball of 6 Pound.

PELICOI'DES [*πλεκωίδης*, of *πλεκος*, a Hatchet, and *είδος*, Form, Gr.] a certain geometrical Figure, that something resembles a Hatchet.

PELI'DNUS [in *Physick*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, as it often happens to those who are Melancholy.

PELL [*pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beast.

PE'LLAGE, a Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOU'NTAIN, an Herb.

PE'LLET [either of *pellendo*, L. driving, or of *balette*, F.] a little Ball.

PE'LLETS [in *Heraldry*] are black Roundles, the same that French Heralds call *Torteaux de Sable*.

PE'LLICIA [*old Rec.*] a Pilch.

PE'LLICLE [*pellicula*, L.] a little Skin.

PE'LLICLE [*pellicula*, L.] when any Solution is evaporated so long by a gentle Heat, that a Film or Skin rises on the Top of the Liquor, they say it is evaporated to a Pellicle, and then there is very little more Liquor left, than will just serve to keep the Salts in Fusion.

PELLIPA'RIOUS [*old Stat.*] a Skinner, Currier, or Leather-dresser.

PE'LLITORY [*parietaria*, L.] an Herb.

PELLO'TA [in the *Forest Law*] the Ball, or round fleshy Part of a Dog's Foot, which, by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Forests are to be cut out.

P'EL-ME'L [*pêle-mêle*, F.] confusedly, without Order.

Clerk of the PELLs, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's Bill in a Parchment Roll call'd *pellis receptorum*, i. e. the Roll of Receipts, and also makes another Roll called *pellis exituum*, i. e. the Roll of Endings.

PELLU'CID [*pellucidus*, L.] that may be seen through, transparent.

PELLU'CIDNESS } [of *pellucidus*, L. and *ness*] transparen-

PELLUCI'DITY } cy, diaphaneity.

PELT [of *pellis*, L. a Skin] a Skin of an Animal.

PELT Monger [of *pellis*, and *manġeje*, Sax.] one who Deals in Pelts and Skins.

PELT Wool, Wool pulled off from the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To PELT [prob. of *poltern*, Teut. to beat] to throw Stones, Snow-Balls, &c. at a Person; also to annoy an Enemy by discharging small Shot; also to Fret or Fume.

PE'LTA [among the *Antients*] a Kind of Buckler.

PELTA'LIS *cartilago* [*Anatomy*] so called from its Resemblance to *Pelta* a Buckler. See *Scutiformis*.

PE'LTING [prob. of *poltern*, Teut.] throwing Stones, &c. at.

PE'LVIS, a Basin, L.

PE'LVIS [with *Anatomists*] the Basin of the Kidneys or the lower Part of the *Abdomen*, in which the *Bladder* (and in Women likewise the *Uterus*) and *Rectum* are contained.

PE'LVIS *aurium* [with *Anat.*] the hollow Part of the Ear, L.

PE'LVIS *cerebri*, the Tunnel of the Brain, L.

PE'LVIS *renum* [*Anatomy*] a skinny Vessel in each Kidney, which receives the Urine and conveys it to the Bladder, L.

PELU'RE, a rich Furr.

PEMPHEGOI'DUS [*πυμφογώδης*, Gr.] a Kind of Spotted-Fever; or a flatulent or windy Fever.

PEN [*penna*, L.] an Instrument for Writing.

PEN [of *pynban*, Sax. to shut in] a Fold for Sheep; a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond-head to keep Water in for driving the Wheels of an iron Mill.

PEN [with the *Britains* and antient *Gauls*] an high Mountain; hence those Hills, which divide *France* from *Italy*, are called the *Apennines*.

To PEN [of *penna*, L. a Pen] to write down.

To PEN up [of *pynban*, Sax.] to shut up, to inclose.

PE'NAL [*pœnalis*, L.] of pertaining to or inflicting Punishments.

PE'NALT [*pœnalitas*, L.] a Fine impos'd as a Punishment.

PE'NALNESS [of *penal*, F. of *pœnalis*, L. and *ness*] liability to a Penalty.

PE'NNACE [of *pœna*, L. Punishment] the Exercise of Penitence, or a Punishment, either voluntary or impos'd by legal Authority, for Faults committed by a Person.

PE'NNACE [of *pœnitentia*, L.] a Sort of Mortification enjoined by *Romish* Priests. O. F.

PE'NANCE [in *Canon Law*] an ecclesiastical Punishment chiefly adjudg'd to the Sin of Fornication.

PENA'TES [of *פנימ*, Heb. inwards, or *Penitus* inwardly, because kept within the House, Cic.] household Gods whose Statues were there kept, and worshipped with Wine and Incense. They were made either of Iron or Earthenware; but their Form was kept Secret, as a religious Mystery. In the Time of Peace they committed their Arms to the Care of the *Penates*. Cities and Kingdoms had also their *Penates*. Those of *Rome* were brought by *Aeneas* from *Troy*, to which Place *Dardanus* brought them from *Samothrace*.

The *Penates* and *Lares* were different, in that the *Lares* were common in all Houses, and the *Penates* proper to particular ones, and divine Honours were done to the *Lares* in the Chimney-Corner, or on the Fire-Hearths, and to the *Penates* in the open Court; or some other Place or Sort of Chapel within.

PE'NCE [of *pennig*, Sax.] Pennies.

PE'NCIL [*penicillum*, L. *penfel*, Teut.] an Instrument used by Drawers, Painters, &c.

PE'NCIL of Rays [in *Opticks*] a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Base, one of which hath its Vertex in some one Point of the Object, and the Glass, B. E. D. for its Base, and the other hath its Base on the same Glass; but its Vertex in the Point of Convergence, as at C.

PE'NDANT [*pendens*, L.] hanging.

PE'NDANT Feathers [with *Falconers*] those Feathers that grow upon the Thighs of an Hawk.

PE'NDANT [in a Ship] a short Rope, which is fastened at one End to the Head of the Mast, or Yard, or Clew of the Sail, having a Block or Shiver at the other End to reeve some running Rope.

PE'NDANTS [*pendentia*, L. i. e. hanging] hanging Jewels for the Ears.

PE'NDANTS [with *Heralds*] pendant Escutcheons. In antient Times, Men of Chivalry or Knights would resort to the Courts of Princes, and set up publick Challenges for Jufts and Tournaments, or else post them upon some Bridge or other Pass, and there provoke or challenge all Men of Rank that came that Way to encounter them. In order to this, they hung up their Shields with their Coat of Armour painted on them on the Neighbouring Trees, or else on Poles erected for that Purpose.

PE'NDANTS [in *Botany*] a Kind of Seeds, growing on Stamina or Chives; as those in the Middle of *Tulips*, *Lilies*, &c.

PE'NDANTS [in a Ship] those long Colours or Streamers cut Pointing out towards the End, and there divide into 2 Parts, and hung out at the Heads of the Masts, or at the Ends of the Yard-Arms.

PENDE'NTIVE [with *Architects*] the whole Body of a Vault,

Vault, suspended out of the perpendicular of the Walls, and bearing against the *Arc-boutants*.

PE'NDENTNESS [of *pendens*, L. and *nefs*] hanging down Quality.

PE'NDULOUS [pendulus, L.] hanging down, dangling.

PE'NDULOUS Heads [with *Botanists*] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PE'NDULOUSNESS [of *pendulus*, L. and *nefs*] pendentness, or swinging to and fro, as a

PE'NDULUM [of *pendulus*, L.] a Weight hanging at the End of a Wire, String, &c. by the Swinging to and fro, or Vibration of which, the Parts of Time are measured; also a Clock, Watch or Movement; the Motions of which are regulated by such a Device.

Simple PE'NDULUM, is one that consists of a single Weight.

Compound PE'NDULUM, is one that consists of several Weights, so fix'd on as to return the same Distance both from one another and from the Center about which they vibrate.

Royal PE'NDULUMS, are such Clocks, the Pendulums of which swing Seconds, and go 8 Days, shewing the Hours, Minutes, and Seconds.

PE'NDULUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ*] hanging downwards, L.

PENECILLUS, a Pencil to write with, L.

PE'NECILLUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Lozenge, resembling a Pencil in shape, L.

PENECILLUS [with *Surgeons*] a Tent to be put into Wounds or Ulcers.

PENERARIUS [old *Rec.*] a Pennon or Ensign-Bearer.

PENESYRINGUS, a Sort of Pillory among the Antients, having 5 Holes, 2 for the Arms, 2 for the Legs, and one for the Head of the Criminal.

PE'NETRABLE [penetrabilis, L.] that may be penetrated or pierced into; also that may be dived or guessed.

PE'NETRABLENESS [penetrabilitè, F. of L.] capableness of being penetrated, &c.

PE'NETRANTNESS } [of *penetrant*, F. of L. and *nefs*] pene-

PENETRABILITY } trating Quality, Power of penetrating.

PE'NETRANT [penetrans, L.] penetrating, piercing; also subtil quick, F.

To PE'NETRATE [penetrare, L.] to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through; to dive into.

PENETRA'TION, a penetrating or piercing thro', or diving into; also quickness of Parts or Wit.

PENETRA'TION of 2 Bodies [with *Philosophers*] the Action whereby one Thing enters another or takes up the same Place; or two Bodies being in the same Place, so that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PE'NETRATIVE, that easily penetrates, or is of a penetrating or piercing Quality.

PE'NETRATIVENESS [of *penetratif*, F. of L. and *nefs*] aptness to penetrate.

PE'NGUIN, a foreign Bird.

PENINSULA [of *pæne*, L. almost, and *insula*, L. an Island] a Place almost compassed about with Water; a Place in the Waters, joined by a Neck of Land to the main and firm Continent.

PENINSULATED [peninsulatus, L.] almost moated round.

PE'NIS, a Man's Yard, L.

PE'NIS cerebri [Anat.] the same as *Conarion*, L.

PE'NIS muliebris [Anat.] the same as *Clitoris*, L.

PE'NISTONS, a Sort of coarse woolen Cloth.

PE'NITENCE [pænitentia, L.] Repentance; also the Discipline or Punishment attending Repentance.

PE'NITENT [pænitens, L.] repenting, a being sorrowful for what has been committed that is sinful or criminal.

PE'NITENTNESS [of *penitent*, F. of *pænitens*, L. and *nefs*] penitent Frame of Mind.

PENITE'NTIAL [pænitentialis, L.] of or pertaining to Repentance.

PENITE'NTIAL [with *Rom. Catholics*] an ecclesiastical Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

PENITE'NTIALLY [of *penitential*, F. of L.] in a repenting Manner.

PENITE'NTIARY [penitencier, F. of L.] of or pertaining to Penance, or Repentance.

PENITE'NTIARY [pænitentiarius, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on Offenders; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PE'NITENTS, certain peculiar Friaries, who assemble together for Prayers, make Processions bare footed, their Faces being covered with Linen, and give themselves discipline.

PE'NKNIFE [of *penna*, L. and *cnix*, Sax.] a Knife for making of Pens.

PE'NNMAN, an Artist at fair Writing.

PE'NNANT [in a Ship] is a Rope to hoise up a Boat or Merchandize into or out of a Ship.

PENNA'TA folia. See *pennated Leaf*.

A PE'NNATED Leaf [with *Botanists*] or feathered Leaf, is one, in which the Parts, of which the Leaf is compos'd, are set along the middle Rib; either alternately, or by Pairs, as in Liquorice, Vetches, &c.

PE'NNER, a Pen-Case.

PE'NNILESS [of *pennig-leay*, Sax.] having no Money.

PE'NNON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point, F.

PE'NNON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of such a Flag.

PENIO'LUM, Barley-Sugar, a Decoction of Barley and Sugar, boiled 'till it becomes brittle, then turned out upon a Marble Stone, and anointed with the Oil of sweet Almonds, is kneaded like a Paste and drawn out into Sticks.

PE'NNONCEL, a little Pennon or Flag.

PENNO'NCELS, small Pieces of Silk, cut in the Form of a Pennon, with which Men of Arms used to adorn their Lances or Spears. Probably to be more visible Signs to their own Party; or to terrify their Enemies, by appearing more numerous than they were.

P'ENNY [Penniç, Sax.] a Coin in value the 12th Part of a Shilling.

PE'NNY Post, an Office for conveying Letters, to all Parts of *Middlesex*, within the Bills of Mortality.

PE'NNY-Weight, an *English* Weight, Part of a Pound Troy-Weight, containing 24 Grains.

PE'NSA [old *Writ.*] a Wey of Salt, Cheesc, &c. containing 256 lb, L.

PE'NSA libra, a Pound of Money paid by Weight, not by Tale, L.

Ad PE'NSAM, the full Weight of 12 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PE'NSILE [penfilis, L.] hanging.

PE'NSILNESS [of *penfilis*, L. and *nefs*] hanging Quality.

PE'NSION, Money paid for Diet or Lodging; also a Sum of Money paid annually by a Prince or State, to a Person for Service required of him; also an annual Allowance by a Company, Corporation or Parish, to the poor Members of it, an Allowance or Salary by the Year, F. of L.

PE'NSION [of *Gray's Inn*] an Assembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

PE'NSION *Writ*, an Order of that House against such Members as are in Arrears, for Pensions and other Duties.

PE'NSIONARY [in *Holland*] the first Minister of the Regency of each City.

PE'NSIONARY, a Person who has a Pension, Appointment, or yearly Sum during Life, by Way of Acknowledgment, charged on the Estate of a Prince, Company, &c.

PE'NSIONER [pensionarius, L.] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained at the Charge of the King, Company, or private Person, in a College or Hospital.

PE'NSIONS [of *Churches*] a certain Sum of Money, paid to Clergy-men instead of Tithes.

King's PE'NSIONERS } a Band of Gentlemen, to the
Gentlemen PE'NSIONERS } Number of 40, first set on foot
by K. Henry VII. whose Office is to guard the King's Person in his own House, armed with Partisans; they attend and wait in the presence Chamber, and attend the King to and from Chapel.

To PE'NSITATE [pensitare, L.] to weigh or ponder in Mind.

PE'NSIVE [pensif, F.] thoughtful, sad, heavy, sorrowful.

PE'NSIVELY, thoughtfully, &c.

PE'NSIVENESS [pensif, F. and *nefs*] thoughtfulness, sadness, heaviness, sorrowfulness.

PE'NSTOCK, a Flood-Gate, placed in the Water of a Mill-Pond.

PENT [of *pin'dan*, Sax.] shut in or up, kept in, inclosed.

PE'NTACHORD [of *πντς* five, and *χορδή*, Gr. string] a musical Instrument having 5 Strings.

PENTACHRO'STICK [of *πντς* and *ἀνεστῆς*] a Set or Series of Verses so disposed, that there are always found 5 Acrosticks of the same Name in 5 Divisions of each Verse.

PENTAD'ACTYLOS [Bot.] the Herb *Palma Christi*, L.

P'ENTAGON [πντῶγων, Gr.] a geometrical Figure or Body that has 5 Sides, and as many Angles.

PENTA'GONAL } of or pertaining to a Pentagon.

PENTA'GONOUS }

PE'NTAGRAPH [πντᾶγραφον, Gr.] an Instrument where-with Designs, Prints, &c. of any Kinds may be copied in any Proportion without a Person's being skilled in Drawing.

PENTA'METER [πντὰμπετρον, Gr.] a Verse consisting of 5 Feet.

As I have before given you Tables for making *Hexameter Latin Verses*, so I shall here present you with one for *Pentameters*.

The Manner of Operation for *Pentameters*, is the very same with that of *Hexameters* (which see.) Only whereas *Hexameter Verses* consisting of 6 Words, do therefore require 6 Tables, *Pentameters*, deduceable from these Tables, are to consist but of 5 Latin Words, and so only require 5 Figures to work them thro' their 5 Tables: So that any Set of 5 Figures work'd thro' their respective Tables (in all Respects like as you have been shewn in the Example of the *Hexameters*) will produce 5 Latin Words, which will make a true *Pentameter Verse*, which will be true Latin and good Sense.

Thus the Figures 1 1 1 1 1 produce

Turpia significant arma maligna mihi

1 9 7 2 3 produce

Turpia procurant acta molesta mera

3 2 7 9 1 produce

Impia conglomerant acta maligna vides.

And if you are minded to compose a Pair of Verses together, viz. *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, you must set down the 2 Sets of Figures, as thus; 6 8 5 1 9 1

8 9 1 5 5

of which Sets of Figures, wrought out by their proper Tables, will be produced the following Verses.

Pessima fata tuis prænarrant sidera nigra,

Tetrica significant astra nefanda viris.

Which Sets of Figures, if placed backwards, will produce quite different Verses.

By these Tables, between two and three hundred thousand *Hexameter Verses* may be produced.

The Versifying Tables for PENTAMETERS.

I.

t	a	p	i	s	i	t	t	n	e
r	e	m	o	m	r	u	o	t	d
r	p	r	p	i	r	x	r	u	f
r	d	i	s	p	i	i	a	i	o
i	a	t	i	a	c		d	b	d
	i	a		a	e	a	a	a	e
a		e		e				e	

II.

p	p	c	p	p	c	c	s	p	r
r	o	r	e	o	o	i	r	æ	æ
n	æ	r	n	n	g	o	s	s	c
d	f	s	g	n	c	t	c	l	i
i	u	l	i	u	a	r	u	c	c
m	o	f	r	b	i	d	u	i	m
m	i	a	u	b	u	n	u	a	e
c	n	n	u	n	t	n	n	r	a
t	t	n	t		t	t	a	n	
	t		s			n	t	s	s
	s	s	s	t			s	t	s
t	t	s	s						

III.

i	a	v	v	d	f	l	a	a	u
c	i	e	i	a	a	r	s	r	t
n	r	c	c	b	m	t	a	a	a
b	t	t	r	a	r				a
a	a	a		a	e	e	e		
		e							

IV.

d	p	p	n	c	s	m	s	m	o
u	r	e	r	u	o	i	a	l	d
o	f	u	p	l	n	l	o	e	t
a	e	e	e	i	i	s	n	e	n
n	r	s	s	g	a	d	r	d	t
b	t	t	n		a	v	a	a	a
a	r	a	e		a				
a		e	e		e	e	e	e	

V.

n	a	t	v	s	m	m	v	m	o
l	i	i	c	e	a	i	i	v	i
b	r	i	r	l	d	h	a	i	i
i	o	a	i	e	i		s		s
		s	s		e		e		e
e									

PENTA'MYRON [*πεντάμυρον*, Gr.] an Ointment compounded with 5 Ingredients, viz. *Mastich*, *Nard*, *Orobalsamum*, *Storax*, and *Wax*.

PE'NTANGLE [of *πέντε*, Gr. 5, and *Angulus*, L.] a Figure having 5 Angles.

PENTAPE'TALOUS [of *πέντε* 5, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] 5 leaved.

PENTAPETALOUS Plants [with *Botanists*] are such whose Flowers consist of 5 Leaves.

PENTA'PHYLLUM [*πεντάφυλλον*, Gr.] the Herb *Cinquefoil*, or 5 leaved Grass.

PENTA'PLEURON [*πεντάπλευρον*, Gr.] an Herb, the lesser Plantain.

PENTA'PTOTON [*πεντάπτωτον*, Gr.] a Noun that has but 5 Cases, *Gram*.

PENTA'ROBON [*πεντάροβον*, Gr.] the Plant or Flower called a Peony.

PE'NTASPAST [*πεντάσπασον*, Gr.] an Engine that has 5 Pullies.

PENTA'STIC [*πεντάστικος*, Gr.] a Stanza, or Division in a Poem.

PENTA'STYLS [*πεντάστυλ*, Gr.] a Work in Architecture, wherein are 5 Rows of Columns.

PE'NTATEUCH [*πεντάτευχος* of *πέντε* 5, and *τεῦχος*, a Volume] the 5 Books of *Moses*, *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

PE'NTATHLON [*πένταθλον* of *πέντε* and *ἄθλον*, a striving, Gr.] the 5 Exercises performed in the Grecian Games, viz. *Leaping*, *Running*, *Quoiting*, *Darting*, and *Wrestling*.

PENTA'TONON [in antient *Musick*] a Concord, with us call'd the greater Sixth.

PENTECO'NTARCH [*πεντεκόνταρχος*, Gr.] a Captain who has the Command of 50 Men.

PENTECO'NTORE, a Vessel with 50 Oars.

PENTECO'STE [*πεντακοστή*, Gr. i. e. the 50th Day, scil. after *Easter*] the Festival of *Whitsuntide*.

PENTECO'STALS, Offerings made by Parishioners to their Priest at *Whitsuntide*; and also of inferior Churches to the Chief or Mother-Church. These were also called *Whitsund Farthings*.

PENTEPHA'RMACUM [of *πέντε* 5, and *φάρμακον*, Gr. a Remedy] any Medicine that consists of 5 Ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS [*πενθημιμέρις*, Gr.] a Part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of 2 Feet and a long Syllable.

PENTHEUS [of *πένθος*, Gr. Mourning] the Son of *Echion* and *Agave*, who (according to the Poets) was torn in Pieces by his Mother and his Sister, because he contemned the Rites and revelling Feasts of *Bacchus*. *Natalis Comes* tells us, that he was a good King, who endeavouring to root out the Vice of Drunkenness from amongst his Subjects, suffered many Wounds in his good Name by their Calumnies and Reproaches.

PE'NTHOUSE [*Pendice*, Ital. *Appentis*, F. of *Appendix*, L. of *penderc*, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENU'LTIMA [with *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word, save one.

PENU'MBRA [in *Astronomy*] a faint or partial Shade observed between the perfect Shadow and the full Light in an Eclipse of the Moon, so that it is difficult to discern where the Shadow begins, and where the Light ends.

PENU'RIOUS [of *penuria*, L. great Want] covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, Niggardliness, Meanness.

PE'NURY [*penuria*, L.] extreme Want of all Necessaries.

PE'ONY [*Pæonia*, L. of *παιονία*, Gr. peonian, Sax.] a Flower of 2 Sexes, Male and Female.

PEO'PLE [*Populus*, L. *Peuple*, F.] the whole Body of a People who live in a Country.

To **PEO'PLE** [*popularis*, L. *peupler*, F.] to stock a Country or Place with People.

PE'PANSIS [*πείπασις*, Gr.] a Ripening.

PEPANSIS [in *Medicine*] a correcting of depraved Matter and corrupt Humours in the Body, and bringing them into Order.

PEPA'SMUS [*πεπασμός* of *πείπειν*, to bring to maturity, Gr.] Ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPASTICKS [of *πεπασμός* Gr.] Medicines which are good to help the Rawsness of the Stomach, and that digest Crudities.

PE'PPER [*Piper*, L. *peppon*, Sax.] an Aromatick Fruit, or Grain brought from *India*.

PE'PPER Wort, an Herb.

PE'PSIS [*πέψις*, Gr.] a Boiling or Seething.

PE'PSIS [in *Physick*] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in an animal Body.

PEPTICK [*πέπτικος*, Gr.] serving to concoct or digest.

PER *Ascensum* [in *Chymistry*] a particular Manner of Distillation.

PER *Deliquium*. See *Deliquium*.

PER *Arfin*. See *Arfin*.

PER *Thefin*. See *Thefin*.

PERA'CTER, a Mathematical Instrument used in Surveying.

PERACU'TE [*peracutus*, L.] very sharp.

PERACU'TUM menstruum [with *Chymists*] a Menstruum made by drawing off Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony. By the Help of which, Mr. Boyle says he was able, without a very violent Fire, to elevate a very good Quantity of crude Mercury, and that in a few Hours.

PERACRA'TIO, a travelling or wandering about; a Progress or Ramble.

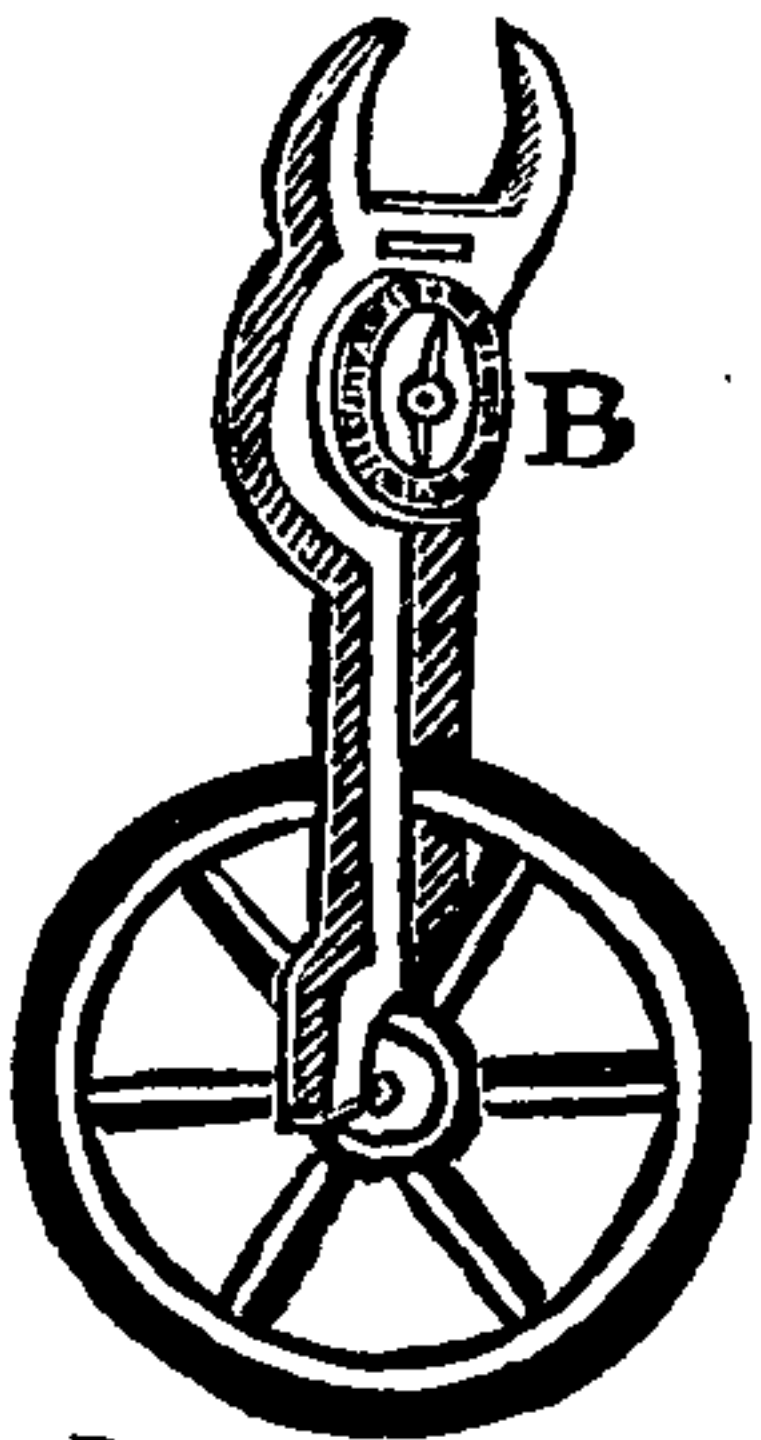
PERAGRATION Month [with *Astronomers*] the Space of the Course of the Moon from any Point of the Zodiack to the same again.

PERAMBULA'TION, a Walking through any Point of the Zodiack to the same again, &c. L.

PERAMBULA'TION [of the Forest] the Walking of Justices, or other Officers, about a Forest, in Order to survey and set the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TIONE facienda, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to make a Perambulation, and to set down the Bounds of 2 or more Manours, the Limits of which are not so well known.

PERA'MBULATOR, an Instrument or Rolling-Wheel for measuring Roads, &c. a surveying Wheel. It is made of Wood or Iron, commonly half a Pole in Circumference, with a Movement, and a Face divided like a Clock, with a long Rod of Iron or Steel that goes from the Center of the Wheel to the Work: There are also 2 Hands, which (as you drive the Wheel before you) count the Revolutions; and from the Composition of the Movement and Division on the Face, shew how many Yards, Poles, Furlongs, and Miles you go.



PERCA [*old Rec.*] a Perch of Land.

PERCAPTU'RE, a Wear or Place in a River, made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving or catching Fish.

PE'RCASE, if perchance, if it be so.

To **PERCEI'VE** [*percipere*, L. *appercevoir*, F.] to begin to see, to discover, to spy or find out, to apprehend or understand.

PERCEI'VABLE [*perceptibilis*, L.] that may be perceived.

PERCE'PTIBLENESS, Perceivableness.

PERCE'PTION, the Act of perceiving, comprehending, or knowing; the clear and distinct Apprehension of any Object.

PERCEPTI'VITY, the Faculty of Perceiving.

PERCE'PIER, the Herb Parsley-pert, or Parsley-break-stone.

PERCH [of *perche*, F. a Pole] a Stick or Pole for Birds to roost on.

PERCH [*perche*, F.] a Pole or Rod, a Measure of 16 Foot and half.

To **PERCH** [of *percher*, F.] to fit upon a Perch, Stick, or Twig of a Tree, as Birds do.

PERCHA'NT [with *Fowlers*] a Decoy-Bird ty'd by the Foot, which flutters, and draws other Birds to it, and so gives the Fowler an Opportunity of catching them, F.

PE'RCHERS, Paris Candles, used in *England* in antient Times; also the larger Sort of Wax-Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

PERCOLA'TION, a straining thoroughly, L.

PERCONTA'TION, a strict Inquiry, L.

PERCU'SSION, a striking or knocking, L.

PERCU'SSION [in *Physicks*] the Impression a Body makes in falling or striking upon another; or the Shock or Collision of 2 Bodies, which concurring, alter the Motion of each other.

PE'RDIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *Folia*, Leaves, L.] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDINGS [*old Rec.*] the Dregs of the People, viz. Men of no Substance.

PERDI'TION, utter Ruin or Destruction.

PERDONA'TIO *Ulagaria*, a Pardon of one that is outlaw'd for Contempt, and afterwards surrenders himself of his own Accord.

PERDU'E, lost, forlorn, F.

PERDU'ES, Soldiers placed in a dangerous Post; the forlorn Hope of an Army.

To **lie PERDU'E**, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

PERDU'RABLE, continuing, lasting long.

PERDURA'TION, a lasting very long, L.

PEREGRINA'TION, a Travelling into foreign Countries, L.

PEREGRINE, [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, out-landish.

PE'REGRINE [with *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

PE'REGRINE [with *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be *peregrine*, when it is found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PERE'NNIAL [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERE'NNIAL [in *Medicine*] a Term apply'd to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PERE'NNITY [*perennitas*, L.] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PERE'MPTORY [*peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express; also pragmatical, saucy, malapert.

PERE'MPTORY *Action* [in *Law*] an absolute, final, and determinate Act; not to be altered, renewed, or restrained.

PERE'MPTORILY, absolutely, positively.

PERE'MPTORINESS, Absoluteness, Pragmaticalness, &c.

PERERRATION, a wandering up and down, L.

PERETERION [of *περδαω*, Gr. to bore through] a Trepan.

PE'RFECT [*perfectus*, L.] compleat, intire; to which nothing is wanting, or that has all the Requisites; also excellent, accomplish'd; also arrant; also well skilled in.

PERFECT *Flowers* [with *Botanists*] are such as have the finely coloured Flower-Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT *Animal* [with *some Writers*] one born or produc'd by univocal Generation, in Opposition to *Insects*, which (they suppose) to be produc'd by equivocal Generation.

To **PE'RFECT** [*perfectum*, of *perficere*, L. *perfectionner*, F.] to make perfect, to bring to Perfection, to finish.

PE'RFECT *Numbers* [*Mathemat.*] are such Numbers whose aliquot or even Parts taken all together, will exactly make the whole Number, as 6 and 28, &c. for of 6 the half is 3, the third Part 2, and the sixth Part 1, which added together make 6; and it hath no more aliquot Parts in whole Numbers; So 28 has these even Parts, 14 the half, 7 the fourth, 4 the seventh, and 2 the fourteenth, and 1, which added together make 28, and therefore is a perfect Number; of which perfect Number there are but 10 between 1, and 10000000000.

PERFECTION, the State or Condition of that which is perfect; also Excellency, great Accomplishment.

Absolute **PERFECTION**, is that wherein all Imperfection is excluded, such as is that of God, or *Secundum quid*, and in its Kind.

Essential PERFECTION, is the Possession of all the essential Attributes; or of all the Parts necessary to the Integrity of a Substance.

Metaphysical PERFECTION, the same as *Natural*.

Natural PERFECTION is that whereby a Thing has all its Powers or Faculties; and those too in their full Vigour; all its Parts both principal and secondary; and those in their due Proportion, Constitution, &c.

Moral PERFECTION, is an eminent Degree of Vertue, or moral Goodness, to which Men arrive, by frequently repeated Acts of Beneficence, Piety, &c.

Physical PERFECTION. See *Natural Perfection*.

Transcendental PERFECTION, the same as *Natural*.

PERFECTIONAL, making perfect.

PERFECTNESS, the Quality of being perfect.

PERFECTISSIMATE, a Quality or Dignity mentioned in the Code.

PERFIDIA [in *Musick*] an Affectation of doing always the same Thing, of following the same Design, of continuing the same Motion, the same Song, the same Passage, the same Figures of Notes, *Ital.*

PERFIDIOUS [*perfidus*, L.] treacherous, base, false-hearted.

PERFIDIOUSNESS } [*perfidia*, L.] Breach of F

PERFIDY } Trust, Treachery, Falseness.

PERFORANS Musculus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called because its Tendons run through those of the *Perforatus*; the same as *Tertii internodii digitorum flexor*.

PERFORANS Pedis [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the lesser Toe, called also *Flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis*, L.

PERFORATA, an Herb, a Sort of *St. John's Wort*.

TO PERFORATE [*perforare*, L.] to pierce through.

PERFORATED [with *Botanists*] a Term used of any Plant whose Leaf being held against the Light, seems full of little Holes.

PERFORATED [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* bored thorough. The Armorsists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in Part) through another: *As he bears*, Argent, a Bend Ermine perforated through a Cheveron, Gules. See the Escutcheon.

PERFORATION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [in *Surgery*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the larger Cavities; or the opening of any Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones that eats through them.

PERFORATUS Musculus [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so called because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers, L.

PER-FORCE [*par-force*, F.] by Force or Violence.

TO PERFORM [*performare*, L.] to do, to fulfill, to bring to pass, to put in Execution.

PERFORMANCE, the Act of performing, or a Work done.

PERFRICATION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly.

TO PERFUME [*parfumer*, F.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PERFUME [*Parfum*, F.] any Thing that sends forth a sweet Scent, as Civet, Musk, &c. also the Scent itself.

PERFUMER [*Parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY [*perfunctorius*, L.] done carelessly, or slightly, flubbered over.

PERFUNCTORINESS, a Slight, careless doing any Thing.

PERHAPS [of *per*, and prob. happen] it may be so.

PERIAMMA } [*πειαμμα*, Gr.] a Medicine to be tied

PERIAPTA } about the Neck, which, as it is believed by some, will kill Diseases.

PERIANTHIA [of *περι* about, and *ανθος* a Flower, Gr.] the small green Leaves which compass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICARDIAN } of, or pertaining to the *pericar-*

PERICARDIACK } *dium*.

PERICARDIARY [in *Physick*] an Epithet given to Worms generated in the Heart.

PERICARDIUM [*περικαρδιον*, of *περι* and *καρδια*, Gr. the Heart] a double Membrane, Skin or Pouch, which surrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, and contains a Liquor to moisten it and cool it.

PERICARPIUM [*περικαρπιον*, Gr.] a Medicine apply'd to the Wrist to cure an Ague.

PERICARPIUM, a round Root good against Hemlock, Gr.

PERICARPUS [with *Botanists*] a Pellicle or thin Membrane encompassing the Fruit or Grain of a Plant.

PERICLASIS [*περικλασις*, Gr.] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it and forces it out thro' the Flesh into Sight.

PERICLITATION, Hazard, Danger, Jeopardy, L.

PERICNE'MIA [of *περι* about, and *κνήμη*, Gr. the *Tibia*] the Parts about the *Tibia*.

PERICRA'NIUM [*περικρανιον*, of *περι* and *κρανιον*, Gr. the Skull] a thick solid Coat or Membrane, lying under the thick hairy Skin of the Head, and immediately covers the whole Skull, except where the temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDOT, a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, F.

PERIDROMIS [*περιδρομις*, Gr.] an open Gallery, Alley or the like in a Periptere, between the Columns and the Wall.

PERILOUS [*periculosus*, L. *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PERIE'RGY [of *περιεργος*, Gr.] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGAE'UM [*περιγαίον*, of *περι* and *γή*, the Earth, Gr.] that Point in the Heaven in which the Sun or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Center of the Earth.

PERIE'LION [*περιήλιον*, of *περι* and *ήλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point of the Orbit of a Planet, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

PERIGRI'NARY [*Perigrinarius*, L.] a Monk in the antient Monasteries, whose Office was to receive or entertain Strangers or Visitors.

PERIEGE'TES, one who conducts another about a Place or Thing to show it him.

PERIL [*Periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PERILOUSNESS, Hazardousness.

PERI'METER [*περιμετρεός*, Gr.] a Verse having a Syllable above its just Measure.

PERI'METER [in *Geometry*] the Ambit or Extent which bounds a Figure or Body.

PERINAE'UM [*περιναιον*, Gr.] the ligamentous Seam betwixt the *Scrotum* and the Fundament, L.

PERINDE valere [*Law Phrase*] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a Benefice or other spiritual Function, is admitted to it.

PERINY'CTIDES [*Surgery*] little Swellings like Nipples.

PERIO'CHA [*περιοχή*, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse.

PERIOD [*Periodus*, L. *περίοδος*, Gr.] a perfect Sentence, Conclusion or Close, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PERIOD [in *Arithmetick*] a Distinction made by a Point or Comma, after every 6th Place or Figure, used in *Notation* or *Numeration*, for the more ready distinguishing and reading the Figures.

PERIOD [in *Astronomy*] the Time taken up by a Star or Planet in making, or the Duration of its Course 'till it return to the same Point of the Heavens.

PERIOD [in *Medicine*] the Space of Time a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension.

PERIOD [in *Printing*] a Character wherewith the Periods of Discourse are terminated thus (.) call'd a Full-point.

PERIOD in [*Chronology*] an Epocha or Interval of Time by which the Years are accounted; or a Series of Years whereby in different Nations, and on different Occasions, Time is measured.

PERIODICAL } [*periodicus*, L. *περιοδικός*, Gr.] of, or

PERIODICK } pertaining to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL [with *Astronomers*] that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Time.

PERIODICAL Month, the same as Month of Peragrations.

PERIODICK Diseases, such as decline and rise again with similar Symptoms alternately.

PERIODICK [with *Grammarians*] a Term apply'd to a Style or Discourse that has Numbers, or which consists of just and artful Periods.

PERIODUS sanguinis [in *Physick*] a continual Circulation of the Blood, thro' all the Parts of the Body, L.

PERIOE'CI [*περιοικοι*, Gr.] those Inhabitants of the Earth that live under the same Parallels; but opposite Semi-circles of the Meridian, and consequently in the same Zone or Climate.

PERIOPHTHALMIUM [of *περι* about, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the Eye, Gr.] a thin Skin which Birds can draw over their Eyes to defend them without shutting their Eye-lids.

PERIOSTIUM [*περίοστεον*, Gr.] a thin Skin which immediately incloses all the Bones of the Body, except some few as those of Teeth, Ear, &c. The Use of it is to cover the Bones, and to bear up the Vessels, which enter them for their Nourishment.

PERIPATE'TICK [*περιπατητικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATE'TICK Philosophy, the System of Philosophy taught and established by *Aristotle*, and maintained by his Followers.

PERIPATE'TICKS [περιπατητικοί of περιπατέω, to walk about; because they used to dispute walking in the Place at Athens call'd *Lyceum*] a Sect of Philosophers, the Followers of *Aristotle*, as *Theophrastus*, *Cratippus*, &c.

PERIPE'TIA [of περιπέτης, Gr. falling into a different State] that Part of a Tragedy wherein the Action is turned, the Plot unravelled, and the whole concludes.

PERI'PHERY [περιφέρεια, Gr.] the Circumference or bounding Line of a Circle, Ellipsis, Parabola, and other similar Figures.

PERI'PHRASIS [περιφρασίς, Gr.] a Circumlocution; a Tour of Words used by Orators, to avoid the common and trite Manners of Expression, as using many Words to express that which might be done by a few.

PERIPHRA'STICAL [περιφραστικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Periphrasis.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, by Way of Periphrasis.

TO PERIPHRASE [periphraser, F.] to use Circumlocutions.

PERIPLO'CA *Orapocynum* [Botany] the Herb Dog's-bane, *L.*

PERIPLU'S [περίπλους, Gr.] Voyage or Navigation round a certain Sea or Sea-Coast.

PERIPNEUMONI'A [περιπνευμονία, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, accompanied with a Fever, Shortness of Breath, a Cough, &c.

PERIPNEUMONI'A Notha [with Physicians] a Bastard *Peripneumony*, a Disease in the Lungs, arising from a heavy pituitous Matter generated throughout the whole Mass of Blood, and discharged upon the Lungs, *L.*

PERIPNEUMO'NICAL [peripneumonicus of περιπνευμονικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Peripneumony.

PERI'PTERE ? [of περί about, and πτέρω, a Wing] in

PERI'PTERON } *Architecture*, a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a Kind of Wings about it.

PERIPY'EMA [περιπύημα, Gr.] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round as the Tooth in the Gum.

PERIRRHOEA', περίρροια, Gr. of περί and ῥέω, 'to flow'] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit, into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in the hydropical Case of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERI'SCII [περίσκοι of περί and σκία, Gr. a Shadow] those Inhabitants of the Earth whose Shadows do in one and the same Day successively turn to all the Points of the Horizon; and these are such as inhabit the frozen Zones, within the Compass of the *Arctic* and *Antarctic* Circles, because the Sun being above their Horizon for many Days without ever setting, the Shadow turns as the Sun does.

PERISCE'LI [πεισκελίς, Gr.] a Garter, thence a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter is in *Latin* stiled, *Eques Periscelidis*.

PERISCY'PHISMUS ? [of περί and σκύτιζεν, Gr. to flea]

PERISKY'TISM } a Section, or laying open the Fore-part of the Head, the Skull.

TO PERISH [perire, L.] to go to Ruin, Rack, or Decay; also to be ruined, to be cast away; also to die or come to one's End.

PERISHABLE [perissable, F.] apt to Perish, Decay, come to Ruin, &c.

PERISHABLENESS, perishing Quality.

PERISSO'LOGY [πεισπολογία of περισσός abounding, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse stuffed with unnecessary and superfluous Words.

PERISTAL'TIC [παισάλτικός of πεισάλλω, Gr. to roll about, to contract, &c.] Quibbling, Worm-like.

PERISTA'LTICK Motion of the Guts, a Sort of Quibbling, or Worm-like Motion, crawling of them downwards; which is caused by Contraction of the spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTA'PHILINUS internus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the *Uvula* which draws it forwards; more properly *Pterigostaphilinus*.

PERISTAPHILLI'NUS externus [Anat.] a Muscle of *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTERION [Botany] the Herb *Vervain*.

PERISTERNA [of περί about, and στήνον, the Breast, Gr.] the Parts about the Breast.

PERISTRO'MATA [περίστρομα, Gr.] the Coat which covers the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [peristylum, L. of περιστύλιον, Gr.] a Place or Building, encompassed with a Row of Columns on the Inside.

PERISY'STOLE [of περί and συστολή, Gr.] the Pause or Interval between the 2 Motions of the Heart or Pulse, viz. that of *Systole* or Contraction, and that of the *Diastole* or Dilation.

PERITO'NAEUM [περιτόναιον of περιτίνω, I stretch all around, Gr.] a thin, soft Membrane, covering and containing all the Viscera or *Abdomen* on the inside, and the Entrails on the out.

PERITRO'CHIUM [περιτροχίον of περιτρέχω, Gr. I run about] (in *Mechanicks*) a Kind of Wheel placed upon an Axis, round which a Rope is wound in order to raise a Weight.

PERIT'TOMA [περιττώμα, Gr.] whatever is superfluous in the Body; the Excrement or Ordure left after Digestion; also the Relicks of Diseases.

PERJURA'TION, a being Forsworn.

TO PERJURE [perjurare, L.] to Forswear.

PERJURY [perjurium, L.] a Forswearing, a taking a false Oath.

PERJURY [in Law] a Swearing falsely in an Oath administered by Persons in legal Authority.

PERIWIG [peruque, F. prob. of περιέχω, Gr. to compass about] a Cap of human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINGLE, a Kind of Sea Snail, a Fish; also an Herb.

PERI'ZOMA [περιζώμα, Gr.] a Sort of Girdle or Truss for People who are burthened.

TO PERK up, to lift up the Head, to appear brisk.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact weighing, *L.*

PER'MANENT [permanens, L.] durable, continuing, lasting.

PER'MANENTNESS, durableness, &c.

PERME'ABLE [permeabilis, L.] that may be passed through.

PERMEA'TION, a penetrating into, and passing through the Pores of the Body, *L.*

PER minima [with Physicians] a Term used to signify a perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients, *L.*

PERMI'SCIBLE [permiscibilis, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMI'SSIBLE [permisibilis, L.] that may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, a permitting, granting Leave or Liberty, to do a Thing, &c. *L.*

PERMI'SSION [with Rhetoricians] a Figure when the Orator professes to have delivered the whole Matter, and to leave all to the Judgment and Discretion of the Auditors.

PERMI'SSIVE, of or pertaining to Permission.

PERMI'STION } a thorough mingling together, *L.*

PERMI'XTION } *To PERMIT* [permittere, L.] to allow, suffer, let, or give Leave.

A PERMIT, a Note so called given by the Seller to the Buyer of *French Brandy*, &c.

PERMUTA'TION, the Truck, or exchange of one Thing for another, *L.*

PERMUTA'TIONS, of Quantities [in Algebra] the Changes, Alterations, or different Combinations of any Number of Quantities.

PERMUTATIO'NE Archidiaconatus, &c. a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to a Benefice upon exchange made to another.

TO PERMU'TE [permutare, L.] to exchange Church-Livings one for another.

PER my et per tout [Law Phrase] a joint Tenant is said to be siezed, *per my et per tout*, i. e. he is siezed by every Parcel, and by the whole.

PERN'ANCY [in Law] the taking or receiving of any Thing, as Tithes in *Pernancy* are Tithes taken in Kind.

PERNI'CIOUS [perniciosus, L.] destructive, mischievous, very hurtful.

PERNI'CITY [pernicitas, L.] extraordinary swiftness of Motion in Birds or Beasts.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, mischievousness, &c.

PER'NIO, a Kibe or Chilblain, *L.*

PERNOCTA'TION, a Lodging, or lying out all Night, *L.*

PER'NOR [of preneur, F.] a Taker.

PER'NOR of Profits [in Law] a Taker or Receiver of Profits.

PERO'NA [with Anatom.] a Bone of the Leg called also *Fibula*, the Shin Bone, *L.*

PERONAE'US primus anticus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the *Tarsus* called also *Longus*, because it is the longest Muscle seated on the *Perona*. It begins from above half the upper Part of that Bone, and ends in the upper, and hindmost Part of the *os metatarsi* of the little Toe.

PERONAE'US secundus or posticus [Anat.] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, arising above the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula* under the Belly of the *Peroneus primus*, and is let into the upper and outward Part of the *os metatarsi* of the little Toe, *L.*

PERORA'TION, the Close or last Part of an Oration or Speech.

TO PERPE'ND [perpendere, L.] to weigh or ponder thoroughly in the Mind; also to examine or to try exactly.

PER-

PERPE'NDER { [with *Architects*] a Stone fitted to the
PERPEND Stone } thickness of a Wall, so as to shew its
smoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDI'CULAR [*perpendicularis* of *perpendo*, L.] that
falls or is directly downright.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] a right Line that stands
so upon another, that the Angles on either Side are equal.

PERPENDICULAR to a *Parabola* [in *Conick Sections*] is a
right Line cutting that Figure at the Point, wherein any
other right Line touches it.

PERPENDICULAR [with *Astronomers*] when any Star is
Vertical, i. e. right over our Heads it is said to be Perpendi-
cular, because its Beams fall directly upon us.

PERPENDICULAR, a Level, a Plumb-line.

To *let fall* a **PERPENDICULAR**, is to draw a Line perpen-
dicularly upon another, from a Point given, placed above it.

A right Line is said to be **PERPENDICULAR** to a Plane,
when it is perpendicular to all the Lines it meets with in that
Plane.

PERPENDI'CULARNESS { of *Plants*, for tho' the generality

PERPENDICULA'RITY } of *Plants* rise a little crooked,
yet the Stems shoot up perpendicularly, and the Roots sink
down perpendicularly; even they that come out of the
Ground inclined, or are diverted out of the Perpendicular
by any violent Means, straiten themselves again and recover
their Perpendicularity, by making a second, contrary bend,
or Elbow, without rectifying the first.

PERPENDI'CULUM, a Perpendicular, a Plumb-line, a
Level.

PERPENDICULUM *chronometritum*, the same as *pendulum*.

PERPE'SSION, a suffering thoroughly, L.

To **PERPETRATE** [*perpetrare*, L.] to commit a Crime, L.

PERPETRA'TION, a Commission of a Crime, &c.

PERPE'TUAL [*perpetuus*, L.] continual, uninterrupted,
constant; also never ceasing, everlasting, endless.

PERPETUAL Glandules [*Anatomy*] natural ones in Distinc-
tion to *adventitious* ones.

PERPETUAL Pills [in *Pharmacy*] *Regulus of Antimony*
made into Pills, which if swallowed and voided 50 Times,
will Purge every Time.

PERPETUAL Motion [in *Mechanicks*] a Motion which is
supply'd and renew'd from it self, without the Intervention
of any external Cause.

To **PERPE'TUATE** [*perpetuare*, L.] to make perpetual, to
cause a Thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPE'TUALNESS { [*perpetuitas*, L.] Continuance with-
PERPETU'ITY } out Interruption, Everlastingness, End-
lessness.

PERPETUITY [in a *Law Sense*] a Term used when a Set-
tlement is made of an Estate in Tail, so that it cannot be
undone or made void.

PERPETUA'TION, the Act of perpetuating, L.

To **PERPLE'X** [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle, to put into con-
fusion, to disquiet, to trouble.

PERPLE'XEDNESS { [*perplexitas*, L.] Doubtfulness, Irre-
PERPLE'XITY } solution; also Trouble, Anguish of
Mind.

PERPLEXED [*perplexus*, L.] put into confusion, troubled;
also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPOTA'TION, a thorough Drunkenness.

PER quæ servitia, a Judicial Writ, issuing from the Note
of a Fine, and lies for the Cognizee of a Manour, to compel
the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgement to him as
Lord.

PER'QUISITES [*perquisita*, L.] all Manner of Profits ari-
sing from an Office or Place, besides the Salary or Revenue.

PERQUISITE [in *Law*] any Thing gotten by a Man's own
Industry, or purchased with his own Money.

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] are those Profits that come to
a Lord of a Manour, by Vertue of his Court Baron, over
and above the certain yearly Profits of his Land; as Fines of
Copy holds, Harriots, &c.

PERQUISI'TION, a diligent Search, L.

PE'RRIERS, a Sort of great Guns for shooting Stones.

PE'RRON [with *Architects*] a Stair-case lying open on the
Outside of the Building; properly the Steps in the Front of
a Building, which lead into the first Story, when raised a
little above the Level of the Ground.

PERRU'KE { a Set of false Hair, curled and sew'd toge-

PERRU'QUE } ther on a Cawl.

PE'RRY [of *pyrum*, L. a Pear] Wine or Drink made of
Pears.

PER se, by him, her, or it self, L.

PER se [in *Chymistry*] a Term used when any Thing is
distilled without the usual Addition of other Things.

PER se [with *Logicians*] a Thing is said to be considered

per se, when it is taken in the Abstract, and without any
other Things that may be joined thereto.

PERSE, *Sky-colour*, so called as tho' it were the Colour the
Persians delight in.

To **PE'RSECUTE** [*persecutum sup*, L. to follow close or pursue]
to oppress, to vex, or trouble; to teaze.

PERSECU'TION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression;
especially upon the Account of Religion; any Pain, Afflicti-
on, or Inconvenience, which a Person designedly inflicts on
another.

PERSECU'TOR, an Oppressor, &c.

PERSEVE'RANCE [*perseverantia*, L.] Constancy, Firm-
ness, Resolution; the abiding in any Opinion, or Way of
Living.

PERSEVERANCE [with *Divines*] a christian Virtue,
whereby Persons are enabled to persist in the Way of Sal-
vation to the End.

To **PERSEVE'RE** [*perseverare*, L.] to continue, to be
steadfast; to hold on constantly.

PERSEVE'RANT [*perseverans*, L.] persevering, &c.

PERSEUS [according to the *Poets*] the Son of *Jupiter* and
Danae, the Daughter of *Acrisus*, King of the *Argives*, who
when he came of Age had winged Sandals, an Helmet and
Sword given him by *Mercury*, and a brazen Shield covered
with the Skin of the Goat called *Aegis*, given him by *Minerva*.
He was a stout Champion, his first Adventure was a
Voyage against the *Gorgons*, who were 3 Sisters, *Medusa*,
Stheno, and *Euriale*, who are said to have had but one Eye
among them all, and Snakes instead of Hair; and that on
whomsoever they look'd, he was turned into Stone. But
Perseus's Shield had this Quality, that his looking upon that
would save him from the Injury of that Eye. And he set-
ting upon *Medusa* when she and all her Snakes were asleep,
cut off her Head and placed it in his Shield, with which he
turned *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, and many others, into
Stone; he afterwards delivered *Andromeda* from the Monster
that was ready to devour her. This *Perseus* is said to have
been a King of the *Mycenians* about A. M. 2640, who cut off
the Head of a certain Harlot, of such exquisite Beauty, that
all that saw her were enamoured even to Stupefaction, which
gave rise to the Fable of turning them into Stones. See
Medusa, *Gorgon*, and *Phorci*.

PERSEUS [with *Astronomers*] a Constellation of the Nor-
thern Hemisphere.

PE'RSIAN { [in *Architecture*] a Term commonly used of
PE'RSICK } all Statues of Men, serving instead of Co-
lumns to support Entablatures.

PERSICA'RIA, the Herb Arse-smart, L.

PERSIAN Wheel [in *Agriculture*] a Machine for raising a
Quantity of Water, sufficient to overflow Lands bordering
on the Banks of Rivers, &c. where the Stream lies too low
to water them.

PE'RSICUS Ignis [*Surgery*] a Swelling commonly called a
Carbuncle.

PERSICK Order [in *Architecture*] is where the Bodies of
Men serve instead of Columns to support the Entablature;
or rather the Columns themselves are in that Form. That
which gave Rise to this Custom, was *Pausanias* having de-
feated the *Persians*, the *Lacedæmonians* erected Trophies of
the Arms of their Enemies in Token of their Victory, and
then represented the *Persians* under the Figure of Slaves,
supporting their Porches, Arches, or Houses.

To **PE'RSIST** [*persistere*, L.] to stand firm and fixed; al-
so to hold on in an Opinion, Allegation, or Demand.

PERSISTANCE, persisting.

PE'RSON [*Persona*, L.] an individual Substance of a rati-
onal or intelligent Nature; also the outward Form and Shape
of one's Body.

PERSONS [with *Divines*] the 3 Persons or Subsistences in
the Trinity.

PE'RSONS [with *Grammarians*] are 3 in Number, *I*, *thou*,
he, in the singular Number; and *we*, *ye*, *they*, in the
plural.

PE'RSONABLE, having a good Presence, Mien, or Air;
comely.

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain Plea in
Court; as, *such a Foreigner was lately made personable by Act
of Parliament*: Also a being in a Capacity to take any
Thing granted or given.

PE'RSONAGE [*personage*, F.] the same as *Person*, as a
comely Personage, an honourable Personage.

PE'RSONAL [*personalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Person.

PERSONAL Verb [in *Gram.*] a Verb conjugated with all
the 3 Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] as Goods or Chattels *personal*, signi-
fy any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, whether quick
or dead; and it is opposed to *real*. **PER-**

PERSONAL Action [in *Law*] is an Action levied directly and solely against the Person, in Opposition to a real or mixed Action.

PERSONAL Goods ? [in *Law*] is that which consists in **PERSONAL Estate** } Moveables, &c. which every Person has in his own Disposal, in Opposition to Lands and Tenements, which are called *real Estate*.

PERSONAL Tithes, are such Tithes as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person; as by buying and selling, Handicrafts, and the like.

PERSONALNESS ? the Abstract of Personal, the Property **PERSONALITY** } of being a distinct Person; as in *Law* an Action is said to be *inpersonality*, when it is brought against the right Person.

PERSONA'TA ? [in *Botany*] the great Clot or Bur-
PERSULA'TA } dock, *L.*

PERSONATE [*personatus*, *L.*] a Sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

To PERSONATE [*personare*, *L.*] to act or represent a Person.

PERSONA'TI [in *Botany*] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONATUS, *a, um*, [in *Botany*] a Term apply'd to such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

To PERSONIFY } is to feign a Person, or to attribute a
To PERSONALIZE } Person to an inanimate Being; or to give it the Figure, Sentiments, or Language of a Person.

PERSONALIZING } the feigning a Person or the attributing
PERSONIFYING } a Person to an inanimate Being; or the giving it the Form, Sentiments, and Language of a Person; thus the Poets have personified all the Passions, Vertues, and Vices, by making Divinities of them.

PERSPECTIVE, a Mathematical Science which shews how to represent Objects on a plain Surface, as naturally as they would appear to our Sight, if seen thro' that Plane, supposing it to be as transparent as Glass.

Aerial PERSPECTIVE, regards Colour, Lustre, Strength, Boldness, &c. of distant Objects, considered as seen thro' a Column of Air, and expresses the Diminution or Lessening of the Dies and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

Linear PERSPECTIVE, regards the Position, Magnitude, and Form of several Lines and Contours of Objects, and is the Art of Delineating visible Objects on a plane Surface, such as they appear at a given Distance or Height, upon a transparent Plane, placed perpendicular to the Horizon, between the Eye and the Object.

Military PERSPECTIVE, is when the Eye is supposed to be at an infinite Distance from the Table or Plane.

Practical PERSPECTIVE, is the Art of Delineating that which is apparent to our Sight, or that which our Understanding conceives in the Forms of Objects we see.

Specular PERSPECTIVE, represents the Objects in conical, spherical, or other Mirrors, erect and clear, whereas on Lawn and other Planes they appear confused and irregular.

Speculative PERSPECTIVE, is that which explains the Reasons of the different Appearance of certain Objects; according to the Diversity of Places, where the Eye is fixed that beholds them.

PERSPECTIVE Plane, is a Glass, or other transparent Surface, supposed to be placed between the Eye and the Object perpendicular to the Horizon, unless the contrary be expressly mentioned.

PERSPECTIVE is also used for a Kind of Picture or Painting in Gardens, and at the Ends of Galleries, designed to deceive the Sight by representing the Continuation of an Alley, a Building, a Landskip, or the like.

PERSPICACIOUS [*perspicax*, *L.*] quick sighted, quick witted, quick of Judgment and Apprehension.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS ? [*perspicacitas*, *L.*] Quickness of
PERSPICACITY } Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPICILL [*perspicillum*, *L.*] a Looking-Glass, wherein the Image of any Thing is clearly represented; also a Pair of Spectacles.

PERSPICUOUS [*perspicuus*, *L.*] that is so clear and plain, that the Light may be seen clearly thro' it; also easy to be seen, or apprehended, plain.

PERSPICIENCE [*perspicientia*, *L.*] a perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICUOUSNESS [*perspicuitas*, *L.*] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking, or to be seen.

PERSPICUITY [*perspicue*, *L.*] plainness, clearness.

PERSPIRATION, a steaming or breathing through, *L.*

PERSPIRATION [in *Medicine*] the evacuating the Juices of the Body thro' the Pores of the Skin.

To PERSPIRE [*perspirare*, *L.*] to sweat or steam thro' the Pores.

To PERSTRINGE [*perstringere*, *L.*] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a Thing in Discourse.

To PERSUADE [*persuadere*, *F. of L.*] to convince, satisfy, make to believe, advise or put upon.

PERSUA'SIVE [*persuasif*, *F.*] apt, or tending to persuade.

A PERSUASIVE, a Discourse or Argument that tends to persuade.

PERSUA'SIVENESS [of *persuasif*, and *ness*, *F.*] Aptness or Tendency to persuade.

PERSUA'SORY [*persuasorius*, *L.*] apt to persuade, *F. of L.*

PERSULTATION, a leaping or skipping over, as frisky Cattel do in the Fields.

PERSULTATION [with *Surgeons*] a bursting of Blood thro' the Vessels.

PERT [prob. of *appert*, *F.* lively, sharp] brisk, lively, pragmatical, forward to meddle.

PERTNESS [of *appert*, *F.* and *ness*] Briskness, Liveliness, Smartness in Talk.

To PERTAIN [*pertinere*, *L.*] to belong to, to concern.

PERTAINING [*pertinens*, *L.*] belonging to, concerning.

PERTEREBRATION, a boring through with an Augur or Wimble; a drilling or making a Hole thorough.

PERTICA, a Perch or Pole to measure with, *L.*

PERTICA [with *Astronomers*] a Sort of Comet, also call'd *Veru*, *L.*

PERTICAE, Perchers, large Sconces or Candlesticks for Tapers or Lights, which were set on the Altars in Churches.

PERTICA'TA terra [old *Rec.*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinax*, *L.*] holding fast, obstinate, stubborn, wilful, stiff in Opinion.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY [*pertinaciter*, *L.*] stiffly, &c.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS ? [*pertinacitas*, *L.*] a Stiffness and
PERTINA'CITY } Obstinacy in maintaining or re-
PERTINACY } taining an Opinion, &c. Stub-
bornness.

PERTINENCE, Fitness, Suitableness.

PERTINENS [old *Rec.*] a Kinsman or Kinswoman.

PERTINENT [*pertinens*, *L.*] fit, pat, apt, to the Purpose.

PERTINENTNESS [of *pertinens*, *L.* and *ness*] Fitness, Suitableness.

PERTINGENCY [of *pertingens*, *L.*] a reaching to.

PERTINGENT [*pertingens*, *L.*] reaching to, touching.

PERTINGENT Lines [in *Heraldry*.] See *Entire Pertingent*.

PERTRANSIENT [of *pertransiens*, *L.*] a passing or striking through, as a Colour in a precious Stone, &c.

PERTRANSIENT Lines [in *Heraldry*.] See *Entire Pertransient*.

PERTUI'SAN, a Partisan, a Sort of Halberd.

PERTURBA'TION, Disturbance, Disquiet, Trouble, Disorder of Mind.

To PERVA'DE [*pervadere*, *L.*] to go through.

PERVE'RSE [*perversus*, *L.*] froward, untoward, cross-grained.

PERVERSELY [*perversè*, *L.*] cross-grainedly.

To PERVE'RT [*pervertere*, *L.*] to turn upside down; to mislead; to debauch, to corrupt or spoil; to turn to a wrong Sense.

PERVE'RSION, a perverting, seducing, corrupting, overthrowing; also a turning to a wrong Sense.

PERVE'RSITY ? [*perversitas*, *L.*] Frowardness, Cross-
PERVE'RSENESS } ness, Ill-Nature, Malice.

PERVICA'CIOUS [*pervicax*, *L.*] wilful, head-strong, stubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS ? [of *pervicax*, *L.* and *ness*] Stub-
PERVICA'CITY } bornness.

PERVINCA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Periwinkle.

PERVIOUS [*pervius*, *L.*] passable, easy to be passed through.

PERVIOUSNESS [of *pervius*, *L.* and *ness*] Passableness.

PERU'SAL, a Reading over, a Perusing.

To PERU'SE [of *per* and *user*, *F.*] to look or read over.

PERU'VIAN Bark, a Drug brought from *Peru* in *America*, commonly called the *Jesuit's Bark*.

Pes monetæ [old *Rec.*] an antient Term used to signify a true Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin, *L.*

PE'SA, a Weigh, a certain Weight or Quantity of Cheese, Wooll, &c.

PE'SAGE, an antient Custom or Duty paid for the Weighing of Merchandizes or Wares.

PESA'DE ? [in *Horseman'ship*] a Motion of a Horse, that in

PESA'TE } lifting or raising his Fore-Quarters, keeps his Hind-Legs upon the Ground without stirring; so that he

makes no Time with his Haunches, 'till his Fore-Legs reach the Ground.

PE'SIL, a Shank of a Sheep.

PE'SSARY [with *Physicians*] a Kind of Suppository or Medicament made up of the Length of the middle Finger to be put into the Neck of the Womb, good for several Disorders in that Part.

PE'SSOMANCY [*παισσομαντία*, Gr.] a Sort of Divination by putting Lots into a Vessel, and drawing them out, having first made Supplication to the Gods to direct them; and being drawn, they made Conjectures from the Characters marked on them what should happen.

PESSO'NA [old *Rec.*] Mast of the Forest; or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Mast.

PEST [*pestis*, L.] a Plague.

To PE'STER, [of *pestis*, L. a Plague] to annoy, plague, trouble, embarrass, L.

PEST-HOUSE, an Hospital for Persons sick of the Plague.

PE'STERABLE *Wares*, such Goods as are troublesome, and take up much Room.

PESTIFEROUS [*pestifer*, L.] bringing the Pestilence or Plague, destructive, deadly.

PE'STILENCE [*pestilentia*, L.] a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompanied with Botches, Boils, and other dreadful Symptoms.

PESTILENCE *Wort*, an Herb.

PE'STILENT [*pestilens*, L.] troublesome, plaguy, destructive, dangerous, mischievous.

PESTILE'NTIAL [*pestilential*, F.] of, pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of the Pestilence.

PESTILE'NTIAL *Fevers* [with *Physicians*] are such as do not only afflict the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also a malignant and venomous Quality.

PESTILE'NTIALNESS [of *pestilential*, F. and *pestis*] Plagueness, pestilent Quality.

PE'STLE [*pistillum*, L.] an Instrument for beating in a Mortar.

PE'STLE [of *Pork*] the Extremity or Bone of a Leg.

PET [*depit*, F.] a Distaste, a Displeasure; as to take pet at, to be angry or displeased at.

To take PE'T at, to be offended at, to stomach, to be angry at.

PE'TALA [*πέταλα*, Gr.] the fine coloured Leaves of Flowers; so called to distinguish the Leaves of the Plant.

PE'TALISM [*petalismus*, L.] a Kind of Exile among the Antients, or a Banishment for the Term of 5 Years.

PETALO'DES [*πεταλοείδης*, Gr.] a Sort of little Leaves or Scales that swim in Urine.

PE'TALON [*πέταλον*, Gr.] the Leaf of a Flower. *Petala* in or with a Flower-Leaf, *petalis* with Flower-Leaves, &c. L.

PETAMINA'RIOUS, a Name or Title which the Antients gave to several Persons, who performed extraordinary Feats of Activity, took dangerous Leaps, Vaults, &c.

PETARD, is an Engine of Metal, shaped like a Sugar-Loaf or High-Crown'd Hat, made for breaking open Gates, Draw-Bridges, Barricades, Barriers, &c. its Length is 7 or 8 Inches, the Diameter of the Mouth is 5 Inches, and that at Bottom one

and a half; the Thickness of Metal at the Neck is half an Inch, and that of the Breech 12 or 15; its Charge of Powder is 5 Pound or thereabouts, and it weighs about 55 or 60. There are much larger and stronger Petards, and there are likewise smaller: The first are employed in breaking open strong reinforced Gates, and the last such as can make but small Resistance. When the *Petard* is loaded with Powder, it is put upon a strong Piece of Plank, cover'd with a Plate of Iron on the Outside, which covers the *Ouverture*, being hollowed a little for the Purpose; the Place where they join, is done over with *Wax*, *Pitch*, *Resin*, &c. to enforce the Effect. This being done, it is carried to the Place designed to be blown up, where joining the Plank exactly to the Gate, the *Petard* is stayed behind and fired by a *Fusée*, that the *Petardeer* may have Time to get off. They are sometimes used in *Counter-Mines*, to break through into the Enemies *Galleries* to disappoint their *Mines*.

PETARDEE'R [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

PETE [*petus*, L.] combustible Earth dug up in small Pieces for Fuel.

PETE'CHIAE [in *Medicine*] Spots in the Skin like Flea-Bites, which come out in some Fevers, L.

PETE'CHIAL *Fever*, a malignant Fever, which makes the Skin look as tho' it were Flea-Bitten, and thence called also *Pulicaris*.

St. PETER *ad vincula*. See *Gule of August*, L.

St. PETER's *Fish*, a Sort of Sea Fish.

PETER-MAN, one who Fishes in the River of *Thames* with an unlawful Engine.

PETER *pence*, call'd also *Rome Scot*, was a Levy of a Penny on every House wherein there were 30 Pence *viva pecunia*, to be collected and sent to *Rome*, one half of it went for Alms to the *English School at Rome*, and the other half to the *Pope's Use*.

PETER's *Post*, a famous Quarry in *Yorkshire*, whose Stones built St. Peter's Minster in the City of *York*.

PE'TER wort, an Herb.

PE'TIT, small, F.

PETIT *cape*, a Writ, where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and after maketh an Escape, F.

PE'TICOAT [*petit-cote*, F.] a Woman's Vestment.

PETIT *Cheux* [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Paste for garnishing.

PETIT *Sergeantry*, a Tenure held from the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow or other Service at the Will of the first Feoffer.

PETIT *Treason* [in *Law*] is when a Wife kills her Husband, a Servant his Master, a Secular or Religious Person his Superior or Ordinary, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETIT'IO *judicarium* [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Impar lance* in Common Law.

PETITIO *principii* [with *Logicians*] a begging of Principles, or a precarious supposing a Thing to be true, or a taking it for granted, when it really remains either dubious or else is expressly deny'd.

PETITION, a Supplication in Form made by an Inferior to his Superiour; especially to one having Jurisdiction, L.

To PETITION [*petere*, L.] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONARY, of or pertaining to a Petition.

PETITIONING [of *petitio*, L.] asking by Way of Petition.

PETITIONER [*petitor*, L.] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PE'TITORY [*petitorius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Petition or Demand.

PETRA *Lanae*, a Stone of Wool, in some Places 8, in others 12, 14 or 16 Pound.

PETRA [a *Rock*, antiently used for a Weight called a Stone.

PETRA'RIA [*Ant. Writ.*] a Quarry of Stones; also a great Gun, call'd a *Petard*.

PETRAE'US, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows upon Rocks, L.

PETRE'SCENCE, a petrifying or becoming Stone.

PETRE'SCENT [*petrescens*, L.] petrifying or becoming Stone.

PETRIFICA'TION } [in *Physiology*] the Action of convert-
PETREFA'CTION } ing Fluids, Woods, and other Mat-
ters into Stone, L.

PETRI'FICK [*petrificus*, L.] turning or growing into Stone.

To PE'TRIFY [*petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRU'SIANS [so called of *Peter Bruys*] they deny'd that Children before Age of Reason could be justified by Baptism. 2. That no Churches should be built, but those that are built pulled down; because an Inn was as proper for Prayer as a Temple, and a Stable as an Altar. 3. That the Cross ought to be pulled down and burnt, because we ought to hate the Instruments of our Saviour's Suffering, &c.

PETROJOA'NNITES, the Followers of *Peter John*, or *Peter the Son of John*, who liv'd in the 12th Century; one of whose Opinions was, that he alone had the Understanding of the true Sense wherein the *Apostles* preached the Gospel.

PETROLAE'UM [of *πίτρα*, a Rock, and *oleum*, L. Oil] a certain Oil, that distills or flows out of a Rock.

PETRONE'L, a Sort of Harquebuss, or hand Gun.

PETROSE'LINON [*πέτροσελίνον*, Gr.] Parsley.

PETRO'SUM os [with *Anatomists*] i. e. the rocky Bone, the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so named by Reason of its hardness, and craggedness.

PETTEI'A [in *Musick*] the Art of making a just Discernment of all Manners of ranging or combining Sounds among themselves, so as they may produce their Effect.

PE'TTICOAT [*petite-cotte*, F.] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waist down to the Feet.

PETTIFO'GGER [prob. of *petit*, F. and *rogere*, a Wooc, or *γερζαν*, Sax.] an ignorant tricking Lawyer.

PE'TTIFO'GGING, the Practising as a Pettifogger.

PETTISH [of *depit*, F.] apt to take Pet or be Angry; froward, peevish, waspish.

PETTISHNESS [prob. of *depit*, F. and *nefs*] aptness to be Displeased or Angry.

PETTITOE'S [prob. of *petit*, F. and *pay*, Sax.] Pigs-Feet, &c.

PETTO, the Breast, *Ital.*

PETTIT [*petit*, F.] little, small, inconsiderable.

To keep a Thing in **PETTO**, i. e. to keep it within one's own Breast.

PETTY Bag, a certain Office in the Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY Bag, 3 Officers in the Court of Chancery, who take record of all Inquisitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, &c. each Record being put into a small Leathern Bag.

PETTY Larceny [of *petit* and *larron*, F. a Thief] small Theft, as when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 Pence.

PETTY Patees [in *Confectionary*] a small Sort of Pies made of March-pane, and filled with Sweet-Meats.

PETTY Singles [in *Falconry*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY Tally [in *Sea Language*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETTY Treason [in *Law*] the Crime of a Clergy-man's Killing his Prelate, a Child his Parent, a Wife her Husband, a Servant his Master.

PETULANCY [*petulantia*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PETULANT [*petulans*, L.] Saucy, &c.

PETULANTLY [*petulanter*, L.] saucily.

PETULANTNESS [of *petulans*, L. and *nefs*] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PETUS [old *Rec.*] a Sort of Earth apt to burn, which

PEAT is dug up in small Pieces for Fuel.

PEUCEDA'NUM [*πυκέδαμος*, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-Weed, Hog's Fennel, or Sulphur-wort.

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch.

PEW [puge, *Du.*] an inclosed-Seat in a Church, &c.

PEW'ET, a Puet, a Bird.

PEW'TER [peauter, *Du.*] a mixt white Metal of which Dishes, &c. are made.

PEW'TERER [of peauter, *Du.*] a Maker of Pewter Vessels.

PHACO'DES [*φακός*, Gr.] those hypochondrical Persons who are of a Lentil Colour in their Complexions, are so called by *Hippocrates*.

PHACO'DES [*φακοειδής*, Gr.] any Thing in the Shape of a Lentil, and by some Oculists is apply'd to the chrystalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTI'SSANA [*φακοπιισανή*, Gr.] a Decoction of Lentils.

PHACO'S [*φακός*, Gr.] a Spot in the Face like a Nit.

PHAENO'MENA [*φαίνουμενα* of *φαίνω*, Gr. to appear] See *Phaenomenon*.

PHAENO'MENON [*φαίνομενον*, Gr.] any Appearance of Meteors or any other Sign in the Air or Heavens; also any Effect or Appearance of a natural Body that offers it self to the Consideration of a natural Philosopher, in order to a Solution.

PHA'ETON, a Prince of the *Ligurians*, a great Astrologer, who apply'd himself to study the Course of the Sun. It happened in his Time, that *Italy* was so violently scorched with excessive Heat, that the Earth was barren for many Years after: From hence the Poets took Occasion to usher in this Fable, that *Phaëton*, the Son of *Sol*, by *Clymene*, having obtain'd of his Father to drive the Chariot of the Sun for one Day, set on Fire the Earth and Sky; for which *Jupiter* struck him with a Thunder-Bolt, and tumbled him into the River *Po* in *Italy*; and that his Sisters, the *Heliades*, bewailing his Destiny, were transformed into Poplar-Trees to adorn the Banks, and their Tears into Amber.

PHAGE'DAENA [*φαγίδαίνα*, Gr.] an exulcerate Cancer, which eats and corrodes the neighbouring Parts.

PHAGE'DAENICKS [of *φαγόμεαι*, Gr. to eat] Medicines which eat away the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers.

PHAGEDAENICK Water [in *Chymistry*] a Water drawn from quick Lime; so named from its Efficacy in curing Phagedanick Ulcers.

PHALA'CROSIS [*φαλάγκρσις*, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALA'NGOSIS [*φαλάγγωσις*, Gr.] a Fault in the Eyelid, when there are 2 Rows of Hair; or when the Hair grows inward and offends the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [*φάλαγξ*, Gr.] a huge square compact Battalion, formed of Infantry, set close together with their Shields joined and their Pikes turned cross-ways, infomuch that it was next to an impossibility to break them.

PHALANX [with *Anatomists*] the Rows of the small Bones of the Fingers, as if ranged in order of Battle.

PHALEU'CIAN Verse [so called of *Phaleucus*] a Verse of eleven Syllables.

PHALLO'PHORI [of *φάλλοφοροι* of *φάλλος*, a Skin, *φέρω*, to bear, Gr.] certain Mimicks who ran about the Streets crown'd with Ivy, cloathed in Sheep's Skins, and having their Faces smutted, bearing Baskets of various Herbs, Dancing in Honour of *Bacchus*.

PHANA'TICAL [*phanaticus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Phanatick.

A PHANATICK [*phanaticus*, L. of *φαίνω*, Gr. to appear] a Visionary, one who fancies or thinks he sees Spectres, Spirits, Apparitions, or other imaginary Objects, even when awake, and takes them to be real; one who pretends to Revelations and new Sight; hence the Word is apply'd to Enthusiasts; and also to Dissenters from the Establish'd Church of England.

PHA'NCY [*phantasia*, L. of *φαντασία*, Gr.] the Fancy.

PHA'NTASM [*φάντασμα*, Gr. *Fantome*, F.] an Object

PHA'NTOM perceived by an external Sense, and retained in the Fancy; an Apparition, a Ghost; also an idle Conceit.

PHANTA'STICAL [*φανταστικός*, Gr.] full of Fancies and Whimsies.

PHANTA'STICAL Colours, are such as are produced by a triangular Glass Prism, &c. or such as appear in the Rain-Bow.

PHANTA'STICALLY [of *phantasticus*, L. of *φανταστικός*, Gr.] whimsically, fancifully.

PHANTA'STICALNESS [of *phantasticus*, L. and *nefs*] Fancifulness, Whimsicalness.

PHA'NTASY [*phantasia*, L. *φαντασία*, Gr.] the Fancy or Imagination; the second of the Powers or Faculties of the sensitive or rational Soul, by which the Species of Objects, received in by the common Sense, are retained, recalled, further examined, and either compounded or divided.

PHANTA'STRY, Phantasticalness, Whimsicalness.

PHA'NTASY, a Disease in Cattle.

PHA'NTOM [*fantome*, F.] an Apparition, or Ghost.

PHARE [*φάρος*, Gr.] a Watch-Tower, a Light-House, to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL, of or pertaining to the *Pharisees*; also Hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS [of *pharisaïque*, F. and *nefs*] Hypocrisy.

PHARISAI'SM, the Profession or Opinions of the *Pharisees*.

PHARMACEU'TICE [*φαρμακευτική*, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACE'UTICK [of *φαρμακευτική* of *φάρμακον* a Medicine, and *χέω*, Gr. to prepare] the Art of preparing or compounding Medicines.

PHARMACOCY'MIA [of *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, and *χέω*, Gr. to prepare] that Part of Chymistry which considers the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY [of *φάρμακον* and *λόγος*, Gr.] a Treatise concerning the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOPO'EIA [of *φάρμακοποιία*, of *φάρμακον* and *ποιέω*, Gr. to make] a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPE'IUS, an Apothecary, a Compounder of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST [*pharmacopola*, L. *φάρμακοπώλης* of *φάρμακον* and *πωλέω*, Gr. to sell] an Apothecary, a Seller of Medicines.

PHA'RMACUM [*φάρμακον*, Gr.] any Sort of Medicine.

PHA'RMACY [*φαρμακία*, Gr.] a Sort of Incantment or Method of Incanting, performed by certain medicated and enchanted Compositions of Herbs, Minerals, &c. by which the Antients are said to have effected strange and wonderful Things.

PHA'RMACY [*φαρμακία*, Gr.] the Apothecary's Art, that Part of Physick that teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines.

PHA'ROS [*φάρος*, of *φῶς*, Light, *ὄραν*, Gr. to see] a small Island near the Port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, where, in antient Times, stood a high and stately Tower, reckoned with the seven Wonders of the World. It is reported to have been built square, in Height 300 Cubits, upon four Pillars of Glass, resembling Crabs. *Ptolemy Philadelphus* is said to have expended 800 Talents in building it. At Nights it had a Fire at the Top to give Warning to Pilots, that they might shun the Danger of the Coasts. Hence all such Towers are called *Pharos*.

PHA'RSANG, a *Persian* Measure of 30, 40, or 60 Furlong.

PHA-

PHARYNGÆUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Pharynx* dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [φάρυγγιτρον, Gr.] the *Pharynx*; also the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGO'TOMY [φάρυγγοτομία of φάρυγξ, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] the same as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Opening of the *Oesophagus* or Gullet, at the Mouth of the Stomack, or situate at the Bottom of the Fauces, consisting of 3 Pair of Muscles.

PHASES [with *Astronomers*] the several Appearances or Quantities of Illumination of the *Moon*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the other Planets; or the several Manners wherein they appear illuminated by the Sun.

PHASGA'NION [φασγάνιον, Gr.] the Herb Sword-Grass or Glader.

PHASIS [φάσις, Gr.] an Appearance.

PHENGIT'ES [φενγιτης, Gr.] a Kind of Marble, which Shines with white and transparent Veins.

PHENICO'PTER [phænicopterus, L.] a red Nightingale.

PHEA'SANT [of Φασανός, Gr.] a Fowl.

PHEGAPYRUM, Buck-Wheat, Bank or Crop.

A PHENIX [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to signify a Reformation, or the Resurrection, because it rises out of its Ashes, when it has been consumed by the Violence of the Sun-Beams, as is reported.

PHEONS [in *Heraldry*] the barded Heads of Darts, *i. e.* made in the Form of a Fish-Hook, that when they have entred, cannot be drawn out without enlarging the Wound by Incision. See the Escutcheon.



PHI'AL [φιάλη, Gr.] a small Glass-Bottle.

PHILADE'LPHIANS [of φιλαδελφία, Gr.] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADE'LPHUS [φιλάδελφος of φίλος, a Friend or Lover, and ἀδελφος, a Brother] a Lover of the Brethren.

PHILA'GATHUS [φιλάγαθος, Gr. of φίλος and ἀγαθός, Gr. Good] a Lover of Goodness.

PHILAETERIA [φιλεταίριος, Gr. *i. e.* the Lover of Friends] the Herb Wild-Sage.

PHILANTHROPIST [φιλάνθρωπος of φίλος and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. Man] a Lover of Mankind.

PHILA'NTHROPOS } Gr. Man] a Lover of Mankind.
PHILA'NTHROPY [φιλανθρωπία, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courteousness.

PHYLA'RGYRIA [φιλαργυρία, Gr.] the Love of Silver.

PHILAUTIA [φιλαυτία of φίλος and αὐτός, Gr. self] Self-Love.

PHILIA'TROS [φιλιάτρος of φίλος, and ἱατρός, Gr. a Physician] a Student in Physick.

PHILI'PPICKS, a Name given to the Oration of *Demosthenes* against *Philip* King of *Macedon*; also the 14 Orations of *Cicero* against *Mark Anthony*.

PHILELEUTHERIA [φιλελευθερία, of φιλία the Love, and ἐλευθερία, Gr. Liberty] Love of Liberty.

PHILISTO'RICUS [φιλοιστορικὸς of φίλος and ἱστορία, Gr. History] a Lover of History.

PHILLIZERS, See *Filazers*.

PHILO [of φίλος, Gr. a Friend or Lover] used in Composition of several Words in *English*.

PHILO-ELEUTHERIUS [of φίλος and ἐλεύθερος, Gr. free] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILOCHY'MIST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOELUTHERUS [φιλοελεύθερος, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILOLO'GICAL [φιλολογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Philology.

PHILO'LOGER [philologus, L. φιλόλογος, of φίλος, Gr. a Word] a Lover of Letters, or Languages, a Humanist.

PHILO'LOGIST [and λόγος, Gr. a Word] a Lover of Letters, or Languages, a Humanist.

PHILO'LOGY [φιλολογία, Gr.] a Science, or rather an Assemblage of Sciences, consisting of Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, Antiquities, History, Criticism, or a Kind of universal Literature conversant about all the Sciences, their Rise, Progress, Authors, &c. which the *French* call *Belles Lettres*.

PHI'LOMATH [of φιλομαθής, of φίλος and μάθησις, Gr. Learning] a Lover of Learning or the Mathematicks.

PHI'LOMATHY [φιλομαθία, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHILO'NIUM [so called of *Philo* its Author] a certain anodyne Electuary.

PHILOPSY'CHE [φιλοψυχία of φίλος and ψυχή, Gr. Life or Soul] the Lover of Life or of Souls.

PHILOSAR'CHY [φιλοσαρχία of φίλος and σὰρξ, Gr. Flesh] a Love of the Flesh, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHA'STER, a Smatterer in Philosophy.

PHILO'SOPHER [φιλόσοφος of φίλος and σόφος, a wife Man] one skilled in the Study of Philosophy, who professes or applies himself to the Study of Nature, &c.

PHILOSOPHERS Stone, the great object of Alchymy, a long sought for Preparation, which will transmute impurer Metals, as Tin, Lead, and Copper, into Gold and Silver.

Natural PHILOSOPHERS, are reckoned of four Sorts.

1. Those who have delivered the Properties of natural Bodies, under Geometrical and Numeral Bodies; as the *Pythagoreans* and *Platonists*.

2. The *Peripateticks*, who explained the Nature of Things by Matter, Form and Privation; by elementary and occult Qualities; by Sympathies, Antipathies, Faculties, Attractions, &c. But these did not so much endeavour to find out the true Reasons and Causes of Things, as to give them proper Names and Terms, so that their Physicks is a Kind of *Metaphysicks*.

3. *Experimental Philosophers*, who by frequent and well made Trials and Experiments, as by Chymistry, &c. sought into the Natures and Causes of Things: And to these almost all our Discoveries and Improvements are due.

4. *Mechanical Philosophers*, who explicate all the *Phænomena* of Nature by Matter and Motion; by the Texture of their Bodies, and the Figure of their Parts; by Effluvia, and other subtile Particles, &c. and in short, would account for all Effects and *Phænomena* by the known and established Laws of Motion and Mechanicks; and these in Conjunction with experimental ones, are the only true *Philosophers*.

PHILOSOPHICAL [φιλοσοφικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [in Chymistry] a thin Glass Vessel in the Shape of an Egg, having a long Neck or Stem, and used in Digestions that take up a considerable Time.

To PHILOSOPHIZE [Philosophare, L. of φιλοσοφείν, Gr.] to play the Philosopher; to dispute or argue like a Philosopher, to consider some Object of our Knowledge; examine its Properties, and the *Phænomena* it exhibits; to inquire into their Causes or Effects and the Laws thereof, according to the Nature and Reason of Things, in order to the Improvement of Knowledge.

PHILO'SOPHY [Philosophia, L. φιλοσοφία of φιλέω, to Love, and σοφία, Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge or Study of Nature or Morality, founded on Reason or Experience.

PHILOSOPHY, the first that we find study'd Philosophy were the *Egyptians*, to which they gave so great an Air of Mystery, that the People did it Reverence as they did their Religion. For the Priests out of Design to surpass the Capacity of the Vulgar, and distinguish themselves from the Multitude, veiled their Observations under Figures and Hieroglyphicks. But as they had no Way of communicating but Tradition, and were not very ready to communicate it to Strangers, so we have little certain Knowledge what their Philosophy was; the *Grecian* Philosophers were the first that communicated, and left behind them to Posterity any such Pieces of Philosophy, as would give any clear Knowledge of their Principles and Inquiries. Those that apply'd themselves to the Study of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, in Order to distinguish their Periods and Revolutions, and to form the first Draught of an universal System, and to discern the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, and lay open the Secrets of natural Things, were *Thales*, *Anaximander*, *Anaxagoras*, *Heraclitus*, *Hippocrates*, *Democritus*, *Empedocles*, and *Archelaus*. The two great Founders of Philosophy were *Thales* in *Greece*, and *Pythagoras* in *Italy*.

Socrates and *Plato* were indebted to *Thales* for most of their fine Notions. *Thales* was the first who began to reduce the confused Ideas of his Predecessors into some Method and Order; and *Socrates* trac'd out the Plan of Logic and Morality, and supply'd Principles to Physicks. *Plato* was the Disciple of *Socrates*, and laid down the Plan of moral Philosophy: He first taught that true Philosophy consisted more in Fidelity and Constancy, in Justice and Sincerity, and the Love of our Duty, than on a great Knowledge and Capacity. *Aristotle* was Disciple to *Plato*, and was the first that collected the various Parts of Philosophy, in Order to cast them into a regular System, and was by that Means and his vast Discoveries, the most serviceable of all the Antients to Philosophy in the general.

After *Aristotle's* Time Philosophy degenerated, and the Purity of its first Originals were corrupted by the Multitudes of Sects of Philosophers that sprung up. For, as *Pere Rapin* says, *Zeno's* School was fill'd with false Virtues, *Epicurus's* with real Vices. Philosophy became impious under *Diagoras*, impudent under *Diogenes*, selfish under *Democritus*, railing under *Lycan*, voluptuous under *Metrodorus*, fantastical under *Crates*, drolling under *Menippus*, Libertine under *Pyrrho*, litigious under *Cleanthes*, turbulent under *Archelaus*, and inconstant under *Lachydes*. In short, Philosophy became abandoned to all the Extravagancies that can

can enter into the Mind of Man to imagine. The old *Platonick* School was by the new debas'd into the Tribe of *Scepticks* and *Pyrrhonians*, whose Profession was to doubt of every Thing; and after the Death of *Theophrastus*, the Order of *Peripateticks* cool'd very much in their Application to natural Things, preferring the Pursuit of Eloquence to them: Thus Philosophy declin'd in *Greece*. But after the Death of *Alexander*, the Kings of *Aegypt* and *Pergamus* became Encouragers of Learning; and after one of the *Ptolemys* had banish'd the Professors of Philosophy from *Alexandria*, they return'd to *Greece*; and the *Romans* beginning then to flourish, there was a short lucid Interval of Learning at *Athens*; where flourish'd *Panætius*, *Polybius*, *Carneades*, *Clitomachus*, *Apollonius*, and *Milo*.

Athens being at that Time the Academy for all the *Roman* Youth of Quality, from thence the *Romans* fetch'd their Philosophy. The first of the *Romans* that explain'd their Philosophy in Writing was *Lucretius*; also *Terentius Varro*, *Quintilian*, and *Cicero*. Toward the latter End of the Reign of *Augustus*, *Ptolemy* of *Alexandria* established a new Sect in *Rome*, choosing out the more rational Parts of all the other Systems, and re-uniting them with his own. During the Time of *Caligula*, *Nero*, and *Domitian*, the tyrannical Emperors of *Rome*, all Professors being banish'd from *Rome*, Philosophy declin'd instead of advancing. There was indeed *Seneca*, but he was more of a Courtier than a Philosopher; but *Plutarch* reviv'd the philosophical Spirit in the Times of *Adrian* and *Trajan*; and *Pliny* went farther than any Man before him.

So that not many Years after, the Emperor *Antoninus* so pursued philosophical Studies, as to obtain the Name of *Philosophus*. Then flourish'd *Epietetus*, *Arian*, *Galen*, *Diogenes*, *Laertius*, *Herodes Atticus*, *Pausanias*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Ptolemy* the Astrologer, *Maximus of Tyre*; and about the same Time *Taurus of Berytus*, *Athenæus*, *Alexander Aphrodisæus*, *Apuleius*, and *Porphyry*, who for a long Time kept Philosophy in Fashion. But *Lucian* finding it in a State of Corruption, compared to what it had been, fell foul of the Professors: But when the Light of the Gospel began to prevail, then the Christian Philosophy began to dart its Rays, and the Fathers of the Church set themselves about the Study of Philosophy, that they might be able to vanquish the Heathens by their own Weapons. Among these were *Justin Martyr*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Tertullius*, and *Eusebius*. To these we may add *Pantæus*, *Celsus*, *Lactantius*, *Arnobius*, *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Ammonius*, who was the first that taught the Philosophy of *Aristotle* in the Christian Schools. So *Basili* is reported to have been the ablest Logician in his Time: *Chrysostom* eminent as well for Philosophy as Eloquence; and *St. Austin*, who compos'd a System of Logic; and many more that might be annexed. When the *Barbarians* over-ran both the Eastern and Western Empires, all Learning and Philosophy shared in the same Fate with the Government; and the *Saracens*, who over-ran most of the Eastern, and good Part of the Western Empire, disseminated that little Learning they had among them on the conquered, and by (as *Pere Rapin* says) fixing too closely on the Text and Letter of *Aristotle*, got an abstracted Way of Reasoning, that was something different from the Solidity of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; which tho' it appeared to have in it great Sagacity, yet was false and full of wild Conceits, as will appear by the Works of those *Arabian* Philosophers, *Avicenna*, *Alkindus*, *Algazel*, *Averroes*, *Alpharabius*, *Albhasen*, &c. *Averroes* followed *Aristotle*, and *Avicenna*, *Plato*; *Ludovicus Vives* censures the Metaphysics of *Avicenna*, and the Philosophy, as the Dreams of a roving Imagination, and a-Kin to the *Alcoran*.

After the *Arabians* came the Schoolmen, who framing their Genius on *Arabian* Comments, thence the School Philosophy became so subtle and knotty. Of this Sect *Thomas Aquinas* is accounted the Founder. Had this School Philosophy died in those Countries where Superstition and Sophistry were buried, well had it been: But when true Religion and Learning reviv'd with the Reformation, School Divinity was industriously cultivated; which seems to have been calculated for the Continuance of the Darkness of Popery, because it rather perplexes than explains Things: And had it not been for the Subtilties of the Schools, the smallest Ray of Christian Light might have sufficed to have attracted the Eyes of sincere Christians.

The School-Men who come under the Name of Philosophers, were *Lanfranc*, whom *William* the Conqueror made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Abelard* and *Peter Lombard*, &c. who framed the rude Draught of this Sect from *Johannes Damascenus*. And this last mentioned is said to have been the first that established Transubstantiation in the Church of

Rome, in the Form it is now established. So this being probably accommodated to that and other Extravagancies in Popery, we may easily perceive what a fine new Philosophy it was: This Philosophy was perfected, and reduc'd to the Scholastick Way and into Form by *Thomas Aquinas*. And, like the *Platonick* Sect, it has been divided into three Periods, the old, the middle, and the new: The most considerable of the first Period was *Alexander of Hales*, an English Man; this lasted about 200 Years. *Albertus Magnus* began the second, and the *Aristotelian* Doctrine was carried to its Height by *Thomas Aquinas*, and *John Duns Scotus* an English Man. This lasted about an hundred Years. The third Scholastick Sect was begun by *Durandus*, and lasted about 100 Years.

Of these Scholastick Philosophers, *Pere Rapin* says, proceeded that dead Weight of Sums and Courses, that stifled all the Remains of good Letters in the World.

But while these Sums and Sentences were erecting by the School-Men, three other Philosophers start up; who forsaking the Scholastick Rules, set up a Method quite opposite, as *Lully*, *Cardan*, and *Paracelsus*; *Lully* having by his Commerce with the *Arabians* accomplish'd himself with a good Share of Knowledge in Philosophy, Astronomy, and Physick, out of them compos'd a fourth, that is Chymistry. *Cardan*, he brought the dark Cabalistical Learning upon the Stage; and *Paracelsus* was for framing a new Philosophy, a new Physick, and a new Religion, affecting to be mysterious, and even unintelligible.

In the thirteenth Century the Cabalistical occult Philosophy came into Vogue, being introduc'd or cultivated by *Cornelius Agrippa*, *Armand de Villeneu*, and *Petrus de Oppino*, who it is very probable were greater Cheats than they were Conjurers, as some have accounted them.

Mechanical PHILOSOPHY, was that which the most ancient of the *Phœnician* and *Greek* Philosophers have adhered to, in Order to the Explication of the *Phænomena* of Nature; they made use originally of no other Principles than the Consideration of empty Space, the Doctrine of Atoms, and the Gravitation of Bodies. These silently attributed the Causes of Gravity to something which was plainly distinct from Matter.

But our most modern natural Philosophers did not take in this Cause in their Inquiries into Nature.

They avoid aiming at any Hypothesis, in Order to explain the *Phænomena* of natural Effects, but leaving the Philosophy of Causes to Metaphysicks, they rightly considering that it is the chief End, Design, and Business of natural Philosophy to consider Effects, and by reasoning upon them and their various *Phænomena*, to proceed regularly at last to the Causes of Things, and especially to the Knowledge of the first Cause.

And it is certain that all true Progress and Proficiency in this Kind of Natural Philosophy, if it don't immediately lead us to the Knowledge of the first Cause, yet it will bring us still nearer and nearer to it.

PHILOSTORGY [*philostorgia*, L. *φιλοστοργία*, Gr.] natural Affection, the Love of Parents to Children.

PHILOTECHNUS [*φιλοτέχνη* of *φίλος*, a Friend or Lover, and *τεχνη*, Art, Gr.] a Lover or Encourager of Arts.

PHILOTHYTAE [*φιλοθυταί*, Gr.] superstitious Devotes, that offered Sacrifice upon any Occasion, tho' never so small and trifling.

PHILOTIMY [*φιλοτιμία* of *φίλος*, a Friend or Lover, and *τιμή*, Gr. Honour] Love of Honour.

PHILOXENY [*φιλοξενία* of *φίλος* and *ξενία*, Gr. Hospitality] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHILTHER [*philtrum*, L. of *φιλερην*, Gr.] a Love-Potion or Powder, a Charm to cause Love.

True PHILTHERS, are such as are suppos'd to work their Effect by some natural and magnetical Power.

Spurious PHILTHERS, are Spells or Charms supposed to have an Effect beyond the ordinary Laws of Nature, by some magick Vertue.

PHILTRACTION [in Pharmacy] the Separation of the FILTRACTION finer Part of a Fluid from a coarser, by passing it thro' a Linen Cloth, brown Paper, &c.

PHILTNUM [with *Anat.*] the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

PHIMOSIS [*φίμοσις*, Gr.] a tying up with a Bridle or Rein.

PHIMOSIS [in Surgery] a Pressure caused by a Kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament; also when the Glands of the Yard are bound so straitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHLEBORRHAGIA [of *φλέψ*, a Vein, and *ῥήγνυμι*, Gr. to break] the breaking or bursting of a Vein.

PHLEBO'TOMIST [φλεβοτόμος, of φλέψ a Vein, and τέμνω to cut; Gr.] one who lets Blood.

To **PHLEBO'TOMISE** [*phlebotomare*, L. φλεβοτόμω, Gr.] to let Blood.

PHLEBO'TOMUM [φλεβοτόμιον, Gr.] a Fleam or Lancet to let Blood with.

PHLEBO'TOMY [φλεβοτομία or φλεβοτομήν, Gr. of φλέβας the Veins, and τέμνω to cut] Letting Blood by opening a Vein.

PHLEGM [φλέγμα, Gr.] one of the Humours of an Animal Body.

PHLEGM [with *Chymists*] one, or the 4th of the elementary Principles, an aqueous and insipid Fluid, supposed to be found in all natural Bodies, corriciding with what other Philosophers call Water.

PHLEGM [with *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much nitrous Air.

PHLEGM of *Vitriol* [*Chymistry*] the Moisture which is drawn off when calcined Vitriol is distilled in Order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES [φλέγμαγωγα of φλέγμα and ἄγωγός, a Leader] Medicines which draw and purge Phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of Gr.] troubled with or full of Phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICKNESS [of φλεγματικός, Gr. *phlegmaticus*, L. and *nefs*] Fullness of, or being troubled with Phlegm.

PHLE'GMONE [φλεγμονή of φλέγω, Gr. to burn] any hot Tumour proceeding from a too great Afflux of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Beating, and Pain.

PHLEGMONO'DES, the same as *Phlegmone*.

PHLE'GOSIS [φλέγωσις, Gr.] an Inflammation.

PHLEME, a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood.

PHLOGO'SIS [of φλογώ, Gr. to inflame] a Degree of the Ophthalmia, as when the Inflammation of the Eye is light and gentle.

PHLYACOCGRAPHI'A [of φλυάζειν, Gr. to trifle] a merry and burlesque Imitation of some grave and serious Piece; particularly a Tragedy travestied into a Comedy.

PHLY'KTENE ? [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a Disease which produces Bubo's full of a ferous Humour.

PHLYCTAE'NA [φλύκτανα, Gr.] a Swelling which arises with Blisters call'd Wild-Fire; also a Pimple or Pock with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunic of the Eye.

PHONASCI'A [of φωνή] the Art of Forming the human Voice.

PHO'NICS [φωνικοί, Gr.] the Doctrine or Science of Sounds; called also *Acousticks*.

PHOENI'GMUS [φοινιγμός, Gr.] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOE'BUS [φοῖβος, Gr.] the Sun.

PHOE'NIX [φοῖνιξ, Gr.] Naturalists speak of this Bird as the only one of its Kind; that is of the Size of an Eagle, its Head being finely crested with a beautiful Plumage; the Neck covered with Feathers of a gold Colour, the rest of the Feathers being Purple, the Tail white mix'd with Carnation, and having Eyes that sparkle like Stars; that it lives 5 or 600 Years in the Wilderness, and being grown old, it erects for itself a Funeral Pile of Wood and Aromatick Gums; and having lighted it with the wafting of its Wings, burns it self; and out of its Ashes arises a Worm which grows up to another *Phoenix*.

PHO'SPHORUS [φωσφόρος, Gr. of φῶς Light, and φέρω, Gr. to bring] the Morning Star *Venus*.

PHO'SPHORUS [*Chymistry*] a Matter which shines or always burns spontaneously, and without the Application of any sensible Fire; it is kept in Water, and whenever taken out, it shines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itself.

PHOTASCIATE'RIKA [φωσασκιατερικά of φῶς Light, and σκία a Shadow] the Art of Dialling.

PHOTI'NIANS [so called after *Photinus* Bishop of *Sirmium*] a Sect of antient Hereticks, who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour.

PHRASE [φράσις, Gr.] a certain elegant Expression or Manner of Speech peculiar to this or tht it Occasion, this or that Language, this or that Art.

PHRASE, is also a Term used of a short Sentence, or small Set or Circuit of Words constructed together.

Compleat PHRASE, is where there is a Noun and a Verb each in its proper Function, i. e. where the Noun expresses the Subject, and the Verb what is affirmed of it.

Incompleat PHRASE, is one where the Noun and the Verb together only do the Office of a Noun, consisting of several Words, without affirming any Thing, as *that which is true*, is an incompleat Phrase which might be expressed in one Word, *Truth*.

To **PHRASE** it, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASEO'LOGIST [φρασολόγος, of φράσις a Phrase, and λόγος, Gr. to say, &c.] an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language.

PHRASEO'LOGY [*phraseologia*, L. of φράσις and λόγος, Gr.] a Collection of the Phrases or elegant Expressions in any Language.

PHRE'NES [φρενές, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff.

PHRE'NESIS ? [φρενέσις of φρενείν, to be disordered in Mind, Gr.] Frenzy or Dotage; a Disease attended with a continued Fever, as also often with Madnets and Rage; proceeding from too much Heat in the animal Spirits.

PHRENE'TIC [φρεναιτικός, Gr.] troubled with a Frenzy or Madnets.

PHRENE'TICNESS [of *phreneticus*, L. of Gr. and *nefs*] Frenzicalness, Madnets, &c.

PHRENE'TICK Nerves [in *Anatomy*] those which spring from the 6th Pair, or Dr. *Willis's* 8th Pair; they descend between the Skins of the *Mediastinum*, and spread forth Branches into them.

PHRE'NETICK Vessels [*Anatomy*] the Veins and Arteries that pass thro' the Diaphragm.

PHRE'NSY [φρενίτις, Gr. of φρενός, the Mind; also the Diaphragm] a constant or vehement Delirium or Distraction, accompanied with an acute Fever, raving, waking, &c. caused by too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRI'CE [φρική, Gr.] Horrour, Dread, Fright.

PHRICO'DES [φεικοείδης, Gr.] a violent Fever, during which, besides the Heat, the Patient is disturbed with frightful Imaginations.

PHRYGIAN Mood [with the *ant. Greeks*] a warlike Musick fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. which served to stir up the Minds of Men for military Atchievements; also a chearful, sprightly Measure in Dancing.

Of **PHRYXUS** and *Helle*, they write that a Ram foretold to *Phryxus*, that his Father would offer him in a Sacrifice to the Gods, and that thereupon, he taking his Sister, got up upon the Ram and came by Sea into the *Euxine* Sea. And that *Phryxus* afterwards killed the Ram his Saviour and Deliverer, pulled off his Skin and gave it for a Present to *Aeta*, then King of *Colchos*, for the Sake of his Daughter; and some tell you that this Skin was the golden Fleece that *Jasin* and the *Argonauts* went to fetch. The Truth of this Fable is, *Arbanias* of *Eolus*, who was the Son of *Helle*, governed in *Phrygia*, and he had an Overseer or Steward who had the Inspection of his Affairs, whose Name was *Crius* [or *Aries*, a Ram] he coming to know that *Athaius* intended to kill *Phryxus*, immediately acquainted him with it, and he built a Ship and put on board it good store of Gold; and among the Rest was *Aurora*, the Mother of *Pelops*, who also took with her a golden Statue which she had procured to be made with her own Money, and thus provided *Crius*, with *Phryxus* and *Helle*, set Sail: And *Helle* indeed fell sick in the Voyage and died, and from her the Sea was called *Hellepont*. But they arriving at *Pharos*, settled there, and *Phryxus* marries the Daughter of *Aeta*, King of *Colchos*, giving for her Dowry the golden Statue of *Aurora*, but not the Fleece of the Ram [i. e. the Skin of *Crius*] and this is the Truth of the whole Story.

PHTHA'RTICKS [φθαρτικά, Gr.] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRIA'SIS [φθειρίασις, Gr.] the lousy Disease, where with Children and also some adult Persons are affected.

PHTHI'SICAL [*phthisicus*, L. of φθιτικός, Gr.] afflicted with the Phthisick.

PHTHI'SICK [*phthisis*, L. of φθείσις of φθίω, Gr. to corrupt] any Kind of Consumption of the Body, in what Part soever it is seated, or from what Cause soever it arises; commonly understood of such a one as arises from an Ulceration of the Lungs, attended with a Cough, &c.

PHTHORA [φθορά, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHY'GETHLON [φύγεθλον, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the *Glandules*.

PHTHIRO'CTONON [φθειρέκτονον of φθείρει, and κτείνω, Gr. to kill] the Herb *Staves Acre*.

PHYLA'CTERY [φυλακτήριον, Gr.] a Scroll of Parchment, in which the 10 Commandments or some other Passages of Scripture were written, and worn by the *Pharisees* on the Foreheads, Wrists, and Hems of their Garments; also Amulets or Charms worn outwardly for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservatives against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLTE'RIA, mock Privet.

PHYLLITIS [φολιτίτις, Gr.] the Herb *Hart's-Tongue*.

PHY'

PHY'MA [φύμα, Gr.] a roundish pointed Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Kind of Swelling much like the Former.

PHYSICAL [physicus, L. φυσικός, Gr.] natural, something belonging to, or really existing in Nature.

PHYSICAL Point, a Point opposed to a Mathematical one, which only exists in the Imagination.

PHYSICAL Substance, a Substance or Body, in Opposition to Spirit or metaphysical Substance.

PHYSICIAN [physicien, F.] a Person who professes Physick, or the Art of curing Diseases.

Cosmetick PHYSICIAN, one who studies to help or mend the Complexion.

Empirical PHYSICIAN, one who keeps close to Experience and excludes all Use of Reason in Physick.

Dogmatical PHYSICIANS, those who laid down Principles, and then reasoned from those Principles and from Experience.

Clinical PHYSICIANS, those who visited their Patients when in Bed to examine into their Cases.

Galenical PHYSICIANS, those who follow *Galen*, and prescribe Things gentle, natural and ordinary.

Methodical PHYSICIANS, those who proceed in a certain regular Method founded upon Reason, deducing Consequences therefrom to particular Cases.

Spagyric PHYSICIANS, such as prescribe violent chymical Medicines drawn from Minerals, &c. by Fire.

PHY'SICK [ars physica, L. φυσική, Gr.] in a limited and improper, it is applied to the Science of Medicine; the Art of curing Diseases; and also the Medicines prepared for that Purpose.

PHY'SICK { [φυσική of φύσις, Gr. Nature] natural Philosophy or Physiology; is the Doctrine of natural Bodies, their *Phænomena*, Causes and Effects; their various Affections, Motions, Operations, &c. or is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatsoever concerns the System of this visible World.

PHY'SICALLY [physicè, L.] according to Nature, or to the Practice of Physick.

PHY'SICALNESS [of φυσικός, Gr. *Physicus*, L. and *ness*] Naturalness; also Medicinalness.

PHYSIOGNO'MYCS [φυσιογνωμικά, Gr.] Signs taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, by which a Judgment is made of a Distemper.

PHYSIO'GNOMY [φυσιογνωμία of φύσις Nature, and γνώμη, Gr. Opinion] the Art of guessing the Natures, Conditions, or Fortunes of Persons by their Faces.

PHYSIO'GNOMER { [physiognomus, L. *physiognomiste*, F.] one skilled in Physiognomy.

PHYSIO'LOGIST { [φυσιολόγος, Gr. of φύσις and λέγω, Gr.] one who treats of natural Bodies.

PHYSIO'LOGY [φυσιολογία] natural Philosophy, or *Physicks*, which see.

General PHYSIOLOGY [φυσιολογία] a Science which relates to the Properties and Affections of Matter or Body in general.

Special PHYSIOLOGY { the Science, as it considers Particular PHYSIOLOGY } Matter as formed, distinguished into such and such Species or determinate Combinations.

PHYSIOLOGY, is also accounted a Part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of human Bodies, so far as they are found or in their natural State; and endeavours to find Reasons for the Functions and Operations of them, by the Help of Anatomy and natural Philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY [in Medicine] in a limited Sense is used for that Part of Physick which treats particularly of the Structure and Constitution of a human Body, with regard to the Cure of Diseases.

PHYSIS [φύσις, Gr.] Nature.

PHYSOCLE [φυσικήλη, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTEU'MA [φυτεύμα, Gr.] the Herb Wall-Flax.

PHYTI'VOROUS [of φυτή, Gr. a Plant and vorax, L. devouring] that devours or eats Plants.

PHYTO'LOGIST [φυτλόγος, Gr.] a Botanist, one who treats of Plants.

PHYTO'LOGY [φυτολογία of φυτή, a Plant, λόγος, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants, a Description of their Forms, Kinds, Properties, &c.

PHYZ [prob. of φύσις, Gr. Nature] the Countenance.

PIA'CHE { [piazza, Ital.] covered arched Walks, such as are about the Royal-Exchange, or Covent-Garden.

PIA'CLAR [piacularis, L.] serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIAFFEUR [in Academies] a proud stately Horse, who being full of Mettle or Fire, restless or forward, with a great

deal of Motion; and an excessive Eagerness to go forward, makes this Motion, the more that you endeavour to keep him in.

PIA MATER [Anatomy] a fine Coat or Membrane, immediately investing the Brain, L.

PIANNET, a Bird, the lesser Wood-pecker.

PIA'NO [in Mu. Bo.] soft or slow, Ital.

PIANI'SSIMO [in Mu. Bo.] extreme, soft, or low, Ital.

PIA'STER, an Italian Coin in value about 5 Shillings Sterling.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, as a Market; also the Walks about the Place, set with Pillars, as in *Covent-Garden*, the *Exchange*, &c.

PI'CA [with Printers] a Printing Letter, of which there are 3 Sorts, viz. Small, Great, and Double.

PICA [in Medicine] a Depravation of the Appetite which causes the Patient to covet Things unfit for Food, as Ashes, Coals, Salt, Chalk, &c.

PICARD, a Sort of Boat used in the River *Severn*, of about 15 Tun.

PICA'RUM [ant. Deed] a Boat or Cup with 2 Handles.

PICH'ERIA [old Rec.] a Pitcher or Pot.

PI'CEA [with Botanists] the Pitch or Rosin Tree, L.

To PICK [picken, Du.] to gather up by little and little as Birds do Seed; also to cull or chuse out.

A PICK [puc, Sax.] a Tool used by Carvers, &c.

A PICK [in Printing] a Blot caused by some Dirt got into to the Printing Letter in the Form.

A PI'CKADIL, a Segment.

PI'CKAGE [in Law] Money paid for breaking the Ground to set up Booths, Stands, Stalls, in a Fair.

PICKEROO'N, a Sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK-AX, an Instrument for picking or digging.

To PICKER { [picorer, F. *picorare*, Ital.] to go a } Robbing or Plundering either by Land or Sea; also to Skirmish as light Horsemen do, before the main Battle begins.

PI'CKEREL, a young Pike-Fish.

PICK-Purse, an Herb.

PICK-LOCK, an Instrument for opening Locks.

PICKE'T { [piquet, F.] a Stake sharp at one End, and } pointed with Iron to Mark out the Ground and

PIQUE'T { } Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

PICKE'Ts [in a Camp] are Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse to tie their Horses to; and before the Tents of the Foot, where they rest their Muskets and Pikes round about them in a Ring.

PICKLE { [prob. of piccolo, Ital.] a small Parcel of } Ground enclosed with a Hedge.

PICKLE [pekel, Du.] a Brine or Liquor, usually composed of Salt, Vinegar, &c. to season Meats, and also Spices, to preserve Fruits.

To PICKLE [pekelen, Du.] to season Meat, or to preserve Fruits in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, &c. preserved in Pickles, to be used for Sauces.

PICK-THANK [of picken, Du. or pic, Sax, and *Sanca'y*, Sax.] one who delights in finding and discovering the Faults or Weaknesses of others.

PICTS [picti, L. so call'd as some imagine from painting themselves] were a Colony of *Scythia* or *Germany*, who landing in *Scotland*, settled there, being assisted by some of the Natives, and at length by marrying *Scotch* Women, in a Manner became one People; but at length Animosities arising, they parted, the *Scots* Possessing the mountainous and northern Parts, and the *Picts* the Southern; and in Time, by the Assistance of the *Romans* and *Britains*, expell'd the *Scots*, the remaining *Scots* retiring into the *Islands*, and *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. But at length the *Picts* being gaul'd with the *Roman* Yoke, invited the *Scots* Home from their Exile, to aid them against the *Romans* and *Britains*; which they having done, they liv'd together sometime in Amity; but a Difference happening between them, the *Scots* were expell'd a second Time, but at length the *Picts* were totally routed, and their King siezed by *Kenneth II. An. 845*.

PICTS Wall, a Wall in *Northumberland*, extending from *Newcastle* upon *Tine* to *Carlisle* in *Northumberland*, 86 Miles in Length, reaching from the German to the *Irish* Sea, in Thickness about 8 Foot, in Height 12, passing over several cragged Hills, with Battlements all along, and Towers at convenient Distances where Soldiers were lodg'd. This Wall was built by the *Romans* to hinder the Incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*. It having several Times defaced in many Places was repaired again, and at last was built with Brick by *Ælius*, a *Roman* General, in the Year 466, who leaving *Britain*, it was

was ruin'd by the *Scots*, and never more regarded; but some Vestiges of it are still to be seen in *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland* with *Roman* Inscriptions.

To *PICTURE*, to draw, paint or make Pictures.

To *PICTURE* [of *pictura*, L.] to represent in Painting, Drawing, &c.

PI'DDLING [incert. Etym.] Eating here and there a Bit; also trifling.

PIE [prob. of *biccan*, Sax. to build, *q. d.* an Edifice of Paste] Meat or Fruit bak'd in Paste.

PIE-Powder [*pied poudre* or *poudreux*, F. *q. d.* dusty Foot] a Court held in Fairs to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and for the Redress of all the Disorders committed in them: It is so called, because the Suitors to this Court are commonly country People with dusty Feet; or from the Dispatch in determining the Causes even before the Dust goes off from their Feet.

PIE [*pica*, L.] a Mag-Pie, a Bird.

PIE [with *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts and Sizes confusedly mixed together.

A *PIECE*, [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; also a Pound Sterling or 20 Shillings.

A *PIECE* [in *Commerce*] signifies a Whole, as a Length of Cloth, &c. of a certain Number of Yards, Ells, &c. not yet having any of it cut off.

PIECE of Eight, a *Spanish* Coin, that of *Mexico*, in Value about 4s. 6d. half penny, that of *Peru* 4s. 3d. half penny, *English*.

To *PIECE* [*rapiccer*, F.] to join one Piece to another.

PIECES [in *Military Affairs*] as Field Pieces, those Cannons planted in the Front of an Army, &c. also those great Guns used at Sieges; called Battering Pieces.

PIED [of *Pie*, F.] spotted, speckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [with *Architects*] a little Stand or Pedestal, either long or square, enrich'd with Mouldings serving to support a Bust, or other little Figure, F. of *peduccio*, Ital.

PIED droit [in *Architecture*] a Peer or Kind of square Pillar, part of which is hid within a Wall; also a Pier or Jaumb of a Door or Window, comprehending the Chamber, Chamfering, Leaf, &c.

PIE'NO [in *Mu. Bo.*] full, and is often used for the Words *tutte*, *grande*, or *grofs*; as *pieno choro*, a full Chorus.

To *PIEP* [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To *PIE'RCE* [*percer*, F.] to bore through; also to breach a Vessel.

PIERCED [with *Heralds*] is when an Ordinary is perforated, or struck through, that it has, as it were, a Hole in it; and the Shape of this Piercing must be particularly expressed in Blazonry, as *square*, &c.

PIE'RCING [*perçant*, F.] boring into or thro', penetrating.

PIE'RCINGNESS [of *perçant*, F. and *ness*] penetrating Quality.

PIE'STRUM [*mesegor*, Gr.] an Instrument used by Men Mid-Wives, to break the Bones of the Head of a Child in drawing it out of the Womb.

PIETANTIA [old Rec.] a Pittance or Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College upon some great Festivals.

PIETANTIA'RIOUS [old Rec.] the Pittancer or Officer in collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pittances according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donors.

PIE'TY [*pietas*, L.] Godliness, Dutifulness to Parents, a Husband and superiour Relations.

PIETY [*Hieroglyphically*] together with a kind and harmless Nature, was represented by the Elephant; because it is related that he worships every new Moon towards the Heavens, and expresses by his outward Actions some Sense of a supreme Being; and because he is of so harmless a Nature, that he never offends Creatures that are not hurtful of themselves. He will march among innocent Lambs, without offering the least Injury to them; but if he be offended will spare nothing, and dread no Danger to take Revenge. It is also represented by a *Stork*, which see.

PIETY [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented as a Lady with a sober Countenance, holding in her right Hand a Sword stretch'd over an Altar, and a *Stork* in her left Hand, with an Elephant and a Child by her Side.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument something like an Hautboy, *Ital.*

PIFFE'RO, a small Flute or Flagelet, *Ital.* Funeral.

PIG [prob. of *pegge*, Du.] a young Swine.

Pig of the Sounder [with *Hunters*] a young wild Boar of the first Year.

PI'GEON, a Fowl well known, F.

PIGEON [*Hieroglyphically*] intimates Continency, Chastity, mutual and conjugal Love; because this Bird is chaste in its Embraces, and extreme loving to each other. Therefore to express the Transports of two amorous Persons, the *Egyptian* Priests put two Pigeons kissing one another; and they also painted a Pigeon with its Rump lifted up to signify an excellent Disposition, not subject to be inflamed with Choler; also a Soul of a meek Temper; because *Naturalists* do observe that this Bird has no Choler.

PIGEON'S Foot, an Herb.

PIGER Henricus [*i. e.* slothful Henry] a very slow distilling chymical Furnace.

PI'GGIN, a wooden Vessel with an Handle for holding liquid Things.

PI'GMENT [*pigmentum*, L.] Paint for the Face.

PI'GMENTS, such prepared Materials, as Painters, Diers, and other Artificers use to imitate particular Colours; also for painting Glass; also for counterfeiting precious Stones.

PIGSNY [of *Piſa*, a little Maid and Eye, *Skinner*] a Name of Fondness given to a Person.

PI'GMY. See *Pygmy*.

PIGNORA'TION, a Pawning.

PI'GRITUDE [*pigritudo*, L.] Slothfulness, Laziness.

PIKE, a River-Fish.

PIKE [*pique*, F.] a long slender Staff with a Spear at the End.

PILA [in *Coinage*] is the Punchion or Matrice which in the ancient Way of Coining with the Hammer, contained the Arms, and other Figures and the Inscriptions, to be struck for the Reverse of the Coin; also from hence it may be called the Pile; and also now the Head Side of a Piece of Money we call Cross, because in those Times there was usually a Cross instead of a Head.

PILA [in *Ant. Writ.*] the Arms Side of a Piece of Money, so called because in antient Times this Side bore an Impression of a Church built on Piles.

PILCH [*pylch*, Sax.] a Flannel Night-Garment for an Infant, &c.

PI'LCARD [incert. Etym.] a Kind of Fish much like a Herring.

PILA'STER [*pilaſtro*, Ital.] a square Column, sometimes insulated, but oftner set within a Wall, and only shewing a 4th or 5th Part of its Thickness.

PILL'D Garlick, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person who is slighted, and had in little Esteem.

Funeral PILE [in *Architecture*] a Building, a Massive Mason's Work in the Manner of a Pillar, usually *Hexagonal*.

PILE [antiently] a Pyramid of Wood, whereon the Bodies of the Deceased were laid to be burned.

PILE [*pille*, Du.] a Heap of Wood or Stones or other Things, laid one above another.

PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary in Form of a Point inverted, or of a Stake sharpened, contracting from the Chief, and terminating in a Point towards the Bottom of the Shield thus.

To *PILE*, to heap up; also to ram down Poles.

PILE wort, an Herb.

PILE'TTUS [*Forest Law*] an Arrow having a round Knot a little above the Head, to keep it from going too far into the Mark.

PILES [in *Architecture*] great Stakes rammed into the Earth to make a good Foundation to build upon in marshy Ground.

PILES [with *Physicians*] a Disease in the Fundament called the *Hæmorrhoids*.

To *PI'LFER* [of *pilare*, L.] to steal Things of some small Value.

PI'LGIM [*Pilgrims*, Teut.] a Traveller who visits sacred Places for the Sake of Devotion.

PI'LGIMAGE, the Journey, or Journeying of a Pilgrim.

PILL [*pille*, Du. *pillula*, L.] a small round Ball of Physick.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Petf*.

To *PILL* [*pillare*, L.] to rob or plunder; also to use Extortion; to fleece one.

PILLA forra [ant. Deeds] a small Piece of Land, L.

PI'LLAGE [of *pilare*, L. or *pilleggio*, Ital.] plundering, rifling, robbery; also the Thing pillaged.

To *PI'LLAGE* [*pilare*, L.] to plunder, to rifle, to rob.

PILLAGE [in *Architecture*] a square Pillar, standing behind a Column to bear up the Arches, having a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.

PI'LLAR [*pilier*, F.] a Column which is divided into 3 Parts, the Pedestal, the Shafts, and the Ornaments.

PIL-

PILLAR [in a *figurative Sense*] signifies Support.

PILLAR [in *Architect.*] a Kind of irregular Column round and insulated; deviating from the Proportions of a just Column.

PILLAR [in the *Manage*] is the Center of the *Volta*, Ring or Manage-Ground, round which a Horse turns, whether there be a wooden Pillar placed therein or not.

A *square PILLAR* [Archit.] is a Massive Work, called also a Pier or Piedroit, serving to support Arches, &c.

Butting PILLAR [Archit.] is a Buttress or Body of Masonry raised to prop or sustain the Shooting of a Vault, Arch, or other Work.

PILLARS [Hieroglyphically] represent Fortitude and Constancy.

PILLA'STER [in *Architecture*] is a Kind of square Pillar, which is generally as broad at the Top as Bottom, and has the same Measure, Chapter, and Base with the Column, according to the several Orders.

PILLED [pilatus, L.] that has the Wool shorn off, as a pilled Ewe.

PILLION [pulvinus, L.] a Sort of Saddle for Women.

PILLORY [le pilori, F.] was antiently a Post erected in a cross Road by the Lord, with his Arms on it, as a Mark of his Signiory; and sometimes a Collar to tie Criminals to; now a Sort of Scaffold for false Swearers, Cheats, &c. to stand on by Way of Punishment.

To **PILLORY** one [pilorier, F.] to set one on the Pillory.

PILLOW [Pile, Sax. pulvinus, L. peltume, Du.] a Sort of Cushion to lie under one's Head in Bed.

PILLOW [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber on which the Bolt-Sprit Mast bears or rests, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft close by the Stern.

PILO'SE [pilosus, L.] hairy.

PILOSE'LLA [with Botanists] the Herb Mouse-Ear, L.

PILOT [pilote, F.] a Conductor of Ships over Bars and Sands into a Haven; a Steersman who stands at the Helm and manages the Rudder.

PILOT Bird [about the Caribbee Islands of America] a Bird that gives Notice to Ships that fail that Way.

PILOTAGE, the Office of a Steersman or Pilot of a Ship; also his Hire or Wages.

PIMP [prob. of pinco, Ital. pinge, F. of penis, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of or Attendant upon Whores, &c.

PIMPING [incert. Etym. but according to some of Penis, L. a Man's Yard] procuring Whores, Stallions, &c. most properly spoken of Men.

PIMPING, small, little.

PIMPLES [prob. of *pimp*, Brit. or papulae, L.] small Wheals, or Risings in the Skin.

PIMPERNEL, an Herb.

PIMPO'MPET, a Sort of antick Dance, when 3 Persons dancing hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [Espinale, F. prob. of spina, L. a Thorn] a small Utensil for fastening on Womens Apparel; also for various other Uses.

To **PIN** [prob. of pinian, Sax. to include] to shut in or inclose; also to fasten on, to join together.

PIN and Web, a Disease, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike to a Cataract.

PIN Wheel [of a Clock] See Striking Wheel.

PINCERS [pincette, F.] a Tool used by divers Artificers.

A **PINCH**, a nipping hard, &c. also a Straight or Difficulty.

To **PINCH** [pincher, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; also to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to Scarcity and Want; to afflict.

PINCHING [with Gardiners] a Sort of pruning performed by nipping off the Sprigs, &c. of a Plant, or Tree, between the Nails of two Fingers.

To **PINE** [some derive it of pinian, Sax. to punish, others of pinnen, Teut. to torment] to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

PINE Tree [pinus, L.]

PINE Tree [emblematically] represented Death; because being once cut it never sprouts again; and because being extraordinary bitter, it is reputed to kill any other Plant that joins to it.

PINEA } a Kind of Light, Porous Masses, or Lumps,
PIGNES } formed of a Mixture of Mercury and Silver-Dust, from the Mines of Chili in America.

PINFOLD [of pynian, to shut in, and fald, Sax.] a Place for penning Cattle in.

PINGUE'DINOUS [of pinguedo, L.] fat, gross, or unwieldy.

PINGUE'DO [with Anatomists] the Fat of Animals lying next under the Skin, L.

PINION [pignon, O. F. of pinna, L.] the Wing of a Fowl.

PINION [with Clock Makers] the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of Report [of a Watch] is that Pinion which is equally fixed on the Arbor of the great Wheel.

To **PINION a Person**, is to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [pince, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [pinque, F.] a Sort of small Ship, masted and ribb'd like other Ships; except that she is built with a round Stern; the Bends and Ribs compassing so, as that her Sides bulge out very much.

PINKING [prob. of pink-ooghen, Du.] Winking; also cutting Oilet-Holes in Silk, &c.

PINNA auris [Anat.] the upper and broader Part of the Ear, L.

PINNAE nasi [Anat.] the Sides of the Nose.

PINNACE [pinasse, F.] a Sort of small Ship, that goes both with Sails and Oars, and that carries 3 Masts; commonly used as a Scout to get Intelligence, and for landing Soldiers and the like.

PINNACLE [pinnacle, F.] the highest Part of a Building; the Top of a Spire, &c.

Ad PINNAS bibere [i. e. to drink to the Pin] an antient Custom of Drinking among the Danes. A Pin being fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, they who Drank were to Drink exactly to the Pin or to forfeit something. And hence comes our saying, *He is in a merry Pin*.

PINNATA folia [in Botany] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged, cut, or indented resembling a Feather in Shape.

PINNATE [pinnatus, L.] deeply jagged, or indented (spoken of the Leaves of Plants) resembling Feathers.

PINNA'TUS a, um. [in Botan. Writ.] winged, as when several Pinnula's of a Leaf grow by Pairs upon the common Stalk of the Leaf, as in the Bean, a Vetch, &c. L.

PINNE [with Falconers] a Disease in the Foot of an Hawk.

PINNING [of Pin'gan, Sax.] fastening or shutting with a Pin or Peg; also fastening on with Pins.

PINNING [with Bricklayers] the fastening of Tiles together with wooden Pins.

PINNER [prob. of pinning] a Woman's Head-dress.

PINNULA [in Botan. Writers] Part of a Leaf of many of which Pinnula's growing upon one or more middle Ribs, the whole Leaf is compounded, as in the Leaf of a Vetch or Fern, L.

PINNULA } [in Botan. Writ.] in or with a Pinnula or Pin-
PINNULIS } nula's, L.

PINS, Englishmen first began to make all Sorts of Pins about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, which before were sold here by Strangers, to the Value of 60000 Pound per Annum.

PINSON, a Sort of Shoe without Heels.

PINT [Pynce, Sax.] a Measure, the half of a Quart.

PINTEL } [pint. Teut. and Du.] a Man's Yard.

PINTLE }

PINTLE [in Gunnery] an iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a Ship] those Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-Post.

PINULES [with Astron.] the Sights of an Astrolable.

PINTLEDY [pantledy, prob. of pinteler, F. to pant] as *his Heart went pintledy pantledy*, i. e. his Heart beat for fear.

PIONIER [un pionier, F.] a Labourer in an Army, who levels Ways, casts up Trenches, undermines Forts.

PIONY [πιονία, Gr.] a Flower.

PIOUSLY [pie, L. pieusement, F.] with Piety, Duty, or Loyalty.

PIOUSNESS [of pius, L. and pios] Piety, godly Disposition.

PIP [Pipa, Teut. prob. of pituita, L. Flegm] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [Pipe, Sax.] a musical Instrument, and one for various other Uses, as for a Conduit for Water, &c.

To **PIPE** [pipan, Sax.] to play on a Pipe.

PIPE [pipa, Ital.] a Measure of Wine, containing 162 Gallons, Teut.

PIPE [in the Exchequer] a Roll, otherwise called the great Roll.

Clerk of the PIPE [in the Exchequer] an Officer who in a great Roll made up like a Pipe, charges down all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE Office, an Office of the Exchequer, or Treasury, where the Clerk makes out the Leafes of Crown-Lands, &c.

PIPE Tree [Botany] a Tree that bears 2 Sorts of Flowers, a white and a blue.

PIPER [pipepe, Sax.] one that plays on a Pipe; also a Smoker of Tobacco.

PIPEREDGE Tree, the Barberry Tree.
PIPERINE [of *piper*, L. Pepper] partaking of the Qualities of Pepper.
PIPERITIS [*πριπίτις*, Gr.] Pepper-Wort, or Dittander.
PINT [*πίντ*, Sax.] a Measure, the half of a Quart.
PIPKIN [*Incert. Etym.*] a small earthen Vessel for Boiling.
PIPPIN [prob. of *pippling*, Du.] a Sort of Apple.
PIQUANT, sharp, biting, F.
PIQUANTNESS [of *piquant*, F. and *nefs*] Sharpness, Bitingness.
A PIQUE, Quarrel or Ill-Will against one; Spleen, Malice, Distaste, Grudge.
To PIQUE [in *Mu. Bo.*] is to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner.
To PIQUEER. See *Pickeer*.
To stand on the PIQUET [*military Phrase*] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Toe, having the contrary Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach.
PIQUET, a Game at Cards, F.
PIRACY [*piraterie*, *πειρατεία*, Gr.] robbing on the Sea.
PIRATE [*pirata*, L. of *πειράτης*, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage and robbing on the Sea.
PIRATICAL, of or pertaining to a Pirate.
PIRATING [*Exercant la piraterie*, F.] robbing on the Sea.
PIROUETTE } [in the *Manage*] a Turn or Circumvolu-
PIROUET } tion, which a Horse makes without changing his Ground.
PI'SCANY } a Privilege of Fishing.
PI'SCARY }
PI'SCARY [*piscaria*, L.] a Fish-Market, or Place for keeping Fish.
PISCENARIUS [*old Rec.*] a Fishmonger.
PISCES [in *Astronomy*] the 12th Sign or Constellation of the Zodiack, so named from its imaginary Likeness to two Fishes, L.
PISCES Meridiani [*Astronomy*] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 12 Stars.
PISCIS [on a *Globe*] this is that great Fish which, as the Poets feign, drinks up the Water that is poured out of *Aquarius's* Urn. It is related of this Fish, (as *Ctesias* testifies) that it was first seen in the Lake not far from *Bambyce*, and that it saved *Derceto*, that fell into the Sea by Night. They say this *Derceto* was a Goddess of the *Syrians*. They affirm the *Pisces* to be the Nephews of this Fish; all which the *Syrians* worshipped, and placed among the Stars.
PISCIVOROUS [*piscivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds on Fishes.
PI'SCULENT [*pisculentus*, L.] full of Fishes, abounding with Fish.
PI'SMIRE [prob. of *puide*, Du. an Heap. and *miere*, Du. an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Dirt or Earth] an Ant.
PISS [*πισσ*, F. *piſs*, Dan.] Urine.
PISS-A-BED, a Flower, or Plant, Dandelion.
PISSASPHALTUS [*πιασφαλτος*, Gr.] a Kind of Mineral, consisting of Pitch, and the Slime call'd *Bitumen*, imbodied together.
PISS-POT [of *πισσ* and *pot*, F.] a Chamber-Pot; also a great Drinker.
To PISS [*πισσ*, Dan. *piſſer*, F.] to make Water, to evacuate Urine.
PISTA'CHIO [*pistacia*, L. *pistache*, F.] a Nut growing in *Egypt*, &c. of an Aromatick Scent.
PI'STE [in the *Manage*] the Track or Tread which a Horse makes upon the Ground.
PISTILLUM, a Pestle of a Mortar, L.
PISTILLUM [with *Botanists*] a Pistil, that Part of some Plants, which in Shape resembles a Pestle.
PI'STOL [*pistolet*, F.] a short small Gun, or Fire-Arms, born on the Saddle-Bow, the Girdle, or in the Pocket.
PISTO'L [*une pistole*, F. *pistola*, Ital.] a French or Spanish Coin, in Value about 17s.
PISTOLOCHIA [*πιστολοχία*, Gr.] a Kind of Hart Wort.
PI'STON, a Part or Member in several Machines, as Pumps, Syringes, &c.
PIT [*πιτ*, Sax.] a Hole in the Earth.
PIT-A-PAT, a Beating or Throbbing like the Heart.
To PIT, to sink in Holes, as in the Small-Pox.
PIT, a Hole in which the *Scots* used to drown Women Thieves; hence the Phrase, *condemn'd to the Pit*, is the same as with us, to say *condemn'd to the Gallows*.
PITANCE [*pitancia*, L.] a little Repast or Refection of Fish or Flesh more than the common Allowance.

PITANGIARIUS [in the antient *Monasteries*] an Officer who provided and distributed the Pitances of Meat and Herbs amongst the Monks.
PITCH [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, L.] an oily, bituminous, black Substance; as it distills from the Wood, it is called *Barras*. This makes two Sorts, the finest and clearest being called *Galipot*, and the coarser *Marbled Barras*.
The common PITCH, is the Liquid *Galipot*, reduced into the Form and Consistency we see it, by mixing it with Tar while hot.
Naval PITCH, is that which is drawn from old Pines, rang'd and burnt like Charcoal, and used in pitching of Vessels.
To PITCH [*appicier*, Ital.] to fix in the Ground; to fall or light upon.
A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.
PITCH [with *Architects*] the Angle which a Gable-End, and of Consequence the whole Roof of a Building is set to.
To PITCH upon, to choose.
To PITCH [in *Sea Language*] a Term used of a Ship when she sails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears against it so, as to endanger her Top-Masts, then the Sailors say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board*.
PIT-FALL [of *πιτ* and *fallan*, Sax. to fall] a Trap for Birds.
PITCHER [*piccher*, O. F.] an earthen Drink-Pot with a Handle.
PITCH-FORK [*pic forck*, C. Br.] an Instrument used in Husbandry.
PITCHINESS [of *piceus*, L. and *nefs*] pitchy Quality, or Condition.
PITCHING Perce, a Duty paid for setting down every Sack of Corn, or of other Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market.
PITCHY [*piceus* of *pix*, L.] dawbed with Pitch, &c.
PI'TEOUS [*piteux*, F.] deserving Pity; also poor, mean, sorry.
PI'TEOUSLY [*pitoyablement*, F.] after a piteous Manner.
PI'TEOUSNESS [*piteux*, F. and *nefs*] Sorrowfulness, Meanness.
PITH [*πιθα*, Sax.] the Marrow of an Animal.
PI'THIAS } [with *Meteorologists*] the Name of a Comet,
PI'THITES } or rather Meteor, of the Form of a Tub:
 Of which there are divers Kinds, viz. some of an oval Figure, others like a Tun or Barrel set perpendicular, and some like one inclined or cut short; others having a hairy Train or Bush, &c.
PI'THINESS, Fulness of Pith; also Substantialness, Fulness of good Matter.
PI'THLESS, having no Pith.
PI'THO [of *πιδω*, to persuade] the Goddess of Eloquence, or Persuasion, the same with the *Greeks* that the *Romans* call *Suada* or *Suadela*.
PI'TIABLE [*pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.
PI'TIFUL [of *pitie*, F. and *full*] inclined to pity, tender-hearted, compassionate, merciful; also that deserves Pity, woful; also sorry, mean.
PI'TIFULLY [*pitoyablement*, F.] mournfully; meanly, &c.
PI'TIFULNESS [of *pitie*, F. and *fulness*] Propenseness to pity; also Meanness.
PI'TILESS [of *pitie*, F. and *less*] unmerciful.
PITTA'CIIUM [*πιτταχιον*, Gr.] a small Cloth spread with Salve, to be laid on a Part affected.
PITTANCE, properly a small Portion of Victuals allow'd to Monks or others for a Meal; short Commons; also a small Part of any Thing.
PITU'ITA, Phlegm or Rheum, Snivel, Snot. It is one of the four Humours in the Body of Animals, on which their Temperament is suppos'd to depend. It is the most viscid and glutinous Part of the Blood, separated in the largest Glands, where the Contorsions of the Arteries are largest, and give the greatest Retardation to the Velocity, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Heart.
PITU'ITARIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb *Staves Acre*, L.
PITU'ITARY Gland [*Anat.*] a Gland in the Brain, of the Size of a large Pea, in the Sella of the Os *Sphenoides*.
PITU'ITOUS [*pituitosus*, L.] full of Phlegm.
PITU'ITOUSNESS [of *pituiteux*, F. *pituitosus*, L. and *nefs*] Phlegmatickness.
PI'TY [*pitie*, F.] Compassion, Concern.
PITYRIASIS [*πιτυρίασις*, Gr.] the falling of Dandriff, or Scurf from the Head.
PITYRO'DES [*πιτυροειδης*, Gr.] a Kind of Settlement in Urine like Bran.
PIVA, a Hautboy, Ital.
PI'VOT, a Foot or Shoe of Iron, &c. usually made in a conical Form, or terminating in a Point, whereby a Body intended

tended to turn round, bears on another fixed at Rest, and and performs its Circumvolutions.

PIU [in *Musick Books*] a little more, it increases the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with, *Ital.*

PIU Allegro [in *Musick Books*] signifies, play a little more gay and brisk, than *Allegro* it self requires.

PIU Piano [in *Musical Books*] soft and flow, *Ital.*

PIU Presto [in *Musick Books*] i. e. play quicker than *Presto* it self requires, *Ital.*

PIZZLE [incert. *Etym.* prob. of *piss*, q. *pisse* or of *pest*, *Du.* a Nerve, unless you had rather from *perstiche*, *Teut.* a Scourge, for which Bulls Pizzles were used] the gristly Part of the *Penis* of an Animal.

PLA'CABLE [placabilis, L.] Easiness of being pacified or appeased.

PLACABI'LITY ? [of placabilis, L. and *ness*] Easiness to be appeased.

PLA'CARD ? [placard, *Du.* placart, F.] a Leaf or **PLACA'RT** ? Sheet of Paper stretch'd, or apply'd, upon a Wall or Post, in *Holland*, is an Edict or Proclamation; also it is used for a Writing of safe Conduct: In *France*, is a Table wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are written and hung up.

PLA'CARD [in *Architecture*] the Decoration of the Door of an Apartment; consisting of a Chambrane crowned with its Frize or Gorge, and its Corniche sometimes supported with Consoles.

PLA'CARD [in our *old Customs*] a Licence whereby a Person is permitted to shoot a Gun, or to use unlawful Games.

PLACE [place, F. of platea, L. of πλατεία, Gr.] Space or Room, in which any Thing is; also an Office or Employment.

PLACE [in *Opticks*] is the Point to which the Eye refers an Object.

PLACE [with *Naturalists*] is sometimes taken for that Portion of infinite Space which is possessed by and comprehended within the material World, and which is thereby distinguished from the rest of the Expansion.

PLACE of Radiation [in *Opticks*] is the Interval, or Space of Medium, or transparent Body, thro' which any visible Object radiates.

PLACE [with *Philosophers*] that Part of immoveable Space which any Body possesses.

Absolute PLACE [with *Philosophers*] is that Part of infinite and immoveable Space which a Body possesses; called also *primary Place*.

Relative PLACE [in *Philos.*] is the Space it possesses with Regard to other adjacent Objects, called also *secondary Place*.

PLACE Geometrick, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently serve for the Solution of an *indeterminate Problem*, when it is to be resolved Geometrically.

Plane PLACE [Geom.] is when the Point resolving the Problem is in the Periphery of a Circle, and is then termed *Locus ad Circulum*.

Simple PLACE [Geom.] is when the Point which resolves any Problem, is in a right Line.

Solid PLACE [Geom.] is when the Point that resolves the Problem, is in one of the *Conick Sections*.

Surfolid PLACE [Geom.] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [Astron.] is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiack which the Planet is in; or it is that Degree of the Ecliptick reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, which is cut by the Planet's Circle of Longitude.

Apparent PLACE [Astron.] a Point in the starry Heavens, which is found by a right Line passing from the Eye of the Spectator, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

Eccentric PLACE [of a Planet in its Orbit] is the Place or Point of its Orbit wherein a Planet would appear, if seen from the Sun.

Heliocentric PLACE [of a Planet] is the Point of the Ecliptick, to which a Planet view'd from the Sun is referred.

Geocentric PLACE [of a Planet] is that Point of the Ecliptick, to which a Planet view'd from the Earth is referred.

Regular PLACE [Fortif.] is one whose Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [Fortif.] is one whose Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms, a strong City, or Town, where the chief Magazine of an Army is kept.

PLACE of Arms [in a City] is a large open Spot of Ground where the Garrison holds its Rendezvous upon Reviews, and in Cases of Alarm, to receive Orders from the Governour.

PLACE of Arms [in a Siege] is a large Place covered from the Enemy, where the Soldiers are kept ready to sustain those who work in the Trenches, and to be commanded to Places where they are wanted.

PLACE of Arms particular [in a Garrison] is a Place near every Bastion, where the Soldiers sent from the grand Place to the Quarters assigned them, to relieve those that are either upon the Guard, or in Fight.

PLACE of Arms [without] is a Place allow'd to the covert Way for the planting of Canon, to oblige those who advance in their Approaches to retire.

PLACE of Arms [in a Camp] is a large Space at the Head of the Camp, for the Army to be ranged in and drawn up in Battalia.

To PLACE [placer, F.] to order, to dispose, to put, to lay or sit.

PLACES [with *Arithmeticians*] as the *Place of Units*, in a Number which consists of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more Places, that which is the outermost towards the right Hand is called the *Place of Units*.

PLACES [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Body of a Fortress or strong Hold.

PLACES [with *Grammarians*] are Etymology and Words derived from the same Root, which in the *Latin* are called *Conjugates*.

PLACES [with *Logicians*] are universal Terms, Genus, Species, Difference, Property, Accident, Definition, Division.

PLACES [in *Metaphysicks*] are certain general Terms agreeing to all Beings, to which several Arguments are annexed, as *Causes*, *Effects*, the *Whole*, *Part*, opposite Terms.

PLACENTA, a Cake, &c. L.

PLACENTA Uterina [in *Anat.*] a softish Mass found in the Womb of pregnant Women, which serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

PLA'CID [placidus, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLA'CIDNESS [placiditas, L.] Peaceableness, Quietness.

PLA'CITA, Pleas or Pleadings, L.

PLACITA generalia [old Rec.] the publick Assemblies of all Degrees of Men, where the King presided, and they usually consulted upon the great Affairs of the Kingdom, L.

PLACITA'RE, to plead Causes, L.

PLACITA'TOR, a Pleader, L.

PLA'CITUM [in *Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or Decree, L.

PLACITUM nominatum [old Rec.] the Day appointed for a Criminal to plead and make Defence, L.

PLA'CKET, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLADAROMA ? [πλαδαρομα, Gr.] excessive Moisture or

PLADAROSIS ? Weakness; also a little soft Swelling growing under the Eye-Lids.

PLAFOND ? [in *Architecture*] the Cieling of a Room,

PLAFOND ? whether it be flat or arched, lined with Plaster or Joiner's Work, and frequently enrich'd with Paintings; also the Bottom of the Projecture of the Larmier of the Corniche, called also the *Sofit*.

PLAGIA'RIAN [plagiarius, L.] of or pertaining to a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM [of plagiarius, L.] the stealing other People's Works, and publishing them as one's own.

PLA'GIARY, [plagiarius, L.] a Book-Thief.

PLAGUE [plague, *Du.* prob. of plaga, L. of πλῆγμα, Gr. a Blow] a very acute, destructive, contagious, and malignant Disease, usually proving mortal, a Pestilence; also Perplexity, Vexation, Embarrassment.

To PLA'GUE [of plagen, *Teut.*] to vex, teaze, torment.

PLA'GUY, vexatious, tormenting, &c.

PLAICE, a Fish.

PLAIDEU'RS [in *Law*] Lawyers, who being a Sort of Attorneys, used to plead in behalf of their Clients.

A PLAIN [planities, L.] an even, flat, low Ground.

PLAIN [planus, L.] even, smooth; also without Ornament; also manifest; also sincere, downright, F.

PLAIN [in *Heraldry*] it is a Maxim, that the plainer the Coat, the nearer to Antiquity, and the most noble.

PLAIN Number [Arithm.] a Number that may be produced by the Multiplication of 2 Numbers, one into another.

To PLAIN [plandre, F.] to complain.

PLAIN Place [in *antient Geometry*] a geometrical *Locus* which was a right Line, or a Circle, in opposition to a solid Place, which was an Ellipsis, Parabola, and Hyperbola.

PLAIN

PLAIN Problem [with *Mathemat.*] such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically; but by the Intersection either of a right Line or a Circle, or of the Circumferences of 2 Circles.

PLAIN Chart [in *Navigation*] a Plan or Chart having the Degrees of Longitude thereon, made equal with those of the Latitude, as to Length.

PLAIN Sailing [with *Navigation*] the Method of Sailing by a plain Chart.

PLAIN Scale [with *Navig.*] a thin Ruler on which a Line of Chords, Signs and Tangents, is marked out, used for various mathematical Uses.

PLAIN Table, an Instrument used by Surveyors of Land.

PLAINNESS [of *planus*, or *plain* and *ness*] Evenness; also Unadornedness; also Manifestness.

PLAINLY, evenly, &c. manifestly, sincerely, intelligibly.

PLAINTE [*plainte*, F.] a Complaint.

PLAINTE [in *Law*] is the Cause for which the Plaintiff doth complain against the Defendant, for which he doth obtain the King's Writ; also the exhibiting in writing any Action, personal or real.

PLAINTEFF [*plaintif*, F.] a Complainant.

PLAISTER [*emplastrum*, L. of *εμπλαστρον*, Gr. *plæster*, Du.] a Medicament to be laid upon a Sore, &c.

PLAIT [*pli*, F.] a Fold in a Garment, &c.

To PLAIT [*prob.* of *plisser*, F. or *plicare*, L.] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAN [*un plan*, F. of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Ground-Plot; a Design of any Place or Work.

PLAN [with *Architects*, &c.] is a Draught of a Building such as it appears on the Ground; shewing the Extent, Division, and Distribution of its Areas into its Apartments, Rooms, Passages, &c.

Geometrical PLAN, is one in which the solid and vacant Parts are represented in their natural Proportion.

Rais'd PLAN, is one where the Elevation or Upright is shown upon the geometrical Plan, so as to hide the Distribution.

Perspective PLAN, is one conducted and exhibited by Degradations or Diminutions, according to the Rules of Perspective.

PLANARY [*planarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Plane, plain, even, smooth.

PLANCE'RE [in *Architecture*] the under Part of the Corona or Drip; making the superior Part of the Coronice between 2 Cymatiums.

PLAN'CHER, a Plank or Bord, F.

PLAN'CHIA [*old Rec.*] a Plank of Wood.

PLAN'CHING [in *Carpentry*] a laying the Floors of a Building.

PLANE [*planus*, L.] a plain Surface, all whose Parts lie even between its Extremities; also a Joiner's Tool.

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to smooth Boards with.

To PLANE [*planer*, F. of *complanare*, L.] to make even, &c.

To PLANE [in *Fowling*] to fly or hover as a Bird without moving its Wings.

PLANE Number [with *Arithmeticians*] is a Number which arises from the Multiplication of 2 Numbers one into another.

* **PLANE Problem** [with *Mathematicians*] is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically; but by the Intersection of a right Line and a Circle; or of the Circumferences of 2 Circles.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Prospective*] is a Plane passing thro' the Spectator's Eye parallel to the Horizon, cutting the perspective Plane, when that is perpendicular to the geometrick one at right Angles.

PLANE of Gravitation } is a Plane supposed to pass thro'

PLANE of Gravity } the Center of Gravity of the Body, and in the Direction of its Tendency, that is perpendicular to the Horizon.

PLANE of Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] is a Plane which passes thro' the Point of Reflection, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass, or reflecting Body.

PLANE of Refraction [in *Opticks*, &c.] is a Plane drawn thro' the incident and refracted Ray.

Geometrical PLANE is one, all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities or bounding Lines, and it is the shortest Extension from one Line to another.

Vertical PLANE [in *Perspective*] is a Plane passing thro' the Spectator's Eye, perpendicular to the geometrical Plane, and usually parallel to the perspective Plane.

PLANE of the Horopter [in *Opticks*] a Plane which passes thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to a Plane passing thro' the optick Axes.

Objective PLANE [in *Perspective*] is any Plane situate in the horizontal Plane, whose Representation in Perspective is required.

PLANE [of a *Dial*] the Surface whereon a Dial is drawn.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] a Draught representing a Work

PLAN } as it would appear on the plain Field, if it were cut off level with the Ground, so as to shew the Length of its Lines, the Angles and Distances between them, the Breadth and Thickness of the Moats, Ramparts, Breast-Works, &c.

PLANE Tree [*platanus*, L.] a Kind of tall Tree.

PLANET [*πλανήτης*, of *πλάνω*, to err or wander] a wandering Star.

PLANET struck, blasted; also stunned or amazed.

PLANETARY [*planetaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the Planets.

PLANETS, are wandering Stars or Bodies: Their second or proper Motions from West to East are not regular as those of the other Stars are, nor do they always keep at the same Distance one from the other; but are sometimes nearer and sometimes farther off, and sometimes joined, being observ'd under the same Point of Heaven, and sometimes opposite.

Some turn about on their Axis, at several Times, and these Planets which may be imagined to be like our Earth, are opaque Bodies, and receive Light from the Sun, and reflect it; for there is none of the Planets, except the Sun that shines with his own Light, but he enlightens the Planets.

The Planets are lower than the fixed Stars. This appears in that they sometimes eclipse them and hide their Light from us.

There is a great Difference between the Planets as to their Lustre. The *Sun* appears of a gold Colour; the *Moon* of a silver Colour; *Venus* very white, brilliant, and luminous; *Jupiter* is not so white and luminous; *Saturn* appears of a pale lead Colour, and does not seem to shine; *Mars* is as red as Fire, and glances very much; *Mercury* is of a bright silver Colour, and glances but little, is not often seen in our Climate, because of the Obliquity of the Sphere, and he being near the Sun, for which Reason he is always obscur'd by or plung'd in its Rays, or the Vapours of the Horizon; but it is frequently seen in the torrid Zone, because in those Places the Sphere is not in so oblique a Position.

The Planets are distinguish'd into great and small.

The greater are in Number seven, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*; the smaller Planets are in Number nine, four of which are call'd *Jupiter's Satellites*, and turn about *Jupiter*, and the other five revolve about *Saturn*.

PLANIFOLIOUS [of *planus*, plain, and *folium*, L. a Leaf] (spoken of Flowers) made up of plain Leaves, set together in circular Rows round the Center, whose Face is usually uneven, rough and jagged, as Hawkweed, &c.

PLANILOQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a speaking plainly.

PLANIMETRICAL, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces.

PLANIMETRY [*planimetrie*, F. of *planus*, L. and *μετρέω*, Gr. to measure] the Mensuration of plain Surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS Flower [of *planus*, L. and *πίταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] flat leaved, as when these small Flowers are hollow only at the Bottom, but are flat upwards, as in *Dandelion*, *Succory*, &c.

PLANISHING [of *planir*, F.] making plain or even, as Pewterers, Silversmiths, &c. do.

PLANISPHERE [*planisphaerium*, L. of *planus*, L. and *σφαίρα*, Gr.] a Sphere projected on a plain Surface.

A PLANK [*plancke*, Du. *planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber sawn for Carpentry or Joinery.

PLANK upon Plank [*Sea Language*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Side after she is built.

PLANKING [*planchant*, F.] flooring or covering with Planks.

PLANO convex Glass, is a Glass, one of whose Surfaces is convex, and the other plain.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] is a general Name under which are comprised all vegetable Bodies, as Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs; it is an organical Body consisting of a Root, and probably a Seed, producing usually Leaves, a Stem, Branches, and Flowers.

To PLANT [*plantare*, L.] to set Trees or Herbs; also to People a Country.

PLANTA seminalis. See *Plantula*.

PLANTA [*Anatomy*] the lowest Part or Sole of the Foot of a Man, L.

Imperfect PLANTS [in *Botany*] are such as either really want both Flowers and Seed, or seem to do so, in that no Flower or Seed has yet been discovered; as Mushrooms, Mosses, Sea-Weed, Coral, &c.

PLANTAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLANTAR [*plantaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTARIS [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus* from its Tendons which is extended in the Sole of the Foot. It takes its Rise from the Back of the outermost Knob of the inferior Appendage of the Thigh Bone, and is inserted on both Sides, the first Internode of each lesser Toe.

PLANTATION, a Colony or Settlement of a People in a foreign Country; also a Spot of Ground, which some Planter or Person, arrived in a new Colony, pitches on to cultivate and till for his own Use.

PLANTER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one who plants.

PLANTIGEROUS [of *plantiger*, L.] Plant-bearing.

PLANTING [*plantant*, F. of L.] putting Plants in the Earth.

PLANTING [with *Architects*] signifies the disposing the first Courses of solid Stone on the Masonry of the Foundation, laid level according to the Measures with all possible Exactness.

PLANTULA *seminalis* [with *Botanists*] the little Herb that lies, as it were in an Embryo, or in Miniature in the Seed.

PLASH [*plafch*, Du.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To PLASH [of *plafchen*, Du.] to dash with Water.

PLASHING [with *Husbandmen*] bending and interweaving the Boughs in Hedges to thicken them.

PLASHY, full of Plashes, Puddles, or standing Waters.

PLASM [*plasma*, L. of *πλάσμα*, Gr.] a Mould for casting Metals, &c.

To PLASTER [*plastrer*, F.] to parget or dawb Walls, Cielings, &c. with Plaster.

PLASTER [*platre*, F.] a Sort of Mortar for plastering.

PLASTER of Paris, a fossil Stone of the Nature of a Lime-Stone, used in moulding, making Statues, Building, and many other Uses.

PLASTERER [*platrier*, F.] one who plasters Walls.

PLASTERING [of *plattrer*, F.] dawbing Walls over with Plaster.

PLASTICE [*πλαστική*, Gr.] a Branch of Sculpture, being the Art of forming the Figures of Men, Birds, Beasts, Plants, &c. in Plaster, Clay, &c.

PLASTICK [*πλαστικός*, of *πλάσσω*, Gr. to form] skilful in forming or making Statues of Earth, &c.

PLASTICK Virtue, a Power of forming or fashioning any Thing. A Term invented by Naturalists to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOGRAPHY [*πλαστογραφία*, Gr.] a Counterfeiting.

PLAT Veins of a Horse, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder, where he is usually blooded.

PLAT-BAND [with *Architects*] any flat, square Moulding, the Height of which does much exceed its Projecture.

PLAT-BAND [with *Gardeners*] a Border, or Bed of Flowers along a Wall, or the Side of a Parterre.

PLAT-BANDS of Flutings [*Archit.*] the Lifts, or Fillets, between the Flutings of Columns.

PLATE [*platte*, F.] a flat, broad Piece of Metal; a small Table-Dish; Silver Vessels, &c. also a Hoy or small Water-Vessel.

PLATED, covered over with a Plate of Metal.

PLATEN [with *Printers*] the Plate of a Printing-Press.

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] round flat Pieces of Silver, without any Impression on them, but as it were form'd ready to receive it.

PLATFORM [*platforme*, F.] a Draught or Design, the Ichnography of a Building.

PLATFORM [in *Archit.*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-Work of a Roof, and lie on the Top of the Wall, where the Entablature ought to be raised; also a Kind of Terras-Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in *Mil. Affairs*] a Plain-place prepared on the Ramparts, to raise a Battery of Cannons upon.

PLATFORM [in a *Ship of War*] a Place on the lower Deck abaft the Main-Mast, and round about the main Capstan, behind the Cock-Pit, called also the *Orlope*, where the wounded Men are taken Care of.

PLAT'IC Aspect [*Astrology*] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orbit of its own Light.

PLATO'NIC Bodies [in *Geometry*] are the 5 regular Bodies, viz. the *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icosihedron*.

PLATONIC Love [so called of *Plato*, the divine Philosopher] a pure spiritual Affection, subsisting between the

different Sexes, abstracted from all carnal Appetites and Fruition, regarding no other Object but the Mind and its Beauties; consisting in Contemplation and Ideas of the Mind; or between Persons of the same Sex, it is a sincere disinterested Friendship, abstracted from any selfish Views.

PLATONIC Year, is every 36000th Year, at what Time some Philosophers fancied that all Persons and Things shall return to the same State as they now are.

PLATONICK [of *Plato*] pertaining to *Plato* and his Doctrines.

PLATONISM, the Doctrine and Sentiments of *Plato* and his Followers, in Respect to Philosophy.

PLATONIST, one that holds the Tenets or Principles of *Plato*.

PLATOON [in *Mil. Affairs*] a small square Body of 40 or 50 Men, drawn out of a Battalion of Foot, and placed between the Squadrons of Horse to sustain them; or in Ambuscades, Streights, or Defiles, &c. F.

PLATS [in a *Ship*] are flat Ropes made of Rope-Yarn, to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATS [with *Mariners*] flat Compasses made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATTER [*un plat*, F.] a broad Dish.

PLATTER-FACED, broad faced.

PLATYCORIA [*πλατυκορία*, Gr.] a Distemper in the Eye that hinders it from shutting.

PLATYCORIASIS [of *πλατυκορίας*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, when the Sight or Apple is broken or spread, so as to be incurable.

PLATYSMA [in *Anatomy*] See *Myodes*.

PLAUDITE [i. e. clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Applause or the Approbation of an Action.

PLAUSIBLE [*plausibilis*, L.] that seems to deserve Applause; seemingly fair and honest, &c.

PLAUSIBLENESS } [of *plausibilis*, F. and *nefs*] plausible
PLAUSIBILITY } Quality, Deservingness of Applause; also the seeming fair and honest.

PLAY [*plæz*, Sax.] a Recreation, Sport, &c.

PLAY-DAY [*plæz-dæz*, Sax.]

PLAYER [*plezēne*, Sax.] an Actor, &c.

To PLAY [of *plæzan*, Sax.] to divert, to game.

PLAY'SOM [of *plæzjom*, Sax.] given or disposed to play.

PLAY'SOMNESS, Addictedness to play.

PLEA [*pleoh*, Sax.] an Excuse.

PLEA [in *Law*] is what either the Plaintiff or Defendant alledgeth for himself in Court.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby Matter is produced in any Court, which may be try'd in another.

Common PLEAS, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, are all Suits in the King's Name, for Offences committed against his Crown and Dignity.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer of that Court, in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To PLEAD [*plaidier*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; also to alledge, to pretend.

PLEA'DER [*plaideur* or *un plaidant*, F.] a Counsellor at Law, a Barrister.

PLEA'DING [*plaidant*, F.] putting in a Plea in Law; also alledging, pretending.

PLEA'SANT [*plaisant*, F.] agreeable, diverting.

PLEA'SANTNESS [*qualité plaisante*, F.] Delightfulness.

PLEA'SANTRY, a pleasant Joke, Mirth, &c.

To PLEASE [*placere*, L. *plaire*, F.] to be content or satisfied, to be complaisant to; also to humour, to be pleased with, or be willing.

PLEA'SING [*placens*, L.] affording Pleasure, Satisfaction, &c.

PLEA'SINGNESS [of *plaisant*, F. and *nefs*] pleasurable Quality.

PLEASURE [*plaisir*, F.] the Effect of a Sensation or Perception agreeable to the Mind, or the Satisfaction of some Appetite, Content, Joy, Delight, Diversion; also good Turns, Service, Kindness, Will.

To PLEASURE, to do one a Pleasure, to give Content, to oblige, to humour.

PLEA'SURABLE [of *pleasure*, and *able*] pleasant, delightful.

PLEA'SURABLENESS, Agreeableness, Divertingness.

PLEBANALIS } *Ecclesia* [old Rec.] a Mother-Church, which

PLEBANIA } has one or more subordinate Chapels.

PLEBANUS [old Rec.] a rural Dean, so called because antiently the Deaneries were commonly united to the *Plabanæ* or Mother-Churches.

PLEBEIAN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commonalty.

PLEBISCITUM, a Law or Statute made by the joint Consent of the People or Commons, without the Senate.

PLEDGE [*plegeum*, Lat. Barb. *pleige*, F.] a Pawn, Security, Bail, Pawn, &c.

PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

PLEDGED [*pleige*, F.] pawned, &c. also having drank by the Recommendation of another.

PLEDGING [*pleigant*, F.] pawning, engaging for. The Custom of pledging in drinking was occasioned by the *Danes*, who while they had the Superiority in *England* used to stab the *English*, or cut their Throats while they were drinking; and thereupon they requested of some Sitter by, to be their Pledge and Security while they drank; so that *I will pledge you*, signifies, *I will be your Security, that you shall drink in Safety.*

PLEDGES [in *Law*] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLEDGERY ? [*plegagium*, L. Barb. *plegerie*, F.] Suretyship, an undertaking, or answering for.

PLEDGET ? [in *Surgery*] a Kind of flat Tent for a Wound;

PLE'GET ? also a Piece of Rag folded up and apply'd to the Arm after letting Blood.

PLE'GIS *aquietandis* [in *Law*] a Writ that lies for a Surety, against one for whom he is Surety, if he neglect to pay the Money at the Day appointed.

PLEIA'DES [*πλειάδης*, of *πλείονες*, more, Gr.] the Constellation in the Neck of *Taurus*, called the 7 Stars, so called because they are more than the *Iliades*.

PLEIADES, situated at the Excision of the Back of *Taurus*, which by it is collected into 7 Stars. They say they are according to the Number of the Daughters of *Atlas*. But there are not 7 but only 6 visible, of which this Reason is given. They say that 6 of them were married to Gods, but the 7th to a Mortal. That *Jupiter* lay with 3 of them; of which *Electra* brought forth *Dardanus*, *Maja* *Mercury*, *Taygete* *Lacedæmon*. Two were married to *Neptune*; *Alcyone*, on which he begat *Hureus* and *Celeno*, on which he begat *Leucum*. *Sterope* was joined to *Mars*, on which *Oenomaus* was begotten; but *Merope* was married to *Sisyphus* who was a Mortal, and thence is become obscure. They are very famous among Men because they intimate the Season of the Year.

PLE'NARTY [*Com. Law*] a Term used when a Benefice is supply'd, and is the direct Contrary of Vacation.

PLE'NARY [of *plenus*, L. or *pleniere*, F.] full, intire, perfect.

PLE'NARINESS [of *plenus*, L. and *nefs*] Fulness.

PLENE *administravit* [*Law Phrase*] a Plea pleaded by an Executor or Administrator, where they have administered the Deceased's Estate faithfully and justly, before the Action brought against them.

PLENILU'NARY, of, or pertaining to the *Full Moon*.

PLENIPO', a Plenipotentiary.

PLENI'POTENCE [*plena potentia*, L.] full Power.

PLENI'POTENT, having full or ample Power, *Milton*.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, pertaining to full Power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY [*plenipotentiaris*, F. *plena potentia donatus*, L.] a Commissioner or Ambassador from a Prince or State invested with full Power, to Treat with one from another Prince or State, and conclude Peace, &c.

PLENIS *forisfacture* [*old Law*] a Forfeiture of all that one hath, L.

PLE'NIST [of *plenus*, L. full] a Philosopher who does not allow of any Vacuity in Nature.

PLE'NITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] fulness; in *Physick*, the same as *Plethory*.

PLE'NITY [*plenitas*, L.] fulness.

PLE'NTEOUS [of *plenitas*, L.] abundant, fruitful, &c.

PLE'NTEOUSLY [of *plenissime*, L.] abundantly.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS [*plenitas*, L.] plenty.

PLE'NTIFUL [of *plenitas*, L. and *plenus*, Sax.] abundant.

PLENTI'FULNESS [of *plenitas* and *plunneyre*, Sax.] Plenty.

PLE'NTY [*plenitas*, L.] abundance, great Store.

PLE'NUM [with *Philosophers*] a Fulness, a Term used to signify that State of Things wherein every Part of Space or Extension is supposed to be full of Matter, in opposition to *Vacuum*, or a Space devoid of all Matter, L.

PLEONASM [*πλεονασμός*, of *πλεονάζω*, Gr. to super-abound] this Figure consists in the using more Words than are necessary, as when a Person says, *I did such a Thing with mine own Hands*, where the Word *own* is super-abundant.

PLEONASM [in *Grammar*] the adding of a Letter or Syllable in the Beginning or Middle of a Word.

PLEONASM [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein some superfluous Words are added to express the Indignation of the Orator, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLEROPHORIA [*πληροφορία*, Gr.] the utmost Pitch of Faith, Fulness and Evidence of Faith and Assurance, L.

PLERO'TICA [*πλερωπική* of *πλερώω*, Gr. to fill up] Medicines good to breed Fleth, and so to fill up Wounds.

PLETHORE'TICK } [*πληθωρικός*, Gr.] troubled with a
PLETHO'RICK } Plethory.

PLETHO'RICAL }
PLE'THORY [*plethora*, L. of *πλερώω*, Gr.] a too great abounding with Blood or laudable Humours, which proves hurtful to the Body.

PLEVIN [*plevina*, Lat. Bar.] a Warrant or Assurance, *Law-Term*.

PLEU'RA [*πλευρά*, Gr.] the Membrane or Skin that covers the Inside of a Chest, sticking to the Ribs.

PLEU'RISY [*πλευρίτις*, of *πλευρά*, Gr. a Side or Rib] an Inflammation of the *Pleura*, and of the Muscles lying between the Ribs, attended with a continual Fever, Stitches in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA [of *πλευρά*, and *πνευμονία*, Gr.] a complicated Disease, being a Pleurisy and a Peripneumony together.

PLEURITIS. See *Pleurisy*.

PLEU'ROTHORNA'EA [of *πλευρίτις*, a Pleuresy, *ὄρθος*, straight, and *πνοή*, Gr. breath] a Disease in the Side, when the Person afflicted cannot breath unless he sits upright.

PLEXUS choroides [with *Anatomists*] an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain, resembling a Net, L.

PLEXUS reticularis [*Anat.*] the same with the Net like Union, just over the Pineal-Gland.

PLI'ABLE [*pliable*, F.] apt to bend, or easy to be bended, twisted, &c.

PLI'ABLENESS, easiness to be bent, &c.

PLI'ANT [of *pliant* of *plier*, F.] pliable.

PLI'ANTNESS [of *pliant*, F. and *nefs*] Flexibility.

PLI'CA [among the *Polanders*] a Distemper which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail.

PLICA terræ [*old Rec.*] a small Portion or Spot of Ground, L.

PLI'CATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a Fold or a Folding.

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Estate with the Habit and Quality of the Land; also sometimes it extends to the Rent Charge and Possibility of a Dower.

PLIGHT [*plight*, *Teut.*] State and Condition of Bodies; also the Condition and Quality of Land.

To PLIGHT [*plihcan*, Sax.] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLINTH of a Statue [*Archit.*] a Base or Stand, either flat, round, or square, serving to support a Statue, &c.

PLINTH [in *Architecture*] a flat square Member, otherwise called the Slipper, which serves for the Foundation of the Base or Foot of a Pillar. Also the *Abacus* or upper Part of the *Tuscan* Pillar, is so called by *Vitruvius*; also a thick Wall, in which there are two or three Rows of Bricks placed in Form of a Plat-Band.

PLINTH [of the *Capitol*] a Member about the Chapter of a Plat-Band of a Pillar, like the *Abacus* of the *Tuscan* Pillar.

PLINTH of a Wall [*Archit.*] 2 or 3 Rows of Bricks advancing out of the Wall; or any flat high Moulding, serving in a Front Wall to mark the Floors, and to sustain the Eaves of a Wall, and the Larmier of a Chimney.

PLINTHUS } [*πλίνθος*, Gr.] a Brick or square Tile, L.

PLI'NTHIS }

PLISTOLOCHI'A [*πλιστολοχία*, Gr.] a Sort of wild Mal-lows, &c.

PLITE, an antient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell.

PLO'CE [*πλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Word is repeated by Way of Emphasis; in such a Manner as not only to express the Subject, but also the Quality of it.

To PLOD [prob. of *ploeghen*, Du. to Plough, or *comploter*, F.] to contrive, or labour earnestly in a Matter.

PLO'DDING [prob. of *complotant*, F.] having one's Head full of Contrivance.

PLO'NKETS, a Kind of coarse Woollen Cloth.

PLOT [of *complot*, F.] a Conspiracy, a Design; also a Piece of Ground.

To PLOT [*comploter*, F.] to combine, to consult together; to contrive, to hatch.

PLOT [with *Surveyors*] the Plan or Draught of any Parcel of Ground, survey'd and laid down in its proper Dimensions.

PLOT [in *Dramatick Poetry*] the Knot or Intrigue, which makes the Difficulty, and embarrasses the Piece in either a Comedy or Tragedy.

PLO'TTER, a Conspirator.

PLO'TTING [*complotant*, F.] conspiring, &c.

PLO'TTING [in *Surveying*] the Art of describing or laying down on Paper the several Angles and Lines of a Tract of Ground surveyed.

PLO'TTON [of *peloton*, F. a Clew or Bottom of Thread, also such a Knot of Men] a small square Body of Musketeers, drawn out of a Body of Infantry, when they form the hollow square to strengthen the Angles, a Platoon.

PLO'VER [*pluvier*, F.] a Fowl.

PLOUGH } [*plog*, Dan.] an Instrument for Tillage.

Plow

Plough-Alms, a Penny which every Ploughman antiently paid to the Church.

Ploughing [of *plager*, Dan.] turning up the Ground with a Plough.

Ploughman [of *plog*, Dan. and *Man*, Sax.]

Plough-share [*plog*, Dan. and *Yceap*, Sax.]

Plough-staff [*plog*, Dan. and *Yceap*, Sax.]

Plough-tail [*plog*, Dan. and *ægl*, Sax.]

Plough-land, as much arable Land as one Plough could plough in a Year. This in the Beginning of the Reign of Richard I. was accounted 60 Acres, and in the 9th of the same King 100 Acres.

Plough [with *Book-binders*] an Instrument for cutting the Edges or Margins of Books.

Plough [in *Navigation*] a Mathematical Instrument made of Box Wood, &c. used at Sea in taking the Height of the Sun or Stars, &c. in finding the Latitude.

Plough Monday [in the North of England] the next Monday after 12th Day, when the Plough-Men draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

Plow Bote [old Rec.] a Right of Tenants to take Wood to repair Ploughs, Carts, and Harrows, and for making Forks, Rakes, &c.

To Pluck [*pluccian*, Sax. *plucker*, Dan.] to pull away from by Force or with a Twitch.

A Pluck [prob. of *pluck*, Dan. *pluc*, Sax. *q. d.* what is plucked out] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

Plucking, pulling with Force, &c.

Plug [*plugghe*, Du.] a large wooden Peg for stopping a Water-Pipe, &c.

Plum [prob. of *plummet*] as to fall down *plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly or right down.

Plum [*plum*, Sax.] a Fruit well known.

Plum [with *Botan.*] in a large Sense, signifies any fleshy Fruit, containing one Seed inclosed in a hard stony Shell, as Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, &c.

Plum-tree [*plum-tre*, Sax.]

Plumaceoli [with *Surgeons*] Bolsters, the same as *Splenia*, L.

Plumage [*plumage*, F.] a Bunch of Feathers, &c.

Plumb [*plum*, Sax.] a Fruit well known.

Plumba'gine [of *plumbago*, L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

Plumba'go [in *Botany*] the Herb Lead-Wort, or Arse-Smart.

Plumber [of *plumbarius*, L.] a Worker in, or Maker of leaden Vessels.

Plumbery, the Trade of making leaden Vessels.

Plumbing, trying by a Plummer or Plumb-Line.

Plumb-Line [of *plumbum*, Lead, and *lin*, L.] a Plummet used by Architects, &c. to see that their Work stands upright.

Plumbum, Lead, L.

Plumbum ustum [with *Chymists*] burnt Lead, a Composition of two Parts of Lead, and one of Sulphur, melted in a Crucible, and turned to a black Powder.

Plume [*pluma*, L. a Feather, *plum*, *ye-sep*, Sax.] a Set of Ostriches Feathers for Ornament, commonly worn on the Head.

Plume [in *Botany*] a little Member of the Grain or Seed of a Plant, being that which in the Growth of the Plant becomes the Stem or Trunk.

Plume [in *Corn*] is that which after the Radicle is shot forth, shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, and thence is by some called the *Acrospire*.

Plume [with *Falconers*] the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which shews her Constitution.

Plume Allum, a Mineral, a Kind of Talk.

To Plume [*plumer*, F.] to pluck off the Feathers.

Plume-Striker [so called from officiously brushing Feathers or Hairs off from other Mens Clothes] a Pick-Thank or Flatterer.

Plumigerous [*plumiger*, L.] wearing or bearing Feathers or Plumes.

Pluming [*Falconry*] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers off from its Body.

Plumipede [*plumipes*, L.] having feathered Feet.

Plummer [*plumbarius*, L.] a Worker in Lead.

Plummet [of *plumbum*, L.] a Lead for plumbing, &c.

Plumose [*plumosus*, L.] full of Feathers.

PLUMB in *Flesh*, full and round.

PLUM'PNES [prob. of *pomum*, L. or *pomme*, F. an Apple, *q. d.* full or round as an Apple, *Skinner*] Fulness and Roundness in *Flesh*.

To PLUNDER [*plundrer*, Dan. *plundern*, Teut.] to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence.

PLUNDER [*plynder*, Dan.] Spoil taken in War.

PLUNDERING [of *plynder*, Dan.] spoiling, taking away by Violence.

PLUNGE, a Trouble, an Incumbrance.

PLUNGEON, a Water-Fowl, a Diver, F.

To PLUNGE [*plonger*, F.] to dip into Water over Head and Ears.

PLUNKET Colour, a Sort of blue Colour.

PLU'RAL [*pluralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to many.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURA'LITY [*pluralitas*, L.] a discrete Quantity consisting of two, or a greater Number; a greater Part.

PLURA'LITY [of *Benefices*] is when a Parson has two, three, or more spiritual Livings.

PLU'RIES, a Writ which goes after two former Writs have had no Effect; the first of which is called *Capias*, the second *Sicut alias*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLURI'MUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] very many, *plurimis*, with very many, L.

PLUS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more, *pluribus*, with more, L.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] a Sort of Cloth made of Hair, as Shag, of Silk, as Velvet.

PLUSH [in *Botany*] a Name given to the Thrum in the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, &c. some call them *Thrummy Heads*.

PLU'TO ΠΛΥΤΟ, *i. e.* Riches, because all Wealth or Riches is fetch'd or fought for out of the Bowels of the Earth] the Son of Saturn and Ops. He is, by the Poets, call'd the God of Hell and Riches; and is fabled to be lame when he comes towards a Person, but winged when he goes from him; because Riches come slowly, but go away apace. He is also represented in Painting, &c. blind; because, for the most part, he comes to them that are most unworthy.

PLU'VIAL, a Priest's Vestment or Cope.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to Rain.

PLUVIALIS, a Plover, a Bird so called of *pluvialis*, L. *i. e.* rainy, because it delights in Places wet with Showers of Rain, and marshy Places.

PLUVIA'LE, a Sort of Hood or Cloak antiently worn by Ecclesiasticks, to defend them from the Rain.

PLU'VIOUS [*pluviosus*, L.] that abounds in, or causes Rain.

PLY'ING [prob. of *pliant*, F.] bending, giving way; also attending at a Place to be employ'd, as Watermen, &c. also doing any Thing industriously.

To PLY [prob. of *apply*] to attend at a certain Place, in Order to get a Fare, as Watermen; also to give one's Mind to, to be intent upon.

PLYER [of *Plier* or *Employ*, F.] one who plyes or waits at a certain Place, to be hired or employ'd, as Watermen, Porters, &c. or Whores at a Bawdy-House, or elsewhere.

PLYERS [of *plier*, F. to bend] a Sort of Tongs or Pincers for bending or twisting.

PNEUMA [πνεῦμα, Gr.] a Puff or Blast of Wind, Breath, Spirit.

PNEU'MATICK Engine, an Air-Pump. See *Pump*.

PNEU'MATICKS [*pneumatica*, L. of *πνευματικά*, Gr.] of the Air, or the Laws, wherein that Fluid is condensed, rarified, &c.] the Doctrine of the Gravitation and Pressure of elastick or compressible Fluids.

PNEUMA'TICAL Experiments, such as are made in the exhausted Receiver of the Air-Pump, in Order to discover the several Properties of the Air, and its Influence on other Bodies.

PNEUMA'TICKS [with *Schoolmen*] the Doctrine of Spirits, as God, Angels, the human Mind, &c.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [πνευματοκήλη, of *πνεῦμα* Wind, and *κήλη* a Rupture, Gr.] a flatulent or windy *Hernia*, or Tumor of the Membranes of the Testicles, proceeding from pent-up Vapours, and attended with a tensive Pain.

PNEUMATO'DES [πνευματώδης, Gr.] a fetching of the Breath short.

PNEUMATO'MACHI [of *πνεῦμα*, Spirit, and *μαχίω*, Gr. to fight against or oppose] Hereticks, so called from their opposing the Divinity of the Holy Spirit, and placing him in the Number of Creatures.

PNEUMATO'MPHALUS [πνευματόμφαλος, of *πνεῦμα* and *μφαλος* the Navel, Gr.] a Swelling in the Navel, occasioned by Wind.

PNEUMATO'LOGIST [of *πνεῦμα*, the Spirit or Breath, and *λόγος*, Gr.] one that treats of Spirits, Breath, &c.

PNEU-

PNEUMATO'LOGY [*πνευματολογία*, Gr.] the Doctrine and Contemplation of Spirits and spiritual Substances.

PNEUMATO'SIS [*πνευματώσις*, Gr.] a Term used by some Authors for the Generation or Formation of animal Spirits in the barky Substance of the Brain.

PNEUMA'TOSOPHY [of *πνεύμα* and *σοφία*, Gr. Wisdom] the same as *Pneumatology*.

PNEUMO'NICS [*πνευμονικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against Diseases of the Lungs, where the Respiration is affected.

PNEU'MON [*πνευμών*, Gr.] the Lungs.

PNIGA'LIUM, a Disease called the *Night-Mare*.

PNI'GMUS [*πνιγμός*, Gr.] strangling or choking.

TO POACH [prob. of *pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy the Game by illegal Methods; also to boil Eggs.

POA'CHER, a Destroyer of Game by illegal Methods.

PO'CARD, a Water-Fowl.

POCK [*pocca*, Sax.] a Scab or Dent of the Small-Pox.

PO'CKET [*pochcha*, Sax.] a little Bag usually worn in Garments.

POCKET of Wool, the Quantity of half a Sack.

POCKET Hays [with *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking Pheasants alive.

PO'CKETTING [of *pochcha*, Sax. a Pocket] putting into the Pocket.

POCKWOOD-TREE, an *Indian* Tree, the Wood of which is used by Physicians.

POCKI'NESS [of *pocca* and *νεῦρε*, Sax.] pocky State or Condition.

POCKIFIED [of *pocca*, Sax. and *fio*, L.] that has got the *French* Pox, pocky.

POCKS, a Distemper in Sheep.

POCKY [of *pocca*, Sax.] having the Pox.

Poco [in *Musick Books*] a little less, and is just the Contrary to *Piu*, and therefore diminishes the Strength of the Signification of the Words joined with it, *Ital*.

Poco Allegro [in *Musick Books*] directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires if it stood alone, *Ital*.

Poco piu Allegro [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little more brisk, *Ital*.

Poco mino Allegro [in *Musick Books*] a little less brisk, *Ital*.

Poco largo [in *Musick Books*] directs to play not quite so slow as the Word *largo* requires if it be alone.

Poco Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies not quite so quick as *Presto* if it stands alone.

Poco'NIS [of *Virginia* and *Maryland*] a Root peculiar to those Places, of admirable Efficacy, to assuage Swellings and Aches.

POD [*hoede* or *hode*, Du.] the Husk or Shale of any Pulse, containing the Pulse, as Peas, Beans, &c.

PODA'GRA [*ποδάγρα* of *πῶς* gen. of *πῶς*, a Foot, and *ἀγρῶν*, Gr. a laying hold of] the Gout in the Feet.

PODAGRA lini [*Botany*] the Herb Dodder, *L*.

PODDERS, the gatherers of Peas-Cods, Beans, and other Pulse.

PODESTA } [in *Italy, Venice, Genoa, &c.* a Magistrate

PODESTATE } who administers Justice in several free Cities.

PODEX [*Anatomy*] the Fundament or Breech, *L*.

PODOMETER. See *Pedometer*.

PO'EM [*poema*, L. *ποίημα*, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse of a due Length and Measure, a Copy of Verses.

PO'ESY [*poesis*, L. of *ποιῆσις* of *ποιέω*, Gr. to make Frame or invent] the Work of a Poet, the Art of composing Poems, or Pieces in Verse.

PO'ET [*poeta*, L. *ποιητής*, Gr.] an Author, who composes Poems, or Discourses in Verse.

POETA'STER, a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhimer, *L*.

POETE'SS [*poetissa*, L.] a female Poet.

POE'TICAL } [*poeticus*, L. *ποιητικός*, Gr.] of or pertaining

POE'TICK } to Poetry, having an Air of Poetry.

POETICAL Justice [in the *Drama*] is used to signify a Distribution of Rewards and Punishments to the several Persons, at the Catastrophe or Close of a Piece, answerable to the several Characters in which they have appeared.

POETICAL Rising and Setting of the Sun [*Astron.*] a Rising and Setting of them, peculiar to the antient Poets, who referred the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun, and accordingly made 3 Sorts of Risings and Settings, viz. *Cosmical, Acronical, and Heliacal*.

TO POE'TICIZE } [*poetiser*, F.] to act the Poet, to compose

TO POE'TIZE } Poems, &c.

POE'TRY [*ποίησις*, Gr.] See *Poesy*.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

POGONI'AS [*πωγωνίας*, Gr.] a Sort of Comet or blazing Star, with a Beard.

POI'NANT [*poignant*, F.] sharp, tart, biting; also satyrical, cutting, keen, bitter.

POI'NANTNESS [of *poignant*, F. and *nefs*] sharpness, satiricalness.

PO'INSON [*Poinçon*, F.] a little sharp pointed Iron, fixed in a wooden Handle, which the Horseman holds in the Right-Hand, to prick a leaping Horse in the Croup, &c. to make him jerk out behind.

POINT [*Point*, F. *punctum*, L.] a sharp End of any Thing; also an Head or chief Matter; also a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort of Needle-Work Lace.

TO POINT [*pointer*, F.] to make sharp at the End; also to distinguish Writing, &c. by Points.

A POINT [in *Geometry*] according to *Euclid*, is that which has no Parts or is indivisible; or (as others define it) is the Beginning of Magnitude, and conceived so small as to have no Parts; being the same in Quantity as an Unite in Number; or,

A POINT [by *Geometricians*] is supposed to be that which has neither Breadth, Length, nor Thickness, but is indivisible.

TO POINT at or to, to direct to or shew by the Finger extended.

POINT [*punctum*, L.] an Instant, Moment, &c. as at the Point of Death, &c.

POINT [in *Astronomy*] a Term applyed to certain Parts or Places, marked in the Heavens and distinguished by proper Epithets, as

Cardinal POINTS [*Astron. and Geogr.*] the 4 grand Divisions of the Horizon, *East, West, North, and South*.

Solstitial POINTS [*Astron.*] are the Points, wherein the Equator and Ecliptick intersect, called the *North* and *South* Points, and the Intersections of the Horizon with the prime Vertical, called the *East* and *West*.

Vertical POINTS [*Astron.*] are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

POINTS of Station [with *Astronomers*] are those Degrees of the Zodiack, in which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all.

*** POINT** [of *Distance*] is a Point in the horizontal Line, so far distant from the principal Point, as the Eye is remote to the same.

POINT of Divergence, of a concave Glass, is the same as *virtual Focus*.

POINT of contrary Flexure [in *Geometry*] is the Point of a Curve, wherein it is bent or inflected to a Part contrary to that it tended to before.

POINT Blank [in *Gunnery*] is when the Piece being levelled, the Shot or Bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked Line.

POINT [in *Heraldry*] is when 2 Piles are born in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together in any Part of the Escutcheon.

POINT Champain } [*Heraldry*] an Abatement of Ho-

POINT Champion } nour appertaining to one who killed his Prisoner of War after Quarter demanded.

POINT Dexter parted ten [*Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio, who boasted of more than he did or can do.

POINT in Point Sanguine [*Heraldry*] a Mark of Diminution, which appertains to one who is lazy or slothful in the Army.

POINT plain Sanguine [*Heraldry*] an Abasement proper for a Liar that tells false Stories to his Sovereign.

POINT inverted [*Heraldry*] is when a Point descends from the Chief downwards; possessing 2 Thirds of the Chief; but diminishing, as it approaches the Point of the Escutcheon.

POINT in Band } [in *Heraldry*] is when the Point is placed

POINT in Bar } transverse in the Situation of a Bend or Bar.

POINT [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to make a Point when working upon Volts, he does not observe the Round regularly, but putting a little out of his ordinary Ground, makes a Sort of Angle or Point by his circular Tread.

POINT [in *Musick*] a Mark or Note antiently used to distinguish the Tones.

POINT [in *Navigation*] is the 32d Part of the Mariner's Compass, containing 11 Degrees 15 Minutes, the half of which, viz. 5 Degrees 38 Minutes is called the half Point, and the half of the last, being 2 Degrees 49 Minutes is called a quarter Point, hence

To sail upon a POINT, is to sail by the Mariner's Compass.

POINT [with *Navigators*] a Term used for a Cape or Head-Land, jetting out into the Sea, when 2 Points of Land in a right Line against each other, as the innermost is hindered from being seen by the outermost, they say they are one in another.

POINT

POINT [in *Poetry*] a brisk, lively Turn or Conceit, usually found at the Close of an Epigram.

POINT of Concourse [in *Opticks*] is that Point where the visual Rays inclining towards each other; and being sufficiently lengthened, meet together and are limited in the middle and cross the Axis.

POINT of Incidence [in *Opticks*] is that Point upon the Surface of a Glass, or any Body on which a Ray of Light falls.

POINT of Dispersion [in *Opticks*] is that wherein the Rays begin to diverge; commonly called the *Virtual Focus*.

POINT of Reflection, [in *Opticks*] is a Point on the Surface of a Glass or other Body, whence a Ray is reflected.

POINT of Refraction [in *Opticks*] is the Surface of a Glass or other refracting Surface, wherein the Refraction is effected.

POINT of Sight [in *Perspective*] is a Point on a Plane marked out by a right Line, drawn from the Perpendicular to the Plane.

POINT of Concurrence [in *Perspective*] is the same as the principal Point.

POINT of View [in *Perspective*] is a Point at distance from a Building or other Object, wherein the Eye has the most advantageous View or Prospect of the same.

POINT [in *Physicks*] is the smallest or least sensible Object of Sight, mark'd with a Pen, Point of a Compass, or the like.

Sensible POINT [according to Mr. Lock] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can be discerned, and which to the quickest Sight is about 30 Seconds of a Circle, whereof the Eye is the Center.

At POINT Device [old Rec.] exactly.

To POINT [pointer, F.] to make sharp at the-End.

To POINT, [pointer, F.] to mark Writing with Points or Stops; also to shew or direct to with the Finger.

To POINT a Cannon [Gunnery] is to level it against a Place.

POINTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another in a very plain and distinct Manner.

POINTED [pointu, F.] having a Point.

POINTEL, a Pencil.

POINTING [ponctuant, F.] putting Points; also shewing with the Fingers, &c.

POINTING the Cable [with Sailors] is the untwisting it at the Ends and lessening the Yarns, and twisting them again, and then fastening it with a Piece of Marline, to prevent it from ravelling out.

POINTING [with *Grammarians*] the Art of dividing a Discourse by Points, into Periods or Members of Periods, for the better Understanding and Pronuntiatiion.

POINTING [with *Navigators*] is the marking what Point or Place a Ship is upon the Chart.

POINTING [in *Gunnery*] is the levelling or directing a Cannon or Mortar-piece, so as to play against any certain Point.

POINTS [with *Grammarians*] Comma's (,) Colons (:), Semicolons (;), Periods (.), Point of Admiration (!), of Interrogation (?), &c.

POINTS [in *Hebrew*] are certain Characters, which in the Writings of that Language, serve to make the Vowels, and are mostly but a Sort of Points.



POINTS [in *Heraldry*] the Points of an Escutcheon are the several different Parts of it, denoting the local Position of any Figure: Of these there are nine principal ones, D shews the Dexter Chief, C the Precise Middle Chief,

S the Sinister Chief, H the Honour Point, F the Fesse Point, N the Nombril Point, A the Dexter, P the Sinister Base.

Heralds say that an Escutcheon represents the Body of a Man, and the Points signified by Letters denote the principal Parts of the Body; so that D C S, that mark out the three Points of the Chief, represent the Head of a Man, in which reside the Sense, the Memory, and the Judgment. H represents the Neck, and is called the Honour Point, because Chains of Gold, &c. are for Honour's sake put about the Neck by Princes. F being the Center, denotes the Heart of Man, being the most exquisite and considerable Part, in which Courage and Generosity reside. N the the Nombril Point represents the Navel, which being the Part by which we received Nourishment in our Mother's Womb, intimates, that if Persons desire to be esteemed, they must receive the Nourishment of Virtue. A represents the Right-Side or Flank, which is the most honourable, in that

it is the Part most exposed to Danger, P denotes the Left-Side or Flank. O the Legs, which are an Emblem of the Constancy and Steadiness a Man ought to use upon all Turns of Fortune.



Cross Fourchee de trois POINTS, is according as represented in the Escutcheon.

To POISE [peser, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring to an equal Ballance.

POISE [poids, F.] Weight.

POI'SON [prob. of *potio*, L.] a malignant Quality, in some Animal, vegetable or mineral Body, which renders it hurtful and even mortal to those that take it, F.

To POISON [empoisonner, F.] to give Poison, to infect.

To POISON a Piece [in *Gunnery*] signifies the same as to clog and nail it up.

POI'SONING, by a Statute in the Time of Henry VIII. was made High Treason; after the repealing of that Law the Punishment inflicted, was to be put alive into a Cauldron of Water, and to be boiled to Death; but now it is only hanging, it being Felony without the Benefit of the Clergy.

POI'SONOUS, of, or pertaining to, or full of Poison.

POI'SONOUSNESS [of *empoisonné*, F. and *nefs*] poisonous Quality.

POITRAL [peitoral, L.] a Breast-Plate, a Corset.

POKE [pocca, Sax.] a Bag.

PO'KER, an Instrument to stir the Fire.

To PO'KE [prob. of *pocher*, F.] to rake or puddle with a Stick, &c. also to pore purblindly.

POKES, long Sleeved Gowns antiently worn.

POLA'QUE, a Sort of Ship or Sea Vessel, used in the Mediterranean.

PO'LAR [polaris, L.] of, or pertaining to the Poles of the World.

PO'LAR Circles [with *Astronomers*] two lesser Circles of the Sphere which are parallel to the Equator, and at an equal Distance of 23 Degrees and a half, from the Polar Points or Poles of the World, and the Tropicks.

POLAR Dial, one whose Plane is parallel to some great Circle passing through the Poles, so that the Pole is neither raised above, nor depressed below the Plane.

POLAR Projection, is a Representation of the Globe of Heaven and Earth, drawn mathematically on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles. See *Armillary Sphere*.

POL'ARITY [of *polaris*, L. and *nefs*] the Quality of a Thing considered as having Poles; also the Property of the Loadstone, in pointing to the Poles of the World.

POLE [pole, Sax. *polus*, L.] a long Stick, in Measure a Rod or Perch, 40 of which make an Acre in Length.

POLE [with *Mathematicians*] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in a Line perpendicularly raised in its Center, which Line is called the Axis.

POLE of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the thickest Part of a Convex, or the the thinnest of a concave Glass.

POLE Star [Astron.] a Star of the 2d Magnitude, the last in the Tail of *Ursa minor*.

POLES of a Dial, are the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of the Place, in which the same Dial would be an horizontal one.

POLES of the Equator [Astron.] are the same with those of the World.

POLES of the Horizon [Astron.] are the Points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

POLES of the World [with *Astronomers*] are the 2 Ends of the imaginary Axis or right Line, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to move or turn. The Northern is called the *Arctic Pole*, and the Southern the *Antarctic Pole*.

POLE Acre [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls, F.

POLE-AX [prob. of *Poland*, q. d. *Polish Ax*] a Sort of Ax.

PO'LE-CAT [prob. of pole, Sax. a Pole, and *cattus*, L.] a Kind of wild Cat.

POLE [pole, Sax.] a long Stick.

POLE [in *Sphericks*] is a Point equally distant from every Part of the Circumference of a greater Circle of the Sphere, as the Center is from a plain Figure.

POLES [in *Magneticks*] are 2 Points in a Load-stone, corresponding to the Poles of the World, the one pointing to the North and the other to the South.

POLES of the Ecliptick or Zodiack [Astronomy] are Points in the solstitial Colure, 23 Degrees 30 Minutes distant from the Poles of the World, thro' which all the Circles of Longitude pass.

POLDA'VIES, a Sort of Canvass, wherewith Sail-ware was made.

POLE-STAR [with *Astron.* &c.] is a Star in the Tail of the Little-Bear, (which is a Constellation of seven Stars) and is very near the exact North-Pole of the World.

POLE'NE } a sharp or picked Top on the Toe of a Shoe.
POLE'NE }
POLE'MIC [of *πῶλεμος*, Gr. War] pertaining to Controversy or Dispute.

POLE'MICKS [*πῶλεμικαί*, Gr.] Disputations, Arguings, Treatises, or Discourses, about controversial Points.

POLEMONIA [*Botany*] wild Sage, *L.*

POLE'MOSCOPE [of *πῶλεμος* and *σκοπῶ*, Gr. to view] in Opticks is a Kind of crooked or oblique prospective Glass, contrived for seeing of Objects that do not lye directly before the Eye.

POLE'TA [*old Rec.*] the Ball of a Dog's Foot, which was usually cut off of those which belonged to a Forest.

POLETRIA [*old Rec.*] a Stud of Colts.

PO'LY } [*politia*, *L.* *πολιτία* of *πολις*, Gr. a City]

PO'LYTY } the Laws, Orders, and Regulations, prescribed for the Conduct and Government of States and Communities; also a prudent Management of Affairs; also Craft, Subtily.

PO'LYCY of Insurance, an Instrument or Writing obligatory, which insures Merchandizes, Ships, Houses, &c. to the Person insuring to make good the Thing insured.

To PO'LISH [*polire*, *L.*] to make smooth, to make clear, or bright, to burnish; also to civilize, to refine a Person's Manners.

PO'LISHING [of *poliant*, *F.* *polians*, *L.*] making smooth, clear, or bright, refining the Mind, Manners, &c.

POLITE [*politus*, *L.*] well polished, neat or exact, well bred, accomplished, genteel.

POLITELY [*poliment*, *F.* *polite*, *L.*] neatly, genteelly, after a well accomplished Manner.

POLITENESS [*politeffe*, *L.*] accomplishedness, &c.

PO'LYTICK } [*politicus*, *L.* *πολιτικός*] belonging to Po-

POLITICAL } licy or Politicks.

POLITICAL *Arithmetick*, is the Application of arithmetical Calculations to political Uses, as the publick Revenues, Number of People, Extent and Value of Lands, Taxes, Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, and all Things relating to the Wealth, Power, Strength, &c. of a Nation.

POLITICALLY [*politiquement*, *F.*] with Policy.

POLITICALNESS [of *politicus*, *L.* and *ness*] political Quality.

POLITICIAN [*politicus*, *L.* of *Gr.*] a Statesman, one skilled in Politiks.

POLITICKS [*politica*, *L.* *πολιτικά*, Gr. the first Part of Ethicks, or the Art of governing a State or Commonwealth, for the Maintainance of the publick Safety, Order, Tranquillity, and good Morals, Policy; also Address, Subtily; also Books treating of politick Affairs.

PO'LYTURE [*politura*, *L.*] a polishing or trimming; also politeness or neatness.

PO'LYTY [*πολιτεία*, Gr.] Government of a City or Commonwealth.

PO'LYUM [*πόλιον*, Gr.] they Herb Poley, *L.*

POLL Money, a Tax upon the Heads of Men, either upon all indifferently or according to their several Degrees and Distinctions.

POLL Silver, a personal Tribute, antiently impos'd upon the Poll or Person of every one; of Women from the Age of 21, and Men from 14.

POLL [*Poll*, *Du.*] the Head; also the setting down the Names of those that Vote at the Elections of Magistrates, &c.

To POLL, to shave the Head.

POLL-TAX, a Tax to which every Subject is to pay a certain Sum of Money appointed.

PO'LLARD, a Cheven or Chub-Fish.

POLLARD, Bran with some Meal in it.

POLLARD [with *Hunters*] a Stag or male Deer, which has cast his Head.

POLLARD } [in *Husbandry*] an old Tree which has been

PO'LLINGER } often lopt.

PO'LLARDS, a spurious Coin, in antient Times used in England.

To POLLA'VER [some derive it of *πολλὰ*, Gr. many Things, and *averer*, *F.* to affirm] to flatter, to sooth, to play the Sycophant.

PO'LLEN, a finer Powder, than what is commonly understood by *Farina*; also a Sort of fine Bran.

POLLENTIA [among the *Romans*] the Goddess of Prayer, &c.

POLL-EVIL [in *Horses*] a Disease in the Nape of the Neck.

POLLINCTOR, an Embalmer of the Dead; one that by washing them with sweet Ointments, &c. prepares them for Burial; an Undertaker, *L.*

PO'LLING, cutting the Hair, &c. also a taking or giving the Names of Votes.

To POLLUTE [*polluere*, *L.*] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or stain.

POLLUTEDNESS [of *pollutus*, *L.* and *ness*] a being polluted, Filthiness.

POLLUTION, Uncleaness, Defilement, *F.* of *L.*

Nocturnal POLLUTION, an involuntary voiding of the *Seamen* in the Night during Sleep.

PO'LLUX [*πολυδῆκης*, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

POLTRO'N [with *Falconers*] a Name given to a Bird of Prey, when the Nails and Talons of his hind Toes are cut off, wherein his chief Force and Armour lay; in order to intimidate him and prevent him from flying at the Game.

POLTRO'ON [*un poltron*, *F.*] a Coward, or Dastard, one who wants Courage to perform any Thing great or noble.

POLTRO'NERY [*poltronnerie*, *F.*] Hen-heartedness, &c.

POLU'HISTOR [*πολυεπισως*, Gr.] a learned knowing Man that has read much.

POLYA'CANTHOS [*πολυάνθος*, Gr.] the Plant Star-Thistle or Calthrop, *L.*

POLYACOU'STICKS [of *πολύς*, many or much, and *ακυστική*, Gr.] Instruments for multiplying or magnifying Sounds.

POLYANTHE'A, a famous Collection of common Places, in Alphabetical Order, made first by *Domini Nanni de Mirabella*, of great Service to Orators, Preachers, &c. of the lower Class.

POLY'ANTHEMON [*πολυάνθεμον*, of *πολύ*, great, and *άνθος*, a Flower, Gr.] the Herb Golden-Knap, or Bachelor's Buttons.

POLYA'NTHOS [*πολυάνθος*, of *πολύ* and *άνθος*, Gr.] a Flower which bears many Flowers, as *verbascum*, &c.

POLYCA'RPOS [of *πολύς* and *κρῆπος*, Gr. Fruit] bearing much Fruit.

POLYCHRESTON [*πολύχρεστον* of *πολύς* and *χρηστος*, Gr. profitable] a sovereign Oil good in many Distempers.

POLYCHRESTON [with *Chymists*] a general Furnace, which may be used in most Operations in Chymistry; also a Kind of chymical Salt.

POLYCHRONIOS [*πολυχρόνιος* of *πολύς* and *χρόνος*, Gr. Time] a Distemper which affects the Patient for a long Time.

POLYCNE'MON [*πολυκνήμων*, Gr.] an Herb like wild Savory or Origany.

POLYEDRON } [*πολύεδρον*, Gr.] a solid Figure or Body,

POLYHE'DRON } consisting of many Sides.

Gnomonick POLYEDRON, a Stone or Body having several Faces, on which various Kinds of Dials are Drawn.

POLYEDRON [in *Opticks*] a Glass or Lens, consisting of several plain Surfaces, disposed into a Convex Form, commonly called a multiplying Glass.

POLY'GALA } [*πολύγαλον*, Gr.] the Herb Milk-Wort,

POLY'GALON } *L.*

POLY'GAMIST, one that has or has had more Wives or Husbands at a Time than one.

POLY'GAMY [*πολυγαμία*, Gr.] the having many Husbands or Wives, properly at the same Time, also at different Times.

PO'LYGARCHY [*πολυαρχία* of *πολύς* and *αρχή*, Dominion] a Government that is in the Hands of many.

PO'LYCLOTT [*πολυγλωττα*, of *πολύς* and *γλωττα*, Gr. the Tongue] of many Languages.

POLYCLO'TTA [*πολυγλωττα*, Gr.] the *American Mock-Bird*, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also exceeds all in the Sweetness of its Voice.

PO'LYGON [*polygonus*, *L.* of *πολυγωνία*, Gr.] a multilateral Figure, or a Figure having many Angles, or whose Perimeter consists of more than 4 Sides and Angles.

POLYGON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [*Geometry*] is one whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [*Geometry*] one whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [*Fortification*] is the out Lines of all the Work drawn from one outmost Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [*Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the out Works.

POLY'GONAL [of *πολυγωνία*, Gr.] pertaining to a Polygon.

POLY'GONAL Numbers [in *Arithmetical Progressions*] are the Sums of Arithmetical Progressions, beginning at Unite.

POLYGO'NATON [πολυγόνατον, of πολὺ and γόνυ, Gr. a Knee or Joint] the Herb *Solomon's Seal*.

POLYGONO'IDES [πολυγωνοειδής, Gr.] an Herb having Leaves like Laurel.

POLY'GONUM [πολύγωνον, Gr.] the Herb Knot-Grass.

Similar POLYGONS, are such as have their Angles severally equal and the Sides about those Angles proportionable. See *Polygon*.

Line of POLYGONS [on a *Sector*] a Line containing the homologous Sides of the first 9 regular Polygons (*i. e.* from a regular Triangle to a Dodecagon) inscribed in the same Circle.

POLYGRAM [πολυγράμμον, of πολὺς and γραμμή, Gr. a Line] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYGRAMMOS [πολύγρμμον, Gr.] a Kind of Jasper Stone, with many white Streaks.

POLYGRAPHY [of πολὺ, much, and γραφή, Gr. Writing] the Art of Writing in various unusual Manners or Cyphers; as also of Deciphering the same.

POLYHE'DROUS [Figure of πολυέδρα, Gr.] with *Geometricians*, a Solid contained under and consisting of many Sides, which, if they are *regular Polygons*, all similar and equal, and the Body be inscribable within the Surface of the Sphere, it is then called a regular Body.

POLYHY'MNIA [πολύμνεια of πολὺς and ὕμνος, Gr. a Hymn] one of the 9 Muses, the President of Hymns, Songs, and Musick.

POLYHY'MNIA [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented in white Vestments, with her Hair hanging loose about her Shoulders of a bright Yellow, having her Head adorn'd with a Garland set off with the choicest Jewels, intermixt with Flowers, and in a Posture as pronouncing a Speech, and pointing with her Finger, holding a Book in her Left-Hand, in which is written *suadere*, *i. e.* to persuade, *L.*

POLY'LOGY [πολλολογία] Talkativeness.

POLY'MATHY [of πολὺς and μάθησις, Gr. Learning, &c.] the Knowledge of many Arts and Sciences; also an Acquaintance with a great many different Subjects.

POLYMO'RPHUM os [in *Anatomy*] the 4th Bone of the Foot, so called from the Diversity of its Shapes.

POLYMY'THY [of πολὺς and μῦθος, Gr. a Fable] a multiplicity of Fables in an Epick or Dramatick Poem.

POLYNO'MIAL [πολυώνυμος, Gr.] having many Names.

POLYNO'MIAL Roots [with *Algebraists*] such as are composed of many Names, Parts, and Members.

POLYO'PTRON [of πολὺ and ὀπτομαί, Gr. to see] an Optick Glass, through which Objects appear multiplied but diminished.

POLYO'STEON [of πολὺ, much, and ὅσσεον, Gr. a Bone] that Part of the Foot that has a great many Bones.

POLYPE'TALOUS [of πολὺ and πῖταλον, Gr. a Leaf] *i. e.* consisting of many Leaves, of any Number above 6.

POLYPE'TALOUS Flower, regular } [with *Botanists*] is

POLYPETA'LOUS Flower, uniform } such whose Petals agree together in Figure.

POLYPE'TALOUS Flower, irregular } [with *Botan.*] is when

POLYPE'TALOUS Flower, disform } the Petals do not agree together in Figure or Position.

POLYPHAGI'A [of πολὺς and φαγία, Gr. eating] an eating much, a greedy eating.

POLYPHA'RMACAL [πολυφάρμακος, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.

POLYPHO'NES [of πολὺς and φωνή, Gr. the Voice] Instruments to multiply or magnify the Voice.

POLYPHY'DION [with *Botanists*] the lesser Centaury, *L.*

POLYPLEU'RON [πολυπλεύρον, Gr.] the Herb Rib-Wort Plantain, *L.*

POLYPODY [πολυπόδιον, of πολὺς, many, and πῦς, a Foot, Gr.] the Herb Oak-Fern.

POLY'PTOTON [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun or Tenses of the same Verb are used in the conjoined Clauses.

POLY'PTOTON [of πολὺς and πῶσις, Gr. Case] having many Cases.

POLYPUS [πολύπους, of πολὺς and πῦς, a Foot, Gr.] any Animal that has a great many Feet.

POLYPUS [with *Surgeons*] a Flethy Humour or Excrecence, growing on the Inside of the Nostrils; injurious to Respiration and Speech; also a morbid Excrecence in the Heart, consisting of a long Concretion of grumous Blood lodged there.

POLYPYRE'NOS [of πολὺς and πυρην, Gr. a Kernel] which has many Seeds or Kernels, as the Arbutus or Strawberry.

POLYPYRE'NOUS Fruits [with *Botanists*] such Fruits either of Trees or Herbs, as contain 2 or more Kernels within them.

POLYRRHI'ZON [πολύρριζον, Gr.] a Sort of Birth-Wort, *L.*

POLYSA'RCHY [of πολὺς and ἀρχή, Gr. Flesh] Bulkiness of Body, Grossness of Flesh.

POLYSCOPE [of πολύσκοπον, Gr.] a multiplying Glass, such as represents one Object to the Eye as many.

POLY'SPAST [πολύσπαστον of πολὺ and σπῆω, to draw, *i. e.* that may be turned every Way, Gr.] a Windlass having many Pullies or Truckles.

POLY'SPAST [in *Surgery*] a Machine for the Reduction of dislocated Joints.

POLYSPE'RMIOUS [of πολὺς and σπέρμα, Gr. Seed] which bears many Seeds after each Flower, as the *Ranunculus*, *Crow-foot*, *Anemone*, &c.

POLYSPE'RMIOUS Plants [Botany] such Plants as have at least more than four Seeds in one Flower.

POLYSYLLA'BICAL [of πολυσύλλαβον, Gr.] of or pertaining to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLA'BICAL Echoes, are Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSY'LLABLE [πολυσύλλαβον, Gr.] a Word consisting of more than three Syllables.

POLYSY'NDETON [πολυσύνδετον, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure consisting in Abundance of Conjunctions copulative.

POLY'TRICHON } [πολύτριχον, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-Hair.

POLY'TRIX } Hair.

POLYTROPHI'A [πολυτροφία, Gr.] much Nourishment, *L.*

POMACE [pomaceum, *L.*] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

POMA'DA, an Exercise of Vaulting the Wooden Horse, by laying one Hand over the Pomel of the Saddle.

POMA'DO [pomatum, *L.* pommade, *F.*] an Unguent or Ointment made with Apples.

POMA'NDER [prob, q. pomum d'ambre, *i. e.* Amber Apple] a sweet Ball.

St. Martin's POMARY [in *Cheap Ward*, *London*] is supposed to be called *Pomary* of *Pomarium*, *L.* an Orchard, on Account of Apples growing where the Houses are now built, now called *Ironmonger-Lane*.

POMA'TUM, a sweet Ointment made of the Apples call'd Pome-Waters and Hogs-Lard.

To POME, to grow to a round Head like an Apple.

POME Paradise, the John Apple.

POMERO'Y, the Name of one Kind of Apples.

POME Water, the Name of an Apple.

POME-CITRON, a Citron-Apple.

POMEGRANATE [Pomum Granadense, or Pomum Granatum, *i. e.* the kernelled Apple] a round Fruit full of Kernels.

POME'IS [with *Heralds*] green Roundles.

POMERANI'UM [ant. *Charters*] an Orchard.

POMI'FEROUS Plants or Herbs [pomifer, *L.*] are such as bear Fruits, round like an Apple or any large pulpy Fruit, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark, by which they are distinguished from *Bacciferous*, which have only a thin Skin over their Fruit.

A Cross POMILLE'E } [with *Heralds*] is a Cross

A Cross POMETTE'E } with round Knobs on the Ends, supposed to be derived from *Pomme*, *F.* an Apple. See the *Escutcheon*.

POMMEL [of pomeau, *F.*] a round Ball on the Top or Head of a Thing.

A POMMEL } [in the *Manage*] a Piece of Brass or other

A POMMEL } Metal, on the Top and in the Middle of the Saddle-Bow, to which the Holsters, Stirrup-Leathers, &c. are fastened; also the Hilt of a Sword.

To POMMEL, to beat with the Fist, &c.

POMO'NA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess worshipped as the Patroness of Gardens and Fruit. *Vertumnus*, who had the Power of turning himself into all Shapes, lov'd her intirely; but could not obtain her, till getting Entrance in the Shame of an old Woman, he forc'd her, and then she yielded willingly.

POMP [of pompe, *F.*] State, Grandeur, Pageantry, such as is used in publick Shews, &c.

POMPETS [with *Printers*] those Ink-Balls wherewith they black the Printing Letters.

POMPHOLYGO'DES [πομφολυγῶδης, Gr.] Urine having many Bubbles in it.

POMPHO'LIX [πομφόλυξ, Gr.] a small and light Spark which while Brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the Roof and Sides of the Work-house; used in Cankers, malignant Ulcers, &c.

PO'MPION [*pompon*, F.] a Pumkin, a Sort of large Fruit.
POMPOUSSEY [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousness.
PO'MPOUS [*pompus*, L.] stately, magnificent.
PO'MPOUSNESS [of *pompus*, L. and *ness*] Stateliness, Shewyness, Magnificence.

PO'MUM Adami [i. e. *Adam's Apple*] so called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Apple stuck in his Throat, L.

PO'MUM Adami [in *Anatomy*] a Knob of the Foreside of the Throat, being the convex Part of the first Cartilage of the *Larynx*; so called as before.

PO'MUM amoris ? [with *Botan.*] the Herb called Apple of Love.

POND [Pon^o, prob. of *pynban*, Sax. to shut in] a Pool of standing Water.

To **PONDER** [of *ponderare*, L. to weigh] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDERARE [*old Customs*] a Method of curing sick Children by weighing them at the Tomb of some Saint, ballancing the Scale with Money, Wheat, Bread, or other Things that the Parents were willing to offer to God, his Saints, or to the Church.

PONDEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, substantial, massy.

PONDEROUS [with *Astrologers*] a Term used of those Planets that move slowly, as it were like a Man under a Burthen, as *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*.

PONDEROUSNESS ? [*ponderositas*, L.] Heaviness, Weight.

PONDEROSITY } tiness.

PONDUS, a Load or Weight, L.

PONDUS [*old Rec.*] Poundage, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes, L.

PONDUS Regis, the Standard Weight appointed by the King, L.

PO'NE [in *Law*] a Writ by which a Cause depending in the County, or other inferior Court, is removed to the *Common Pleas*.

PO'NE per Vadium [in *Law*] a Writ injoining the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day assigned.

PONE'NDIS in Affizes, a Writ shewing what Persons the Sheriffs ought to impanel upon Affizes and Juries, and what not.

PONE'NDUM in Ballium, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed in Cafesailable, L.

PONE'NDUM Sigillum, &c. a Writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants.

PO'NIARD [*poignard*, F.] a little pointed Dagger, having sharp Edges.

PONS, a Bridge, L.

PONS cerebri [with *Anatomists*] a certain Heap of innumerable Filaments proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain; from whence all the Nerves take their Rise, L.

PONS varioli [*Anat.*] the upper Part of a Duct in the third Ventricle of the Brain, situate in the *Cerebellum*, and leading to the *Infundibulum*, L.

PO'NTAGE [*pontenage*, F.] Bridge-Toll; also a Tax for repairing Bridges, L.

PO'NTIBUS reparandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, willing him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongs.

PO'NTIF [*un pontife*, F. of *pontifex*, L.] an high or chief Priest.

PONTIFEX, a Pontiff or High-Priest among the *Romans*, who had the Intendence and Direction of divine Worship, as the offering Sacrifices, and other religious Solemnities.

PONTIFICAL [*pontificalis*, L.] pertaining to an High-Priest, &c. F.

A **PONTIFICAL**, a Book of the Rites and Ceremonies, appertaining to Pontiffs, Bishops, Popes, &c.

PONTIFICA'LIA, the Robes and Ornaments in which a Bishop performs divine Service.

In **PONTIFICA'LIBUS** [*vestimentis pontificalibus*, L.] in the Ornaments of a Chief-Priest, drest in his best Apparel.

PONTIFICATE [*pontificatus*, L.] Popedom, the Time of a Pope's Reign; also a Pope's Dominions.

PONTLEVI'S [in *Horsemanship*] is a disorderly resisting Action of a Horse in Disobedience to his Rider, in which he rears up several Times running, and rises up so upon his hind Legs, that he is in Danger of coming over, F.

PO'NTONS, Boats of Latten, about 24 Foot long and 6 broad, in the Form of a long Square, born on Carriages, when an Army marches. Each Boat has a Ring at each End, and an Anchor and Cable, and also *Baulks* and *Chests*. When they use them to pass a River, they are placed at

Anchor, a strong Rope running thro' the Rings, which is fastened on each Side the River, to a Tree or Stake. The Baulks are laid cross the Boats, and the Chests upon them joined close, which makes a Bridge in a very short Time, for Horse or Artillery.

PONT-VOLANT. A *Flying-Bridge*. A Bridge used in Sieges, made of two small Bridges laid one over another, and so contrived by Chords and Pullies, that the upper may be pushed forwards 'till it joins the Place where it is fixed.

A **POOL** [*pol*, Brit. *pol*, Sax.] a Stream or Current of Water confined in a Place, and fed by a Spring, &c.

Poo'LER ? [with *Tanners*] an Instrument to stir up the

PO'LER } Ower of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOP [*puppis*, L.] the Stern of a Ship.

To **POOP** [*peepen*, Du.] to let a small Fart.

POOR [*pauvre*, F. *pauper*, L.] needy, indigent, lean in Flesh; also mean, sorry, pitiful.

Poo'RNESS [*pauverete*, F. *paupertas*, L.] Poverty, Leanness.

POOR-MAN'S Sauce, an Eschalot or Shalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar and Oil.

To **POP** [prob. *Vox fita a sono*, L.] to go or fly out on a sudden with a Noise; also to go in or out, or appear on a sudden.

POP, a sudden Noise or Thing discharged out of a Pop-Gun, &c.

POPE [*le pape*, F. *papa*, L.] the Chief Priest of the *Roman* Catholics, whom they hold to be the Successor of St. *Peter*.

PO'PEDOM [of *pape*, F. and *com*, Sax.] the Dignity, Office, or Jurisdiction of a Pope.

PO'PERY [*la papisme*, F.] the Popish Religion.

PO'PISH [*papiste*, F.] pertaining to the Pope or Popery.

POPINJAY [*papegoe*, Dan. *papejay*, F.] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

PO'PLAR [*populus*, L.] a Tree delighting to grow in marshy Ground.

PO'PLES [with *Anatomists*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the *Tibia*, L.

POPLITE'A VENA [with *Anatomists*] is the Vein of the Ham, which sometimes reaches down the Back of the Leg, even to the Heel.

POPLITAEUS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Leg arising with a short strong Tendon, from the internal Head of the inferior *Appendix* of the *Os femoris*, and descending obliquely over the Junction, becomes fleshy, and extending it self, is so inserted to the superior part of the *Tibia* internally, immediately below its superior *Appendix*, which assists other Muscles in bending the *Tibia*.

POPLI'TICK [of *poples*, L. the Ham] belonging to the Ham.

POPLI'TICK Muscle. See *Poplitæus*.

PO'PPY [*pavot*, F. *papaver*, L.] a Plant or Flower.

PO'PULACE [*populace*, F.] the common or meaner Sort of People, the Vulgar.

PO'PULAR [*popularis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or in Request among the populace.

PO'PULAR Diseases, such as run through the Body of the People.

PO'PULAR Errors, such Errors as People imbibe from one another, by Custom, Education and Tradition, without having examined the Reason or Foundations of them.

POPULA'RITY ? [*popularitas*, L.] a being full of People;

PO'PULARNESS } also an Affectedness of popular Applause.

POPULA'RIS morbus, the popular Disease, the same as epidemical.

To **PO'PULATE** [*populatum*, L.] to unpeople, or lay waste a Country; sometimes used, tho' improperly, for to people a Country.

POPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying waste; also a peopling.

POPUL'EUM [in *Pharmacy*] a cooling Ointment, one of whose Ingredients is the Buds of the black Poplar Tree.

POPULO'FUGIA [i. e. the Flight of the People] a certain Festival held in *Rome*, on Account of the flying away of the *Roman* People in the War between the *Romans* and *Gauls*, L.

POPULO'NIA [among the *Romans*] a Goddess, who, as they believed, secured their Country from Thunder, Inundations, Hail, Insects, &c. L.

PO'PULOUSNESS [*populositas*, L.] having Abundance of People.

PO'RCA [*old Rec.*] a Ridge of Land, lying between two Furrows.

PORCA'RIA, a Swine-Sty, O.

PO'RCELAIN ? the chalky Earth of which *China-Ware* is

PO'RCELANE } made, which being beaten and steeped in Water,

Water affords a Kind of Cream on the Top, and a grosser Substance at the Bottom, the former of which makes the finest Ware, and the latter the coarser; also Vessels made of that Earth.

PO'RCELAIN, a little white Sea-shell, found along with the Sponges, which passes as current Money in several Parts of *Asia, Africa, and America.*

PORCELLA'RIA [*Botany*] the Herb Purslain.

PORCH [*porche, F.*] the Entrance of an House, Church, &c.

PO'RCUPINE [*porcepic, F.*] a Creature about the Size of a Rabbit, a sort of *African* Hedge-hog, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles resembling writing Pens; being much larger and longer than the Bristles of *European* Hedge-hogs.

Knights of the PORCUPINE, a *French* Order, whose Device was *Cominus & eminus*; but King *Lewis XII.* crown'd the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultos avos Trojae.*

To PORE [perhaps of *πῶρε*, Gr. blind] to look close to.

PORES [*pori, L.*] certain Holes in the Body where the Hair grows, and thro' which Sweat and Humours evaporate.

PORES [in *Physics*] small Interstices or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates or Combinations of them.

Mr. Boyle in his Essay on the Porosity of Bodies, proves that the most solid Bodies that are, have some Kind of Pores; and indeed if they had not, all Bodies would be alike specifically weighty.

PO'RIME [in *Geometry*] a Theorem or proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost self-evident.

PORISMA [*πρίσμα* prob. of *πρίσσω*, Gr. to establish] a general Theorem or Canon deduced from a local Problem, or a general Theorem found out by Means of, and drawn from another Theorem already demonstrated.

PORISTICK Method [with *Mathemat.*] is that which determines when, by what Means, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be solved.

PO'RKET [*porcellus, L.*] a young Hog.

POROCE'LE [*πρωκλή* of *πῶρε* & *callus*, and *κλή*, a Rupture, Gr.] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

PORO'MPHALUS [of *πῶρε* a Stone, and *μφαλος* the Navel] a brawny Piece of Flesh or stony Substance bunching out at the Navel.

PO'ROSIS [*πῶρεσις*, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; also a folding or knitting together of broken Bones.

PORO'SITY } [*porositas, L.*] the having Pores, or full of Pores.

PO'ROUS [*porosus, L.*] full of Pores.

PORPHY'RIANS [so called of *Porphyry*] a Name given to the *Arians* in the 4th Century.

PORPHYROGENE'TES [of *πορφύρεα* Purple, and *γεννής*, Gr. born, i. e. born in, or of the Purple] a Name given to the Children of the Eastern Emperors.

PO'RPHYRY [*porphyritis, L.* of *πορφύρεϊτης*, Gr.] a Kind of fine reddish Marble, spotted with white.

PO'RPOIS [*porcus pisces*, i. e. a Hog-Fish] a Sea-Hog.

PO'RRAGE } [prob. of *porrum, L.* *porreau, F.* a Leek]

PO'RRIGE } the Decoction of Flesh, or any Edible.

PO'RRAGER } [of *porrage*,] a Vessel for Broth, &c.

PO'RRER } [of *porrage*,] a Vessel for Broth, &c.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *porrum, L.* a Leek] of, or pertaining to, or of the Nature of a Leek.

PORRE'CTION, a stretching forth, *L.*

PORRE'TANS, a religious Sect, Followers of *Gilbert de la Porree* Bishop of *Poitiers*, who for admitting (as some say) a physical Distinction between God and his Attributes, was condemn'd in the 12th Century.

PORT [prob. of *portare, L.* to carry] Mien, Gesture, &c.

PORT [*portus, L.*] a Place or River where a Ship may ride safely.

PORT [with *Navigators*] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms.

PORT Last [of a Ship] the same as Gun-Wale.

PORT [with *Sailors*] the Larboard or left Side of the Ship.

To heel a PORT [Sea Phrase] is used of a Ship when she does not sail upright, but leans to the left Side.

The PORT, the Court of the Grand Seignior at *Constantinople.*

PORT Holes [in a Ship] square Holes thro' which the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT Men [in the Town of *Ipswich*] 12 Burgesses; also the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

PORT Ropes [in a Ship] those Ropes which serve to hale up the Ports of the great Guns.

To PORT the Helm [Sea Phrase] is to put the Helm on the Larboard or left Side of the Ship.

PO'RTABLE [*portabilis, L.*] that may be born or carried.

PO'RTABLE Barometer, a Barometer, so contrived that it may be carried from Place to Place, without being put out of Order.

PO'RTABLENESS, Capableness of being carried.

PO'RTAGE [*portaggio, Ital.*] Money paid for Carriage of Goods, &c. *F.*

PO'RTAL [*portella, L.*] a little Gate; also an Arch over a Door.

PO'RTATIVE [*portativus, L.*] that may be born or carried from Place to Place.

PORT-CULLIS [*porta clausa, L.* q. d. a Port-close] a Sort of Machine like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of a City to be let down to keep out an Enemy.



A Cross PORTATE [with *Heralds*] is a Cross not erect, but lying athwart the Escutcheon in a Bend, as if it were born on a Man's Shoulder, as in the Escutcheon.

PORTEGU'E, a Gold Coin, in Value 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

To PORTE'ND [*portendere, L.*] to forebode, to forehew, to foretoken.

PO'RT Glaive [of *porter* to bear, and *glaiue, F.* a Sword] a Sword-Bearer.

PO'RT Greve } *Port-geperra, Sax.* a Title of the Go-
PO'RT Reve } vernor of some Sea-port Towns, and in
antient Times of the chief Magistrate of *London.*

PORTE NT [*portentum, L.*] an Omen or Foreboding, good or ill Luck, &c.

PORTE'NTUOUS [*portentosus, L.*] ominous, foreboding, &c.

PORTE'NTUOUSNESS [of *portentosus, L.* and *ness*] Ominousness of Ill-luck or the contrary.

PO'RTER [*portator, L.* *porteur, F.*] one who carries Burthens.

PO'RTER [*portier, F.* of *porta, L.*] a Door-keeper.

PO'RTER of the Parliament, an Officer who attends at the Door of that House, and has many Privileges.

PO'RTER [in Courts of Justice] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justices in *Eyre.*

PO'RTERAGE, the Hire of a Porter.

PO'RTRESS, a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotion.

PORT Fire [with *Engineers*] a Sort of Fire for discharging Cannons.

PO'RTICO [*porticus, L.*] a long walking Place, covered either with an arched Roof or an even Floor supported by Pillars.

PORTIFO'RUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, antiently carried in the Front of a Procession.

PO'RTIO dura & mollis [with *Anatomists*] a Partition of the 5th Pair of Nerves of the Brain, which is divided into two Branches before its Egress out of the *Dura Mater*, of which the one is called *Portio dura*, and the other *Portio mollis.*

PO'RTION, a Lot, Share, or Dividend of any Thing; also a Woman's Dowry.

To PO'RTION [of *portion, F.* of *L.*] to divide into portions, to parcel out.

PO'RTIONER, an Officer that distributes the Tithes in a College, &c. also one who officiates in a Parsonage in his Turn.

PO'RTLINESS [of *portare, L.* and *ness*] Stateliness in Gesture, Bulkiness.

PO'RTLY, bulky, majestic.

PORTMA'NNIMOTE } [old Rec.] the Court of the Port-
PO'RTMOTE } Men held in any City or Town.

PORTMA'NTEAU } a Cloak-Bag to carry Necessaries for a
PORTMA'NTLE } Journey.

PORTMA'NTEAU [in *Joinery*] a Piece of Work fastened to a Wall in a Wardrobe, Armoury, &c. proper for hanging Cloaks, &c.

PORTOI'SE [in *Sea Language*] a Ship is said to ride a *Portoise*, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRAIT [with *Painters*] Pictures of Men and Women, (either Heads or greater Lengths) drawn from the Life; the Word is used to distinguish Face-painting from History-painting.

PORTRA'ITURE [*portrait, F.*] a Representation of a Person in Picture.

To PO'RTRAY [*portraire, F.*] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

Free PORT [in *Commerce*] a Term used, signifying a total Exemption and Franchise which is enjoy'd by any Set of Merchants, for Goods imported or exported.

Free Ports, are such as are open and free for Merchants of all Nations to load or unload their Ships in, without paying any Customs.

Ports de Barre, such Ports that can be enter'd only with the Tide.

Portsale, a Sale of Fish presently after the coming in to the Haven; also an Outcry or publick Sale of any Commodity.

Portu'ous } A Breviary, a Sort of Mass-Book.

Portho'se }

Po'saume, a Sackbut, a musical Instrument, used as a Bass to a Trumpet.

To Pose [prob of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, to put to a Non-plus.

POSE [ζεχυοε, Sax.] a Rheum in the Head.



Pose' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Lion or any Beast in a Posture standing still, having all its four Feet on the Ground, as in the Escutcheon.

PO'RING [prob. of *posant*, of *poser*, F. to put] puzzling, a putting to a Non-plus.

PO'SITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

Posi'tION, a putting, placing, laying, F. of L.

Posi'tION, or *Site*, is an Affection of Place; this therefore is not Place, nor indeed hath it any Quantity, as Sir Isaac Newton observes.

Posi'tION [in *Arithmet.*] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at pleasure to work the Question by, instead of the Number sought; and so by the Error or Errors discovered, is found the true Number required.

Single Posi'tION [in *Arithmet.*] is when by one Position Means is found to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double Posi'tION [*Arithmet.*] is when two false Positions are necessary to be made, in Order to solve the Question propounded.

POSITION [with *Astrologers*] the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets and Parts of an Astrological Figure.

Posi'tION [with *Logicians*] the Ground-work or Foundation upon which an Argument is raised.

Posi'tION [with *Philosophers*] an Affection or Property of Place, expressing the Manner of any natural Bodies being in a particular Place.

Posi'tIONAL, of, or pertaining to Position.

PO'sITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true.

Posi'tIVE Degree [with *Grammarians*] is the first Degree of Comparison, as *good*, *bad*, *great*, *small*, &c. which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, so as not to compare it with others.

PO'sITIVE [*Divinity*] is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the antient Fathers of the Church, or is that which consists in the simple Understanding, or expounding the Dogma's and Articles of Faith, as contained in the sacred Scriptures, or explain'd by the Fathers of the Church and Councils, clear of all Disputes and Controversies.

PO'sITIVE Quantities [with *Algebraists*] are such as are of a real and affirmative Nature, having or supposed to have the positive or affirmative Sign, being greater than nothing.

A POSITIVE [in *Musick*] the little Organ usually behind or at the Foot of the Organist, play'd with the same Wind, and the same Bellows, and consisting of the same Number of Pipes with the large one.

PO'sITIVENESS [of *positive*, L. and *ness*] Dogmaticalness, Resoluteness, Pertinaciousness, or Assurance in asserting, denying, commanding, &c.

Posi'tURE [*positura*, L.] Disposition.

PO'sNET [*bassinet*, F.] a Skillet or small boiling Vessel.

PO'sSE, to be able or possible, L.

PO'sSE, as a Thing is said to be *in posse*, when it may possibly be, L.

PO'sSE comitatus, i. e. the Power of the County. This in Law signifies the Aid and Attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants, Apprentices, and others above the Age of 15 Years within the County; used where Possession is kept upon a forceable Entry, or any Force of Rescue used contrary to the Command of the King's Writ, or in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

To POSSE'ss [*possessum*, Sup. of *possidere*] to have, to enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSE'sSION, the possessing or absolute Enjoyment of any Thing.

POSSESSION, is also used for the Title or Prescription that gives a Right to hold any Thing.

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is when such an Estate is fallen to a Person; but he has not as yet entered upon it.

POSSESSION [in *Theology*] the State of a Person possess'd by the Devil.

Actual POSSESSION, is when a Man actually enters into Lands or Tenements descended to him.

POSSESSION de facto [in *Law*] is when there is an actual and effectual Enjoyment of a Thing, L.

POSSESSION de jure [in *Law*] is the Title a Man has to enjoy a Thing, tho' it be sometimes usurped, and in the actual Possession of another.

Unity of POSSESSION [*Civil Law*] the same as Solidation, as if a Lord purchases a Tenancy held of himself by Herriot Service; the Service becomes extinct by Unity of Possession; i. e. by the Signiory and Tenancy's coming to the same Hand.

POSSE'sSIVE [*possessivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Possession.

POSSE'sSIVES [with *Grammarians*] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property of something.

PO'sSER [prob. of *potus*, L. Drink] Milk turn'd with Drink.

POSSIBI'LITAS [in the *Saxon Laws*] is taken for an Act wilfully done, and *impossibilitas* for a Thing done against one's Will.

POSSIBILITY } [*possibilitas*, L.] Capableness of being
PO'sSIBLENESS } done, &c.

POSSIBILITY [in *our Law*] is defined to be a Thing which may or may not happen.

POSSIBI'LITY [in *Ethicks*] a Non-Repugnance to existing in a Thing that does not any Way exist.

POSSIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely.

Moral POSSIBLE, is that which may be done by prudent Persons; using all the proper Means they have for doing the same.

Future POSSIBLE [*School Term*] is that of a Thing, whose Production is decreed and ascertained; as the Futurition of all those Events fixed by the immutable Decree of the immutable Will of God.

Potential POSSIBLE, is that which is contained or lies hid in its Causes; as the Tree in its Seed, the Fruit in the Tree, &c.

Mere POSSIBLE, is that which might exist, tho' it never shall.

Metaphysical POSSIBLE, is that which may at least be brought to being, by some supernatural or divine Power, as the Resurrection of the Dead.

Physical POSSIBLE, is that which may be effected by a natural Power.

Post, after, later, as a *Post-Entry*, L.

Post [*postis*, L.] a Stake or Piece of Timber set in the Ground, &c.

Post [*la poste*, F.] a Carrier of Letters by publick Appointment.

Post [in *Military Affairs*] any Spot of Ground capable of lodging Soldiers, or where they are stationed.

To Post } [*poster*, F.] to place or put into a Station,
To ride Post } &c. to ride with a Post or Letter-Carrier.

To Post [with *Merchants*] to transfer an Account from one Book to another.

To Post, also to stick up or affix a Writing on a Post.

Post of Honour [in an *Army*] the *advanc'd Guard*, is a *Post of Honour*; the *Right* of two *Lines*, is a *Post of Honour*; and is always given to the eldest Regiments; the *Left* is the next Post, and is given to the next Eldest, and so on; the Center of the Lines is the least honourable, and is given to the youngest Regiments.

Advanc'd Post [in an *Army*] is a Spot of Ground seized by a Party to secure their Front, and to cover the Posts that are behind them.

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters by the publick Post.

Post-Office, an Office for Conveyance of Letters and Packets to most Parts of *England*, also beyond the Sea.

Post Brachialia [*Anatomy*] are 4 small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

Post Communion, a Prayer which the Priest recites after the Communion.

Post diem, a Fee by Way of Penalty upon a Sheriff, for his Neglect in returning a Writ after the Day assigned.

Post diluvian, after the Flood; of, or pertaining to the Post *Diluvians*, or those Persons who liv'd or succeeded one another after *Noah's Flood*.

Post Disseisin, a Writ which lies for him who, having recovered Lands or Tenements upon Default or Reddition, is again disseized by the former Disseisor.

Post Fine [in *Law*] a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine, formerly acknowledged before him in his Court; paid by the Cognizee after the Fine is fully paid, &c.

Post

Post Term [in Law] the Return of a Writ after the Term, or a Fee paid the *Custos brevium* for filing such a Suit after Term.

To POSTDATE, a Writing, is to set an after or latter Date upon it.

PO'STEA, afterwards, hereafter, *L.*

POSTEA [in *Com. Law.*] the Record of Proceedings by *Nisi Prius*, in the Court of common Pleas after a Verdict, so called because it begins with *postea die*, &c.

POSTERIOR, that comes after, latter, *L.*

POSTERIORITY [in Law] as a Man holding Lands, &c. of 2 Lords, is said to hold of his latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Antienter by *Priority*.

POSTERIORNESS [of *posterior*, *L.* and *ness*] a being after or behind.

POSTERITY [*posteritas*, *L.*] Children, Offspring, Issue, those that shall be born in future Time.

PO'STERN [*posterne*, *F.*] a Postern-Gate, a Back-Door.

POSTERN [in *Fortification*] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion or other Part of a Garrison, to march in and out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or to make Sallies.

PO'STHUMOUS [*posthumus*, of *post* after, *humus* the Ground, or *humatio* an Interment] published after the Decease of the Author; also born after the Decease of the Father.

PO'STICK [*posticus*, *L.*] behind or on the Back-Side, added, or done after.

PO'STICUM, the Postern-Gate, or Back-Door of any Fa-
brick, *L.*

PO'STIL, a short Note upon, or Explication of a Text.

POSTILLA, a Note or Remark written in the Margin of the Bible; or in any other Book posterior to the Text.

POSTILION, [poyling, *Sax.*] one who rides on one of the foremost of six Coach-Horses, *F.*

PO'STIQUE [in *Architecture*] an Ornament of Sculpture is said to be *postique*, when it is added after the Work it self is done.

POSTLI'MINIOUS, of, or pertaining to Postliminy.

POSTLIM'INY [*postliminium*, *L.*] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole thro' the Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous; also a Restoration from Exile and Captivity.

To POSTPO'NE [*postponere*, *L.*] to set behind, to neglect, to make less Account of.

PO'STSCRIPT [of *scriptum* written, and *postea* afterwards] something written at the Bottom, after the End of a Letter, &c.

POSTMERIDIAN [*postmeridianus*, *L.*] done in the Afternoon.

POSTNA'TI, such Persons who were born in Scotland, after the Descent of that Crown to King James I.

POSTNA'TUS, the second Son, or one born afterwards, *L.*

POSTRI'DUAN [*postriduanus*, *L.*] done the next Day after.

POSTVE'NTIONAL [of *post* and *adventus*, *L.*] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL [Change of the Moon] is a Change hap-
pening after some great moveable Feast.

POSTULA'TA, Demands or Requests; also the fundamen-
tal Principles in any Art and Science, which are taken for granted.

PO'STULATE [*postulatum*, *L.*] a Demand or Request.

PO'STULATE [with *Mathematic.*] a clear evident Proposi-
tion, wherein it is affirmed or deny'd that something may, or may not be done.

POSTULA'TION, a requiring or demanding, *L.*

POSTULATION [in the *Canon Law*] the Nomination of a Person to a Dignity in the Church; to which by the Canons he cannot be elected as for want of Age, &c.

PO'STURE, [*posture*, *F.* of *postura*, *L.*] the Position or Gesture of the Body; the State of Affairs.

POSTURE [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] the Situation of the Figure with Regard to the Eye, and of the several principal Members thereof in regard to one another, whereby the Action of it is express'd.

PO'SY [*poesie*, *L.* *ποίησις*, *Gr.*] a Motto or Inscription on a Ring; also a Nosegay of Flowers.

POT [of *ποτιεον*, *Gr.* or of *potus*, *L.*] a Vessel to drink out of, or boil in, &c. *F.*

POT [old *Rec.*] a Head-Piece for War.

POT pourre [French *Cookery*] an hotch potch of several Sorts of Fowls, larded and then fry'd in Lard, and afterwards stew'd with Wine, Spices, sweet Herbs, &c.

PO'TABLE [*potabilis*, *L.*] drinkable, that may be drank.

PO'TABLENESS [of *potabilis*, *L.* and *ness*] Capableness of being drank.

PO'TANCE *cramponne* [in *Heraldry*] is a Cross in the Form represented in the Escutcheon.



PO'TAGE [prob. of *pot*] Porridge or Broth, made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTAGE de sainte [*i. e.* Potage of Health] a rich Broth made of Buttock of Beef, Knuckle of Veal, and Mutton boiled with Capons, Pullets, &c.

POTAMOGE'TON [of *ποταμωγιτων*, *Gr.*] the Herb Pond-Weed.

POTA'NCE } [with *Watchmak.*] that strong Stud of a Pocket
POTE'NCE } Watch, in which the lower Pevet of the
Verge plays, and in the Middle of which the Pevet of the
Crown-Wheel runs.

POTA'TOES [*potados*, *Span.* of *Battantas*, *Amer.*] an edible Root first brought from America.

PO'TENCE [*potentia*, *L.*] Power, Might.

A cross POTENT [in *Heraldry*] is of the Form represented in the Escutcheon.



PO'TENTATE [*potentat*, *F.* of *poteus*, *L.*] a so-
vereign Prince, or one who has great Power and
Authority.

POTENTIA, Power, or that whereby a Thing is capable of acting or being acted on, *L.*

To exist in POTENTIA [with *Schoolmen*] denotes that Ex-
istence which a Thing has in a Cause capable of producing it;
but which has not actually produced it.

POTE'NTIAL [*potentialis*, *L.*] having a Power or Possibi-
lity of acting or being.

POTENTIAL cautery [in *Surgery*] a Caustick made of Lime-
stones and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL coldness [in *Physicks*] a relative Term by
which we mean, that such a Thing is not actually cold to the
Touch; but in its Effects and Operations if taken inward-
ly; and in this Sense a Plant or Drug is said to be cold in the
second or third Degree.

POTENTIAL [with *Schoolmen*] something that has the
Quality of a Genus.

POTENTIAL Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood having the
Signs *may*, *can*, *might*, &c.

POTENTIA'LITY } [of *potentialis*, *L.* and *ness*] Powerful-
POTE'NTIALNESS } ness, Efficacy, a Power or Possibility
of acting or being.

POTENTIALIA [in *Botany*] the Herb Wild-Tansy or
Silver-Weed.

PO'TENTNESS, Mightiness, Powerfulness.

POTE'RUM [in *Botany*] a Sort of Thistle.

POT-GUN, *q. d.* a Pop-Gun.

PO'THER [prob. of *polderon*, *Teut.*] a Bustle, a Stir.

PO'TION, a Draught of Liquor, *L.*

PO'TTAGE [*potagio*, *Ital.*] Broth of Meat, Herb, &c.

PO'TTER [*potier*, *F.*] a Maker or Seller of Earthen
Vessels.

To POTTER [*poterer*, *Du.*] to stir or disorder any Thing.

PO'TTLE, an English Measure containing 2 Quarts.

PO'TSHERD [of *Pot* and *Ycean*, *Sax.*] a Piece of a
broken Earthen Vessel.

PO'TULENT [*potulentus*, *L.*] pretty much in Drink.

POUCH [*pocca*, *Sax.*] a Purse, a Bag.

POUCHES [in a Ship] those bulk Heads in the Hold for
stowing Coin, Goods, &c. that it do not shift from one to
another.

PO'VERTY [*paupertas*, *L.* *pauvrete*, *F.*] poor State and
Condition.

POVERTY, a Goddess adored by the Pagans, but more
out of Fear than Love: They believe her to be the Mother
of Industry and good Arts.

PO'VERTY [in *Painting*, &c.] is represented like a Fury
with a pale and fierce Countenance, and ready to despair.

POUDER [*poudre*, *F.*] See Powder.

POU'LETS *mignons* [in *Cookery*] a Dish of roasted Chick-
ens, larded and barded with thin Slices of Bacon.

POU'LERER [*poulalier*, *F.*] a Seller of Fowls.

POU'LTIS [of *puls*, *pultis*, *L.* Pulse] a Medicine to be
laid on Swellings, &c.

POU'LTRY [of *poulet*, *F.*] all Sorts of tame Fowls.

POU'NCE, a Sort of Powder, which being rubbed on Pa-
per makes it bear Ink the better.

POUNCE [a Word framed from the Sound] as the Pounce
of a Gun.

POU'NCED [prob. of *punctatus*, *L.* pointed] having Ta-
lons or Claws, as a strong pounced Eagle, &c.

POUNCES [with *Falconers*] the Talons or Claws of a Bird
of Prey.

To POUNCY [old Word] to jag or cut in and out.

POUND [of *pynan*, *Sax.* to inclose] an Inclosure for stray'd Beasts; especially where Cattle distrained for a Trespass are detained till they are redeemed.

To POUND [*ponian*, *Sax.*] to beat in a Mortar.

To POUND [*pynan*, *Sax.*] to shut up in a Pound.

A POUND averdupoiz [*ponb* or *punb*, *Sax.*] the Weight of 16 Ounces.

Pound Troy, contains 12 Ounces.

A POUND Sterling is 20 Shillings; a **Pound Scotch** is 20 Pence; a **Pound Irish** is 15 Shillings.

Close Pound, such an one as the Owner cannot come to for the same Purposes, as some close House, Fortrefs, &c.

Overt or open Pound, is one built upon the Lord's Waste, and thence called the Lord's Pound; also Backsides, Court-Yards, Pasture-Grounds, &c. such as the Owner of the Cattle impounded may come to and give them Meat, without Offence of their being there, or his coming thither.

Pou'NDAGE, a Fee paid to the Pounder of Cattle; also a Duty of 1s. in the Pound, or 20s. Value of Merchandize, imported or exported, paid to the King.

Pou'NDGAGE [of *punb* *Sax.*] the Rate allowed for the collecting, &c. of Money, so much *per* Pound.

POUNDA'GIUM, the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

Pou'NDER, a great Gun denominated according to the Weight of the Ball it carries, as a 6, 12, or 24 Pounder.

POUPETO'N, a Puppet or little Baby.

POUPETO'N [in *Cookery*] a Mefs made of Pigeons, Quails, Bacon, &c. dress'd in a Stew-pan, with a Ragoo in the Middle, and a Godivoe, (a peculiar Farce of stuff'd Meat) on the Top, the whole dress'd between 2 Fires.

POUPIE'TS [in *Cookery*] a Mefs or Dish of Victuals made of Veal Steaks, Slices of Bacon, &c. and a good Farce rolled up and roasted, being wrapt up in a Paper.

POUR faire proclamee, &c. a Writ commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. to proclaim that none cast Filth into Ditches, or other Places near adjoining.

To POUR [*incert. Etym.*] to empty any Liquid out of one Vessel into another, &c.

POUR-Party [*Law Term*] as to make Pourparty, is to sever and divide those Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly and *pro indiviso*.

POUR-Seisr, &c. is a Writ, whereby the King seizes upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had for her Dowry.

POURCOU'NTREL, a Fish that has a great many Feet, and changes its Colour like the Place where it is; the same as *Polypus*.

POURCOU'NTREL [*Hieroglyphically*] was used to express a covetous Miser, that scrapes together the Wealth of this World, because it is a greedy Fish that swallows all that comes next to it, when it is hungry.

POURFI'L, Side-Ways, as a Face drawn in *in pourfil*, i. e. Side-Ways.

POURMENA'DE. See *Promenade*.

POURPRE'STURE [in *Law*] is when a Man occupies unjustly any Thing that belongs to the King; also an Encroachment on the King's High-Way, Grounds, Rivers, &c. *F.*

Pou'RSUIVANT, a King's Messenger, attending upon him in his Wars, or at the Council-Table, Exchequer, &c. to be sent upon any Occasion or Message.

POURSUIVANT, at *Arms*, a King's Messenger that is sent or employ'd in martial Causes.

POURSUIVANTS at Arms [in *antient Times*] were Gentlemen; also who attended the *Heralds* in order to their Promotion to that Office, to which they could not rise before 7 Years Attendance, and officiating for them in preparing and assigning Tournaments, &c.

POURVEY'ANCE, the providing Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Necessaries for the King's House.

POURVEY'ER, an Officer who provides as before.

POUZZO'L, a reddish Earth used in *Italy* for Sand.

POW'DER [*poudre*, *F.*] any Thing beaten or ground very small.

POW'DERING-TUB [of *poudrer*, *F.* and prob. of *tobbe*, *Du.*] a Tub for salting Meat; also a Salvation or Course of Physick, for Cure of the *French Pox*.

Gun Po'WDER, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal.

Gun POWDER Treason Day, a Festival observed annually on the 5th of *November* for the Deliverance of *K. James I.* and the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, from being blown up with Gun-powder, and the People from a barbarous intended Massacre.

Jesuits POWDER, the *Quinquina*, or Jesuits Bark.

POWDER Chests [on *Ship-board*] wooden triangular Chests, fill'd with Gun-powder, Pebble-stones, or the like, set on fire when a Ship is boarded by an Enemy, which soon makes all clear before them.

Po'WDER Room [in a *Ship*] a Place in the Hold where the Powder is stow'd.

POW'DERINGS [in *Architecture*] Devices used for the filling up of any void Space in carved Work; also in Escutcheons, Writings, &c. as to be powder'd with *Ermins*.

POWER [*pouvoir*, *F.* *potestas*, *L.* of *possum*. *L.*] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a Sovereign Prince or State.

Legislative POWER, is that which is employ'd in transcribing general Rules of Action.

Judiciary POWER, is that which determines the Controversies of Subjects, by the Standard of the Rules of Legislative Power.

The POWER of God [*Hieroglyphically*] was expressed by the God *Janus*, with three Heads and one Body, but having neither Hands nor Feet, because Almighty God governs all Things only by his Wisdom and Pleasure, and needs no visible Members to act in the World, and produce his Wonders. And to express the Effects of God's Power in Nature, the *Egyptians* painted a Man with a Multitude of Hands, stretching them out upon the World.

POWER of the County. See *Posse Comitatus*.

POWER of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the Distance of the Convexity from its solar Focus.

POWER [of an *Hyperbola*] is the sixteenth Part of the conjugate Axis, or the one-fourth Part of the Square of the Semi-conjugate Axis; or it is equal to a Rectangle under the one-fourth Part of the Sum of the Transverse Axis, and Parameter.

POW'ERFUL [of *pouvoir*, *F.* and *full*] potent, mighty.

A POW'ERFUL Prince [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Serpent in an Orb, carefully looking to every Thing within its Sphere, *L.*

POW'ERFULNESS, Mightiness.

PGW'ERLESS [of *pouvoir*, *F.* and *less*] without Power.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] the six simple Machines, viz. *Lever*, *Ballance*, *Screw*, *Axis* in *Peritrochio*, *Wedge*, and *Pully*.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] the Result of a Combination and Union of essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, in which all the principal Vertues of it are supposed to be contained.

POWERS in feodal Justice, a Right which the Lord has to reunite to his Fief, a dependant Fee held of him, when the Vassal has alienated it, upon reimbursing the Money given for it, &c.

POWERS [in *Theology*] the sixth Order in the Hierarchy of Angels, called *Seraphims*.

POWERS [in *Arithmet.*] the Produce of a Number multiply'd into itself, as 9 is the second Power of 3, 27 the third Power, 81 the fourth Power, and so on.

POW'ERS [in *Algebra*] are Numbers arising from the squaring or Multiplication of any Number or Quantity by itself, and that Number by the Root or Number again, and this third Product by the Root again, and so on *ad infinitum*, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, &c. where 2 is called the Root or first Power, 4 the Square or second Power, 8 the Cube or third Power, 16 the Biquadrate, or fourth Power, &c. and these Powers in Letters or Species are express'd by repeating the Root as often as the Index of the Power expresses; thus *a* is the Root, or first Power, *a a*, the Square or second Power, *a a a* the Cube, *a a a a* the Biquadrate, &c. and to avoid the Tedioufness of repeating the Root, they are often put down thus, *a1*, *a2*, *a3*, *a4*, &c.

POW'ERS of Lines } [in *Geometry*] are their Squares,

POW'ERS of Quantities } Cubes, &c. or other Multiplications of the Parts into the Whole, or of one Part into another.

To Pow'r [prob. of *bouder*, *F.*] to put out the Lips, and look fullen or surly.

Pow'r, a Fish otherwise called a Sea-Lamprey.

Pox [of *pocca*, *Sax.*] a Disease, as the Small Pox, &c.

French Pox, a contagious Disease contracted by a poisonous Humour usually in Cotton, and manifesting it self in Ulcers and Pairs.

Poy [with *Rope-Dancers*] a Pole wherewith they poise or stay themselves.

Poy'NING's Law, an Act of Parliament made in *Ireland*, by King *Henry VII.* whereby all the Statutes of Force in *England*, were made of Force in *Ireland*, which before that Time were not.

PRACTICABLE [*practicable*, F. of *practicus*, L.] that may be practised.

PRACTICABLENESS, Capableness of being practised, done or effected.

PRACTICAL ? [*practicus*, L. of *πρακτικός*, Gr.] of, or **PRACTICK** } pertaining to Practice.

PRAC'TICALNESS [of *pratique*, F. and *ness*] Practicableness.

PRACTICK, the practical Part of any Art or Science.

PRACTICK [of *Scotland*] the Course of pleading the Law, or the Rules of Court in that Kingdom.

PRACTICE [*pratique*, F. of *practica*, L. of *πρακτική* Gr.] actual Exercise; also Usage, Custom, &c.

PRACTICE, the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, Lawyer, &c.

PRACTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more speedy and easy resolving Questions pertaining to the golden Rule, or Rule of 3.

PRACTICE [in *Law*] the Way or Method of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law Suits.

To PRACTICE [*practicare*, L.] to put into practice, to exercise a Profession.

To PRACTICE upon, to endeavour to bring over, to win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTITIONER [*practician*, F.] one who practises.

PRAEADAMITES, those Inhabitants of the Earth, which some People have fancied to have lived before *Adam*.

PRAEADAMITICAL [of *præ*, L. before, and *Adam*] according to the Opinions of the *Praeadamites*.

PRAEAMBLE [in a *Law Sense*] the Beginning of an Act of Parliament which shews the Intent of the Makers of the Act, and the Mischiefs or Inconveniences they would remedy or prevent thereby.

PRAEAMBULATORY, of, or pertaining to a Preamble, Fore-running.

Theological PRAEBEND, one who is affected with a Doctor of Divinity, in each cathedral and collegiate Church in *France*, to preach on Sundays and read Lectures 3 Times a Week.

PRAE'CIPE in Capite [in *Law*] a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery; for a Tenant who held of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Castle, or Manour, L.

PRAE'CIPE quod reddat [in *Law*] a Writ of great Diversity both in its Form and Use, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Entry or Possession.

PRAECO [among the *Romans*] a publick Cryer, L.

PRAECO'GNITA, Things fore-known, L.

PRAECO'NOMY ? [*præconium*, L.] a Report, a Commendation.

PRAE'CONY } dation.

PRAECO'RDIA [in *Anatomy*] the Parts about the Heart, the Heart Strings; also the Bowels contained in the Chest.

PRAE'COX [in *Botan. Writ.*] early ripe, which flowers or bears Fruit early, L.

PRAECURSO'RES, Forerunners, L.

PRAE'DATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to robbing, pillaging, or plundering.

PRAEDI'CAMENT [with *Logicians*] a certain Class, or determinate Series or Order, in which simple Terms or Words are ranged: Of these there are usually reckoned 10 Heads, viz. *Substance, Accident, Quantity, Quality, Action, Passion, Relation, the Situation of Bodies, as to Place, their Duration, as to Time, their Site or Position, and their Habit or external Appearance.*

PRAEFICAE, mourning Women hired at funeral Solemnities to praise the Dead; they made Lamentations, beat their Breasts, and put on mournful Countenances, to excite others to mourn, L.

PRAE'FINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRAEFOCATIO uterina [with *Physic.*] the Suffocation of the Womb, L.

PRAE'MIUM, a Reward or Recompence, L.

PRAEMUNIE'NTES, Writs sent to every particular Bishop to come to Parliament, beginning *Praemunientes*.

PRAEMUNI'RE. See *Praemunire*.

PRAENO'MEN [among the *Romans*] a proper Name prefixed to the general Name of the Family, as *Caius, Marcus, &c.*

PRAEPARA'NTIA [in *Medicine*] Medicines which digest or ripen, L.

PRAEPARANTIA vasa [in *Anatomy*] the spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles and Epididymes. The Antients gave them this Denomination, supposing their Office to be to prepare the Seed; but modern Anatomists have discovered that they have no such Use.

PRAEPOSITUS sacri tubiculi, an Officer among the *Romans*, whose Office was to attend the Chamber of the Emperor; and to take Care of his Bed and Apparel; and in that at the Performance of any Ceremonies he marched next after the Master of the Horse-Guards; seems to be the same in Dignity with our Lord Chamberlain, L.

PRAEPOSITUS villæ [old *Rec.*] is sometimes used for the chief Officer of the King, in a Manour, Town, Village, or Reeve; as the Constable or petty Constable of a Town.

PRAEPOSITUS ecclesiae, a Church-Reeve, or Warden.

PRAEPO'SITUS villæ [in *Law*] the Constable of a Town or petty Constable; also the Reeve or Bailiff of the Lord of a Manour, L.

PRAEPU'TIUM [*Anatomy*] the Fore-Skin that covers the Nut of a Man's Yard; also the Fore-Part of the *Clitoris* in Women, L.

PRAESENTARE ad ecclesiam [old *Rec.*] signifies a Patron's sending or placing an Incumbent in the Church, L.

PRAE'SEPE [in *Astronomy*] 3 nebulous Stars in the Sign *Cancer*.

PRAESE'PIA [*Anatomy*] the Holes of the Jaws, in which the Teeth are set; L.

PRAESTA'TIO [old *Rec.*] Purveyance.

PRAESTA'TIO, a performing or paying, L.

PRAESTIGIAE, certain magical Enchantments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, L.

PRAETER naturam, besides Nature, L.

PRAETE'XTA [among the *Romans*] a Robe or long white Vest with a purple Border worn by the Magistrates, Priests, and Senators, upon solemn Days, and also by Children. See *Pretexta*.

PRAETEXTATA comædia, a Comedy or Play, where those who had a Right to wear the *Pretexta*, as Kings and Magistrates, were represented on the Stage; whereas common and mean Persons who were introduc'd in the Play were called *Togati*.

PRAETORES Aerarii [among the *Romans*] Officers of the Treasury or Exchequer, L.

PRAGMA'TICAL [in *Philosophy*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

PRAGMATICAL Sanction, an Ordinance made by *Charles VII. King of France, Anno 1438*, in an Assembly of the *Gallican Church*, containing a Regulation of the ecclesiastical Discipline, in conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Basil*.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS ? [of *pragmaticus*, L. of Gr. and **PRAGMA'TICNESS** } *ness*] busy, meddling Humour in other Mens Affairs; Sauciness.

PRAGMA'TICK [*πραγματικός*, of *πράγμα*, Gr. a Cause, a Quarrel] overbusy in other Persons Affairs; saucy, arrogant.

PRAISE [*preis*, Teut. and *Dan.*] Commendation; also an ascribing Glory to.

PRAISE-worthy [of *preis*, and *ῥησικός*, Sax.] deserving Praise.

To PRAISE [*preiser*, *Dän.*] to give Praise to, to commend; also to appraise or value Goods.

To PRANCE [prob. of *prangen*, Teut. to shew ostentatiously] to throw up the Fore-Legs as Horses do when they caper, tread loftily and wantonly; or when they bound and carry themselves stately.

PRANCER, a prancing Horse.

A PRANK [prob. of *pronck*, Du. Ostentation] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

PRA'Nking up [of *prangen*, Teut. to shew ostentatiously] a setting off, decking, trimming up, adorning.

PRA'SINA BILIS [with *Physicians*] a Distemper in the Gall, when it turns green, of the Colour of a Leek, L.

PRA'SION [*πράσιον*, Gr.] the Herb Hore-Hound.

PRASOIDES [of *πράσιον*, a Leek, and *ἴδιον*, Form] a precious Stone, of the Colour of Leeks, a Kind of Topaz.

PRASON [*πράσιον*, Gr.] a Leek; also a Kind of Sea-Weed, green as a Leek, L.

To PRATE [*praten*, Du.] to talk over much, idly or saucily.

PRA'TENSIS, é, [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows in Meadows, L.

PRA'TIQUE ? a Communication of Commerce, which the **PRA'CTICK** } Master of a Merchant-Vessel obtains in the Port it arrives in.

PRATIQUE, a Licence to traffick in the Ports of *Italy*, upon a Bill of Health; i. e. a Certificate that the Place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious Disease.

To PRATTLE [of *praten*, with the frequentative Augment *le*] to talk or or chat, as Children do.

A PRA'TTLER [*Hieroglyphically*] is represented by a Grasshopper, because it is never quiet in Summer, but fills the Air with its importunate singing. This Creature did represent an Egyptian Divine; because that tho' it sings, it has no Tongue, and therefore is to be admired; so these Men that attained to such excellent Perfections, as the Knowledge of God and superiour Beings, by dark Hieroglyphicks and significant Shadows, did require no less Esteem and Admiration.

PRATUM *falcabile* [old Rec.] a Meadow or mowing Ground.

PRA'VITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

PRAWN, a small Shell-Fish.

PRAXI'DICA, a Heathen Goddess, whose Office was to assign Men just Bounds and Measures for their Actions and Discourses. In Painting or Carving, she was never represented by any more than a Head only, to intimate the Pre-eminence of the Understanding; and the Sacrifices offered to her, were only the Heads of Victims. Her Temples had no Coverings, to intimate the Necessity there is for Persons to have their Eyes up to Heaven, in order to the obtaining a steady Conduct of Life, and to denote her divine Original.

To PRAY [*precari*, L. *prier*, F.] to entreat or beseech.

PRAY'ER [*priere*, F.] a Request or Desire, especially such as is put up to God himself.

Common PRAYER, the publick divine Service, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

To PREACH [*praedicare*, L. *precher*, F.] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PRE'ACHER [*precheur*, F.] one who preaches.

PREA'CHMENT [*preche*, F.] a Sermon.

PREA'MBLE [*preambule*, F. of L.]

PREA'MBULARY [*praebularius*, L.] foregoing.

PRE'BEND } [*praebendarius*, L. of *praebendo auxilium*,

PRE'BENDARY } &c. *i. e.* from affording Assistance or Advice to the Bishop or Dean] a Person who has a Prebend, *i. e.* an Endowment in Land, or a Sort of Benefice or Portion, that every Canon or Member of a collegiate Church receives for his Maintenance; also that Portion which a Prebendary receives out of the Estate of a cathedral or collegiate Church.

Preceptorial PREBEND, a Prebend the Revenues whereof are appointed, for the Maintenance of a Preceptor or Master, for the Instruction of Youth, *gratis*.

Golden PREBEND [of Hereford] one of the 28 minor Prebendaries, who has the first Canon's Place that falls *ex officio*, so called because he had the Altarages, in Respect of the Gold commonly given there.

Simple PREBENDS, are such as yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [with Dignity] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

PRECA'RIAE [old Rec.] certain Days Works that the Tenants of some Manours were bound to do for their Lord in Harvest Time, called also *bind* or *biden* Days.

PRECA'RIOUS [*precarius*, L.] gotten by Favour, or held by Courtesy, at the Will and Pleasure of another.

PRECA'RIOUS [in Civil Law] granted to one upon Entreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIOUS [in Commerce] is a Kind of Trade carried on between 2 Nations at War, by the Intervention of a Third at Peace with them both.

PRECA'RIOUS [in Jurisprudence] a Fund or Stock, whereof a Person has not the full Propriety, whereof he cannot dispose absolutely, and which is most of it borrowed.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS [of *precarius*, L.] Slenderness of Title, small Assurance, Dependence on Courtesy, Humour, &c.

PRECA'RIOUS *nomen* [Ant. Deeds] a precarious Title to an Estate, at the Will and Pleasure of the Lord.

PRECAU'TION, Caution, Warning, or Heed, either given or used before-hand, L.

To PRECAUTION [*precautioner*, F. to forewarn, &c.

PRECE *partium* [in Law] the Continuance of a Suit, by the Consent of both Parties.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To PRECE'DE [*praecedere*, L.] to go first or before; also to excel, surpass, or go beyond.

PRECE'DENCE } [of *praecedence*, L.] a taking Place be-

PRECE'DENCY } fore another, a Rank, a Place of Ho-

nour which a Person is intitled to, in Companies, in walking or sitting.

PRECE'DENT [*praecedens*, L.] going before.

PRECE'DENT [in Law] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A PRECE'DENT Book, a Book containing Instruction, Rule, Lesson, Examples or Authorities to follow in Judgment and Determinations in the Courts of Justice.

PRECE'DENTS, or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for the Use of Attornies, &c.

PRECE'LLENCY [of *praecellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECE'NTOR [*praecentor* L.] he that begins the Tune in a Cathedral, a Chanter.

PRECE'PT [*praecceptum*, L.] a Command, Injunction, F.

PRE'CEPT [in Law] a Command in Writing, sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing of a Person or Record before him; also a Provocation or Instigation whereby one Man incites another to commit a Felony.

PRECEPTIVE [*praecceptivus*, L.] pertaining to Precepts.

PRECEPTOR [*praecceptor*, L.] a Teacher, a Tutor.

PRECEPTORIES [*praecceptoria*, L.] Benefices in antient Times possessed by the more eminent Sort of Templers, whom the chief Masters created.

PRECE'SSION [*praecessio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECE'SSION of the Equinoxes [Astronomy] is the advancing or going forwards of the equinoctial Points: for the Equinoxes, by a very slow and insensible Motion, change their Place going backwards or Westward, contrary to the Order of the Signs.

PRECI'NCT [*praecinctus*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; also a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, &c.

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*, F.] of great Price or Value.

PRE'CIOUSNESS [of *precieux*, F. and *ness*] Valuableness.

PRE'CIFE in Capite, a Writ lying where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in chief is put out of his Land, L.

PRE'CIPICE [*precipice*, F. of *praecipus locus*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon.

PRECI'PITANT [*praecipitans*, L.] hasty, rash, also dangerous.

PRECI'PITANT [with Chymists] is a Term which they apply to any Liquor, which being poured on a Dissolution, separates what is there dissolved, and makes it precipitate.

PRECI'PITANTNESS [of *praecipitans*, L.] Rashness, Hastiness, Unadvisedness.

PRECI'PITATE [*praecipitatus*, L.] rash, hasty, unadvised.

To PRECI'PITATE, [*precipiter*, F. of L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or hasten over much.

To PRECI'PITATE [with Chymists] is to separate a Matter which is dissolved so as to make it settle at the Bottom.

PRECI'PITATE [in Chymistry] any Substance which is gotten out of the Pores of a *Menstruum* in which it was dissolved, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green PRECI'PITATE, a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red PRECI'PITATE, is Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre; and when the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually 'till the Matter turns red.

Philosophical PRECI'PITATE, is made with running Mercury put into a Matrafs, and set in a Sand-heat for 40 Days, or 'till all the Mercury is reduced to a red Powder. This is called *Precipitate per se*.

White PRECI'PITATE, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, 'till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITA'TION [*praecipitatio*, L.] Rashness, Hurry, too great Haste.

PRECIPITA'TION [in Chymistry] is the falling or causing to descend the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body, which are kept suspended in that *Menstruum* which dissolved it, by the pouring in of some Alkalizate, &c.

PRECI'PITOUS [*praecipus*, L.] rash, over-hasty.

PRE'CIPT [in Jurisprudence] an Advantage pertaining to any one in a Thing that is to be divided; or a Portion taken off or set by in his Favour, before the Division is made.

PRECI'PITIUM [of *praecipus*, L.] a Punishment inflicted on Criminals, by casting them from some high Place or Rock.

PRECI'SE [*praecisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; also exact, particular; also nice, scrupulous.

PRECI'SENESS [of *precision*, F. and *ness*] Stiffness, Formalness,

malness, Finicalness, Affectness, Exactness, Scrupulousness, Particularness.

PRECIS'IONS [*præcisi*, L.] Persons over-scrupulous in Points of Religion.

PRECISION [*School Term*] the same as Abstraction.

PRECOGNITION [*præcognitio*, L.] Fore-knowledge.

To PRECONCEIVE [of *pre* and *concevoir*, F. or *præ* and *concupere*, L.] to take up an Opinion or Conception before-hand.

PRECONCEPTION, a Notion or a Prejudice taken up before-hand.

PRECONISA'TION [in the Consistory at Rome] a Declaration or Proposition made by the Cardinal-patron of a Person nominated by some Prince to a Prelateship.

To PRECONISE [*præconizare*, L. *preconiser*, F.] to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To PRECONSIGN [of *præ* and *consignare*, L.] to make over before-hand.

A PRECO'NTRACT [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECURSOR [*præcursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before-hand.

PRE'DATORY [*praedatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Robbing.

PREDECE'SSOR, one who was in an Office or Employment before another.

PREDECE'SSORS [*praedeceffores*, L.] those that went before, as Ancestors, Fore-fathers, &c.

To PREDE'STINATE [*praedestinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what shall come after.

PREDE'STINARIAN, one who believes or maintains the Doctrine of Predestination.

PREDE'STINATION, a fore-ordaining or appointing, F. of L.

PREDESTINA'TION [in Theology] a Judgment or Decree of God, whereby he has resolved from all Eternity, to save a certain Number of Persons, hence called *Elect*.

PREDESTINA'TION is also used to signify a Concatenation of second Causes appointed by Providence: By Means whereof, Things are brought to pass by a fatal Necessity; contrary to all Appearance, and maugre all Opposition.

PREDETERMINA'TION, a determining afore-hand.

PREDETERMI'NATION [with *Schoolmen*] that Concurrence of God which makes Men act, and determines them in all their Actions both good and evil.

To PREDETERMI'NE [of *pre* and *determiner*, F. of *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine, judge, or appoint before-hand.

PRE'DIAL Tithes [in Law] are such as are paid of Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PRE'DICABLE [*praedicabile*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad.

PRE'DICABLE [in Logick] a general Quality, or an Epithet which may be predicated of, or apply'd to several Subjects.

PRE'DICABLES [with *Logicians*] are called Universals, and are in Number 5, viz. *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PRE'DICAMENT [*praedicamentum*, L.] a Class, or Order of Beings, or Substances ranged according to their Natures.

PREDI'CAMENTS [with *Logicians*] are in Number 10, viz. *Substance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same PREDI'CAMENT [a *Phrase*] is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDICAME'NTAL, of, or belonging to a Predicament.

PRE'DICANT [*praedicans*, L.] preaching.

PRE'DICANT Friars, are such as by their Orders are allowed to preach.

To PRE'DICATE [*praedicare*, L.] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PRE'DICATE [*praedicatum*, L.] the latter part of a logical Proposition, or that which is affirmed of the Subject, as when we say *John* is a *Sailor*, the Word *Sailor* is called the Predicate, because it is spoken or affirmed of the Subject *John*.

PRE'DICATION, a preaching or crying up, F. of L.

To PREDI'CT [*praedictum* of *paedicere*, L.] to foretell Things to come.

PREDI'CTION [*praedictio*, L.] a Prophecy, or foretelling of a Thing.

To PREDISPO'SE [of *pre* and *disposer*, F. or *præ* and *disponere*, L.] to dispose before-hand.

PREDOMINANCY [of *predominer*, F.] a being pre-

PREDOMINANTNESS } dominant, an over-ruling Quality, prevailing, having some Superiority over some other.

PREDOMINANT, over-ruling or superior.

PREDY the Ship, signifies to make ready to sail or to fight, by clearing her Decks, Guns, &c.

PREDY the Hold [Sea *Phrase*] means, lay or stow every Thing there, in its due Order and proper Place.

PRE-ELECTED [*præ-electus*, L.] chosen before.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing before-hand.

PRE-EMINENCE } [*præ-eminencia*, L.] an advantageous

PREHE'MINENCE } Quality or Degree above others.

PRE-EMINENTNESS [*præ-eminencia*, F. of *præ-eminencia*, L.] an exceeding of others in Quality or Degree.

PRE-EMPTION, a first buying, or buying before others, L.

PREENING [with *Naturalists*] the Action of Birds, in cleaning, composing and trimming their Feathers, to enable them to glide more easily thro' the Air. For this Use, Nature has furnished them with two peculiar Glands; which secrete an unctuous Matter into an Oil-Bag perforated, out of which the Bird on Occasion draws it with its Bill.

PRE-ENGAGED [of *pre* and *engagé*, F.] engaged before-hand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, an Engagement or Promise made before-hand.

To PRE-EXIST [of *præ* and *existere*, L.] to exist, have a being before.

PRE-EXISTENCE [of *præ* and *existentia*, L.] the State of a Thing actually in being before another.

PRE-EXISTENT [of *præ* and *existens*, L.] existing, or being before another.

PRE-EXISTENTNESS, a Being pre-existent.

A PREFACE [*præfatio*, L.] a Note or Advertisement in the Beginning of a Book, to facilitate the understanding of it.

To PREFACE [*præfatio*, of *præfari*, L. to speak before] to make a preparatory Introduction to a Discourse.

PREFATORY [of *præfatio*, L.] pertaining to a Preface.

PREFECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Roman Magistrate.

Pretorian PREFECT [*præfectus praetorii*, L.] a Commander in chief of the Pretorian Bands among the Romans; who had the Command not only of the Guards, but also of the Armies, and administer'd Justice; the sole Management of Affairs being left to them by the Emperors.

PREFECT of the City [*Urbis præfectus*, L.] a Governor of the City of Rome, who governed it in the Absence of the Consuls and Emperors: His Office was to take care of the civil Government, Provisions, Building, and Navigation; he was the proper Judge in the Causes of Patrons, Freemen and Slaves.

PREFECTURE [*præfectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of a City or Province.

To PREFER [*preferre*, L. *preferer*, F.] to esteem above or set more by; to advance or promote; also to bring in, speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREFERABLE [*preferable*, F.] that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

PREFERABLENESS, Quality of deserving, to be preferred before others.

PREFERENCE, the Value or Esteem of one Thing before another; also the Choice.

PREFE'RMENT [of *præferre*, L. and *ment*] Promotion, Advancement.

To PREFI'GURATE } [*præfigurare*, L.] to represent by

To PREFI'GURE } Figure, to signify before.

PREFINE [Law Term] that Fine which is pay'd in suing out a Writ of Covenant.

To PRE'FIX [*præfixum* of *præfigere*, L.] to fix or put before; also to appoint.

PREGNANTNESS } [of *prægnans*, L. and *nefs*] a being

PREGNANCY } great with Child; also [spoken of Evidence or Proof] Strength; also [of Invention, Wit, Judgment, &c.] Ripeness, Quickness, Sharpness.

PREGNANT [*prægnans*, L.] being great with Child; also of a prompt and ready Wit, F.

PREGNANT [with *Botanists*] full as a Bud, Seed, or Kernel that is ready to sprout.

PREGUSTA'TION [*prægustatio*, L.] a Tasting before-hand.

To PRE'JUDGE [*præjudicare*, L. *prejurer*, F.] to judge before.

PRE'JUDICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from re-judice.

PRE'JUDICATION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a Judging before-hand; a being byassed; also a Precedent at Law.

PRE'JUDICE [*præjudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before a Matter is duly considered or heard; Prepossession, a false Notion

Notion or Opinion of any Thing conceived without a previous due Examination thereof; also Injury, Hurt, Damage.

To PREJUDICE [*prejudicer*, F.] to bias a Person in his Opinion of another; also to injure or hurt.

PREJUDICIAL [of *prejudicial*, F. of *praejudicium*, L.] injurious, hurtful.

PREJUDICIALNESS [of *prejudicial*] Injuriousness, &c.

PREKE, a Kind of Fish.

PRE'LACY [*prelature*, F.] the Dignity or Office of a Prelate.

PRE'LATE [*un prelate*, F. of *praelatus*, L. i. e. preferred before others] a Clergyman advanced to a high Station in the Church; as a Patriarch, Archbishop, Bishop, &c.

PRE'LATE [of the Garter] the first Officer of that noble Order, and as antient as the Order itself.

PRELA'TICAL, of, or belonging to Prelates.

PRELA'TURE } [*praelatura*, L. *prelature*, F.] the State
PRELA'TESHIP } or Dignity of a Prelate.

PRELE'CTION [*praelectio*, L.] a Lecture or Lesson; a Reading or Discourse made in publick on any Art or Science.

PRELI'BATION [*praelibatio*, L.] a Fore-taste.

PRELI'MINARIES [*preliminaries*, F. of *prae* before, and *limen* a Threshold, L.] those Things which go before the main Matter; the first Steps in a Negotiation, or other important Business.

A PRELI'MINARY, something to be examined, dispatched or determined before an Affair can be decided or treated on thoroughly and to purpose.

PRE'LUDE [*praeludium*, L.] the preparatory Musick before they begin to play; a Flourish or Voluntary; also (figuratively) an Entrance upon Business.

To PRE'LUDE [*praeludere*, L. *preluder*, F.] to flourish before or make a Prelude, to play an irregular Air off Hand, to try if the Instrument be in Tune, and to lead into the Piece to be play'd.

PRE'LUDIO [in *Mu. Books*] a Prelude, much the same as Overture, *Ital.*

PRE'LUDIOUS, preparatory.

PREMA'TURE [*praematurus*, L.] ripe before their Time and Season, untimely, coming too soon.

PREMATU'RENESS } [*praematuritas*, L.] early Ripeness, or

PREMATU'RITY } Ripeness before the Time.

To PREME'DITATE [*praemeditari*, L. *premediter*, F.] to think upon, muse or contrive before-hand.

PREME'DITATEDNESS [*praemeditatus*, L. and *ness*] the being thought upon or contrived before-hand.

PREME'DITATION, the Act of premeditating, F. of L.

To PREMISE [*praemissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before, by way of Introduction or Preface.

PREMISES [*premisses*, F.] Things spoken of, mentioned, or rehearsed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Lands, Tenements, &c. before-mentioned in an Indenture, Lease, &c.

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two first Propositions of a Syllogism.

PREMIUM [*praemium*, L.] a Reward or Recompence.

PREMIUM [in *Commerce*] that Sum of Money given to an Insurer for the insuring the Safe Return of a Ship or Merchandize.

To PREMO'NISH [*praemonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONITION [*praemonitio*, L.] a giving warning, or advising before.

PREMONSTRATE'NESSES, an Order of regular Canons, observing St. *Austin's* Rules.

PREMO'TION [*School Term*] the Action of co-operating with the Creature, and determining him to act.

Physical PREMOTION [with some *Schoolmen*] is a Complement of the active Power, whereby it passes from the first to the second Act; i. e. from a compleat, and next Power to the Action.

PREMUNIE'NTES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and 2 for the Clergy of his Diocess.

PREMU'NIRE, a Writ that lies where one Man sues another in the spiritual Court for any Thing, that may be determined in the King's Court, for which great Punishments are ordained by several Statutes, viz. that he shall be out of the King's Protection, imprisoned without Bail or Mainprise, till he have made a Fine at the King's Will, and that his Lands and Goods shall be forfeited, if he appear not within two Months.

To run one self into a PREMUNIRE, is to take a ready Course to involve one's Self in Trouble and Perplexity.

To incur a PREMUNIRE } [*Law Terms*] is to incur the
To fall into a PREMUNIRE } same Punishment as was to be
inflicted upon the Transgressors of a Law, made in the 16th Year of King *Richard II.* commonly termed the *Statute of Premunire*, which restrained the Usurpation of the Pope, in disposing Church Livings in *England*, and also other Abuses; the Penalty of this Law was then perpetual Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, and Chattels.

PREMUNITION [*praemunio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing before-hand.

PRE'NDER } [*Law Term*] the Power or
Things lying in PRENDER } Right of taking a Thing before it is offered.

PRE'NDER de baron, an Exception to disable a Woman for pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Killer of her former Husband; taken from her, she having married a Second.

PRENOMINATION [*praenominatio*, L.] a nominating or naming before.

PRENOTION [*praenotio*, L.] a Foreknowledge, a Notice or Knowledge preceding some other in Point of Time, L.

PRENTICE. See *Apprentice*.

PREOCCUPIED [*preoccupé*, F.] possessed before another.

PREOCCUPATION [*praecupatio*, L.] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.

To PREORDAI'N [*praordinare*, L.] to ordain before-hand.

PREO'RDINATE [*praordinatus*, L.] fore-ordained.

PREORDINATION, an Ordaining before.

PREPARATION [*praeparatio*, L.] a preparing or making ready before-hand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design.

PREPARATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Way or Method of compounding and ordering Medicines for several Uses.

PREPA'RATIVE, serving to prepare.

PREPA'RATORY [*praeparatorius*] by Way of Preparation.

To PREPA'RE [*praeparare*, L. *preparer*, F.] to get or make ready, to provide; to fit, or fit up; also to dispose or incline a Person to a Thing.

PREPE'NSED [*praepensus*, L. *prepenfe*, F.] Forethought, premeditated, as *prepensd Malice*, *prepensd Murther*.

PREPO'NDERANCE, an outweighing; a pondering or considering before-hand.

To PREPO'NDERATE [*praeponderare*, L.] to outweigh or down; to be of greater Worth or Value; also to weigh in Mind, to deliberate, to consider.

PREPOSITION [*praepositio*, L. a putting before] Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, so called because set before a Noun.

PREPO'SITOR [*praepositor*, L.] a Scholar appointed by the Master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSE'SS [of *prae* and *possessum*, to prevent, to fill the Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSE'SSION, Prejudice a being biased, F. of L.

PREPO'STEROUS [*praeposterus*, L.] having the wrong End forward, topsy-turvy; also unnatural.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, the having the wrong End forward, Absurdness, contrariety to Nature or Custom.

PREPU'CE [*praeputium*, L.] the Fore-Skin of a Man's Yard, F.

PRERO'GATIVE [*praerogativa*, L.] a special Privilege, or peculiar Pre-eminence or Authority above others.

King's PRERO'GATIVE, that Power and Privilege that the King hath over, not only other Persons, but over the ordinary Course of the common Law in Right of his Crown.

Archbishop's PRERO'GATIVE, a special Pre-eminence, which the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain Cases above ordinary Bishops.

PRERO'GATIVE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, wherein all Wills are proved, and Administrations granted, that belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative.

PRE'SA [in *Mu. Books*] a Character called a Repeat, *Ital.*

To PRESAGE [*praesagire*, L.] to apprehend before-hand, to divine, to betoken, to foretel.

PRESAGE [*praesagium*, L.] an Augury, a Sign or Token shewing what will happen.

PRESBI'TAE [*πρεσβυται*, Gr.] such Persons, who by old Age or other Accidents have the Globe of the Eye so flat, that the produced visual Rays pass the *Retina* before they unite, whereby there can be no distinct Vision, since the distinct Base falls too far off beyond the *Retina*. Such see Things distant clearly, but Things near at hand confusedly.

PRESBUTIA [*πρεσβυτια*, Gr.] Dimness of Sight in Things nigh at Hand.

PRE'SBYTER [*πρεσβυτης*, Gr.] an Elder.

PRESBYTERIAN, of, or pertaining to the *Presbyterians* or their Principles.

PRESBYTERIANISM [of *presbyterien*, F.] the Principles, &c. of the *Presbyterians*.

PRESBYTERIANS, a Party of Non-Conformists, so called from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

PRESBYTERIUM [ant. *Deeds*] the Choir or Chancel, so called, because it was a Place set apart for the Bishop and other Clergy, while the Laity were to be in the Nave or Body of the Church.

PRESBYTERY [*presbyteratus*, L. of *πρεσβυτεριον*, Gr.] Eldership, Priesthood; also Church-Government by Elders: An Assembly of the Orders of Presbyters with Lay-Elders, for the Exercise of Church Discipline.

PRESCIENCE [*praescientia*, L.] Fore-knowledge, that Knowledge that God has of Things to come.

To **PRESCRIBE** [*praescribere*, L.] to order or appoint.

To **PRESCRIBE** against an Action [in Law] is not to be liable to it, for want of being sued within the Time limited by Law.

PRESCRIPT [*praescriptum*, L.] an Order.

PRESCRIPTION, ordering; also limiting, determining.

PRESCRIPTION [in Law] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRESCRIPTION [with *Physicians*] the Act or Art of assigning a proper and adequate Remedy to a Disease.

Extemporaneous PRESCRIPTION, is such as a Physician frames of himself *pro re nata*, according to the Circumstances of the Patient.

Official PRESCRIPTION, is what the Physician prescribes as to the ordering those Medicines, they keep by them ready prepared according to their Dispensatory.

PRESENCE [*praesentia*, L.] a being present in a Place, at hand, or in sight; also Countenance, Looks, &c.

PRESENT, a free Gift, F.

PRESENT Tense [with *Grammarians*] is that which speaks of the Time that now is, as *I write*.

To **PRESENT** [*praesentare*, L. *presenter*, F.] to make a Present, to offer or give a Gift; also to name to a Benefice; also to bring an Information against one.

PRESENTATION [*praesentatio*, L.] the Act of presenting.

PRESENTATION [in Canon Law] the Act of a Patron nominating and offering his Clerk to the Bishop or Collator, to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE [in Canon Law] a Clerk presented by a Patron to the Collator.

PRESENTIA, Presents, so called, because they are given *praesenti intestato*, and who it is presumed will be Heir.

PRESENTNESS [of *praesent*, F.] the being present, Readiness.

PRESENTMENT [in Law] a bare Declaration or Report, made by Jurors or some other Officers, as a Justice, Constable, Searcher, &c. of an Offence inquirable in the Court, to which it is presented.

PRESERVATION [*praeservatio*, L.] a preserving or keeping.

PRESERVATIVE [*praeservativus*, L.] of a preserving Quality.

PRESERVATIVE [*praeservativum*, L.] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To **PRESERVE** [*praeservare*, L.] to keep, to guard or defend from Mischief; to order Fruits as Confectioners do.

PRESERVES, Fruits ordered by Confectioners.

To **PRESIDE** [*praesidere*, L.] to be Ruler or Chief; to have the Government, Care or Management of either Persons or Things.

PRESIDENCY [*presidence*, F.] the Place or Office of a President.

PRESIDENT [*praeses* or *praesidens*, L.] a Governor, Overseer, or chief Manager, F.

PRESIDENT [in Law] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

Lord PRESIDENT [of the King's Council] a great Officer of the Crown, whose Office is to attend upon the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council-Board, and to report the several Transactions managed there.

A **PRESIDENT**, an Example. See *Precedent*.

PRESIDENTSHIP [of *president*, F. and *ship*] the Office or Dignity of a President.

PRESIDIAL, the Name of a certain Tribunal or Court of Judicature in France.

To **PRESS** [*pressum*, sup. L. *presser*, F.] to squeeze close together; also to throng or crowd; also to urge.

PRESS { [*Pneote*, Sam. a Priest] an initial Syllable in **PREST** { proper Names, signifies Priest, as *Preston*, *Prestonbury*, &c.

A **PRESS** [*presse*, F.] an Instrument or Machine for pressing; also a Crowd, a Throng.

To **PRESS** upon the Hand [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said so to do, when either thro' the Stiffness of his Neck, or from an Ardour to run too much a-head, he stretches his Head against the Horseman's Hand, refuses the Aid of the Hand, and withstands the Effects of the Bridle.

To **PRESS** a Horse forward, is to assist him with the Calves of the Legs, or to spur him to make him go on.

PRESSING to Death. See *Pein forte & dure*.

PRESSINGNESS, Urgentness.

PRESSURE [*pressura*, L.] an urging Affliction, or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRESSURE [with the *Cartesians*] a Kind of Motion imagined to be impressed and propagated thro' a fluid Medium.

PREST [prob. of *praesto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money to be paid by the Sheriff upon his Account in the Exchequer; or for Money left or remaining in his Hands, F.

PREST Money [of *praesto*, L. ready, or *prest*, F.] a Sum of Money which binds those who receive it to be ready at Command at all Times: Earnest Money commonly given to a Soldier when he is listed.

PREST Sail [Sea Language] is when a Ship carries all the Sail she can possibly crowd.

PRESTATION Money, a Sum of Money paid annually by Archdeacons, and other Dignitaries, to their Bishop, *pro exteriori jurisdictione*.

PRESTER [*πρεστηρ*, Gr.] a Meteor consisting of an Exhalation thrown from the Clouds downwards, with such Violence as that it is set on Fire by the Collision.

PRESTESA [in Riding Academies] signifies Readiness, and imports the Diligence of a Horse in working in the Manage.

PRESTIGIATION, [*praestigiatio*, L.] a deceiving, juggling, a playing Legerdemain.

PRESTIGIOUS [of *praestigiosus*, L.] after a juggling Manner; pertaining to

PRESTIGES, Illusions, Impostures, juggling Tricks, L.

PRESTIMONY [Canon Law] a Fund or Revenue settled by a Founder for the Subsistence of a Priest, without being erected into any Title of Benefice, Chapel, Prebend, or Priory, nor subject to any but the Patron and those he appoints.

PRESTISSIMO [in Mu. Books] signifies extreme fast or quick, *Ital*.

PRESTO [in Mu. Books] fast or quick, *Ital*.

PRESTO [with *Jugglers*] a Word used in their pretended Conjurations, and signifies quickly.

PRESTO presto [in Mu. Books] signifies very fast or quick, *Ital*.

Men PRESTO [in Mu. Books] not too quick, *Ital*.

Non Trop PRESTO [in Mu. Books] not too quick, *Ital*.

To **PRESUME** [*praesumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon one, to be proud, insolent, bold, saucy.

PRESUMPTION [*praesumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion; also Arrogance, Pride, Self-Conceit.

Violent PRESUMPTION [in a Law Sense] which many Times is allow'd as a full Proof, as if a Person is found kill'd in an House, and a Man is seen to come out of it with a bloody Sword, and no other Person was at that Time in the House.

Probable PRESUMPTION [in Law] which has but a small Effect.

Small { **PRESUMPTION** [in Law] is of no Force at all.

Rash { **PRESUMPTIVE**, presumed or supposed.

PRESUMPTIVE Heir, the next Relation, or Heir at Law to a Person, who is to inherit.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*praesumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty; adventurous, darings; also vain.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS { [of *praesumptuosus*, L.] Presump-

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS { tion, Assumingness, Boldness.

To **PRESUPPOSE** [of *prae* and *supponere*, L. *presupponere*, F.] to suppose before-hand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a supposing before-hand, a taking for granted.

PRETENCE [prob. of *praetensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Colour, Appearance or Shew.

Escutcheon of PRETENCE. See *Escutcheon*.

To **PRETEND** [*praetendere*, L. *pretendre*, F.] to use a Pretence, to make as if; also to assert, affirm, or maintain.

PRETENDED, counterfeit, supposed, refuted.

PRETENDER, [*Celui qui pretend*, F.] one who lays claim to, or arrogates to himself what does not belong to him, or makes a Shew of what he has not.

PRETENDED Right [in *Law*] is when one is in Possession of Lands and Tenements, which another which is out, claims and sues for the pretended Right, and Title seems to be in him that sues.

PRETENSION, Claim, or laying claim to, F. of L.

PRETER 2 [of *praeteritus*, L. past] an Inflection of

PRETERIT 3 Verbs expressing the Time past.

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense [with *Grammarians*] signifies the Time not perfectly past, as *Legebam*, I did read.

PRETERIT Child [in the *Roman Jurisprudence*] a Child whom the Father has forgotten to mention in his last Will.

PRETERITION [*praeteritio*, L.] a passing by.

PRETERITION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when the Orator seems to pass by or to be unwilling to declare, that which he nevertheless insists upon at the same Time.

PRETERMISSION [*praetermissio*, L.] an omitting; a letting a Thing pass; a leaving out.

To PRETERMIT [*praetermittere*, L.] to leave undone, to omit; to pass over, to neglect.

PRETERNATURAL [of *praeter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside, or out of the Course of Nature; extraordinary.

PRETER-NATURALNESS [of *praeternaturalis*, L. and *ness*] Quality out of the natural Course.

PRETERPERFECT Tense [with *Gram.*] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past, with this Sign *have*, as *legi*, I have read.

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense [in *Gram.*] a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *had*, as *legeram*, I had read.

PRETEXT [*praetextus*, L. *pretexto*, F.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak, blind Shew.

PRETEXTA [*praetexta*, L.] a long white Gown or *Toga*, with a Band or Border of Purple at Bottom, worn by the *Roman* Children till the Age of Puberty, *i. e.* 17, the Boys and the Girls till Marriage.

PRETIOSITY [*pretiositas*, L.] Preciousness.

PRETIUM sepulchri [*Iris* Law] those Goods that accrued to the Church wherein a Corps was buried.

PRETOR [*praetor*, L.] the chief Ruler of a Province of the *Roman* Empire.

PRETOR [*praetor*, L.] an eminent Magistrate among the *Romans*, of which there were divers of different Offices and Power; this Title was given at first to all Magistrates, and afterwards to the Generals of Armies, and even to the Emperors themselves. In Process of Time, the Administration of Justice to the Citizens, was committed to the Pretors; and also the Government of Provinces. Their Office was to see to the Performance of Justice, to take care of the Sacrifices, to preside over Games; and at length their Power grew to that Height, that they could alter Laws, repeal them, and ordain new ones.

PRETORIAN, of, or pertaining to a Pretor.

PRETTINESS [of *pnætt* and *neffe*, Sax.] Beautiful-ness, &c.

PRETTY [prob. *pnættig*, Sax.] handsome, beautiful.

PRETORIUM, the Place, Hall, or Court in which the *Roman* Pretor lived, and in which he sat and administer'd Justice to the People.

To PRETYPIFY, to signify before-hand, by Types.

To PREVAIL [*praevalere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better on it, to be of greater Force, to carry it.

PREVALENCE 2 [*praevalentia*, L.] a being prevalent;

PREVALENCY 3 prevailing Nature.

PREVALENT [*praevalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

PREVALENTNESS [of *praevalens*, L. and *ness*] prevalence.

To PREVARICATE [*praevaricari*, L.] to play fast and loose; to shuffle and cut; to make a shew of doing a Thing, and do quite the contrary.

To PREVARICATE [in the *Sense of the Law*] is to work by Collusion in pleading; to betray one's Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICATION [*praevaricatio*, L.] the Act of prevaricating; double Dealing, Deceit, F.

PREVARICATION, is also a secret Abuse committed in the Exercise of a publick Office, or of a Commission given by a private Person.

PREVARICATOR, one who prevaricates, or deals treacherously.

PREVARICATOR [at the University of Cambridge] a Ma-

ster of Arts chosen at a Commencement to make an ingenious satyrical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanors of the principal Members.

PREVARICATORY [of *praevaricari*, L.] shuffling, &c.

PREVENIENT [*praeveniens*, L.] preventing, *Milton*.

To PREVENT [*praevenire*, L. *prevenir*, F.] to come before, to outstrip; to be before-hand with or get the start of, to keep off Danger or Mischiefs, &c.

PREVENTER Rope [in a *Ship*] a small Rope made fast over those called *Ties*, to secure the Yards, in case some of the Ropes should break.

PREVENTION, an Hinderance; also a stepping in before.

PREVENTION [in *Canon Law*] the Right that a superior Person or Officer has to lay hold on, claim, or transact an Affair, before an Inferior to whom it more immediately belongs.

PREVENTIONAL, Full-Moon, [*Astron.*] the Full-Moon that comes before any great moveable Feast or planetary Aspect.

PREVENTIVE, serving to prevent.

PREVIOUS [*praevious*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREY [*proye*, F.] whatsoever is caught by wild Beasts, either by Force or Craft; Spoil, Plunder.

PREYING upon [of *proye*, F. or *praedans*, L.] seizing on by Violence.

PRIAPEA [in *Poetry*] obscene Epigrams, &c. composed on the God *Priapus*.

PRIAPISMUS [*πριαπισμός*, Gr. so called of *Priapus*, the lascivious God of Gardens] an involuntary Erection of the Yard, or without any Provocation of Lust, L.

PRIAPUS [*Πρίαπός*] the Son of Father *Bacchus* and *Venus* (according to the Poets) a lascivious Fellow, whom the Women follow'd so, that the Citizens were fain to expel him; but *Venus* (as they say) plaguing them, they were constrain'd to build a Temple to him, and offer him Sacrifice. They made him God of their Gardens, and sacrificed to him an Ass.

PRIAPUS, [*Anat.*] the genital Parts of a Man; the *Penis* and *Testes*.

PRICE [*prix*, F.] the Estimation, Value, or Rate a Thing is esteemed at.

PRICE Courant, a weekly Account published in *London* for the Use of Merchants, of the current Value or Prices of many Commodities.

To PRICK [of *ppiccan*, Sax. prob. of *πρίκω*, Gr. according to *Minshew*] to make a Hole with the sharp Point of any Thing; also to set down a Tune or Song.

To PRICK the Chart, &c. [in *Navigation*] is to make a Point therein near about where the Ship is to be at any Time; in Order to find the Course that they ought to steer.

To PRICK up, to deck or trim up.

A PRICK [*pprice*, Sax. *prick*, Du.] a Man's Yard.

A PRICK [*ppicca*, Sax.] a Point; also a Wound made with a sharp-pointed Weapon.

To PRICK [*Hunt-Term*] is to trace the Steps of a Hare.

PRICK Posts [in *Carpentry*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts, in Order to strengthen the Carcass of the House.

PRICK Wood, a Kind of Shrub.

PRICKER [*Hunting Term*] a Huntsman on Horse-back.

PRICKET, a Sort of Basket.

PRICKET [*Hunt. Term*] a Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICKETH [with *Hunters*] is said of a Hare, when she beats in the plain High Way, or hard Heath-Way, where the Footing may be perceived.

PRICKLE [of *ppicape*, Sax.] a sharp pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRICKLINESS, the having Prickles, &c.

PRIDE [*pryd*, Brit. *pp, be*, Sax.] Loftiness of Mind, Haughtiness.

To PRIDE himself, [of *pputian*, Sax.] to take pride in, to be proud of.

PRIDE gavel, [of *prid*, of *lamprid* and *gavel*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty of Fishing for Lamprays, or Lamprids, in the River *Severn*.

PRIEST [*priester*, Teut. *prek*, Dan. *ppeoyt*, Sax. which some derive of *πρεσβύτερος*, Gr. an Elder: But *Stephen Guichard*, in *l'Harmonie Etymologique des Langues*, derives the Name of Priest, of *prestre*, F. and that from *πρηνος*, Gr. Incendiarius, of *πρηνος*, *incendo*, *inflammo*] a Clergyman, one who performs sacred Offices.

The *Romans* called their Priests *Flamiens*, the antient *Britons* their *Druids*, the *Indians* their *Brachmins*, the *Mogul's* *Indians*

Indians call theirs *Daroes* or *Harbods*, the *Perfians* theirs *Sedre*, the *Tartarians* theirs *Lama*, the *Morocco's* theirs *Alfaquis*, and the *Canada Indians* theirs *Pawwaw*.

PRIESTHOOD [*prieſtythabē, Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of Priests.

PRIESTLINESS [of *prieſtylice* and *neſſe, Sax.*] priestly Quality or Behaviour.

To **PRIM**, to ſet the Mouth conceitedly or affectedly; to be full of affected Ways.

PRIMA [in *Muſick Books*] the firſt, or Number one.

PRIMACY [*primatus, L. primacio, F.*] the Dignity or Office of a Primate, the chief Management or Government, eſpecially in eccleſiaſtical Matters, the firſt Place or chief Rule.

PRIMAEVAL [*primaeuus, L.*] that is of the firſt or more antient Time.

PRIMA NATURALIA [in *Phyſicks*] Atoms, or the firſt Particles whereof natural Bodies are primarily compoſed, *L.*

PRIMAGE, a Duty appointed by a Statute of King Henry VIII. to be paid to Mariners and Maſters of Ships; to the Maſter for the Uſe of his Cables and Ropes; and to the Mariners for loading and unloading the Ship.

PRIMARINESS [of *primarius, L. and neſſe*] the being firſt; chief Quality.

PRIMARIUM LATUS [in *Conick Sections*] a right Line drawn thro' the Vertex or Top of the Section, and parallel to the Baſe of the Cone, *L.*

PRIMARY [*primarius, L.*] firſt in Order, chief Principal.

PRIMARY PLANETS [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe fix that revolve about the Sun as a Center, *viz. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.*

PRIMATE [*primatus, L. primat, F.*] a firſt or chief Archbiſhop, or one inveſted with a Jurisdiction over ſeveral Archbiſhops or Biſhops.

PRIMATESHIP [*primatus, L.*] the Dignity, &c. of a Primate.

PRIMAEVIAE [in *Anatomy*] the firſt Paſſages; the Stomach, Inteſtines, and their Appendices, *L.*

PRIME [*primus, L.*] firſt, chief, beſt, moſt excellent, ſovereign.

PRIME [in *Geometry*] the 60th Part of a Degree.

The **PRIME**, or Golden-Number, was ſo called, becauſe marked in the Calendar of *Julius Caesar*, with Letters of Gold, and is a Circle of 19 Years; in which Time, it is ſuppoſed that all the Lunations and Aſpects, between the Sun and Moon, did return to the ſame Place. The chief Uſe of it, is to find the Age and Change of the Moon.

PRIME FIGURES [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch which cannot be divided into any other Figures more ſimple than themſelves; as a *Triangle* into Planes, the *Pyramids* into Solids: For all Planes are made of the Firſt, and all Bodies or Solids are compounded of the Second.

PRIME OF THE MOON [*Aſtronomy*] is the new Moon at her firſt Appearance for about 3 Days after her Change.

PRIME NUMBERS [*Arithmetick*] are ſuch as are made only by Addition or the Collection of Units, and not by Multiplication, and ſo an Unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. Thus ſome call the ſimple Numbers, others uncompound- ed Numbers.

PRIME NUMBERS, among themſelves, are ſuch as have no common Meaſure beſides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5.

PRIME NUMBERS inter ſe, *i. e.* among themſelves, are ſuch as have no common Meaſure but Unity, as 12 and 19.

PRIME VERTICALS [in *Dialling*] direct, erect, north or ſouth Dials, whoſe Planes lie parallel to the prime Vertical.

PRIME [*primus, L. or of imprimer, F.*] the Flower or Choice, as when a Thing is in its greateſt Beauty and Perfection.

To **PRIME**, [in the *Art of War*] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-Hole of a Gun, or Piece of Ordnance.

To **PRIME** [in *Painting*] is to lay on the firſt Colour.

PRIMER ? [in *Gunnery*] a pointed Iron to pierce the Cartridge thro' the Touch-Hole of a Piece of Ordnance.

PRIME [in *Popiſh Churches*] one of the 7 canonical Hours.

PRIME [in *Fencing*] is the firſt and chief of the Guards, which is that the Body is in immediately after drawing the Sword, being the fitteſt to terrify the Adverſary; the Point of the Sword being held higher up to the Eye than in any other Guard.

PRIMENESS [of *primus, L.*] Chiefneſs, Excellentneſs.

PRIMER [*Qu. primus liber*] the firſt Book learned by Children.

PRIME'RO, an antient Game at Cards, *Ital.*

PRIME'VALNESS ? [of *primaeuus, L. and neſſe*] the being

PRIME'VOUSNESS } of the firſt Age.

PRIME'VOUS [*primaeuus, L.*] of the firſt Age.

PRIMICE'RIUS [in *Antiquity*] the firſt or chief Perſon in any Office or Dignity.

PRIMIER Serjeant, the King's firſt Serjeant at Law.

PRIMIER ſeiſin [in *Law*] *i. e.* firſt ſeiſin; a Branch of the King's Prerogative, where he had the firſt Poſſeſſion of all Lands and Tenements, held of him in chief, whereof his Tenant in chief died poſſeſſed, the Heir being at full Age; or until he were ſo, if under Age, now abolish'd, 12 Car. 2.

PRIMIGE'NIOUS [*primigenius, L.*] firſt in its Kind, Original.

PRIMIGE'NIOUSNESS [of *primogenius, L. and neſſe*] Originalneſs, the being the firſt of the Kind.

PRIMING Horn [*Gunnery*] an Horn full of Touch-Powder to prime Guns; this Horn the Gunner wears by his Side when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMI'TIAE, the firſt Fruits of the Year, which were offered to God, *L.*

PRIMI'TIAE [in *Law*] all the Profits of every Church-Living for one Year after it is become void, appertaining to the King.

PRIMI'TIVE [*primitivus, L.*] of, or pertaining to the firſt Age, Antient.

PRIMI'TIVE [with *Grammarians*] an original Word from which others are derived; one that is not derived of any other Language, nor compounded from any other Words of the ſame.

PRIMI'TIVENESS [of *primitivus, L. and neſſe*] Originalneſs.

PRIMNESS, Demureneſs or Affectedneſs of Looks, Quaintneſs; alſo Affectedneſs in Dreſs.

PRIMO beneficio habendo, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ directed from the King to the Lord Chancellor, &c. appointing him to beſtow the Benefice that ſhall firſt fall in the King's Gift, upon this or that Clerk.

PRIMOGE'NITURE [of *primogenitus, of primo and genitura, L.*] the Privilege or Right of the Firſt-born, or the Title of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth.

PRIMO'DIAL [*primordialis, L.*] Primitive, Original.

PRIMROSE [of *prima* the firſt, and *roſa, L.*] an early Spring-Flower.

PRIMULA veris [with *Botaniſts*] the Primroſe or Cowſlip, *L.*

PRIMUM mobile [*i. e.* the firſt Mover] in the *Ptolemaick* *Aſtronomy*, is the 9th or higheſt Sphere of the Heavens, whoſe Center is that of the World, and in Compariſon of which the Earth is but a Point; this is ſuppoſ'd to contain all other Spheres with it, and to give Motion to them, turning itſelf and them quite round in 24 Hours Space.

PRINCE [*princeps, L.*] one who governs a State in chief, or one who is deſcended from ſuch an one, as the Prince of *Wales* is in *England*; alſo a Principal, Chief or moſt excellent Perſon, as *Aristotle* the Prince of Philoſophers.

PRINCE, is alſo one who is a Sovereign in his own Territories, yet holds of ſome other as his ſuperior Lord, as the Princes of *Germany*.

PRINCELINESS [of *Prince-like, and neſſe*] princely Quality, &c.

PRINCES, in antient Times, were no other than the principal Men in an Army: In the Days of *Augustus*, and afterwards, thoſe who govern'd under the Emperor, were ſtilled Princes of the Senate; in Proceſs of Time the Emperors conſtituted the Perſon immediately next to themſelves, Prince. This Perſon, by the *Engliſh Saxons*, was called *Clyto*. We have in *England* but one Prince diſtinguiſhed by that Title, which is the Prince of *Wales*, which Title was given by King Henry III. to his Son *Edward*, and ever ſince, the King's eldeſt Son is *Prince of Wales*.

PRINCE'S Coronet, differs from others, in that it has Croſſes and Flowers raiſed on the Circle, which no other can have.

PRINCE'S Feather, a Flower.

PRINCESS [*princeſſe, F.*] a Prince's Lady, Conſort, or Wife.

PRINCIPAL [*principalis, L.*] the chief, main, moſt neceſſary, or moſt conſiderable Part of a Thing.

PRINCIPAL Point [in *Perspective*] that Point where the principal Ray falls upon the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [in *Perspect.*] is that which paſſes perpendicularly from the Spectator's Eye to the perspective Plane.

A PRINCIPAL [in *Commerce*] the firſt Fund or Sum put by Partners into, common Stock.

PRINCIPAL [of a College, &c.] the Head, the chief Perſon.

PRIN-

PRINCIPAL Posts [in *Carpentry*] the Corner-Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground, Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent, distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPALITY [*principalitas*, L.] the Dominion of a Prince.

PRINCIPALNESS [of *principalis*, L. and *ness*] Chiefness.

PRINCIPALS [at *Urchensfield* in *Herefordshire*] the best Beast, Bed, Table, &c. which pass to the eldest Child, and are not to be divided or shared with the other Goods.

PRINCIPALITIES [in *Theology*] one of the Orders of Angels.

PRINCIPIA, Principles, Elements; L.

PRINCIPLE [*principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; also an Inducement, or Motive; also a Maxim, or undoubted Truth; also a good practical Rule of Action, in which Sense a Person may be said to be a Man of Principles, when he acts according to the known Rules of Religion and Morality.

First PRINCIPLE, a Thing that is self-evident, and is, as it were, naturally known; as *that nothing can exist and not exist at the same Time; that the Whole is greater than a Part*, &c.

Well PRINCIPLED, having good Principles.

PRINCIPLES [in *Chymistry*] are five of mix'd natural Bodies; as *Phlegm* or *Water*, *Mercury* or *Spirit*, *Sulphur* or *Oil*, *Salt* and *Earth*.

Active PRINCIPLES [with *Chymists*] *Spirit*, *Oil*, and *Salt*.
Passive PRINCIPLES, *Water* and *Earth*.

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts and Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them; otherwise called *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Aristotelian PRINCIPLES are the 4 Elements, viz. *Water*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Fire*.
Peripatetic PRINCIPLES [of *Epicurus*] are *Magnitude*, *Figure*, and *Weight*.

PRINCIPLES [with *Mathematicians*] are *Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Postulates*.

PRINCIPLES [with *Moralists*] are *Maxims* or undoubted Truths; also good practical Rules of Action; as a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said to be a Man of Principle.

PRINCIPLES [with *Hermetick Philosophers*] the two universal Principles of sensible Nature, *Subtil*, and *Solid*, which being joined in a greater or less Degree generate all that beautiful Variety of Beings in the Universe.

PRINCOCK [qu. *præcox ingenium*, L.] a young Man of Wit, but vain withal.

To PRINT [*printen*, Du.] to practice the Art of Printing.

PRINTER, a Person who composes and takes Impressions from moveable Characters ranged in Order, or Plates engraven, by Means of a Press, Ink, &c.

PRINTING, the Art of Printing has been used by the *Chinese* much more antiently than the *Europeans*; but theirs seems to have been by immoveable Characters only, cut in Wood, as now we print Papers for Rooms; but the Art of Printing with moveable Types is said to have been invented by *Lawrence Coster* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*, others say, by *John Gottenburgh* of *Germany*: It was brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, whom *King Henry VI.* sent to learn it. One of the first printed Books, now extant, is *Tully's Offices*, printed in the Year 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford*.

PRIOR [*prieur*, F.] the Former, and the Head of a Priory, L.

PRIORESS, a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIORITY [*prioritas*, L.] a being first in Rank, Order, or Dignity, also in Time.

PRIORITY [in *Law*] is an Antiquity of Tenure, compared with another less antient.

PRIORS *aliens*, certain religious Persons born in *France*, Superiors of religious Houses erected for their Countrymen here in *England*.

PRIORSHIP [of *prior* and *ship*] the Office or Dignity of a Prior.

PRIORY [*prieure*, F.] a Society of religious Persons under the Government of a Prior or Prioress.

PRISAGE [in *Law*] that Share which belongs to the King or Admiral, out of such Merchandizes as are taken at Sea as lawful Prize, and is usually a 10th Part.

PRISAGE [of *Wines*] a Custom whereby the King challenges out of every Ship laden with Wine, containing 20 Tun or upwards, 2 Tuns of Wine, the one before and the other behind the Mast at his own Price, which is 20s. per Tun.

PRISCILLIANISTS, antient Hereticks, Followers of *Priscilian* a Spaniard, Anno 338.

PRIZE [of *priser*, F. to take] a Vessel taken at Sea from the Enemies of the State, or from Pirates, by a Man of War, or a Merchant Ship that has Commission from the King.

PRIZE, the Act of taking; also a Prize, F.

PRIZE [old Stat.] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors.

PRISM [*prisma*, L. of *πρίσμα*, Gr.] something sawn or cut off, a geometrical Figure. See the following.

PRISM [in *Opticks*] is a Glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular Ends, and three plane and well polished Sides, which meet in three parallel Lines, running from the three Angles of one End to those of the other, and is used to make Experiments about Light and Colours, for the Rays of the Sun falling upon it, at a certain Angle, do transmit thro' it, a Spectrum or Appearance coloured like the Rain-Bow.

Triangular PRISM, a Prism, the 2 opposite Bases of which are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMATICAL, pertaining to Prisms.

PRISMOID [of *πρίσμα* and *εἶδος*, Form, Gr.] a solid geometrical Figure bounded by several Planes, the Bases of which are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel and alike situated.

PRISON, a Goal or Jail, F.

PRISONER [*prisonnier*, F.] one imprisoned.

PRIESTINE [of *pristinus*, L.] former, antient.

PRI'TTLE PRATTLE [prob. of *praten*, Du. to prate] much and insignificant Talk.

PRIVACY [*privaute*, F.] Familiarity; also Retirement, Secrecy.

PRIVADO, a private or intimate Friend, Span.

PRIVATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

PRIVATEER, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVATEERING, sailing in such a Ship, and with the Design before-mentioned.

PRIVATENESS [of *privatus*, L. and *ness*] Secretness.

PRIVATION, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; also Want-lack, or being without, F. of L.

PRIVATION [in the *Canon Law Sense*] is when a Bishop or Parson is by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRIVATION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Want or Absence of some natural Perfection, from a Subject capable to receive it, in which Subject, it either was before, or at least ought to have been.

Partial PRIVATION [in *Metaphysics*] is only in some particular Respect, and relates principally to its perfect Actions, or some Degree of them, as when a Person shuts his Eyes, or is purblind.

PRIVATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away.

PRIVATIVENESS [of *privativus*, L. and *ness*] depriving Quality, or Faculty of taking away.

PRIVATUS, a Friend or Familiar, L.

PRIVEMENT *ensent* [in *Law*] where a Woman is with Child by her Husband; but not with quick Child.

PRI'VET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub.

PRI'VIES in Blood [in *Law*] those that are linked in Consanguinity.

PRI'VIES in Representation, such as are Executors or Administrators to a Party deceased.

PRI'VIES in Estate [Law Term] are he in Reversion and he in Remainder, when Land is given to one for Life, and to another in Fee; for that their Estates are created both at one Time.

PRI'VIES in Tenure, as the Lord of the Manour, by Escheat, that is, when the Land falls to the Lord for want of Heirs.

PRIVILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a Prerogative or Advantage upon others; a special Grant or Favour, whereby either a private Person, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the common Law.

PRIVILEGE *real*, is a Privilege allowed to any Place, as to the Universities that none may be called to *Westminster Hall* upon any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts; or be sued in other Courts.

PRIVILEGE *personal*, is a Privilege allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of common Law; as a Member of Parliament may not be arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session or Sitting of the Parliament.

PRIVILEGE [in *Commerce*] is a Permission from a Prince or Magistrate, to make and sell a Sort of Merchandize; or to engage in a Sort of Commerce, either exclusive of others, or in Concurrence with them.

PRIVILEGED Person, one who has the Benefit of, or enjoys

Privilege.

PRIVINESS [of *privus*, L.] the having the Knowledge of **PRIVITIES**, the Privy or secret Parts of a human Body.

PRIVITY [*privatus*, F.] Acquaintance, private Knowledge of, an intimate Freedom, or private Familiarity between two Persons.

PRIVITY [in *Law*] a private Familiarity, an inward Relation. As if there be a Lord and Tenant, and the latter holds of the former by several Services; there is a Privy between them in Respect to the Tenure.

PRIVY [*privus*, L.] acquainted with.

PRIVY [of *privatus*, sc. *locus*, L.] a House of Office.

PRIVY [in *Law*] one who is a Partaker of, or that has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY Seal, is a Seal that the King first sets to such Grants as pass the great Seal of *England*, and is sometimes used in Matters of less Consequence.

Lord PRIVY Seal, is the fifth great Officer of the Crown, thro' whose Hands pass Charters and Grants of the King; all Pardons, &c. that pass the Great Seal. He is a Member of the Council.

PRIVEN, the Name of King *Arthur's* Privy-Seal, on which the Virgin *Mary* was engraven.

To PRIZE, [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Price upon; to esteem or make account of.

A PRIZE [*un prise*, F.] that which is taken, any Kind of Booty; also a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; also a Reward proposed for a Person who shall do any Thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

PRO, a Proposition signifying for, or in Respect of a Thing, &c.

PROB'ABILISTS, a Sect among the *Roman* Catholicks, who adhere to the Doctrine of probable Opinions.

PROBABILITY [*probabilitas*, L.] is the Appearance of the Agreement or Disagreement of 2 Ideas or Things, by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable; or is not perceived to be so; and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary. *Mr. Lock*.

Poetical PROBABILITY, is the Appearance of Truth in the Fable or Action of a Poem.

PROBABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PROBABLE Opinion, an Opinion founded on a grave Motive, or an apparently good Foundation, and which has Authority enough to persuade a wise disinterested Person.

PROBABLENESS [*probabilitas*, L.] probability.

PROBARE [in the *Laws of Canutus*] to claim a Thing as a Man's own.

PROBATE [of *probatum*, L.] the Proof of Wills and Testaments of Persons deceased in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor; or with Witnesses also to avoid Debates.

PROBATION, Proof, Trial, or Essay, F. of L.

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBATION [in a *Monastick Sense*] a Time of Trial, or the Year of Noviciate, which a religious Person must pass in a Convent to prove his Virtue, and whether he can bear the Severity of the Rules.

PROBATIONER [of *probatio*, L. and *ner*, an *Engl.* Term for a Noun Sub. of the Doer] one that is under Trial or Examination, a Scholar, a Novice who undergoes a Probation at the University.

PROBATIONER [among the *Presbyterians*] one who is licensed by the Presbytery to preach, which is usually done a Year before Ordination.

PROBATIONER, pertaining to Probation or Trial.

PROBATIONERHISP, the State of a Probationer.

PROBATOR [in *Law*] an Approver, an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in a Felony; who having prov'd the Charge against another, as Principal or Accessary, either by Duel or Trial by his Country, was pardoned for Life and Members, but punished with Transportation.

PROBATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROB'ATUM est [*i. e.* it is approved] a Term frequently subjoin'd to a Receipt, for the Cure of some Disease, L.

A PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument to sound and examine the Circumstances of Wounds, Ulcers, and other Cavities.

To PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] to search the Depth, &c. of a Wound, with an Instrument called a Probe.

PROBLEM [*problema*, L. *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] a Proposition expressing some natural Effect, in Order to a Discovery of its apparent Cause.

PROBLEM [in *Algebra*] is a Question or Proposition, which requires some unknown Truth to be investigated and discovered, and the Truth of the Discovery demonstrated.

A PROBLEM [in *Geometry*] is that which purposes something to be done, and more immediately relates to practical than speculative Geometry, it being to be performed by some known Rules, without Regard to their Inventions or Demonstrations; as to divide a Line, construct an Angle, &c.

PROBLEM [in *Logick*] a doubtful Question, or a Proposition, that neither appears absolutely true nor false, but which is probable on both Sides, and may be asserted either in the Affirmative or Negative, with equal Evidence.

Local PROBLEM [with *Mathem.*] is such an one as is capable of an infinite Number of different Solutions, so that the Point, which is to resolve the Problem, may be indifferently taken, within a certain Extent, *i. e.* any where in such a Line, or within such a Plane, Figure, &c. which is termed a geometrical Place. It is also called an *indeterminate Problem*.

Solid PROBLEM [with *Mathem.*] is one which can't be geometrically solv'd, but by the Intersection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Intersection of two other Conick Sections besides the Circle.

Deliack PROBLEM, the Doubling of a Cube; so called on this Account, that when the People of *Delos* consulted the Oracle, for a Remedy against the Plague, the Answer was, that the Plague should cease, when the Altar of *Appollo*, which was in the Form of a Cube, should be doubled.

PROBLEMATICAL [*problematicus*, L. of *προβληματικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL Resolution [with *Algebraists*] a Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules, called the Canons.

PRO'BOLE [*προβολή*, Gr.] the Process of a Bone.

PROBO'SCIS, [*πρόβοςκισ*, Gr.] the Trunk of an Elephant, L.

PROBRO'SITY [*probrositas*, L.] Scandal, Villany, Infamy, railing Language.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PROCATA'RTICK [*προκαταρτικός*, of *προκαταέρχω*, I went before, Gr.] which fore-goes or gives Beginning to another; or which is externally impulsive to Action.

PROCATARTICK Cause [of *προκαταέρχεται*, Gr. to go before] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others that follow; as a violent Fit of Passion, or an excessive Heat in the Air, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Blood, and so cause a Fever.

PROCEDE'NDO [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where a Plea or Cause is removed from a superior to an inferior Court, by a Writ of Privilege or *Certiorari*, so as to bring it back again to the Court where the Suit was first begun, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the Defendant has no Cause or Privilege, or that the Matter compriz'd in the Bill is not well proved.

PROCEDENDO on Aid Prayer [*Law Phrase*] if a Man pray in *Aid* of the King in a real Action, and the Aid be granted, it shall be awarded that he sue unto the King in the *Chancery*; and the Justices in the Common Pleas shall stay until the Writ *De procedendo in loquela* come to them.

PROCEDENDO ad judicium, lies where the Judges of any Court delay the Party, Plaintiff, or Defendant, and will not give Judgment in the Cause, when they ought to do it.

To PROCEE'D [*procedere*, L.] to come from or be derived, to spring, or have its Rise from; also to go forward; also to act or deal.

PROCEE'D [with *Merchants*] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Neat Proceed*.

PROCEE'DING [*procedens*, L.] coming from, having its Spring or Rise from; going forward, &c.

A PROCEEDING, a Matter carried on or managed.

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleadings, a going on, F.

PROCE'LLOUS [*procellosus*, L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEU'SMATICK Foot [in *Gram.*] a Foot consisting of four short Syllables, as *Pelagius*.

PROCE'RITY [*proceritas*, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [with *Glass Makers*] certain Irons hooked at the Ends.

PRO'CESS [*processus*, L.] a going forward, a Series or Order of Things.

PROCESS [*Anat.*] the Knob or bunching out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [with *Chymists*] the whole exact Course of any Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS, that by which a Man is first called into Court.

PROCESS [in *Law*] in its general Sense is used for all the Proceedings in any Cause or Action real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original Writ to the End; also that by which a Man is called into any Court.

PROCE'SSION [with the *Roman Catholicks*] a solemn March of the Clergy and People, in their ornamental Habits, with Musick, &c.

PROCESSION [in *Rogation-Week*] a Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish, performed by the Minister, Parish-Officers, and Children.

PROCESSION [in *Theology*] a Term used to signify the Manner wherein the holy Spirit is conceived to issue from the Father and the Son, in the Mystery of the Trinity.

PROCESSION [in *cathedral and conventual Churches*] in former Times the Members had their stated Processions, in which they walked, 2 and 2, in their most ornamental Habits, with Musick, singing Hymns, and other Expressions of Solemnity, agreeable to the Occasion.

The Parish-Priest also of every Parish had a customary Procession, with the Patron of the Church, the chief Flag, or holy Banner, and the other Parishioners in Ascension-Week, to take a Circuit round the Limits of the Manour, and pray for a Blessing on the Fruits of the Earth.

Hence came our present Custom of *Perambulation*, which is still called our *going a Processioning*, tho' most of the Order, the Devotion, the Pomp, and Superstition, is laid aside.

PROCESSIONAL, of, or pertaining to a Procession.

PROCESSION *continuando* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Continuance of a Process, after the Death of the Chief Justice, or other Justices, in the Writ or Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, L.

PROCESSUS ciliaris [Anatomy] the muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted.

PROCESSUS peritonæi [in *Anatomy*] two Pipes or Canals on each Side the *Os pubis*, which reach to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles, L.

PROCESSUS styloformis [Anatomy] a Sort of outward Process, or Knob of the Bones of the Temples, slender and long, having the Horn of the Bone *Hyoides* tied to it, L.

PROCESSUS zygomaticus [Anatomy] an external Process of the Bones of the Temples, which runs forwards and joins with the Bone of the upper Jaw, from the Juncture of which is formed the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear.

PROCHEIN *Amy* [i. e. a Friend near at Hand] (in *Com. Law*) signifies one who, being next akin to a Child in his Nonage, is allow'd to manage his Affairs, &c. F.

PROCHRONISM [*prochronismus*, L. of *προχρονισμός*, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, a setting down or dating Things before they really happened.

PROCLAMATION [of *Exigents*], on awarding an Exigent in Order to an *Outlawry*; a Writ of Proclamation issues to the Sheriff of the County where the Party dwells, to make 3 Proclamations for the Defendant to yield himself, or be outlawed,

PROCIDENCE [*procidencia*, L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCIDENTIA ani [with *Surgeons*] a falling out of the *intestinum rectum* through the Fundament, occasioned by a too great Looseness.

PROCIDENTIA uteri [in *Surgery*] a relaxing or loosening of the internal Tunick of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the *Uterus*, L.

PROCIINCT [*prociinctus*, L.] ready at hand.

To PROCLAIM [*proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice; also to declare with Solemnity.

PROCLAIMER [*proclamator*, L.] who makes Proclamation.

PROCLAIMING [*proclamans*, L.] a making known publickly.

PROCLAMA'TION, a publick Notice given; a Publishing with Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum; also a Declaration or Order issued out by the King to give Notice to his Subjects of such Matters as he thinks fit.

PROCLAMATION of a Fine [in *Law*] is a Notice openly and solemnly given thereof at all the Assizes held in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] publick Notice given by an Officer, that a Man shall be accounted a Rebel, who does not appear upon a *sub-pœna*, or an Attachment in Chancery, unless he shall surrender himself at a Day assigned in the Writ.

PROCLI'VOUS [*proclivis*, L.] inclining downwards.

PROCLI'VOUSNESS [of *proclivis*, L. and *nefs*] Inclination downwards, Propensity.

PROCLI'VITY [*proclivitas*, L.] an Aptness or Propensity in a Thing to incline or tend downwards; an Aptness, Proneness.

PROCO'NDYLI [of *πρό* after, and *κόρυδα*, Gr. a Finger] the Bones of the Fingers next to the Back of the Hand.

PRO CONFE'SSO [i. e. as tho' it had been confessed] when

upon a Bill exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus*, issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer; which being expired, and no Answer put in, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and another Day assigned; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not answer the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro confesso*, i. e. as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCO'NSUL, a Roman Magistrate, who governed a Province with a consular Power; this Governour was to continue in his Government but for one Year.

PROCO'NSULSHIP [of *proconsul*, L. and *ship*] the Office or Dignity of a Proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE [*procrastinare*, L.] to put off till to Morrow, &c.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a putting off till to Morrow; a delaying, a deferring, L.

To PRO'CREATE [*procreare*, L.] to beget Children.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of Children, or Offspring, F. of L.

PRO'CTOR [*procurator*, L.] an Advocate in the Civil Law; one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court.

PROCTOR [in the West of England] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in an *University*] two Persons chosen out of the Students to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocese, two for each to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, one for each to sit in the lower House of Convocation.

PRO'CTORSHIP the Office, &c. of a Proctor.

PROCU'MBENS [with *Botan. Writ.*] trailing on the Ground.

PROCUMBENT [*procumbens*, L.] lying along.

PROCU'MBENT Leaves [in *Botany*] such Leaves of Plants as lie flat and trailing on the Ground.

PRO'CURACY [*procuratio*, L.] the Deed or Instrument whereby a Person is constituted Procurator; also the Office.

PROCURA'TION, an Act whereby a Person is impowered to act, treat, receive, &c. in a Person's Name, as if he himself were actually there.

PROCURA'TION, a Composition paid by the Parson of a Parish to an Ecclesiastical Judge in Commutation for the Entertainment which he was otherwise to have provided for him at his Visitation.

PROCURA'TION Money, given to Money-Scriveners by such Persons as take up Sums of Money at Interest.

PROCURA'TOR, a Proctor, or Solicitor, who manages another Man's Affairs, L.

PROCURA'TOR, a Governor of a Country under a Prince.

PROCURA'TOR of St. Mark [at *Venice*] the Person next in Dignity to the *Doge*, or Duke of that Republick.

PROCURA'TOR [old Statutes] one who collects the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parson.

PROCURA'TOR monasterii, the Advocate whose Office was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society.

PROCURATO'RES Ecclesiæ, &c. the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURA'TORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes and appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To PROCURE [*procurare*, L.] to get for another; to help to; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PROCU'REMENT [*procuratio*, L. and *ment*] a getting, or the Thing procured.

PROCU'RER, a Getter, &c. also a Bawd or Pimp.

PROCURSUS [in *Law*] the Genealogy of a Man, L.

PRO'CYON [*Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star.

PRO'CYON [*πρόκυων*] a Constellation placed before the *Great Dog*, and thence takes its Name, It is *Orion's Dog*. He is reported to have been a great Lover of Hunting; and for that Reason has a Dog by him. There are also seen a Hare and other wild Beasts near him. It has three Stars, of which the first rises very splendid, and resembles a Dog, and thence is called *Procyon*.

PRO'DES Homines [i. e. *Wise Men*] a Title antiently given to those Barons, or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council to give Advice.

PRO-DICTATOR, a Magistrate among the *Romans*, who had the Power of, and did the Office of a *Dictator*.

PRO'DIGAL [*prodigalis*, L.] profuse, lavish, wasteful, riotous; also foolish, vain-glorious.

To be **PRO'DIGAL** [*prodigare*, L.] to spend lavishly, &c.

To **PRO'DIGALIZE** [of *prodigus*, L.] to be a Prodigal, to spend profusely.

PRO'DIGALNESS } [*prodigalitas*, L.] Lavishness, Profuse-
PRODIGA'LITY } ness, &c.

PRODIGIOUS [*prodigiosus*, L.] monstrous, wonderful; extraordinary, excessive, vast; preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature.

PRODIGIOUSNESS [of *prodigiosus*, L. and *ness*] Wonderfulness, Monstrousness, Excessiveness.

PRODIGY [*prodigium*, L.] a preternatural Thing, or some Effect beyond the ordinary Course of Nature.

PRODIT'ION, Treachery, a betraying, Treason, L.

PRODIT'OR, a Betrayer, a Traitor, L.

PRODIT'ORIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] treacherous, Traitor-like.

PRODRIA'RIOUS *Canis* [old Rec.] a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [*προδρομος*, Gr.] a Fore-runner, a Harbinger.

PRO'DROMUS *morbus* [with *Physicians*] a Disease which fore-runs a greater, as a Straitness of the Breast is a *Prodromus* of a Consumption.

To **PRODU'CE** [*producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to shew or expose to View.

To **PRODU'CE** [in *Geometry*] is to draw out a Line farther till it have its intended Length.

PRODU'CE } [*productio*, L. *produit*, F.] Effect, Fruit.
PRODU'CT }

PRODU'CEMENT [of *producere*, L. and *ment*] a Product or Thing produced.

PRODU'CEING [*producens*, L.] yielding, bringing forth, causing; also exposing to View.

PRODU'CT [*productio*, L.] Fruit, Effect, as the Product of the Ground, of the Sea; also of Wit, Learning, &c.

PRODU'CT [with *Arithmeticians*] the Factum of two Numbers, or the Quantity arising from the Multiplication of two or more Numbers into one another.

PRODU'CT [with *Geometricians*] is the *Factum*, &c. when two Lines are multiplied one by another, the Product being always a Rectangle.

PRODU'CTILE [*productilis*, L.] drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION, a bringing forth; also an extending or lengthening; also Product or Fruit, F. of L.

PRODU'CTIONS [with *Anatomists*] Continuations or Processes; such Parts of Bones as bunch a little out.

PRODU'CTIONS [in *Physicks*] the Works and Effects of Nature or Art.

PRODU'CTIVE [*productivus*, L.] apt to produce.

PRODU'CTIVENESS Aptness to produce.

PROE'CTHESIS [*προεκθεσις*, Gr.] a running out first or before.

PROE'CTHESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure in which the Orator by his Answer (containing a Reason of what he, &c. has said or done) defends himself or the other Person as unblameable.

PROEGU'MENA *Atia* [*προηγμένη αιτία*, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGU'MENA [in *Medicine*] an intercedent internal Cause of a Distemper in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM [*præmium*, L. of *προοίμιον*, Gr.] a Preface or an Entrance upon a Discourse.

PROE'MPTOSIS [with *Astronomers*] that which makes the new Moon appear a Day later, by Means of the lunar Equation, than it would do without that Equation.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [*προεπιζευξις*, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb is put between two Nouns which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, the Act of profaning, an unhallowing or polluting, or a turning holy Things to common.

To **PROFA'NE** [*profanare*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to profane or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profanus*, L.] unhallowed, unholy, it is apply'd in the general to all Persons and Things that have not the sacred Character.

PROFA'NENESS [of *profanus*, L. and *ness*] an abusing of holy Things, Impiety, a Disrespect paid to the Name of God, and to Things and Persons consecrated to him.

PROFE'CTIONS [with *Astrologers*] are equal and regular Progressions or Courses of the Sun and other Significators in the Zodiack, according to the Succession of the Signs,

allowing the whole Circle and one Sign over to each Profession; as suppose the Sun the first Year to be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

PRO'FER [in *Law*] the Time appointed for the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers to be given into the Exchequer, i. e. twice in the Year.

PRO'FERT in *curia* [in *Law*] is where the Plaintiff in an Action declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed; he must do it with a *Profert in curia*, that the other Party at his own Charge may have a Copy of it.

A **PRO'FFER** [*proffere*, F.] an Offer, or Tender.

To **PRO'FFER** [*proferre*, L.] to make an Offer to give.

To **PROFE'SS** [*professum*, sup. of *profiteri*, L.] to declare and make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to protest or declare solemnly; also to exercise some particular Calling or Study publicly.

A **PROFE'SSED** Nun, &c. one who having made the Vow is admitted of a religious Order.

PROFE'SSION, a Condition of Life, Trade, Calling, or any Art or Mystery that one has chosen; as Law, Physick, &c. also publick Confession, Protestation.

PROFE'SSOR, one who makes a Profession of any Religion or Persuasion, L.

PROFE'SSOR [in the Schools of an University] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science.

PROFE'SSORSHIP [of *professor*, L. and *ship*] the Office, &c. of a Professor of any Art or Science.

PROFI'CIENCE } [of *proficientia*, L.] Progress, the State

PROFI'CIENCY } or Quality of a Proficient.

PROFI'CIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progress in a Science or Art.

PROFI'LE [*profile*, F. *profilo*, Ital.] Side-ways or Side-view, as a Picture in profile, i. e. drawn Side-ways, as a Head or Face set Side-ways, as on Coins.

PRO'FILE [with *Archit.*] the Draught of a Piece of Building, wherein the Breadth, Depth, and Height of the whole is set down, but not the Length; and such as they would appear, if the Building were cut down, perpendicularly from the Roof to the Foundation; much the same as a Prospect view'd side-ways.

PROFI'LE [in *Architecture*] is the Contour or Out-line of any Member, as that of the Base, a Cornice, or the like; or it is more properly a Prospect of any Place, City, or Piece of Architecture, view'd side-ways, and expressed according to the Rules of Prospective.

PROFI'LE, is sometimes used for a Design or Description, in Opposition to a Plan or *Ichnography*. Hence,

PROFI'LING, is designing or describing with Rule and Compass.

To **PRO'FIT** [*profiteri*, F.] to make a Progress, to improve; also to get Profit or Advantage; also to be useful.

PRO'FIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest, F.

PROFITABLE, beneficial, advantageous, useful.

PROFITABLENESS [of *profitable* and *ness*] Beneficialness, Advantageousness.

PRO'FITING [*profitant* F.] getting Profit, Gain, Advantage, &c.

PROFITRO'LLES [in *Cookery*] small round Loaves farced and set in the Middle of Pottages.

PRO'FLIGATE [*profligatus*, L.] wicked, villainous; debauched, lewd to the highest Degree.

PRO'FLIGATENESS [*profligatus*, L. and *ness*] Abandonedness to Debauchery, Lewdness to the highest Degree.

PRO'FLUENCE [*profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully; Abundance, Store.

PRO'FLUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFO'UND [*profond*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; also great and eminent, as *profound Learning*, &c.

The **PRO'FOUND** [*profundum*, L.] the Depth, the Abyss, Greatness of Depth. *Milton*.

PROFO'UNDNESS [*profunditas*, L.] Depth, Deepness.

PROFU'NDE [in *Botan. Writ.*] deeply, L.

PROFUNDI'SSIME [in *Botan. Writ.*] most deeply, L.

PROFU'NDITY [*profunditas*, L.] Deepness, Depth.

PROFU'NDIUS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more deeply, L.

PROFU'NDUS *musculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which bends the Fingers; called also *perforans*, L.

PROFU'SE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, extravagant.

PROFU'SENESS [of *profusion*, F. of L. and *ness*] a lavishing or squandering away Money, &c.

PROFU'SION, a pouring out, F. of L.

PROG [prob. of *procuratum*, L. gotten] something gotten.

To **PROG** [q. *procurare*, L.] to procure sedulously, to use all Endeavours to get or gain.

PROGA'S-

PROCA'STER [of *πρό* before, and *γαστήρ* the Belly, Gr.] one who has a prominent Belly.

PROGENITORS [*progenitores*, L.] Fore-fathers.

PROGENY [*progenies*, L.] Offspring, Issue, Race.

PROGNOSIS [*πρόγνωση*, Gr.] a knowing before, Foreknowledge, foreboding.

PROGNOSIS [in *Physick*] the same as prognostick Sign.

To PROGNOSTICATE [*prognosticare*, L. *προγνώσκειν*, Gr. to foreknow] to foretell, to conjecture, to guess.

PROGNOSTICATION, a Foretelling, &c.

PROGNOSTICATOR [*prognostes*, L. of Gr.] a Predictor or Foreteller of future Events.

PROGNOSTICK [of *προγνώσκειν*, Gr.] a Signor Token that indicates something about to happen.

PROGNOSTICKS [with *Physicians*] are the Signs by which they make a conjectural Judgment of the Event of a Disease, as whether it shall end in Life or Death; be long or short, mild or malignant.

PROGRAMMA [*πρόγραμμα*, Sax.] a Letter set up with the King's Seal.

PROGRAMMA [*προγράμμα*, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a publick Place.

PROGRAMMA [in the *Universities*] a Billet or Advertisement posted up, or given into the Hands of Persons, by way of Invitation to an Oration or other College Ceremony; containing the Argument, or so much as is necessary for the understanding thereof.

PROGRESS [*progressus*, L.] a going forward or proceeding in any Undertaking; also Journey of a Prince, &c.

PROGRESSION, an orderly advancing or going forward, in the same Manner, Course, Tenor, &c.

PROGRESSION *Arithmetical*, is when the Numbers or other Quantities do proceed by equal Differences, either increasing or decreasing, as, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, &c. or *b*, 2*b*, 4*b*, &c. or 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, or 6*b*, 5*b*, 4*b*, 3*b*, 2*b*, *b*, where the former Series is increasing, the common Difference in those being 2, and in these 1.

PROGRESSION *geometrical*, is when Numbers or Quantities proceed by equal Proportions or Ratios (properly called) that is, according to one common Ratio, whether increasing or decreasing, as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, &c. or a Series of Quantities continually proportional.

PROGRESSIONAL [of *progression*, F. of L.] pertaining to Progression.

PROGRESSIONIVE, [*progressif*, F.] which proceeds or goes on.

PROGRESSIONIVENESS [of *progressif*, F. of L. and *ness*] the Quality of proceeding or going forward.

To PROHIBIT [*prohibitum*, L. sup.] to forbid, to bar or keep from.

PROHIBITED Goods [in *Commerce*] such Commodities as are not allowed either to be imported or exported.

PROHIBITION, a Forbidding and Hinderance, F. of L.

PROHIBITION [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean while another Planet interposes either its Body or Aspect, so that the Matter, which should have been brought to Conclusion, is delayed or hinder'd.

PROHIBITION [in *Law*] a Writ issued to forbid any Court, either Spiritual or Secular, to proceed in a Cause there depending, upon Suggestion that the Cognizance thereof does not belong to that Court.

PROHIBITIO de casto, &c. a Writ judicial directed to the Tenant, prohibiting him from making waste upon the Land in Controversy, during the Suit.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that belongs to a Prohibition; forbidding, hindering.

To PROJECT [*projectum*, L.] to design, to contrive.

PROJECT [*projectus*, L.] a Design, Contrivance, a Purpose.

PROJECTED [*projectus*, L.] designed, contrived.

PROJECTED [with *Mathemat.*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJECTILE [of *projectus*, L.] any Thing thrown or cast with a Force.

PROJECTILE [in *Mechanicks*] an heavy Body put into a violent Motion, by an external Force impressed thereon; or more fully a Projectile is a heavy Body, which being put into a violent Motion is dismissed from the Agent, and left to pursue its Course, as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

PROJECTION [in *Mechanicks*] the Action of giving a Projectile its Motion.

PROJECTION [in *Perspective*] the Appearance or Representation of an Object on a perspective Plane.

PROJECTION [in *Chymistry*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION of the Sphere in Plano [in *Mathem.*] a Representation of the several Points or Places of the Surface of the Sphere, and of the Circles described thereon, &c. as they appear to the Eye situated, at a given Distance, upon a transparent Plane situate between the Eye and the Sphere.

PROJECTION [with *Alchymists*] is the casting of a certain imaginary Powder, call'd the *Powder of Projection*, into a Crucible full of prepared Metal, in Order to its being transmuted into Gold.

PROJECTION monstrous, of an Image [in *Perspective*] is the Deformation of an Image upon a Plane, or the Superficies of some Body, which seen at a certain Distance will appear formdous.

Powder of PROJECTION, or of the *Philosopher's Stone*, is a Powder, supposed to have the Vertue of changing Copper, Lead, &c. into a more perfect Metal, as into Silver, or Gold, by the Mixture of a small Quantity with it.

Gnomonick PROJECTION, is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to the Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them upon the Plane of some Circle, and the Eye is supposed to be in the Center of the Earth.

Orthographick PROJECTION, is a Projection wherein the Superficies of the Sphere is drawn on a Plane cutting it in the Middle, the Eye being placed at an infinite Distance vertically to one of the Hemispheres; or it is that where the Eye is taken to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of Projection, so that all the visual Rays are parallel among themselves, and perpendicular to the said Circle.

Stereographick PROJECTION of the Sphere, is that wherein the Surface and Circles of the Sphere are drawn upon a Plane of a great Circle, the Eye being in the Pole of the same Circle.

PROJECTIVE Dialling, a Method of drawing by a Method of Projection the true Hour-Lines, Furniture, &c. on Dials, or any Kind of Surface whatsoever, without having any Regard to the Situation of those Surfaces, either as to Declination, Inclination, or Reclination.

PROJECTOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJECTURE [*projectura*, L.] the Coping of a Wall, the Jutting-out of any Part of a Building, the Out-jutting or Prominency, which the Mouldings and Members have beyond the naked Face of the Wall, Column, &c. F.

A PROJECTURING Table [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any Part to which it serves as an Ornament.

To PROIN [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to proin, when she trims or puts her Wings in order.

PRO-INDIVISO [in *Law*] an Occupation or Possession of Lands or Tenements, belonging to 2 or more Persons in common, so that neither knows his respective Portion or Share.

PROLABIA [in *Anatomy*] the Fore-lips, that Part of the *Labia* which juts out.

PROLATE sphaeroid [in *Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of a Semi-ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLATION [in *Musick*] the Act of shaking or making several Inflections of the Voice on the same Syllable.

PROLEGOMENA [*προλεγόμενα*, Gr.] Preparatory Discourses, containing Matters of which it is fit the Reader should be informed, in Order to his better Understanding the Subject and Design of the Book, &c. Prefaces, Preambles.

PROLEPSIS [*προληψις*, Gr.] Anticipation, Prevention, Pre-occupation; a conceiving Things in Mind before-hand.

PROLEPSIS [in *Gram.*] a Figure of Construction, in which, the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the same Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree, called in Latin *Anticipation*, as *duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente*.

PROLEPSIS [*προληψις*, of *προλαμβάνειν*, Gr. i. e. a taking before] is a Figure with *Rhetoricians*, by which they prevent what their Antagonist would object or alledge; some divide this Figure into 2 Parts, called *Hypophora*, in which, the Objection being started, the Speaker makes Answer to his own Demand; and the *Authypophora*, a contrary Inference where an Objection is refuted by the Opposing of a contrary Sentence; others divide it into the *Prolepsis* and *Hypobola*. St. Paul, in the Epistle to the *Corinthians*, speaking of the Resurrection of the Dead, gives us an Example both of the Figure *Prolepsis* and the *Upobola*, which is its Answer, thus; *But some Men will say, how are the Dead raised up? And with what Body do they rise?* The *Upobola*, *Thou Fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it dies, and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not the Body that shall be, but the Seed only, as that of Wheat or some other Grain.*

PROLEPTICAL [*προληπτικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to
PROLEPTICK } a Prolepsis. PRO-

PROLEPTICAL Disease, a Distemper which still anticipates, or whose Paroxysm returns sooner and sooner every Day; as is common in Agues.

PRO'LES, the Issue of a Person's Body; an Offspring, Stock, or Race.

PRO'LES [in the Sense of the Law] is sometimes taken for the Issue of an unlawful Bed.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful, *L.*

PROLI'FICK [*prolificus*, *L.*] apt to breed, or bring forth.

PROLI'FICK Signs [with *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

PROLI'FICKNESS, Aptness to breed.

PROLI'X [*prolixus*, *L.*] tedious or long in Speech.

PROLI'XNESS ? [*prolixitas*, *L.*] a Fault of entering into too

PROLI'XITY } minute a Detail, of being too long, and circumstantial in a Discourse to a Degree of Tediousness.

PROLOCU'TOR, a Speaker or Chairman of a Convocation.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP [of *prolocutor*, *L.*] the Office, &c. of a Speaker or Chairman of a Synod or Convocation.

PRO'LOGUE [*prologue*, *F.* of *prologus*, *L.* of *πρόλογος*, *Gr.*] a Speech before a Stage-Play.

To PROLONG [*prolongare*, *L.*] to lengthen out, to make a Thing last longer.

PROLONGA'TION, a lengthening out, *L.*

PROLUSION [in *Literature*] a Term apply'd to certain Pieces or Compositions, made previously to others, by Way of Prelude or Exercise.

PROMENA'DE, a Walk in the Fields to take the Air, *F.*

PROME'THEUS [*Προμηθεύς*, of *πρό* before, and *μηθεύς*, Council] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Japetus*, the Father of *Deucalion*, who first made Man of Clay or Earth; whose Wit *Minerva*, admiring, promised him any Thing that was in Heaven, that he wanted to perfect his Work; he coming thither and seeing that all Things were animated by heavenly Fire, having a little *Ferula* in his Hand, put it to the Chariot-Wheel of the Sun, and that being kindled, he brought Fire on the Earth, and put Life and Soul into the Man that he had made of Clay. *Jupiter* being angry at him, first sent *Pandora*, the Wife of his Brother *Epimetheus*, with a Box to her Husband, which after he had open'd, there flew out thence sundry Sorts of Diseases, and afterwards commanded *Vulcan* to bind *Prometheus*, with Iron Chains, on Mount *Caucasus*, and to put an Eagle or a Vulture daily to devour his Liver, which did every Night renew again, to his great Torment. He remained in this Condition, till *Hercules*, by his Virtue and Valour, released him.

Some interpret this Fable thus, That *Prometheus* taught the Way of fetching Fire out of Stones, by striking them together, and thence is said to have fetched Fire from Heaven. And that he had his Abode on Mount *Caucasus*, from whence he continually beheld the Stars, and studied their Motions and Influences, and thence they gave it out, that he was bound to this Mountain. And as to the Eagle consuming his Liver, is signified how the Thought of his Studies, did, as it were, prey upon him.

Bacchus imagines that this Fable is derived from the Signification of the Word *Magog*, and that was the Name of *Prometheus*, which signifies a Heart devoured and consuming with Cares or otherwise.

Others say, *Prometheus* was a wise Man, who studied the Stars, on the highest Part of Mount *Caucasus*, and that by his putting heavingly Fire into his Clay Man, is meant, his instructing the Dead, clayey Carcases of Mankind with Wisdom, and that the inward Trouble he had to accomplish his Desire, might be compared to a Vulture gnawing his Entrails.

PRO'MINENT [*prominens*, *L.*] Jutting-out, or Standing forward.

PRO'MINENTNESS [*prominentia*, *L.*] a Jutting-out, or Standing forward.

PROMI'SCOUS [*promiscuus*, *L.*] mingled together, or one with another, confused.

PROMI'SCOUSNESS [of *promiscuus*, *L.* and *ness*] Mixedness.

To PRO'MISE [*promittere*, *L.*] to make a Promise, to engage or give one's Word.

A PRO'MISE [*promissum*, *L.*] an Assurance by Word of Mouth to do any Thing.

PROMISE [in *Law*] is when upon a valuable *Consideration*, a Man binds himself by his Word to perform such an Act as is agreed on, and concluded with another. Upon such a Promise an Action may be grounded; but if it be without a *Consideration* it bears no Action.

A perfect **PRO'MISE** [with *Moralists*] is when a Person does not only determine his Will, to the Performance of such or such a Thing, for another hereafter, but also shews that he gives the other a full Right of challenging or requiring it

from him; bare Assertions are not to be an Obligation, neither do Expressions in the Future convey a Right.

PRO'MISER [*promissor*, *L.*] who promises.

PRO'MISSARY, one to whom a Promise is made.

PRO'MISSORY [of *promissus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Promise.

PROMISSORY Note, a Note promising to pay a Sum of Money at a Time appointed.

PROMI'SSORS ? [in *Astrol.*] so called because they are sup-

PROMI'TTORS } posed to promise in the *Radix*, something to be accomplished when the Time of such Direction is fulfilled, and they are only the Planets, or their Aspects, &c. to whom their Significators are directed.

PRO'MONTORY [*promontorium*, *L.*] an high Ground, Point of Land or Rock that runs out far into the Sea, commonly called a Cape or Head-Land.

To PROMOTE [*promovere*, *L.*] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.

PROMO'TER, one who sets on Foot, or helps on an Affair.

PROMO'TERS ? [in *Law*] Informers, those Persons who in

PROMOO'TERS } popular and penal Actions, do prosecute Offenders in their Name and the King's, and are entitled to Part of the Fines and Penalties for their Pains.

PROMO'TION, Preferment, Advancement, especially a raising to Ecclesiastical Dignities.

To PROMPT [prob. of *promptus*, *L.* or of *promtare*, *Ital.*] to tell or whisper to an Actor on the Stage; also to encourage, or put one upon a Thing.

PROMPT [*promptus*, *L.*] ready, as prompt Payment, *F.*

PROMPTER [of *promtare*, *Ital.*] a Dictator or Assistant to Actors in a Play; one posted behind the Scenes, who watches attentively the Actors speaking on the Stage, suggesting to them and putting them forward when at a Stand, and correcting them when amiss in their Parts.

PROMPTITUDE, Readiness, *F.* of *L.*

PROMPTNESS [of *prompt*, *F.* and *ness*] Promptitude.

PROMPTUARY [*promptuarium*, *L.*] a Store-House, a Buttery.

To PROMULGATE [*promulgare*, *L.*] to publish or proclaim.

PROMULGA'TION, a publishing, &c, *L.*

To PROMULGE [*promulgare*, *L.*] to publish, properly used of the *Roman Laws*, which were hung up in the Market-Place, and exposed to publick View, for three Market-Days before they were passed or allowed.

PROMA'OS [*πρόμαος*, *Gr.*] a Church-Porch, a Portico to a Palace, a great Hall or spacious Building.

PROMA'TION [with *Anat.*] is when the Palm of the Hand is turned downwards, as *Supination*, is when the Back of it is turned upwards.

PROMATOR radii teres [with *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and having its Insertion a little above the Middle of the Radius, on the Outside, *L.*

PROMA'TOR radii quadratus [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Radius, which arises broad and fleshy from the lower and inner Part of the *Ulna*, and helps to move the Radius inwardly.

PROMATO'RES [*Anat.*] two Muscles of the Radius, which serve to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

PRONE [*pronus*, *L.*] inclined to a Thing bending forwards, or hanging the Face downwards.

PRO'NENESS [*prinitas*, *L.*] an Inclination or Readiness to.

PRONG, a Pitch-Fork.

PROMO'NIAL [*pronominalis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Pronoun.

PRO'NOUN [*pronomen*, *L.*] a Personal Noun, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*.

To PRONOUN'CE [*pronunciare*, *L.*] to utter or speak; to rehearse; to pass one's Judgment or Verdict; to declare.

Personal PRONOUNS [in *Gram.*] are such as are used instead of Names of particular Persons, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c.

PRONOUNS Relative [in *Gram.*] are these plac'd after Nouns, with which they have such Affinity, that without them they signify nothing, as *which*, *who*, *that*.

Possessive PRONOUNS [in *Gram.*] are such that express what each possesses, as *mine*, *thine*, &c.

Demonstrative PRONOUNS [in *Gram.*] are such as point out the Subject spoken of, as *this*, *these*, &c.

PRO'NTO [in *Mu. Bo.*] quick or nimbly, without losing Time.

PRONUNCIA'TION, Utterance of Speech, speaking out; the Manner of pronouncing Letters, Syllables, Words.

PRONU'NCIATION [in *Gram.*] the Manner of articulating or sounding the Words of a Language, represented to the Eye by Writing and Orthography.

PRONUNCIATION ? [with *Painters*] the marking and expressing of all Kinds of Bodies, with
6 Q that

that Degree of Force necessary to make them more or less distinct and conspicuous.

PRONUNCIATION [with *Rhet.*] is the regulating and varying the Voice and Gesture, agreeably to the Matter and Words, in Order to affect and persuade the Hearers.

PROOF [*preuve*, F.] a Trial or Essay; an Argument or Reason to prove a Truth; Testimony Mark, &c.

PROOF [with *Printers*] a printed Sheet sent to the Author or Corrector of the Press, in Order to be corrected.

PROOF [in *Arith.*] an Operation, whereby the Truth and Justness of a Calculation, is examined and ascertained.

To PROP [*proppen*, Du.] to support or bear up.

A PROP [*proppe*, Du.] a Support, an Under-Set.

To PROPAGATE [*propagare*, L.] originally signified to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young ones might be planted.

To PROPAGATE [*propagare*, L.] to cause any Thing to multiply or increase, to spread abroad.

PROPAGA'TOR [*propagateur*, F.] an Increaser; also a Spreader-abroad, L.

PROPAGATION, the Act of propagating, or of multiplying the Kind; of increasing or spreading abroad, L.

PRO partibus, &c. a Writ for the Partition or Dividing of Lands among Coheirs.

PROPENSE [*propensus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

PROPE'NSENES } [*propensitas*, L.] Proneness, Readiness
PROPE'NSION }
PROPE'NSITY } to, Inclination, Bent of Mind.

PROPER [*proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

PRO'PER [in *Physicks*] something naturally and essentially belonging to any Being.

PROPER [in Respect to *Words*] is understood of their immediate and particular Signification; or that which is directly and peculiarly attached to them.

PROPER [in the *Civil Law*] is used in Opposition to acquired; for an Inheritance derived by direct or collateral Succession.

PROPER [prob. of *procerus*, L.] tall in Stature.

PROPER Fraction [in *Arith.*] a Fraction more or less than Unity, having the Numerator less than the Denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

PROPER Motion [in *Astrol.*] the Motion of a particular Planet, from West to East.

PROPER Name, a Name that is peculiar to certain Persons and Things.

PROPER Navigation, is the Conducting or Guiding of a Ship to any proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PRO'PERNESS [*proprietas*, L. *propriété*, F.] Peculiarness, Convenientness, Fitness; also Tallness of Stature.

PRO'PERTY [*proprietas*, L. *propriété*, F.] the Right or Due, that belongs to every Person, Vertue, or natural Quality, rightful Possession of a Thing.

PRO'PERTY } [in *Law*] is the highest Right a Man can

PRO'PRIETY } have to any Thing; and such as no ways depends on any other Man's Courtesy.

PROPERTY [with *Logicians*] is understood in a four-fold Sense.

1. *Property*, is that which agrees to some Kind only, altho' not to every Person comprehended under the same Kind; as it is proper to Man only, to be a *Grammarians*, *Poet* or *Physician*, but yet it is not proper to every Man to be such.

2. *Property*, is that which agrees to every single Person, and yet not to a Man only.

3. *Property*, is that which agrees to every Man, and to Man only, and yet not always, as Hoariness, in old Men only, but yet not always, but for the most Part in old Age.

4. *Property*, is when any Thing agrees to every Man, to Man only, and always to Man, as to *speaking*, to *laughing*, &c.

PROPHA'NE. See *Profane*.

PRO'PHASIS [*προφασις*, Gr.] an Excuse, a Pretence, or Colour.

PRO'PHASIS [in *Medicine*] a Fore-knowledge of Diseases.

PRO'PHESIES [in *Law*] are taken for wizardly Foretellings of Matters to come, in certain and enigmatical Speeches.

PRO'PHESY [*prophetia*, L. *prophétie*, F. of *προφητεία*, of *προ* before, and *φάω*, Gr. to tell] a Foretelling, a Prediction made by divine Inspiration, L.

To PRO'PHESY [*prophetare*, L. *prophétiser*, F. of *προφητεύειν*, Gr.] to foretel Things to come.

PRO'PHET [*propheta*, L. *prophète*, F. *προφήτης*, Gr.] a Foreteller of future Events.

PRO'PHETESS [*prophetissa*, L. *prophétesse*, F. of *προφήτις*, Gr.] a Woman Predictor.

PROPHETICALNESS [of *propheticus*, L. *prophétique*, F. of *προφητικός*, Gr. and *nefs*] prophetic Nature or Quality.

PROPHYLACTICE [*προφυλακτική*, Gr.] that part of Physick, which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

PROPINQUITY [*propinquitus*, L.] Nighness, Nearness, Proximity.

PROPI'TIA'TION, an Atonement, a Sacrifice offered to God to assuage his Wrath, F. of L.

PROPI'TIATORINESS [of *propitiatorius*, L. *propitiatoire*, F. and *nefs*] attoning or propitiating Quality.

PROPI'TIATORY [*propitiatorius*, L.] serving to, or of Force to propitiate.

The PROPI'TIATORY [among *Jews*] the Mercy-Seat, the Cover or Lid of the Ark of the Covenant, lined both within and without with Plates of Gold; on each Side of which was a Cherubim of Gold, with Wings spread over the Propitiatory, with their Faces looking one towards another.

PROPI'TIOUS [*propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, Favourableness.

PRO'PLASM [*πρόπλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLA'STICE [*προπλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for Casting.

PRO'POMA [*πρόπομα*, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, and Sugar; a Whet.

PROPO'RCITAS [in *Law*] the Deliverance or Declaration of an Assize, otherwise called the Verdict of Assize.

PROPO'RE'ITAS [in *Law*] the Declaration or Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPO'RTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness; also Rule or Measure; the Relation which the Parts have among themselves, and to the whole.

PROPO'RTION [in *Arithm.*] the Identity or Similitude of two Ratios; or the Habitude or Relation of two Ratios, when compared together, as Ratio is of two Quantities.

PROPO'RTION [*Arithm.*] is when several Numbers differ, according to an equal Difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8; so that 2 is the common Difference betwixt 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

PROPO'RTION [in *Architect.*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPO'RTION in *Quality* or *Relation*, is either the Respect that the Ratios of Numbers have one to the other, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPO'RTION [*Geometrical*] is when divers Numbers differ according to a like Ratio, *i. e.* when the Ratios or Reasons of Numbers compared together are equal; so 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ one from another by a double Ratio, are said to differ by geometrical Proportion; for as 1 is half 2, so 2 is half 4, and 4 is half 8.

PROPO'RTION [in *Multipl.*] is when two Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with Respect to the Greatness or Smallness: This Comparison is called Ratio, Rate, or Reason. But when more than two are compared, the Comparison is usually called the Proportion they have one to another.

Harmonick PROPO'RTION, is when the first Term is to the last in a geometrical Ratio, equal to that of the Difference of the two first to the Difference of the two last; thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonick Proportion, because the first Number 2 is to the last 6, as the Difference of the two first, *viz.* 1, is to the Difference of the two last, *viz.* 3.

PROPO'RTION [in *Painting*, &c.] is the just Magnitude of the several Members of a Figure, a Group, &c. with Regard to one another, to the Figure, the Group, and the whole Piece.

To PROPO'RTION [*proportionner*, F.] to divide, distribute, or do according to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPO'RTIONABLENESS [of *proportio*, *habilis*, L. and *nefs*] Agreeableness in proportion.

PROPO'RTIONAL, a Quantity either lineal or numeral, which bears the same Ratio or Relation to a third, that the first does to the second.

PROPO'RTIONAL [*proportionalis*, L.] according to Proportion.

PROPORTIONA'LITY [in *Algebra*, &c.] the Proportion that is between the Exponents of four Ratios.

PROPORTIONA'LITY } Proportionality, Likeness of Pro-
PROPO'RTIONALNESS }
PROPO'RTIONALATENESS } portion.

PROPO'RTIONALS [with *Mathemat.*] *i. e.* proportional Numbers or Quantities, *i. e.* such as are in Mathematical Proportion, thus: If when four Numbers are considered, it appears that the first has as much Greatness or Smallness, with Respect to the second, as the third has with Respect to the fourth, those four Numbers are called Proportionals.

Continued. PROPORTIONALS are such, that the third Number is in the same Ratio to the second, as the second has to the first, and the fourth the same Ratio to the third, that the third has to the second, as 3; 6; 12, 24.

Mean PROPORTIONALS are, when in three Quantities there is the same Proportion of the first to the second, as of the second to the third; the same Proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8, and 4 is the mean Proportional.

To PROPORTIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PROPORTIONED [*proportioné*, F.] done or distributed according to Proportion.

PROPORTUM [in *Law Books*] the Intent or Meaning of a Thing.

PROPOSAL, an Offer, a Proposition.

To PROPOSE [*propositum*, of *proponere*, L. *proposer*, F.] to speak, to offer, to declare; to put or set forth, to move, or make a Motion.

PROPOSER, one who offers or makes a Motion.

PROPOSITION, a Thing proposed, a Motion, whatsoever is said of any Subject, whether true or false.

Exceptive PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one that is denoted by an exceptive Sign, as *beside*, *unless*.

Exclusive PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one denoted by a Sign or Character of Exclusion, as *only*, *solely*, *alone*.

PROPOSITION [in *Poetry*] is the first Part of an Epic Poem, in which the Author proposes or lays down, briefly and in general, what he has to say in the Course of his Work.

PROPOSITION [in the *Mathem.*] a Thing proposed to be demonstrated, proved, or made out, either a Problem or Theorem.

PROPOSITION, is an Oration or Speech which affirms or denies, or an Oration that signifies either *true* or *false*.

Affirmative PROPOSITION, is that in which the Subject and Attribute are joined or do agree, as *God is a Spirit*.

Negative PROPOSITION, is that when they are disjoined or disagree, as *Men are not Stones*.

A True PROPOSITION, is such as declares a Thing to be what it really is; or not to be what it is not.

A False PROPOSITION, is such an one as signifies a Thing to be what it is not; or not to be what it is.

PROPOSITIONS general } [with *Logicians*] are known by
PROPOSITIONS universal } the Signs, *Every*, as every covetous Man is poor; *No*, as no Man can serve God and Mammon.

PROPOSITIONS particular, are known by the Signs *some*, *a certain*, *somebody*, as, *some Men are ambitious*.

PROPOSITIONS singular, are when a proper Name of a Man is contained in them, as *Cicero was an Orator*, *Plato a Philosopher*.

PROPOSITIONS general contrary, are such of which one generally affirms, and the other generally denies, as *all Men*, &c. *no Man*, &c.

A Simple PROPOSITION, is that which has but one Subject, and one Attribute.

A Compound PROPOSITION, is that which has more than one Subject, as, *Life and Death*, *Health and Sickness*, *Poverty and Riches come from the Lord*.

PROPOSITIONS [by *Logicians*] are reduced to four Kinds, which, for the Help of Memory, are denoted by the four Letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*.

A is an universal Affirmative. *E* is an universal Negative.

I is a particular Affirmative. *O* is a particular Negative.

And for the Ease of Memory, they are comprised in these two Verses.

Afferit A, Negat E, verum generaliter ambo.

I Afferit, O Negat, sed particulariter ambo.

The Use of a Proposition, is when Men, by Occasion of Discourse, fall at Variance, and cannot agree upon their Matter; being both earnest to know the Truth, they bring the Matter to a Point, debate that, and then go on to another.

A Finite } PROPOSITION } [with *Schoolm.*] is that which
Definite } declares something determinate on a Subject, as, *a Man is a two-footed Animal*.

Infinite } PROPOSITION } [with *Schoolm.*] is one where-
Indefinite } in either one or both the Terms are infinite, or have a Negative prefixed to them, as, *Man is not white*.

A Direct PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is such an one wherein a higher and more general is predicated of a lower and more particular; as, *a Man is an Animal*.

An Indirect PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one wherein an Inferior is predicated of a Higher; as, *an Animal is Man*.

Hypothetical PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which consists of several simple ones; affected with some conditional ones; as, *if the Sun be set, it is Night*.

Disjunctive PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which consists of several, affected with a disjunctive Conjunction; as, *it is either dark, or light*.

A copulative PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one that consists of several, affected with a Conjunction copulative; as, *Henry does not stand and sit*.

A modal PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which, besides the pure Matter and Form, involves some Mode or Manner of Disposition; as, *it is necessary that Man be rational*.

PROPTISMA [προπτισμα, Gr.] the Taking of a Dose of Physick.

To PROPOUND [*proponere*, L.] to propose, to set on foot some Discourse, with an Offer to maintain it; or some Doubt and Question, to be resolved; also to make Proposals or Offers of a Reconciliation of a Difference; or upon any Business whatsoever.

A PROPOUNDER, one who proposes a Matter.

PROPOUNDERS [in *Law*] Monopolizers and Engrossers of Commodities.

PRO-PREFECT [among the *Romans*] the Prefect of a Lieutenant, or an Officer of the Prefect of the *Prætorium*, appointed to perform any part of his Office in his Place.

PRO-PRETOR [among the *Romans*] a Magistrate who had all the Power of a Pretor, and Ensigns of Honour belonging to the Pretorship.

PROPRIETATE probanda [in *Law*] a Writ lying for one, who would prove a Property before the Sheriff.

PROPRIETARY [*proprietaire*, F.] a Proprietor, an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETARY [in *old Rec.*] one who had the Fruits of a Benefice to himself and his Successors.

PROPRIETER [*proprietaryius*, L.] one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETOR [in *Law*] one who has or possesses any Thing in the utmost Degree.

PROPRIETY [*proprietas*, L.] Property; proper Sense.

PROPRIETY [with *Logicians*] is the fourth of the universal Ideas, and is when the Object is an Attribute, which in Effect belongs to the Essence of the Thing; but is not first considered in that Essence, but as dependent on the first Idea, as *divisible*, *immortal*, &c.

PROPRIETY [with *Gram.*] is where the direct and immediate Signification of a Word agrees to the Thing it is apply'd to.

PROPTOSIS [προπτosis, of προ out, and πτω to fall, Gr.] the falling down of some Part of the Body; as, *of the Caul*, &c.

PROPYLAEUM [προπύλαιον, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall.

PRO RATA [in *Comm.*] according to Proportion or Share.

PRORA OS [Anat.] a Bone of the Cranium, called *Os occipitis*, L.

PROROGATION, the Act of prolonging, adjourning, or putting off to another Time; especially the putting off a Session of Parliament. The Difference between a Prorogation and Adjournment is this, that the Session is ended by Prorogation, and that is done by the King; and such Bills as passed in either or both Houses, and had not the Royal Assent, must begin again at the next Meeting: But in an Adjournment, all Things continue in the same State they were in before the Adjournment.

To PROROGUE [*prorogare*, L.] to prolong for some Time.

PRO'SA, a Goddess of the *Pagans*, who, as they believed, made the Infant come in the right Manner into the World.

PRO'SAIC [*prosaicus*, L. *prosaïque*, F.] pertaining to Prose.

To PRO'SCRIBE [*proscribere*, L.] to out-law, to banish; also to sequester and seize on a Person's Estate; also to post up in Writing, and publish any Thing to be sold.

PRO'SCRIB'D [*proscriptus*, L.] out-lawed, banished, sequester'd, &c. as an Estate.

PROSCRIPTION, Out-lawry, Confiscation of Goods, a Publication made by the Chief of a Party, promising a Reward to any one that shall bring him the Head of an Enemy, &c. F. of L.

PROSE [*prosa*, L. *prose*, F.] the natural Language of Mankind, loose and unconfin'd by poetical Measures; or the plain Way of Expression, in Distinction from Verse.

To PROSECUTE [*prosequi*, L.] to pursue, carry on or go on with; also to sue at Law.

PROSECUTION [*prosecutio*, L.] a prosecuting, pursuit; also a continuance.

PROSECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or prosecutes in the Name of another, L.

PRO'SE-

PROSELYTE [*προσέλυτος*, Gr. *i. e.* one who comes to, a Stranger] a Person converted from that Faith or Judgment that he was of before to another.

To PROSELYTE [of *προσέλευσθαι*, Gr. to come to] to come over to; also to bring over to one's Persuasion; especially as to Points of Religion.

PROSE'RPINA [so called of *Serpens*, because sown Corn creeps forth into the Light; or of *Προσερπίνη*, Gr. *Varro*] the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, was the Wife of *Pluto*, who was forced to steal her, all the Goddesses refusing him on Account of his ill Looks, and the Darknes of his Kingdom.

Ceres sought her for a long Time, and at last hearing she was in Hell, went thither, and got her to be released on Condition that she had tasted nothing there; but *Ascalaphus* telling that she had eaten two or three Kernels of a Pomegranate, it hinder'd her Departure; however, *Ceres* at length obtained of *Jupiter*, that she should have her Daughter's Company one six Months, and the other six she should be with *Pluto* below. The Moral of this is taken to be the Seed of Corn grown remaining in the Ground in the Winter, and springing up in the Summer.

This Goddess has three Names, either because of three Offices that are attributed to her, or because the Poets confound the three Deities in one. In Heaven she is called *Luna*, (the Moon) on Earth *Diana*, and in Hell *Proserpina*. They sacrifice to her a barren Heifer.

The Antients painted *Proserpina*, in white Garments filled with Flames.

PRO'SODY [*profodia*, L. of *προσῳδία*, Gr.] that Part of Grammar that teaches the Distinction of Syllables, as too long or short, &c.

PROSODIAN, a Person skilled in *Profodia*.

PROSONOMASI'A [*προσωνομασία*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby Allusion is made to the Likeness of a Sound, in several Names or Words.

PROSOPOPE'IA [*προσωποποιεία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Orator, on a sudden turns from his first Manner of Talking, and speaks in the Person of another; the Orator making a Feint of being silent, to let him speak, who is the Subject of the Discourse.

PRO'SPECT [*prospectus*, L.] a View, Aim, or Design.

PROSPE'CTIVE, pertaining to Viewing, &c.

PROSPECTIVE Glass, a Glass for viewing Things that are at a considerable Distance.

To PRO'SPER [*prosperare*, L.] to make prosperous, to give Success; to succeed or be successful; to thrive, to have a fair Gale of Fortune.

PROSPE'RITY [*prosperitas*, L.] the Condition of a Person who has all Things according to his Heart's Desire, and who succeeds in his Undertakings, Happiness, good Success, good Fortune.

PROSPE'RITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by an Eagle.

PRO'SPEROUS [*prosperus*, L.] having all Things according to his Mind, favourable, fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS [of *prosperus*, L. and *ness*] Prosperity.

PROSPHERO'MENA [*προσφερέμενα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

PRO'SPHYSIS [*προσφυσις* of *πρὸς* to, and *φύω* to grow, Gr.] the Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTATÆ *adstantes* [of *πρὸς* before, *ἵστημι*, to stand, Gr.] two Glandulæ placed near the Passage of the Seed; which (as it is supposed) lubricate the common Passage of the Seed and Urine, and are a Sort of Vehicle to the seminal Matter, and cause the Titillation in Coition, L.

PROSTETHI'S [*προσθηδης*, Gr.] the Fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy Part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet.

PEOSTETHIS [in Surgery] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

PROSTHAPHAE'RESIS [*προσθαφαίρεσις*, Gr.] is the same with the Equation of the Orbit, or simply the Equation; and is the Difference between the true, and mean Motion of a Planet.

PRO'STHESIS [*πρόσθεσις*, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*, &c. also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost.

PRO'STITUTE [*prostitutum*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITUTION, a Harlot's letting out the Use of her Body for Hire.

To PROSTITUTE [*prostituere*, L.] to expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield up the Body and Honour to mercenary Interest, to Lust, or sensual Pleasure.

PROSTITUTION [*Metaphorically*] a flopping to any mean or base Action or Office.

PROSTOMI'A [*προστομία* of *πρὸς* before, and *σῶμα*, the Mouth, Gr.] the red tintured Part of the Lips.

To PROSTRATE [*prostratum*, L.] to throw or cast one's self at the Feet of another; to cast down to the Ground.

PRO'STRATE [*prostratus*, L.] laid flat along, L.

PROSTRA'TION, a falling at another's Feet, a lying flat along, L.

PRO'STYLE [*πρόστυλον*, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillers in the Front.

PROSY'LLOGISM [of *πρὸς* and *συλλογισμός*, Gr.] a Reason or Argument produced to strengthen, or confirm, one of the Premises of a Syllogism.

PRO'TASIS [*πρότασις*, Gr.] a Maxim or Proposition.

PROTASIS [in the *ant. Drama*] the first Part of a Comedy or Tragedy, that explains the Argument of the Piece, &c. equal to our two first Acts.

PROTA'TICK [*πρωτατικὸς*, Gr.] one who never appeared but in the Protasis or first Part of the Play.

To PROTE'CT [*protectum*, Sup. of *protegere*, L.] to defend, to save or skreen from, to maintain; also to countenance.

PROTE'CTION, the Act of protecting, guarding from Injury, &c. Defence, Shelter.

PROTECTION [in a *Legal Sense*] is that Benefit and Safety, which every Subject free born or Stranger has by the King's Laws.

PROTECTION [in a *Special Sense*] an Exemption or Immunity, given by the King to a Person, to secure him against Law Suits, or other Vexations; also a Writing to secure from an Arrest for Debt.

PROTE'CTOR, a Defenderer, one who undertakes to defend an impotent, weak, or defenseless Person, L.

PROTE'CTRIX, a she Defender, L.

To PROTE'ND [*protendere*, L.] to stretch out at Length.

PROTE'RVITY [*protervitas*, L.] Frowardness, Peevishness, Waywardness.

To PROTE'ST [*protestari*, L.] to make a Protestation; to declare or affirm, to make a solemn Promise, to vow or swear.

To PROTEST [in a *Legal Sense*] is to affirm openly that one either does not at all, or but conditionly yield his Consent to any Act, or the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

A PROTE'ST [in *Commerce*] a Summons made by a Notary Publick to a Merchant, &c. to discharge a Bill of Exchange drawn on him, after his having refused either to accept or pay the same.

PRO'TESTANCY } the Religion, Principles, and Doctrines

PRO'TESTANISM } of Protestants.

PROTESTANDO [*Law Term*] a Word used to avoid double Pleadings in Actions.

PROTESTANTS, a Name given to those who protested against a Decree made in the Diet of *Spire* by *Ferdinand*, Archduke of *Austria*, and other *Roman* Catholick Princes, demanding Liberty of Conscience, till the Holding of a Council in Pursuance to a Decree made in the Year 1526.

PROTESTA'TION, a solemn Vow or Assurance, a protesting against any Proceedings, an open declaring of the Mind.

PRO'TEUS [*πρότυς*, q. *πρῶτος*, Gr. the first and most antient of the Gods] according to the Poets, was one of the Sons of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, Neptune's Shepherd, or Keeper of his *Phœci*, or Sea Calves. The *Latins* call him *Vertumnus*, because he could turn himself into all Sorts of Shapes and Figures, and was a notable Fortune-Teller; but those who pretended to make Use of him, were to surprize him, and bind him fast, until he took his proper Shape, and told them what they wanted to know.

PROTHO'NOTARY } [*protounarius*, L. of *πρῶτος*, Gr. first

PROTO'NOTARY } or chief and notarius, L. a Notary]

i. e. the first or chief Notary or Scribe] a principal Clerk.

PROTHO'NOTARY [of the *Com. Pleas*] enters and enrolls all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions, &c.

PROTHONOTARY [of the *King's Bench*] Records, all Actions civil sued in that Court, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office doth all criminal Cases.

PROTHY'RIS [*πρόθυρις*, Gr.] a Coin or Corner of a Wall; a Cross-Beam, or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHYRUM [*προθύρον*, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of a House; a Portal; also Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horses, &c.

PRO'TOCOL [*πρότοκον*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Deed, or Instrument, or Contract; also a precedent Book.

PROTOFO'RESTER [*proto-forestarius*, L. Barb.] antiently a chief Officer of *Windjor* Forest, who had Power to determine all Causes of Death and Mayhem there.

PROTO'LOGY [*πρόλογος*, Gr.] a Preface.

PRO-

PROTOMARTYR [*Πρωτομάρτυρ*, of *πρῶτος*, first, and *μάρτυρ*, a Witness, Gr.] the first Martyr or Witness that suffered Death in Testimony of the Truth, as *St. Stephen*.

PROTOPATHY [*πρωτοπαθία*, of *πρῶτος* and *πάθος*, Gr.] a primary or original Disease, not caused by another.

PROTOPLAST [*πρωτόπλαστος*, of *πρῶτος* and *πλάσσειν*, Gr. to form] the Man first formed; our first Father *Adam*; also the first Former of all Things.

PROTOTYPON [with *Gram.*] a primitive or original Word.

PROTOTYPE [*πρωτύπον*, of *πρῶτος* and *τύπος*, Gr. a Type] the first Pattern, or Model of a Thing.

PROTRACT [*protrahere*, sup. of *protrahere*, L.] to prolong or delay the Time; to draw out in length; to lay down the Draught of a Thing, as a Map, &c. on Paper.

PROTRACTER [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument used to

PROTRACTOR [draw out any foreign or disagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in like Manner as the Forceps, L.]

PROTRACTING [with *Surveyors*] the plotting or laying down the Dimensions taken in the Field, by the Help of a Protractor.

PROTRACTION, a putting off, a deferring, or delaying, L.

PROTRACTING Pin [with *Mathem.*] a fine Needle fitted into a Handle, to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Limb of the Protractor.

PROTRACTOR [with *Surveyors*] an Instrument for taking the Angles taken in a Field, by a *Theodolite*, *Circumferentor*, or the like; which are plotted or laid down on Paper.

PROTREPTICON [*προτρεπτικόν*, Gr.] an Exhortation.

PROTRUDE [*protrudere*, L.] to thrust or push forwards.

PROTUBERANCE [of *protuberans*, L.] a bunching or standing out; also the Process or Knob of a Bone.

PROTUBERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or standing out.

PROTUBERANTNESS, a bunching out.

PROUDISH [of *ppuot*, Sax.] a little proud.

PROUD [*ppuot*, *ppuot*, Sax.] puffed up with Pride, elated.

To be PROUD [*ppuotian*, Sax.] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

To be PROUD [spoken of Dogs] to be desirous of Copulation.

PROUDNESS [of *ppuot* or *ppuotian*, and *neffe*, Sax.] Pride.

PROVEDITOR [*provediteur*, F.] a Provider.

PROVEND [according to some, of *præbendo*, L. af-

PROVENDER [fording] a Measure containing the Quantity of Grain daily given to a Horse or other Beast of Labour, for his ordinary Sustainance.

To go to PROVEND [in *Monasteries*] is to go to Meals.

PROVENDER [*proventus*, L. *provende*, F.] Food for Cattle.

To be PROVENDER prick'd, to be pampered or saucy, by Reason of too high Feeding.

PROVER [in *Law*] an Approver, a Person who having confessed himself guilty of Felony, accuses another of the same Crime.

PROVERB [*proverbium*, L.] a concise, witty, and wise Speech, grounded upon long Experience, and containing for the most part some good Caveat.

PROVERBIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Proverb.

To PROVIDE [of *providere*, L.] to furnish.

PROVIDED [*pourveuque*, F.] on Condition.

PROVIDENCE [*providentia*, L.] Fore-wit, Wariness, Forecast; but more especially the Foresight or supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings; or the Conduct and Direction of the several Parts of the Universe, by a superior intelligent Being.

Universal PROVIDENCE [in *God*] is that whereby he takes Care of all Things in general, but of Mankind especially.

Particular PROVIDENCE [of *God*] is that whereby he superintends and takes Care of every individual Thing in the World; continuing them in their Beings, disposing of their Operations and Effects in such a wise Order, as may be most suitable to those wise Ends and Purposes for which they are designed.

PROVIDENCE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* represented by a Basilisk, with the Head and Eyes of a Hawk, because it is related of it, that there is no other Creature fuller of Spirits and Vigour. It is also reported of a Basilisk, that it kills at a Distance, only by sending forth from its Eyes a secret Poison which it conveys to the Creature with whom it is displeased.

PROVIDENCE [in *Painting*] is represented as a Lady lifting up both her Hands to Heaven, with these Words, *Providentia Deorum*; or with a Globe at her Feet, and holding a Scepter in her Right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her Left.

PROVIDENT [*providus*, L.] thrifty, wary, cautious.

PROVIDENTIAE [old *Rec.*] Provision of Meat or Drink, L.

PROVIDENTIALNESS [of *providentia*, L. and *ness*] the happening of a Thing by divine Providence, providential Effect.

PROVIDENTNESS, Thriftiness, Savingness.

PROVIDER [*provisor*, L.] one who furnishes with.

PROVINCE [with *Ecclesiasticks*] an Archbishoprick; also the Extent of the Jurisdiction of an Archbishop.

PROVINCE [*provincia*, L.] a large Part or Division of an Empire, a Kingdom, &c. comprehending several Cities, Towns, &c. under the same Government.

PROVINCE Rose [of *Provence* in *France*] a Kind of Rose.

The seven United PROVINCES of the *Netherlands*, the *Provinces* of *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friesland*, *Over-Yssel* and *Groningen*, who in the Year 1579, at *Utrecht*, made a firm Alliance, whereby they united themselves so as never to be divided; yet reserved to each Province all its former Rights, Laws, and Customs.

PROVINCIAL [*provincialis*, L.] pertaining to a Province; also a Superior or chief Governor of all the Religious Houses in a Province.

PROVINCIAL Synod, the Assembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVINCE [*provigner*, F.] to lay the Stock or Branch of a Vine in the Ground to take Root.

PROVISION, whatsoever is provided, or is fit for Sustenance; also a providing or taking care of.

PROVISION [in the *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a spiritual Living for a Bishop, before the Death of the Incumbent.

PROVISION [in *Canon Law*] the Title or Instrument, by Vertue of which an Incumbent holds, or is provided of a Benefice, Bishoprick, &c.

PROVISION [in *Commerce*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVISIONAL, done by, of, or pertaining to a Proviso.

PROVISO, a Condition, Clause, or Caveat, &c.

PROVISO [in *Law*] a Condition inserted in a Deed; upon the Observance of which, the Validity of the Deed depends.

PROVISO [in *Law*] concerning Matters judicial, is where the Plaintiff in an Action desists in prosecuting his Suit, and does not bring it to Trial in due Time, the Defendant in such Case may take out the *Venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath in it these Words, *Proviso, quod, &c.*

To moor a PROVISO [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship has an Anchor out, and a Hawser on Shore, and so is moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVISOR, a Person who has the Care of providing Things necessary, L.

PROVISOR [in an *University*] a Title of Dignity, a Patron, or chief Governor.

PROVISOR [old *Statutes*] a Person who sued to the Court of *Rome* for a Provision or Benefice.

PROVISOR *Victualium*, the King's Purveyor, L.

PROVOCATION, a provoking, urging, incensing, stirring up, &c. F. of L.

PROVOCATIVE, apt to provoke or stir up.

A PROVOCATIVE [in *Physick*] a Medicine which strengthens Nature for Venereal Exercises.

PROVOCATIVENESS provoking Nature or Quality.

PROVOCATORY [*provocatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Provocation.

To PROVOCATE [*provocare*, L. *provoquer*, F.] to move or stir up, to anger or urge.

To PROVOCATE [in a medicinal Sense] to dispose to, or cause.

PROVOST [*provot*, F. *ppæraſt*, Sax. *probest*, Dan. of *præpositus*, L.] a chief Magistrate of a City, or President of a College, or Collegiate Church.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in an *Army*] an Officer whose Concern it is to apprehend Deserters and other Criminals, and to set Rates on Provisions in the King's Army.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in a *Royal Navy*] an Officer whose Business it is to take Charge of the Prisoners taken.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in *France*] an Officer whose Business it is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST of Merchants [at *Paris*] the chief Magistrate of that City.

PROVOST [of the *Mint*] an Officer who is appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [*provotable*, F.] of, or pertaining to a Provost.

PROVOSTSHIP } the Office or Dignity of a Provost.

PROVOSTRY }

PROW [*prora*, L. *proue*, F.] the Fore-part of a Ship, i. e. that Part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROWESS [*prouesse*, F.] Valour, Courage, Stoutness; also a valiant or mighty Act or Thing; an Exploit.

To PROWL [prob. of *proyeler*, F.] to go about pilfering or filching; also to gaze after Gain.

PROXIES, annual Payments made by the Parochial Clergy to the Bishop, &c. on Visitations.

PROXIMITY [*proximitas*, L.] Nearness or Neighbourhood, a high Degree of Kindred; also Nearness in Place.

PROXY [either of *πρόξενος*, Gr. as *Casaub.* supposes, or of *Procurator*, L.] one who acts for, or stands for another in his Absence; also the Commission of a Client to his Proctor in the Civil Law, to manage his Cause.

A PRUDE [*prudens*, L.] a precise Woman, F.

PRUDENCE [*prudencia*, L.] Wisdom, the first of the Cardinal Virtues, which teaches us to govern our Lives, Manners, Actions, according to the Dictates of right Reason.

PRUDENCE [by *Moralists*] is defined to be a Habit of the Mind, whereby a Man judges and determines truly how he should act and proceed; what he should do or avoid in all Things relating to his Advantage, temporal or eternal, so as to render himself happy both here and hereafter.

PRUDENT [*prudens*, L.] wise, discreet, advised.

PRUDENTIAL, of, or pertaining to Prudence, advised, discreet, wise.

PRUDENTIALNESS [of *prudens*, L. and *ness*] Prudence.

PRUDENTNESS [*prudencia*, L.] Prudence, prudent Management.

PRUDERY [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited womanish Reservedness, a Shyness.

PRUNA, a burning or live Coal, L.

PRUNA [in Surgery] a Carbuncle, a Plague, Sore, or fiery Botch.

To PRUNE [with Gardeners] to trim Trees, by cutting off the superfluous Sprigs or Branches.

To PRUNE [in Falconry] as the Hawk prunes, i. e. picks her Wings.

PRUNE'LLA [Botany] the Herb Self-heal, L.

PRUNELLA *cærulea* [with Botan.] the Herb Bugle, so called from its blue Flowers, L.

Sal PRUNELLAE. See *Sal.*

PRUNELLOS [so called of *Brignols*, the Place where they grow] a Sort of Plums; also a Sort of Silk.

PRUNES [*pruna*, L.] a Kind of Plums.

PRUNIFEROUS Trees [*prunifer*, L.] such Trees as bear Plums, or whose Fruit has a Stone in the Middle.

PRUNING [*incert. Etym.*] the cutting off the superfluous Twigs of Trees.

PRURIENT [*pruriens*, L.] pricking, itching.

PRURIGINOUS [*pruriginosus*, L.] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRURIGINOUSNESS [of *pruriginosus*, L. and *ness*] Itchiness, the having the Itch.

PRURITUS, the Itch, a Disease; any dryness and roughness of the Skin, occasioned by sharp Humours which stagnate in, and corrode the miliary Glands.

PRUTA'NICK Tables [with *Astron.*] Tables calculated (by *Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to the Duke of Prussia) for finding the Motions of the heavenly Bodies.

To PRY [prob. of *preuver*, F. to make a Trial of] to search, inquire, or dive into.

PRY'AN Tin, a Sort of Tin found mixed with gravelly Earth, sometimes white, and sometimes red.

PRYK, a Kind of Service or Tenure; an old-fashioned Spur with one Point only, which the Tenant holding Land by this Tenure was to find for the King.

PRY'ING [*incert. Etym.* except of *prouvant*, F. making a Trial of] searching, enquiring, or diving into.

PRYTANEI [at *Athens*] the Senators who composed the Grand Council who governed the State, who were in Number 50.

PRYTANEUM [*πρυτανειον*, Gr.] a Building at *Athens*, where the Council of *Prytanei* assembled.

PRYTANEUS [*πρύτανις*, Gr.] the first Magistrate in most of the Cities of Greece.

PSALM [*ψαλμῶς*, Gr.] a Hymn upon a divine Subject.

PSALMIST [*psalmistes*, L. *psalm-ycop*, Sax.] a Composer or Singers of Psalms.

PSALMODY [F. and L. of *ψαλμοδία*, of *ψαλμός* and *αἶδω*, to sing, Gr.] singing of Psalms, or singing and playing on an Instrument at the same Time.

PSALMOGRAPHIST [*ψαλμογράφος* of *ψαλμός*, and *γραφειν*, Gr. to write] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMOGRAPHY [*ψαλμογραφία* of *ψαλμός*, and *γραφῆ*, Gr. a Writing] a Writing of Psalms.

PSALTER [*ψαλτήριον*, Gr. *psaltere*, Sax.] a Book of Psalms.

PSALTERY [*ψαλτήριον*, Gr.] a Kind of Musical Instrument.

PSAMMISMUS [*ψαμμοσμός*, Gr.] a Bath of dry, warm Sand, to apply to the Feet of dropsical Persons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of *ψαμμός*, Gr.] sandy and gravelly Matter in Urine.

PSAMMOS [*ψαμμός*, Gr.] Sand or Gravel; that which breeds in human Bodies.

PSATYRIANS, a Sect of the *Arians*, who held that the Son was not like the Father in Will, that he was taken from or made of nothing, and that in God, Generation was not to be distinguished from Creation.

PSEPHOMANCY [*ψευδομαντία* of *ψεύδος*, a Stone, and *μαντία*, Gr. Divination] a Divination by Pebble-Stones, distinguished by certain Characters, and put as Lots into a Vessel; which, having made certain Supplications to the Gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the Characters, conjectured what should happen to them.

PSEUDA'CORUS [of *ψεύδος* and *ἄκρον*, Gr.] the yellow Flower de Luce, a Plant.

PSEUDANCHU'SA [of *ψεύδος*, and *anchusa*, L. of *ἄγκυρα*, Gr.] wild Bugloss, or Sheeps Tongue.

PSEUDA'NGELIST [*ψευδᾶγγελος* of *ψεύδος* false, and *ἄγγελος*, an Angel] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPO'STLE [*ψευδαπόστολος*, Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSEUDISODOMENON [of *ψεύδος*, false, *ἴσος*, equal, and *δομή*, Gr. a Building] a Sort of Building, whose Walls are made of Stone, of an unequal Thickness.

PSEUDO [of *ψεύδος*, Gr. false, counterfeit] a Term or Particle used in the Composition of many Latin and English Words.

PSEUDOASPHO'DELUS [of *ψεύδος*, and *asphodelus*, L. of *ἀσφόδελα*, Gr.] Bastard Asphodil.

PSEUDOBUNION [*ψευδοβύτιον*, Gr.] the Herb Water-creffes.

PSEUDOCAPSICUM [of *ψεύδος*, and *capsicum*, L.] Nightshade.

PSEUDOCHAMAEBUXUS [of *ψεύδος* *χαίματ*, on the Ground, and *πύξος*, Gr.] Bastard Dwarf-Box.

PSEUDOCORONOPUS [of *ψεύδος* and *κρονονόπος*, Gr.] Bastard Crow-Foot, Buck-Plantain.

PSEUDODICTA'MNUM [of *ψεύδος* and *δικταμνον*, Gr.] Bastard Dittany.

PSEUDOGRAPHY [*ψευδογραφία* of *ψεύδος*, and *γραφῆ*, Gr.] a false Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSEUDHELLE'BORUS [of *ψεύδος* and *ἑλλέβορος*, Gr.] wild Hellebore or Bear's-Foot.

PSEUDHEPATO'RIMUM [*ψεύδος* and *ἑπαπειον*, Gr.] Bastard Agrimony.

PSEUDHERMODA'CTYLUS [*ψεύδος*, *ἑρμωδακτυλος*, Gr.] the Herb Dog's-Tooth.

PSEUDOLOGY [*ψευδολογία*, Gr.] false-Speaking or lying.

PSEUDOMARTYR [*ψευδομάρτυρ*, Gr.] a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

PSEUDO-MEDICUS, a false Physician, a Pretender to Physick.

PSEUDOMELA'NTHIUM [*ψευδομελάνθιον*, Gr.] Cockle or Corn-Rose.

PSEUDO'MENOS [*ψευδόμενος*, Gr.] a sophistical Argument, a Fallacy in Reasoning; a captious Conclusion.

PSEUDOMOLY [of *ψεύδος* and *μῶλυ*, Gr.] the yellow Daffodil, or Crow's-Bill.

PSEUDONARCI'SSUS [*ψεύδος* and *νάρκισσος*, Gr.] the yellow Daffodil.

PSEUDONARDUS [of *ψεύδος* and *νάξος*, Gr.] Bastard Spike.

PSEUDONY'MOUS [*ψευδωνύμος* of *ψεύδος*, and *ὄνομα*, Gr. Name] Authors who publish Books under false and feigned Names.

PSEUDOPERI'PTERON, a Temple where the side Pillars were set in the Wall on the Inside, which was enlarged sufficient to inclose the Space for the Portico's of the *Peripteron*.

PSEUDOPHILO'SOPHER [*ψευδοφιλόσοφος*, Gr.] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSEUDOPHILO'SOPHY [*ψευδοφιλοσοφία* of *ψεύδος*, and *φιλοσοφία*, Gr.] false Philosophy.

PSEUDOPORTICUS, a false Porch.

PSEUDOPROPHET [*ψευδοπροφήτης* of *ψεύδος* false, and *προφήτης*, Gr.] a false Prophet.

PSEUDO-STELLA [of *ψεύδος*, Gr. and *stella*, L.] any Kind of Meteor or Phenomenon, newly appearing in the Heavens, and resembling a Star.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [*ψευδοθύρον* of *ψεύδος*, and *θύρα*, Gr. a Door] a Postern-Gate, a Back-Door.

PSILOTHRIX [of *ψίλος* naked, and *θρίξ*, Gr. Hair] a Depilatory or Medicament proper to make the Hair fall off.

PSOAS musculus [*ψῶας*, Gr. the Loins] one of the Muscles which bend the Thigh.

PSOAS magnus [with *Anat.*] a round, hard, fleshy Muscle of the Loins, arising from the internal Side of the transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Loins within the Abdomen;

domen; and descending upon Part of the internal Side of the *Ilium*, is inserted into the lower Part of the little Trochanter, *L.*

PSOAS parvus [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising fleshy from the Inside of the upper Vertebrae of the Loins, and is inserted into the upper Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *os Ilium*, *L.*

PSO'RA [*ψώρα*, *Gr.*] Scabbiness, Manginess, a wild Scab that makes the Skin scaly.

PSORI'ASIS [*ψωρίασις* of *ψώρα*, to be scabby, *Gr.*] a dry itching Scab, frequently accompanied with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICA [*ψωρικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSOROPHTHALMIA [*ψωροφθαλμία*, *Gr.*] of *ψώρα*, a Scab, and *οφθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eye, *Gr.*] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of *ψυχή*, the Soul, and *αγωγός*, a Leader, *Gr.*] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHO'LOGIST [of *ψυχολογικός*, of *ψυχή* the Soul, and *λέγω*, *Gr.* to say] one who treats concerning the Soul.

PSYCHO'LOGY [*ψυχολογία*, *Gr.*] a Discourse of the Soul.

PSYCHRO'METER [of *ψυχρός* cold, and *μέτρον*, *Gr.* Measure] an Instrument for measuring the Degree of Moisture or Humidity of the Air.

PSYCHOMA'CHY [*ψυχομαχία*, *Gr.*] a War or Fight, between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUSIA [*ψυχρολυσία* of *ψυχρός* cold, and *λύσις*, *Gr.* a Solution] cold Baths.

PSYCHO'MANCY [*ψυχομαντία* of *ψυχή* the Soul, and *μαντία*, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by the Ghosts, Souls, or Spirits of dead Persons.

PSYCHROPHOBIA [*ψυχροφοβία* of *ψυχρός* Cold, and *φόβος* Fear, *Gr.*] a Fear of, or an Aversion to cold Things.

PSYCO'TROPHON [*ψυχοτρόφον*, *Gr.*] the Herb Betony.

PSYCTICA [with *Physic*] cooling Medicines against the Scab.

PSYDRA'CION [*ψυδράκιον*, *Gr.*] a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also a Swelling in the Skin, like a Blister with moist Matter in it.

PSYLLI'UM [*ψύλλιον*, *Gr.*] the Herb Flea-Bane, or Flea-Wort.

PTA'RMICA [of *πταρμική*, *Gr.*] Medicines which cause Sneezing.

PTERIS [*πτερίς*, *Gr.*] Fern or Brake, the Herb Osmund.

PTERNA [*πτέρνα*, *Gr.*] the Second Bone of the Foot.

PTERON [*πτερον*, *Gr.*] the Wing of a Bird; also the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERO'PHORI [of *πτερον*, a Wing, and *φέρω*, to bear, so called because they bare Wings on the Points of their Pikes] Couriers among the Romans, who brought Tidings of any Declaration of War, of a Battle lost, or any Mishap which befel the Army.

PTERYGOI'DES processus [of *πτερυξ*, a Wing, and *ἔιδος*, Form, *Gr.*] the Process of a Bone so called.

PTERYGOSTAPHELINUS internus [*Anat.*] a Muscle like the former, that is inserted into the Fore-part of the *Uvula*, and likewise moves it.

PTERYGIUM [*πτερίγιον*, *Gr.*] a little Wing.

PTERYGIUM [with *Anat.*] the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Eye; also the Process of the *Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGOI'DES [*πτερυγοειδής*, *Gr.*] the Wing-like Processes of the *Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGOIDEUS internus [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Jaw arising from the internal Part of the *Pterygoides* Process, and descends to be inserted into the lower Part of the inward Side of the lower Jaw.

PTERYGOIDEUS externus, a Muscle of the Jaw which arises from the external Part of the *Pterygoides*, and goes backward to be inserted between the *Condylod* Process and the *Corone* on the Inside of the lower Jaw, and pulls it forwards.

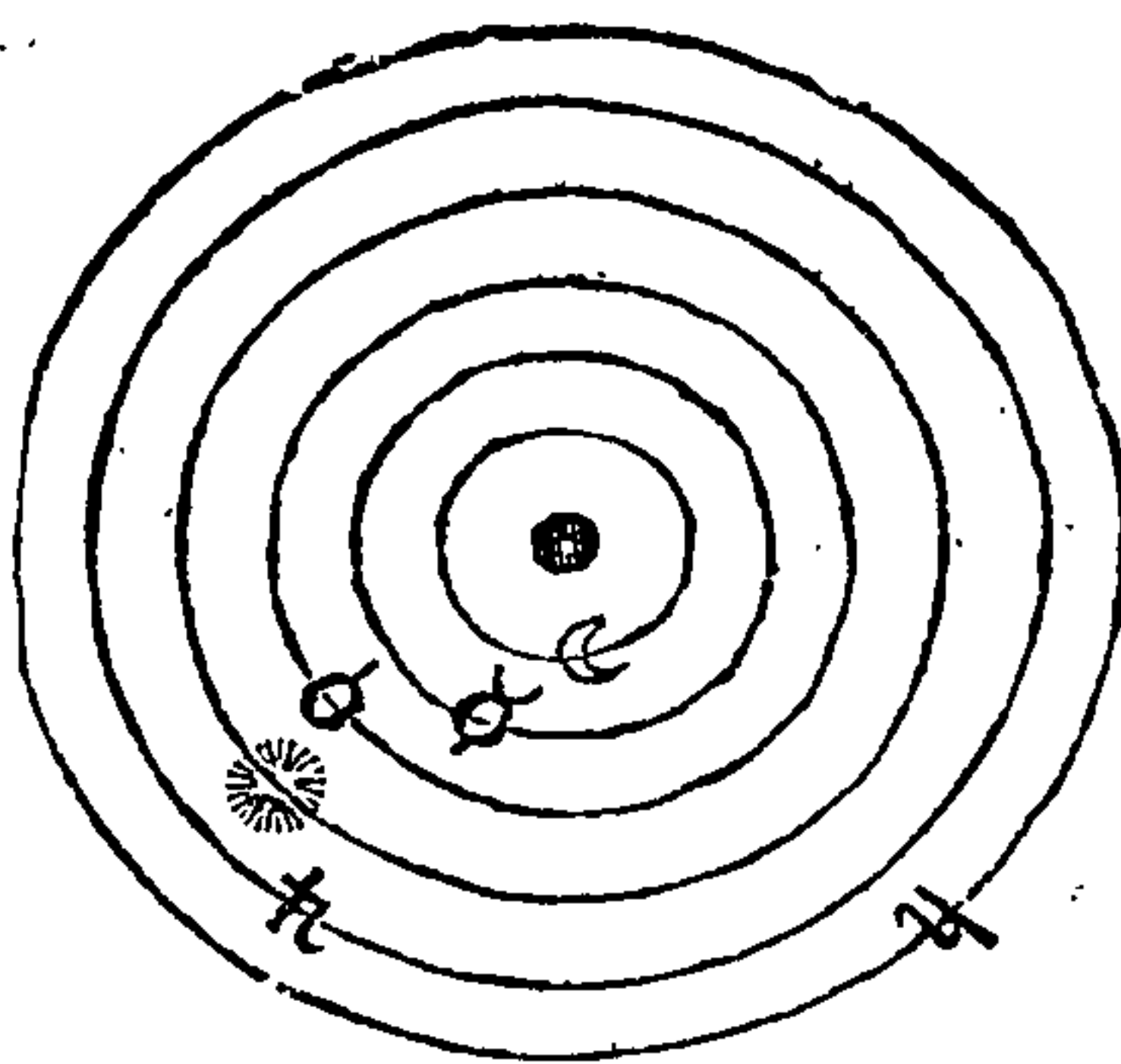
PTERYGOPALATINUS [of *πτερυγοειδής*, *Gr.* and *palatinum*, *L.*] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, arising from the Process of the *Sphenoides*, and descending according to the Length of the Interstice, made by the internal *Ala* of the *os Sphenoides*, and *musculus Pterygoideus internus* of the lower Jaw, and is inserted to the Fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

PTERYGOPHARINGAEUS [of *πτερυγοειδής*, and *φαρυγξ*, *Gr.*] a Muscle arising thin and fleshy from both the *Pterygoid* Processes of the *os Cuneiforme*; also from the Root of the Tongue and Extremities of the *os Hyoides*, &c.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS externus [*πτερυγοειδής*, and *σταφυλίνος* of *σταφύλη*, the *Palate*, *Gr.*] a Muscle arising from a small Protuberance upon the under Side of the Body of the *os Sphenoides*, and goes directly to be inserted into the hinder Part of the *Uvula*, and moves the *Uvula*.

PTISAN [*πίσαν*, *Gr.*] a Kind of cooling Physick Drink.

PTOLEMAICK System [of the *Heavens*] that System, which



was invented by *Ptolemy* the great *Alexandrian* Astronomer, the Illustrator and Maintainer of it, tho' the Invention was much older, having been held by *Aristotle*, *Hipparchus*, &c.

This is an *Hypothesis* Order or Disposition of the *Heavens* and heavenly Bodies, wherein the *Earth* is supposed to be at rest and in the Center, and the *Heavens* to revolve

round it from *East* to *West*, carrying with them the Sun, Planets, and fixed Stars, each in their respective Spheres. Next above the *Earth* is the *Moon*, then the Planet *Mercury*, next *Venus*, above her the *Sun*; next above him *Mars*, and then *Jupiter*; beyond him *Saturn*; over which are placed the two *Crystalline* Spheres, and lastly the *primum mobile*, supposed to be the first Heaven, that gives Motion to all the Spheres. See *System*.

This *System* was generally believ'd till the Discovery of *America* disprov'd one Part of it, and the Consideration of the rapid Motion of the Sun, and the other Planets put *Nicholas Copernicus*, a famous *German* Mathematician about 200 Years ago, upon forming a new *System* that might be more consistent with the celestial Phenomena; and late Improvements have put this *Ptolemaick System* quite out of Countenance; and even Demonstration is not wanting to confute it. See *Copernican System*.

PTOLEMAI'TES [so named after *Ptolemy* their Leader] a Branch of the *Gnosticks* who held that the Law from *Moses* came Part from God, Part from *Moses*, and Part from the Traditions of the Doctors.

PTYALISMUS [*πτυαλισμός* of *πτύω*, *Gr.* to spit] a Spitting or Discharge of the *Saliva*, through the Glands of the Mouth.

PTY'ALON [*πτύαλον*, *Gr.*] Spittle, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by coughing.

PTY'LOSIS, a Disease when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

PTYSMAGO'GUE [*πτυσμαγωγόν* of *πτύαλον*, Spittle, and *αγωγός* *Gr.* a Leader] a Medicine which discharges Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation or not.

Pu'BERTY [*pubertas*, *L.*] Ripeness of Age, the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

PUBES, the privy Parts of human Bodies, either Male, or Female.

Pu'BIS OS [with *Anat.*] the Share-Bone, *L.*

Pu'BLCAN [*publicanus*, *L.*] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; also a Keeper of a Victualling-House, or Ale-House.

Pu'BLCANS [*publicani*, *L.*] Farmers or Collectors of publick Taxes, &c.

PUBLICA'TION, a making publick, or giving publick Notice of a Thing.

PUBLICK Faith [in the Reign of King *Charles I.*] a Pretence or Cheat to raise Money upon the publick Faith of the Nation, to make War against the King, about the Year 1642.

PUBLICK [*publicus*, *L.*] common; belonging to the People; manifest, known by every Body.

Pu'BLICKNESS [of *publicus*, *L.* and *ness*] Manifestness to spread all Persons or to many.

To Pu'BLISH [*publicare*, *L.* *publier*, *F.*] to make publick, abroad.

Pu'BLISHER [*publicur*, *F.*] one who publishes.

Pu'CELAGE, a Maiden-head, Virginity, *F.*

Pu'CHIA [*old Rec.*] a Pouch, a Purse, a Bag, *L.*

PUCK-BALL } a Kind of Mushroom full of Dust.

A PUCKER, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin, Country Word.

Pu'CKERED [prob. of *πυκνός* or *πυκνός*, *Gr.* to thicken, according to *Skinner*] drawn together, folded, or lying uneven, as Cloth, &c. not evenly sowed.

Pu'DDER [*Skinner* derives it of *polterren*, *Teut.*] a Noise, a Bustle; also a confused or awkward doing any Thing.

Pu'DDING [*boudin*, *F.*] a well known Food.

Pu'DDING of an Anchor [*Sea Phrase*] is the binding Ropes about the Rings of it.

Pudding Grass, the Herb Penny-royal.

PUDDINGS [in a Ship] certain Ropes nailed to the Arms of the main and fore Yards near the Ends, to prevent the Ropes called *Robbins*, from galling upon the Yards when the top Sails are haled Home.

Pu'dock, a small Inclosure, *Country Word*.

Pu'ddle [patrovillis, F.] a Hole or lower Place on the Ground with standing Water.

To Pu'ddle [patroviller, F.] to move or stir Water with Hands, &c.

PUDE'NPA [of pudere, L. to be ashamed] the Privy Parts, either of Man or Woman, also an Artery of the Penis, L.

Pu'dibund [pudibundus, L.] Shame-faced.

Pu'dibundness [of pudibundus, L. and nef] Bashfulness.

PUDICA planta [in Botan.] the sensitive Plant, L.

PUDICI'TIA, a Goddess adored at Rome, represented as a Woman veiled, of a very modest Countenance; she had two Temples, one for Wives of the Patricians, and another for those of the Plebeians.

PUDI'CITY [pudicitia, L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PUERI'LE [puerilis, L.] of, or pertaining to a Child, Childish.

PUERI'LENESS } [puerilitas, L.] Childishness, Boyishness.

PUERI'LITY }

PUERI'LITY [in Discourse] a Thought, which being too far fetch'd becomes flat and insipid; a Fault common to those who affect to say nothing but what is extraordinary and brilliant.

PULSE [pulsus, L.] the beating or throbbing of the Arteries.

PUER'ITY [pueritas, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUER'PERA, a Woman in Child-Bed, L.

PUER'PEROUS [of puerpera, L.] Child-bearing.

PUET, a Bird.

To PUFF [prob. of puffen, Teut.] to blow or pant by Reason of Shortness of Breath.

A PUFF [prob. of poff, Du. the Swelling of the Cheeks, or bouffee F.] a Blast or Breath of Wind; also an Utensil used in powdering of the Hair.

A PUFF [in a Gaming House] a Person hired to Play to decoy others.

PU'FFIN, a Bird, so named (as is supposed) from the Roundness of its Belly, as it were swelling or puffing out; a Kind of Coot, or Sea-Gull.

PUG [prob. of piga, Dan. pi a, Sax. a little Maid] a Name for a Monkey or Ape.

PU'GGERED, as the red pugged Attire of a Turkey, i. e. the Wattles.

PU'GGY [of piga, Sax. pige, Dan. a little Maid] a soothing Word used to a little Child, or a Sweet-heart; as, my little or pretty Puggy.

PU'GIL [in Pharmacy] a small Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and Thumb, L.

PUGIL, a Fighter at Fifty-Cuffs, a Champion, L.

PUGNA'CIOUSNESS } [of pugnax, L. and nef] fighting

PUGNA'CITY }

PUIS darrein continuance, a Plea of new Matter pending an Action *post ultimam continuationem*.

PUI'SSANCE, Power, Force, Might, F.

PUI'SSANT, powerful, mighty.

PUI'SSANTNESS [of puissante, F. and nef] Mightiness, &c.

PU'ISNE, a younger born, or a Child born after another.

PU'ISNE, *Puny*, a Law-Term for a Counsellor, as, a *Puny Counsellor*.

PUKE, a Sort of Colour.

A PUKE, a Vomit.

PU'KING [incert. Etym. unless of fugeken, Du. to thrust forth] vomiting.

PU'LCHE, ra, rum, [in Botan. Writ.] fair, beautiful.

PUL, a general Name which is given by the Persians to all the Copper-Money current in the Empire.

PU'LCRITUDE [pulchritudo, L.] Beauty.

PU'LEGIUM [in Botan.] Penny-royal, L.

PU'LEX, a Flea, L.

PULICA'RIA [with Botanists] the Herb Flea-Wort, L.

PULICA'RIS febris [with Physicians] a malignant Fever, so called, because it makes the Skin appear as if it were Flea-bitten. The same as *Petecialis febris*.

PULICO'SE [pulicosus, L.] abounding with or full of Fleas.

PU'LING [prob. of piaulant, F. finging small] weakly, sickly.

PU'LIOL } a Sort of Herb, Puliol-Royal,

PULI'OL-MOUNTAIN }

To PULL [pullian, Sax.] to pluck, drag, hale, &c.

PULLA [old Rec.] a Pool or Lake of standing Water.

PULLEN [poulain, O. F.] Poultry.

Pu'LLET [un poularde or poulet, F.] a young Hen.

Pu'LLET [of a Ship] a close Room in the Hold, in which laying some Pigs of Lead, or other weighty Things, she may be sufficiently ballasted with Loss of little of her Hold, and more Room left for the Stowage of Goods.

PULLEY Piece, Armour for the Knees; also that Part of a Boot which covers the Knee.

PULLUS, a, um. [in Botan. Writ.] Black with a Cast of Purple.

PULLEY [of pullian, Sax. or poulie, F.] one of the mechanick Powers; a Wheel or Block channelled round, which by Means of a Rope running in it, heaves up great Weights.

To Pu'llulate [pullulare, L.] to spring or come up young; to bud forth.

PULMONA'RIA [Botany] the Herb Lung-Wort, L.

PULMONA'RIA [in Medicine] an Inflammation of the Lungs, L.

PULMONA'RIA Arteria [with Anatomists] a Vessel of the Breast springing immediately out of the right Ventricle of the Heart, and thence conveying the Blood to the Lungs, having a double Coat, called also *Vena Arteriosa*.

PULMONA'RIA Vena [Anat.] a Vessel, which after it has accompany'd the Wind-pipe and pulmonary Artery in all its Branches in the Lungs, and received the Blood out of that Artery, by its small Twigs, discharges it self thro' the left Auricle of the Heart into the Ventricle of the same Side; called also *Arteria Venosa*.

PULMONA'RIOUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs, L.

PU'LMONARY [pulmonarius, L.] of, or pertaining to the Lungs, L.

PULMONARY Vessels [with Anat.] those Vessels which carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again; being the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Arteries.

PULMO'NES [Anat.] the Lungs, the Instruments of Breathing in all Animals.

PULMONE'OUS [pulmoneus, L.] like, or pertaining to the Lungs.

A PULMO'NICK [pulmonicus, L.] a consumptive Person.

PULP [pulpa, L.] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat, lying between the Rind, and the Stone, or Kernel.

PULP [in Pharmacy] the soft Part of Fruit, Roots, or other Bodies, that is extracted by soaking or boiling, and passed thro' a Sieve.

PU'LPIT [pulpitum, L.] a Place erected for speaking publicly.

PULPITUM [among the Romans] a Place raised on which the Actors acted their Plays, or what we now call the Stage; tho' some say it was an Eminence for the Musick; or a Place from whence Declamations were spoken.

PU'LPUS [pulpofus, L.] full of Substance, fleshy, nourishing, rich.

PU'LPUSNESS [of pulpofus, L. and nef] Fulness of Pulp.

PULSA'TOR [Law Word] the Plaintiff or Actor.

PULSATI'LLA [with Botanists] the Plant Pasque-Flower, L.

PULSA'TION, a knocking or striking; also the Beating of the Pulse, or the Beating of the Arteries, F. of L.

PULSARE [Law Word] to accuse a Person.

PULSE [puls, L.] all Sort of Grain contained in Shells, Husks, or Cods, as Beans, Peas, &c.

PULSE [pulsus, L.] is the immediate Index of the Heart, by the Mediation whereof the Blood is diffused thro' the whole Body, which is affected indifferently thereby, according to the different Motion thereof, or the Pulse is the Beating and Throbbing of the Arteries; that reciprocal Motion of the Heart and Arteries, whereby the warm Blood thrown out of the left Ventricle of the Heart, is so impelled into the Arteries to be by them distributed through all Parts of the Body, as to be perceivable by the Touch of the Finger.

Unequal PULSE [with Physicians] is either in Respect of Time or Strength, i. e. it either strikes quicker or slower, or else stronger or weaker.

Interrupted PULSE, is either when the Strokes are much smaller than usual, or when their Intervals are much greater.

Intense PULSE, is a Pulse whose Stroke is very hard, or else this Strength is made up with the Multiplicity and Frequency of Mications, as in the Height of Fevers.

Remiss PULSE, is a Pulse whose Strokes are less quick or less strong, and in Sickness indicates more Danger than in the other.

Deep PULSE, is more frequent in old Folks than in young, and shews a Disposition to Asthma's, Lethargy, and Melancholy, &c.

Superficial PULSE, is one which shews an exact Temperament of Body, and a merry Disposition of Mind.

Trembling PULSE, indicates great Extremity.

Wandering PULSE, is one which is sometimes felt in one Place, and sometimes in another, and sometimes no where, and is never but a few Minutes before Death.

A strong PULSE, denotes a brisk and copious Influx of the nervous Juice into the *Villi* of the Heart.

A slow PULSE, denotes a Slowness of the Influx of the nervous Juice from the Brain into the *Villi* of the Heart.

A quick PULSE, intimates Acrimonies, Spirits, agitated Fevers, Phrenzies.

A weak PULSE, denotes the contrary to the former.

An Intermitting PULSE, denotes that Life is in a slippery Situation.

A Hard PULSE, signifies that the Membrane of the Artery is drier than ordinary.

A soft PULSE, denotes the contrary to that before-mentioned.

PULSION, a Driving or Thrusting forward, *L.*

PULSION [in *Physics*] the Stroke by which any Medium is affected, by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c. thro' it.

PULSU'RA [of *pulsare*, *L.* to knock, on Account of the Monks, who antiently, before they were admitted, *pulsabant ad fores*, i. e. knocked at the Doors for several Days together] in our old Law-Books, signifies a previous Examination.

To PULVERIZATE [*pulverizare*, *L.*] to reduce to Powder.

PULVERIZA'TION, a reducing to Powder, *L.*

PULVERULENCE [of *pulverulentus*, *L.*] Dustiness.

PULVIS de tribus [i. e. a Powder of three Ingredients] the Cornachine Powder, made of equal Parts of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Cream of Tartar*, *L.*

PULVIS Patrum [i. e. the Powder of the Fathers] the Jesuits Powder, *L.*

PULVIS fulminans [with *Chymists*] the thundering Powder, a Mixture of three Parts of Salt-Petre, two of Tartar, and one of Brimstone; all finely powder'd. A small Part, even a single Dram of this being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, till it melts by Degrees, and changes Colour, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musket, but hurts no Body in the Room, by Reason its Force tends chiefly downwards,

PULVINA'TA [in *antient Architecture*] a Frize which swells or bulges out, in Manner of a Pillow.

PUMICATED [*pumicatus*, *L.*] made smooth with a Pumice-Stone.

PUMICE-STONE [*pumex*, *L.* *pumig-y'tan*, *Sax.*] a spongy light crumbling Stone, cast out of Mount *Aetna*, and other Burning Mountains, used in graving, polishing, and other Uses.

PUMILUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] low.

PUMP [*pumpe*, *Dan.* *pompe*, *F.*] a Machine for drawing Water out of Wells or Pits.

PUMPING [of *pumper*, *Dan.* *pomper*, *F.*] drawing Water with a Pump.

The Pump sucks [*Sea Phrase*] used when the Water being out, it brings up nothing but Wind and Froth.

Pump Brake [on *Shipboard*] the Handle of the Pump.

Pump Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

Pump Dale [on *Shipboard*] the Trough in which the Pump *Vale* } Water which is pumped up out of the Ship's Hold runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

Air Pump. See *Machina Boyliana*.

Pumps, a Sort of Shoes without Heels.

To PUN [*punian*, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to play with Words, to quibble.

PUN [prob. of *pointe*, *F.* *punctum*, *L.*] a Quibble, or playing with Words.

PUNCH, for Chamber-Maids, is made without any Water of Lime-Juice, with the Juice of Orange and Lemon, twice as much White-Wine as Lime-Juice, and four Times as much Brandy and Sugar.

PUNCH [*incert. Etym.*] a Drinkable well known.

A PUNCH [*poineon*, *F.*] an Instrument for making Holes.

A PUNCH [*polichinelle*, *F.* a short and thick Fel-

PUNCHANE'LO } low, a Stage-puppet.

To PUNCH [*poinconner*, *F.*] to bore or make a Hole with a Punch; also to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.

PUN'CHEON [*poincon*, *F.*] a Wine Vessel containing 84

PUN'CHION } Gallons.

PUNCH-HORSE [with *Horsemen*] is a well-set well-knit Horse, having a short Back, thick Shoulders, with a broad Neck, and well lined with Flesh.

PUN'CHINS [with *Architects*] short Pieces of Timber

PUN'CHIONS } placed to support some considerable Weight; also a Piece of Timber raised upright under the Ridge of a Building, wherein the little Forces, &c. are jointed.

PUN'CHION; a little Block or Piece of Steel, on one End of which is some Figure, Letter, or Mark engraven either in *Creux* or in *Relievo*, Impressions of which are taken on Me-

tal or some other Matter, by striking it with a Hammer on the End not engraven.

PUNCHION [for *Coining*] a Piece of Iron steeled, whereon the Engraver has cut in *Relievo* the several Figures, Arms, Effigies, Inscriptions, &c. that are to be in the Matrices where-with the Species are to be marked.

PUNCHIONS [for *Printing*] are made of Steel, as before used in stamping the Matrices, wherein the Types or Printing Characters are cast.

PUNCHIONS, are also various, used by several Artificers in Iron, Steel, and other Metals.

PUNCTATED Hyperbola [in the higher *Geometry*] an Hyperbola whose oval Conjugate is infinitely small, i. e. a Point.

PUNCTA'TUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] marked with small Spots, *L.*

PUNCTI'LIO [*punctillum*, *L.* *pointille*, *F.*] a little Point, a Nicety, a Trifle.

PUNCTI'LIOUS [*pointilleux*, *F.*] exceptions, captious; also of small Consequence.

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS [of *pointilleux*, *F.* and *ness*] Triflingness, Aptness to take Exceptions.

PUNCTION [in *Surgery*] an Aperture made in the lower Belly in dropical Persons to discharge the Water.

PUNCTU'AL [of *punctum*, *L.* a Point] exact, regular.

PUNCTUA'LNES, Exactness, Regularity.

PUNCTUA'TION [with *Grammar.*] the Art of pointing or dividing a Discourse into Periods or Numbers.

PUNCTUM, a Point, *L.*

PUNCTUM Lacrymale [in *Anat.*] an Hole in the Nose, or near the Edge of the Eye-lid, by which the Matter or Liquor of the Tears passes to the Nostrils, *L.*

PUNCTUM Saliens [with *Naturalists*] the first Mark of Conception of an Embryo, which is in the Place where the Arch is formed, or that Speck or Cloud in a brood Egg which appears and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd.

PUNCTUM Lineans [with *Geomet.*] that Point of a generating Circle of a *Cycloid* or *Epicyclolid*, which in the *Genesis* produces any part of the *Cycloidal* Line, *L.*

PUNCTUM formatum [in *Conicks*] is a Point deter-

PUNCTUM generatum } mined by the Interfection of a Right-Line, drawn thro' the Vertex of a Cone, to a Point in the Plane of the Base, with the Plane that constitutes the Conick Section.

PUNCTUM ex comparatione, *L.* [with *Mathemat.*] is either the Focus in an *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*, so called by *Apollonius*, because the Rectangles under the Segment of the transverse Diameter in the *Ellipsis*, and under that and the Distance between the Vertex and the Focus in the *Hyperbola*, are equal to one 4th part of what he calls the Figure thereof.

PUNCTURE [*punctura*, *L.*] a Prick, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNDBRETCH [*punb-b)ecche*, *Sax.*] an illegal taking of Cattle out of a Pound.

PUN'DLE, an ill-shaped or ill dressed Wench or Woman.

PUNFA'LD [*old Rec.*] a Pound or Penfold.

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, *L.*] Prickingness, Sharp-

PUN'GENTNESS } ness.

PUN'GENT [*pungens*, *L.*] pricking, sharp.

PUN'GER [*pagurus*, *L.*] a Sea Crab-Fish.

PUN'IC [*Punicus*, *L.* of *Pæni*, *L.* the *Carthaginians*, who were antiently accounted a faithless People] as *Punic Faith*, i. e. Falshood, Treachery, Perjury, &c.

PUN'ICEUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a scarlet Colour.

PUN'ICUM malum, the Pomgranate, *L.*

To PUN'ISH [*punire*, *L.*] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence or Crime, also to chastise, to correct.

PUN'ISHABLE [*puniffable*, *F.*] that may be, is fit to be, or deserves to be punished.

PUN'ISHABLENESS, Capableness or Liableness to be punished.

PUNISHMENTS [*punition*, *F.* of *L.*] Chastisements, Corrections.

PUN'ITIVE, of, pertaining to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUN'ITIVENESS, punishing Nature or Quality.

PUN'ITORY Interest [with *Civilians*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUN'INESS [of *puifne* *F.* younger, and *ness*] Weaklinels, Tenderness, Unthrivingness, spoken of Children.

PUNK [*incert. Etym.* except with *Skinner* you derive it of *yung*, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old Strumpet, shrivelled like Leather] a sorry Whore.

PUN'NING [*parler par pointe*, *F.* *q. d.* with a sharp or pointed

pointed Word] using Words of a like or near Sound in a satirical or bantering Sense.

PU'NTER, a Term used at the Game call'd *Basset*.

PU'NTO, a Point, *Ital.*

PU'NY [*puisne*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; also younger, as a puny Judge, Counsellor, &c.

PU'PIL [*pupilla*, L.] the Ball or Apple of the Eye.

PU'PIL [in *Civil Law*] a Boy or Girl not yet arrived at a State of Puberty, i. e. 14 Years of Age the Girl, and 21 the Boy.

PU'PILAGE [of *pupillus*, L. an Orphan and *Age*] Minority; also Guardianship.

PUPILLA'RITY, the State or Condition of a Pupil.

PU'PPET [of *poupet*, F. *pupus*, L.] a Sort of Baby or little Figure of a Man, &c. made to move by Lines, &c. on Stages, and in Puppet-Shows.

PU'PPIS *vena* [*Anat.*] the Vein which spreads itself about the hinder part of the Head.

PU'PPY [of *puppe*, *Teut.* of *pupus*, L. a Baby, &c.] a Whelp or young Dog; also a stupid Fellow, &c.

PUR *auter vie* [in *Law*] where Lands, &c. are held for another's Life.

PU'RA *Eleemosyna* [i. e. *Pure Alms*] a Tenure or Manner of holding Lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to the Clergy, &c. who pay nothing for it.

PU'RBLIND [prob. of *poring*, q. d. poring-blind] short-sighted.

PUPILLA ? [in *Anat.*] the opening of the Tunic of the Eye, call'd *Uvea* or *Choroides*. It is round in a Man, and capable of being contracted or dilated, like a Muscle, according to the different Degrees of Light the Eye is expos'd to. It is so called, because it represents your Image when look'd into no bigger than *Pupilla*, a little Poppet.

PU'RCHASE [in *Law*] signifies the Buying or Acquisition of Lands or Tenements with Money, by Deed or Agreement; and not obtaining by Descent or hereditary Right.

PU'RCHASE [of *purchasser*, F.] a Thing bought, or to be bought, as Land, Houses, &c.

To PU'RCHASE [*purchasser*, F.] to obtain or get by Buying, &c.

PURCHA'SING [with *Sailors*] is drawing, as they say, *the Capstan purchases apace*, i. e. draws in the Cable apace. And *e contra*, when any Thing can't be drawn or haled in with the Tackle, they say, *the Tackle will not purchase*.

PU'RE [*purus*, L.] Simple un compounded; also chaste, free from Corruption, Spot or Stain; also clean; also exact; also mere or downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathemat.*] one that is without any Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PURE *Mathematicks*, are Arithmetick and Geometry, which only treat of Number and Magnitude, considered abstractly from all Kind of Matter.

PU'RENESS [*puritas*, L. *purité*, F.] Purity, Unmixedness, Unspottedness, Unstainedness, Unblemishedness, Innocency.

PU'RFILE [*pourfilée*, F.] a Sort of ancient Trimming for Womens Gowns, made of Tinsel, Thread, &c. called also Bobbin-Work; also an Ornament about the Edges of musical Instruments.

PU'RFILEW ? [in *Heraldry*] Ermins, Peans, or any other PU'RFLUE ? Furrs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms.

PURGA'TIA [in *Physick*] purging Medicines.

PURGA'TION, a scouring or cleansing a Thing, by carrying off any Impurities in it.

PURGA'TION ? [with *Physicians*] a purging by Stool, is

PU'RGING ? an excretory Motion quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly Contraction of the carneous Fibres of the Stomach and Intestines, whereby the Chyle, Excrements and corrupted Humours, either bred or sent there from other Parts, are protruded from Part to Part till they are quite excluded the Body.

PURGA'TION [in *Law*] the clearing one's self of a Crime of which a Person is accused before a Judge.

Canonical PURGA'TION, is that the Party shall take his Oath that he is clear of the Fact objected against him, and bring so many of his honest Neighbours, not above 12, as the Court shall assign him to swear, on their Consciences, they believe he swears truly.

Vulgar PURGA'TION, an ancient Manner used by Pagans, and Infidels, and Christians too, till it was abolished by the Canon Law. It was by Ordeal, either of Fire, or Water, or by Combat. See *Ordeal*.

PURGA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the cleansing of a Medicine, by retrenching its Superfluities, &c. as Stones out of Dates, Tamarinds, &c.

PURGA'TION [with *Chymists*] the several Preparations of Metals and Minerals, to clear them of their Impurities.

PU'RGATIVE, of a purging Quality.

A PURGATIVE, a purging Medicine, which evacuates the Impurities of the Body by Stool.

PU'RGATIVENESS [of *purgatif*, F. and *ness*] purging, purifying, or cleansing Quality.

PU'RGATORY, a certain Place where the *Roman* Catholics hold that the Souls of the Faithful are purified by Fire, from the Blemishes they carry with them out of this Life, before they are admitted to a State of perfect Bliss.

PU'RGATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging or cleansing Quality.

To PURGE [*purgare*, L.] to purge the Body from ill Humours; also to clear ones self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing or scouring Medicine.

PURIFICA'TION, the Act of purifying or cleansing, F. of L.

PURIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] the cleansing or separating a Metal, Mineral, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals and Dross.

PURIFICATION, of the *Virgin Mary*, the Festival, otherwise called *Candlemas-Day*.

PURIFICA'TORY [*purificatorius*, L.] of a cleansing Quality.

PURITAN, a Sectary of the *Calvinistical* Persuasion, so named from their professing to follow the pure Word of God, in Opposition to all Traditions, human Constitutions and Authorities.

PURITA'NICAL [*de puritans*, F.] of Puritans.

PURITANISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the Puritans, a Sect of ancient Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

A PURIFICA'TORY [*purificatorium*, L.] a Linnen-Cloth, with which a *Romish* Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

To PU'RIFY [*purificare*, L.] to make or render pure or clean.

To PURIFY [with *Alchymists*] is to separate Gold or Silver from other Metals which are mixed with them.

PU'RIM [*פּוּרִים* Heb. Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, held on the 14th of *March*, appointed by *Mordecai* in Commemoration of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PURITY [*puritas*, L. *pureté*, F.] Pureness.

PURITY [*Hieroglyph.*] with the noble Dispositions of the Mind, was signified by a Cock, there being no Bird of a more generous and braver Courage, undaunted at the Sight of eminent Dangers.

PURL [of *pourfilée*, F.] a Sort of Edging about Bone-Lace.

PURL, a Sort of Wormwood, Ale, or Beer,

PURLIE'U [*pour-lieu*, or *pur-lieu*, F. or *pourallee*, q. d. pure Place or Ground] all that Ground near any Forest, which having been antiently made Forest, is afterwards, by Perambulations separated again from the Forest, and freed from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

PURLIE'U-MAN, one who has Land within the Purlieu, and forty Shillings a Year Free-hold; upon which Account, he is allowed to hunt or course in his own Purlieu, with certain Limitations.

PU'RILING [*proliquans*, L.] running with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream or Brooks do.

PU'RILINS [*Architect.*] those Pieces of Timber that lie a-crofs the Rafters on the Inside, to keep them from sinking in the Middle of their Length.

To PURLOIN [*pourloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch; properly to get privily away, to lurch.

PU'RPARS [*old Deeds*] that Share of an Estate, which being held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

PU'RPLE [*purpura*, L. *pourpre*, F. *puppun*, Sax.] a red Colour, bordering on Violet; also the Dignity of an Archbishop, Bishop, great Magistrate, &c.

PURPLE Fever, a Kind of malignant Fever, having little Spots on the Skin like the Bites of Bugs, or Fleas.

PURPLE ? [in *Heraldry*] a Colour consisting of much PURPURE ? red and a little Black.

PU'RPLISH, inclining to a purple Colour.

PURPO'RT [q. d. *quod scriptum proportionat*, L.] the Tenor or Substance of a Writing, the Sense or Meaning.

PU'RPOSE [*propositum*, L. *propos*, F.] Resolution, Design, Matter or Subject of Discourse.

To PU'RPOSE [*propositum*, L.] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PU'RPOSING [*proponens*, L. *se propositant*, F.] intending, &c.

PURPRI'SUM [*old Rec.*] a Close or Inclosure; also the whole Compass of a Manour.

PU'RPUA *febris* [with *Physi.*] the Purples or Spotted-Fever.

PURPURA'SCENS [in *Botan. Writ.*] Purplish, or of a light Purple, L.

PURPURATI, the Sons of Emperors or Kings, *L.*

PURPURE' [in *Heraldry*] is expressed in Engraving by diagonal Lines drawn from the sinister Chief, to the Dexter Base Point. It is supposed to consist of much red, and a small Quantity of black.



PURPU'REUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] purple, *L.*

PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder.

PURREL [old *Stat.*] a Lift of Kersey-Cloth to prevent Deceit in lessening their Length.

PURRING [a Word formed from the Sound or Continuation of the Letter, *R*] the Noise of a Cat.

PURROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land.

PURSE [*purses*, *Brit. Byrsa*, *L.*] a Sort of little Money-Bag.

PURSE [with the *Grand Signior*] a Gift or Gratification of 500 Crowns.

PURSE of Money [in the *Levant*] about 112 Pounds Sterling; so called because all the *Grand Signior's* Money is kept in Purfes or Leather-Bags of this Value in the Seraglio.

PURSE NET [with *Hunt.*] a Net for taking Hares and Rabbits.

PURSER [on *Ship-board*] an Officer of the King's Ship, who has the Charge of the Provisions, and whose Office is to see that they be good, well lay'd and stored; he keeps a Lift of the Ship's Company, and sets down the Day of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PURSEVANT [*pourfuiuant*, *F.*] an Officer, a Sort of Serjeant at Arms, a Messenger who attends upon the King in an Army; also at the Exchequer; also at the Council Table or Chamber, to be sent upon any special Occasion or Message; but more especially for the apprehending of a Person who has been guilty of an Offence.

PUR'SINESS } [of *poussif*, *L.* and *ness*] Shortness of

PUR'SIVENESS } Breath.

PUR'SINESS [in *Horses*] is an Oppression which deprives a Horse of the Liberty of Respiration, and is occasioned by some Obstruction in the Passage of the Lungs.

PURSLAIN [*porcelain*, *F.*] an Herb.

PURSU'ANCE [of *pour* and *suiuant*] in consequence, or according to.

PURSU'ANT, in Obedience to.

To PURSUE [*persequi*, *L.*] to follow or run after; to go on with, to carry on a Design.

PURS'UER [*qui persequitur*, *L.*] a Follower.

PURSUIT [*pur suite*, *F.*] a following, also Diligence or Trouble in getting any Thing.

PUR'SY [*poussif*, *F.*] Short-breathed.

PUR'TENANCE [*appartenance*, *F.*] a Thing appertaining to another.

To PURVEY [*pourvoyeur*, *F.*] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE [of *pourvoir*, *F.*] a supplying with Provision, the providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Necessaries, for the King's House.

PURVEY'ER [*pourvoyeur*, *F.*] a Supplier, Provider, &c.

PURVIEW [*pourveuue*, *F.*] a Law-Word for the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *It being enacted*, and thus a Statute is said to stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview.

PURULENT [*purulentus*, *L.*] full of corrupt Matter, mattery.

PUR'ULENTNESS [of *purulentus*, *L.* and *ness*] Fullness of Matter or Corruption.

PUS, Corruption or thick Matter, issuing from a Wound or Sore, *L.*

To PUSH [*pousser*, *F.*] to thrust or shove.

PUSHERS, Canary Birds that are new-flown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSHPIN, a childish Play with Pins.

PUSILLANIMITY, cowardly, faint-hearted.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS [*pusillanimité*, *F.* of *L.*] Want of Courage.

PUSILLUS *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] very small.

PUSS [prob. of *purring*] a Cat.

PUS'TLES [*pustules*, *F.* of *L.*] little Wheals or Pimples.

APUSLE }

APUZZLE } [prob. of *poesele*, *Du.*] a dirty Slut.

PUSTULOUS [*pustulosus*, *L.*] full of Wheals or Blisters.

To PUT [*incert. Etym.* except of *poser*, *F.*] to place, lay, &c.

To PUT a Horse [with *Horsemen*] signifies to break or manage him; and thus they say, *put your Horse upon Caprioles or Curvets*, this Horse was not well put. Your Horse puts and represents himself upon rais'd Airs.

To PUT a Horse upon the Haunches, signifies to make him bend them in galloping in the Manage, or upon a Stop.

PU'TAGE [of *putain*, *F.*] Fornication on the Woman's Side.

PU'TANISM, a Whore's Trade, or Way of living.

PU'TATIVE [of *putativus*, *L.*] reputed, supposed.

PUTCHAMINES [in *Virginia*, &c.] a Fruit, a Sort of Damsons.

A PUT-OFF, an Excuse.

PUTID [*putidus*, *L.*] stinking, nasty; also stale and rank; also affected, unpleasant.

PUTIDNESS [*putiditas*, *L.*] Stinkingness, &c.

PUTLOCK } [with *Carpenters*] a short Piece of Timber to

PURLOG } be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

To PUT OVER [in *Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk, when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body; but chiefly into her Neck.

PUTREFACIE'NTIA [in *Medicine*] such Things as cause the Flesh to putrify.

PUTREFA'CTION [with *Naturalist*] is defin'd to be a slow Kind of Corruption in Bodies, generally wrought by the Moisture of the Air, or some other surrounding fluid Matter, which quite changes the Texture, and sometimes the Figure of the mix'd Body from what it was before.

PUTREFA'CTIVENESS [of *putrefacere*, *L.* and *ness*] putrefying Quality.

PUTREFACTIVES, the same as *Putrefacientia*.

To PU'TREFY [*putrefacere*, *L.* *putrefier*, *F.*] to corrupt, &c.

PUTRID [*putridus*, *L.*] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, a Kind of Fever where the Humours or part of them have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

PU'TRIDNESS [of *putridus*, *L.* and *ness*] Corruptedness, Rottenness.

PUTTOCK, a Kind of long-winged Kite.

PUTROCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the main, fore, and mizen Masts to the round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Caps or Tops of those Masts.

PUTTY, a Powder used in polishing Metals, Marble, &c. made of calcined Tin; also a Composition used by Painters in stopping Holes in Wainscot; also by Glaziers to fasten Glafs in Sashes.

PU'TURA [old *Rec.*] a Custom claimed by Keepers of Forests, &c. of taking Man's Meat, and Horse's Meat, of the Tenants *gratis* within the Bounds of the Forest.

To PU'ZZLE [prob. *q.* to *posse* of posing] to embarrass, to put to Difficulty to find out a Thing, to *non-plus*.

A PU'ZZLE, an Embarrassment, a Difficulty, &c. also a nasty slutish Wench.

PU'ZZLING [*q. d.* *possing* or *posing*] perplexing, &c.

PU'ZZLINGNESS, Perplexingness, an embarrassing Quality.

PYANE'PSIA [*πυανηψια*, *Gr.*] a Festival celebrated by the Athenians in the Month *Pyaneption*, answering to our September.

PY-BAL'D Horse, is one that has white Spots upon a Coat of another Colour, as Bay, iron-gray, or dun Colour.

PY-BALDNESS, the being of two Colours.

PYCAR }

PYKER } [ant. *Rec.*] a Kind of Ships.

PYCNO'TICKS [*πυκνотικα*, *Gr.*] Medicines which are of an aqueous Nature, and have the Faculty of cooling and condensing.

PYCNO'STYLE [*πυκνотυλον*, *Gr.*] in antient Architecture, a Sort of Building where the Columns stand very close to one another; one Diameter, and a half of the Column being only allowed for the Intercolumniation.

PYE [*pica*, *L.* *pie*, *F.*] a Bird; also a Dish of bak'd Fruit, Meat, &c.

PYE'LOS [*πύλος*, *Gr.*] a hollow Vessel to wash in, a bathing Tub.

PYELOS [in *Anat.*] a Cavity in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PY'GMY [of *πυγμα*, *Gr.* the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the Hand, when the Fist is closed] a Man or Woman of a short Stature.

PYGMIES [*πυγμαῖοι*, *Gr.*] a fabulous People of the Antients, who are said to be perpetually at War with the *Cranes*, and being not above one Cubit high, are said to have all their Household-Stuff, and even the natural Production of their Country proportionable. Their Women were said to bear Children at five Years old, and to grow old at eight. *Pliny* places them in the *East-Indies*, *Strabo* in the remotest Parts of *Africa*, and *Aristotle* near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*.

PYKER or PYCAR, a small Ship or Herring-Boat.

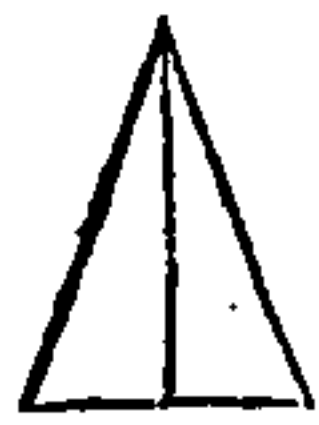
PYLO'RUS [*πυλορ* of *πύλη* a Gate, and *ῥῥῖω*, to keep, *Gr.*] the Keeper of a Gate, a Porter.

PYLORUS [with *Anat.*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle, or Mouth of the Stomach, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PYON [*πύον*, *Gr.*] putrified Blood, changed into white Matter.

PYOSIS [of *πύον*, *Gr.* Matter] a Collection of Matter in any Part.

PYRAMID [of πυραμῖς of πῦρ, Gr. Fire, because Flames of Fire grow from a Breadth at Bottom, to a sharp Point] an Obelisk.



Geometrick PYRAMID, a solid Standing on a square Basis, and terminating at the Top in a Point; or a Body whose Base is a Polygon, and whose Sides are plain Triangles, their several Tops meeting together in one Point.

Optick PYRAMID, the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, thro' any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

A **PYRAMID** [Hieroglyphically] was put to represent the Nature of the Soul of Man.

PYRAMID [in *Architect.*] a solid, massy Edifice, which from a Square, Triangular, or other Base, rises diminishing to a Vertex or Point.

PYRAMIDAL Numbers [Aritb.] are the Sums of Polygonal Numbers, collected after the same Manner as the Polygon Numbers themselves are extracted from Arithmetical Progressions.

PYRAMIDA'LE corpus [with *Anat.*] a Plexus of Blood-Vessels on the Back of the Testicles; called so from its pyramidal Form the same as *Corpus varicosum*.

PYRAMIDA'LES musculi [Anat.] certain Muscles which take their Name from their Resemblance to a Pyramid; certain Muscles of the Nostrils and the Abdomen, the last of which lie upon the lowest Tendons of the Recti; so that as they proceed from the Os pubis, the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [Anat.] the pyramidal Muscles, certain Vessels which prepare the Semen, L.

PYRAMIDA'LIS [Anat.] a small Muscle of the Abdomen on the lower Part of the Rectus, L.

PYRAMI'DAL } of, belonging, or like to a Pyramid.

PYRAMI'DICAL }

PYRAMI'DICALLY, in the Form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMI'DICALNESS [of pyramidal, F. of pyramidalis, L. and *ness*] of a pyramidal Form.

PYRAMIDOID [of πυραμῖς, and εἶδος, Gr. Form] is what is sometimes called a Parabolick Spindle, and is a solid Figure formed by the Revolution of a Parabola round its Base or greatest Ordinate.

PYRAMIDO'GRAPHER [of πυραμῖς, and γραφεύς, Gr.] a Describer of Pyramids.

PY'RAMIDO'GRAPHY [of πυραμῖς, and γραφή, Gr.] a Description of Pyramids.

PYRAMIDS [of Egypt] one of the seven Wonders of the World, are huge Piles of Building, within three Leagues of *Grand Cairo*. There are three principal ones, different in Dimensions; of which two are shut up, and the third is open. This is 520 Foot high, and 682 Foot square; it has 208 Stone Steps, each Stone about three Foot thick, and thirty Foot long. At one of the Angles is a little square Room, and at the Top a very fine Platform of 12 great square Stones, that are almost 17 Foot square, from which the strongest Man is not able to throw a Stone clear of the Pyramid. There are 16 Steps to the Door. The Entrance is square and even all along. This Walk leads to two more: At the End of one of them is a Hall, where is an empty Tomb of one Stone, like Porphyry, made, as some say, for that *Pharaoh* which pursued the *Israelites* into the *Red-Sea*. At the End of the other Walk, or Alley, there is a Hole made, as is probable, to let the Bodies down to the Caverns below. The two Pyramids which are lock'd, are much after the same Form. At some Steps of the open Pyramid, is an Idol, which *Pliny* calls *Sphinx*, but the *Arabs* call it *Abin el haboun*, being a Bust of one Stone, cut out of a natural Rock, representing the Face of a Woman, of a prodigious Bigness. It is 26 Foot high, and 15 from the Ear to the Chin. On the Top of the Head there is an Hole, through which a Man might pass, that reaches down to the Breast, and ending there. According to *Pliny*, the largest of these Pyramids was 20 Years in building, tho' 366000 Men were all that while employed about it.

The largest of these was built, some say, by *Cheops*, or as others, by *Chemnis*, as a Sepulchre; but he, being torn in Pieces in a Mutiny of the People, did not obtain the Honour of being interred in it. The second was said to be built by his Brother *Cephus*: The third by *Mycerius*; or, as others say, by the Strumpet *Rhodope*.

PYRENI'ACUS, a, um } [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing on the
PYRE'NICUS } Pyrenean Mountains between France and Spain.

PYRENOIDES [πυρηνοειδής of πυρήν a Kernel, and εἶδος, Shape, Gr.] a Process of the second Vertebra of the Back; thus called from its Resemblance to a Pear in Shape.

PY'ÆTHRUM [πύρεθρον, Gr.] wild or bastard Pellitory.
PYRE'TICKS [of πύρετος, Gr.] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY [πυρετολογία, Gr.] a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRI'ASIS [πυρίασσις, Gr.] a precious Stone of a black Colour, which, being rubbed, burns the Fingers.

PYRIFO'RMIS [Anat.] a Muscle of the Thigh, which receives its Name from its Figure, resembling that of a Pear.

PYRI'TES [πυρίτης, Gr.] a Semi-Metal supposed to be the Marcasite of Copper, or the Matrix or Ore in which that Metal is formed.

PYRI'TIS [πυρίτις, Gr.] a precious Stone which (it is said) will burn the Fingers if one holds it hard.

PYRO'BOLI [πυροβολοί, Gr.] Fire-Balls, certain Fire-Works used by the Antients.

PYROE'NUS [of πῦρ Fire, and εἶναι, Gr. Wine] the rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROET, of one Tread, or what the *French* call *de la tete a la queue*, are entire and very narrow Turns made by a Horse upon one Tread, and almost at one Time, so that his Head is placed where his Tail was, without putting out his Haunches.

PYRO'ET, of two Pists, are Turns of two Treads upon a small Compass of Ground, almost of the Length of the Horse.

PYROE'Ts [with *Horsemen*] are Motions either of one Pist or Tread, or of two Pists or Treads.

PYROLA [Botany] the Herb Winter-Green, L.

PY'ROMANCY [πυρομαντεία of πῦρ Fire, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] a Divination by the Fire of the Sacrifice. The good Signs were these: If the Flames immediately took hold of and consumed the Victims; if the Flames were bright and pure, without Noise or Smoak; if the Sparks tended upwards in Form of a Pyramid, and the Fire went not out, till all was reduc'd to Ashes. The contrary Signs were, when the Fire was kindled with Difficulty; when the Flame was divided; when it did not immediately spread itself over all the Parts of the Victim, but creeping along consumed them by little and little; when it ascended not in a straight Line, but whirled round, turned side-ways or downwards, and was extinguished by Wind, Showers, or any other unlucky Accident; when it crackled more than ordinary, was black, casting forth Smoak or Sparks. All these and such like Omens signified (with them) the Displeasure of the Gods.

PYRO'PUS [πυρρός of πῦρ Fire, and ὤψ, the Face, Gr.] a Carbuncle of a fiery Redness, a Ruby; also one that has a carbuncled Face.

PY'ROSIS [of πῦρ, Gr.] a burning Redness in the Face.

PY'ROTECHNY [πυροτεχνία of πῦρ Fire, and τέχνη, Art] the Art of making Fire-Works; also Chymistry, which makes use of Fire, as the chief Instrument of its Operations.

PY'ROTE'CHNICK, of, or pertaining to Pyrotechny.

PYRO'TICKS [πυροτικὰ, Gr.] Causticks, Medicines, which being apply'd to the Body, grow violently hot, and cause Redness or Blisters in the Skin, or that close up and bring Wounds to a Crust or Scab.

PY'RRHA, the Wife of *Deucalion*. See *Deucalion*.

PYRRHI'CIUS [πύρριχιος, Gr.] a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two short Syllables.

PY'RRHICK Dance, some refer the Original of it to *Minerva*, who led up the Dance in her Armour, after the Conquest of the *Titans*: Others refer it to the *Corybants*, *Jupiter's* Guard in his Cradle, who leaped up and down, clashing their Weapons to hinder old *Saturn* from hearing the Cries of his Infant Son. *Pliny* attributes the Invention to *Pyrrhus*, the Son of *Achilles*, who instituted such a Company of Dancers at the Funeral of his Father. The Manner of the Performance seems to have consisted chiefly in the nimble turning of the Body, and shifting every Part, as if it was done to avoid the Stroke of the Enemy. *Julius Scaliger* tells of himself, that while he was a Youth, he often danced the *Pyrrhick* before the Emperor *Maximilian*, to the Amusement of all *Germany*. And that the Emperor was so surprized at his warlike Activity, that he cried out, This Boy was either born in a Coat of Mail, instead of a Skin, or else has been rocked in one, instead of a Cradle.

PY'RRHO, the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRRHOPOECI'LOS [πύρροιπος, Gr.] a Kind of Marble with red Spots, of which the *Egyptians* made Pillars which they dedicated to the Sun.

PYTHA'GORAS [in *Painting*] is drawn clad in white Garments, adorned with a Crown of Gold.

PYTHAGOREAN System, so called, on Account of its being maintained by *Pythagoras*, is a System in which the Sun is supposed to rest in the Center of our System of Planets, and in which the Earth is carried round him annually, in a Tract or Path between *Venus* and *Mars*. It is the most antient of any, and the same with the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOREAN Theorem, is the 47th Proposition of the first Book of *Euclid*.

PYTHAGOREANISM [of *Pythagoras*] the Doctrine or Principles of the *Pythagoreans*.

PYTHAGORIC Tetractys, a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PYTHIA [*Πυθία*, Gr.] the Priestess who delivered the Oracles of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. Before she ascended the *Tripod*, she used to wash her self in the Fountain *Castalia*, and sitting down on the *Tripod*, shook the Lawrel-Tree that grew by it, and sometimes eat its Leaves; she was also crowned with Lawrel, that being thought to conduce Inspiration. Being placed upon the *Tripod*, she receiv'd the divine *Afflatus* in her Belly, and began immediately to swell and foam at the Mouth, tearing her Hair, cutting her Flesh, and in all her other Behaviour appeared like one phrenetick and distracted, especially if the Spirit was fullen and malignant; but if it was in a kind and gentle Humour, her Rage was not so violent.

PYTHIA, the *Pythian Games* celebrated in *Greece* in Honour of *Apollo*; also the Priestess of *Apollo*.

PYTHON [*πύθων* of *πύθω*, Gr. to putrify, because ingendered of the Putrefaction of the Earth after the Flood, or of *יָפֶת*, *Heb.* an Asp] a Serpent prodigiously large, whereby *Juno* persecuted *Latona*, when big with *Apollo* and *Diana*, the first of which, *viz.* *Apollo*, killed that Serpent, and thence was called *Pythius*, and in Memory of that Victory appointed the *Pythian Games*.

The Serpent *Python* being slain by *Apollo*, is thus interpreted. By *Python* is understood the Ruins of Waters and Bogs, which cover the Earth, and seem to run over it; but *Apollo* (*i. e.* the Sun) dispersing the Vapours in the Air, by his Arrows, (*i. e.* his Beams) slew this Serpent. Others interpret it, that *Apollo*, being the God of Wisdom, does, by good prepared Medicines, destroy all poisonous Diseases in the Body of Man, which Diseases are represented by the infectious Serpent *Python*.

PYTHONESS [*Pythionissa*, L. of *πύθωνισσα*, Gr.] a Woman possessed with a familiar or prophesying Spirit, called *πύθων*.

PYU'LCUS [*πύλκος*, of *πύον*, Corruption, and *ἔλκω*, to draw, Gr.] an Instrument used by Surgeons for the evacuating of corrupt Matter from the Cavity of the Breast, or any sinuous Ulcer.

PYX [*pyxis*, L. *πύξις*, Gr.] a Vessel in which *Roman Catholics* keep the Host.

PY'XIS [*Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Hip-Bone.

PY'XIS nautica, the Seaman's Compass, L.

Q.

Q *q.* Roman, *Q*, *q.* Italick, *Q*, *q.* English, *c p*, *Saxon*, are the 16th Letter of the Alphabet; but the *Greeks*, *Hebrews*, and *Asiatics* have not this Letter, and the *Saxons*, &c. express it by *cw*. This Letter *q.* always hath its Vowel following it.

Q [among the *Antients*] a numeral Letter standing for 500.

Q with a Dash, stood for 500000.

Q is an Abbreviation of *quasi*, L. as though; and also of *Question*, E.

Q. E. D. [with *Mathemat.*] stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be demonstrated.

Q. D. stands for *quasi dictum*, L. *i. e.* as if it were said.

Q. E. F. [in *Mathemat.*] stands for *quod erat faciendum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be done.

Q. PL. [in *physical Prescriptions*] signifies *quantum placet*, L. *i. e.* as much as you please.

Q. U. stands for *quantum vis*, L. *i. e.* as much as you will.

Q. S. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *quantum sufficit*, *i. e.* a sufficient Quantity, or as much as will do.

QUAB [*Quabbe*, *Du.*] a Kind of Fish, call'd by some a Water-Weasel.

QUACK [*quacken*, *Du.*] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUACK. See *Quacksalver*.

QUACKERY [of *quack*, *Teut.* frivolous.]

QUACKING [of *quacken*, *Du.*] making a Noise, as Ducks do; also practising *Quackism*.

QUACKING of Titles [with *Booksellers*] the putting of

new and different Titles to Books which have not had good Sale, and publishing them again as new Books

QUACKISM [of *quack*, *Teut.* trifling] the Practice of *Quackery*.

QUACKSALVER [of *quack* and *salve*, *Du.* an Ointment] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to Physick.

QUADRA, any square Frame or Border in Building, encompassing a *Basso Relievo*, Pannel-painters, or other Work.

QUADRAGTA terræ [*old Rec.*] a Team-Land, as much as may be ploughed by four Horses, L.

QUADRAGE'INI [with *Anat.*] four Muscles of the Thigh, L.

QUADRAGE'SIMA Dominica [q. d. the 40th Sunday after *Easter*] the Sunday immediately preceeding *Lent*.

QUADRAGE'SIMA, the fortieth, L.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL [*quadragesimalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Lent*.

QUADRA'GESIMALS, in Times of Popery, it was a customary Thing for People to visit their Mother-Church on *Mid-Lent* Sunday, to make their Offerings at the High-Altar. And the like superstitious Devotion was performed in the *Whitsund* Week. But these Processions and Oblations being commuted for a Payment called *Pentecostals* or *Whitsund* Farthings; were changed into a customary Payment, and called *Quadragesimals*.

QUADRAGE'SIMALS, *Mid-Lent* Contributions or Offerings.

QUA'DRAN [in *Poetry*] a Stanza or Staff consisting of four Verses.

QUADRA'NGLE [*quadrangulus*, L.] a Figure consisting of four Angles, and as many Sides, as a *Square*, a *long Square*, and a *Rhombus*.

QUADRA'NGULAR [*quadrangularis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or in the Form of a *Quadrangle*.

QUA'DRANS [among the *Romans*] eight Ounces in Weight, the fourth Part of a Pound *Troy*; or the Quarter of any Integer, divided into twelve Parts.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a Mathematical Instrument of great Use in *Astronomy*, *Navigation*, &c. that is triangular, and contains just the fourth Part of a Circle, containing 90 Degrees; and oftentimes the Space contained between a quadrantal Arch and two *Radii*, perpendicular one to another in the Center of a Circle, is called a *Quadrant*.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth Part.

QUA'DRANT of Altitude [of an *artificial Globe*] a thin Brass-plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUA'DRANT [with *Mathemat.*] is an Instrument of great Use in many Operations in *Navigation*, *Surveying*, &c.

QUA'DRANT [with *Gunners*] an Instrument used in levelling, mounting, and lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUA'DRANTAL [*quadrantal*, L.] of, or pertaining to a *Quadrant*.

QUA'DRANTAL [among the *Romans*] a Measure for measuring of Liquids.

A QUADANTAL, a Figure which is every-where square.

A QUADANTAL Triangle [with *Geometr.*] a spherical Triangle like a Die, having a *Quadrant* for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRA'NTATA terræ [*old Rec.*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

QUADRANTS, are variously contriv'd, and as differently furnish'd for their various Uses; but this they have all in common, that they consist of a Quarter of a Circle, whose Limb is divided into 90 Degrees, and have either a Line and Plummet suspended from the Center; or, a Label with Sights.

QUA'DRAT [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the heavenly Bodies, wherein they are distant from each other a *Quadrant*, or 90 Degrees, the same as *Quartile*.

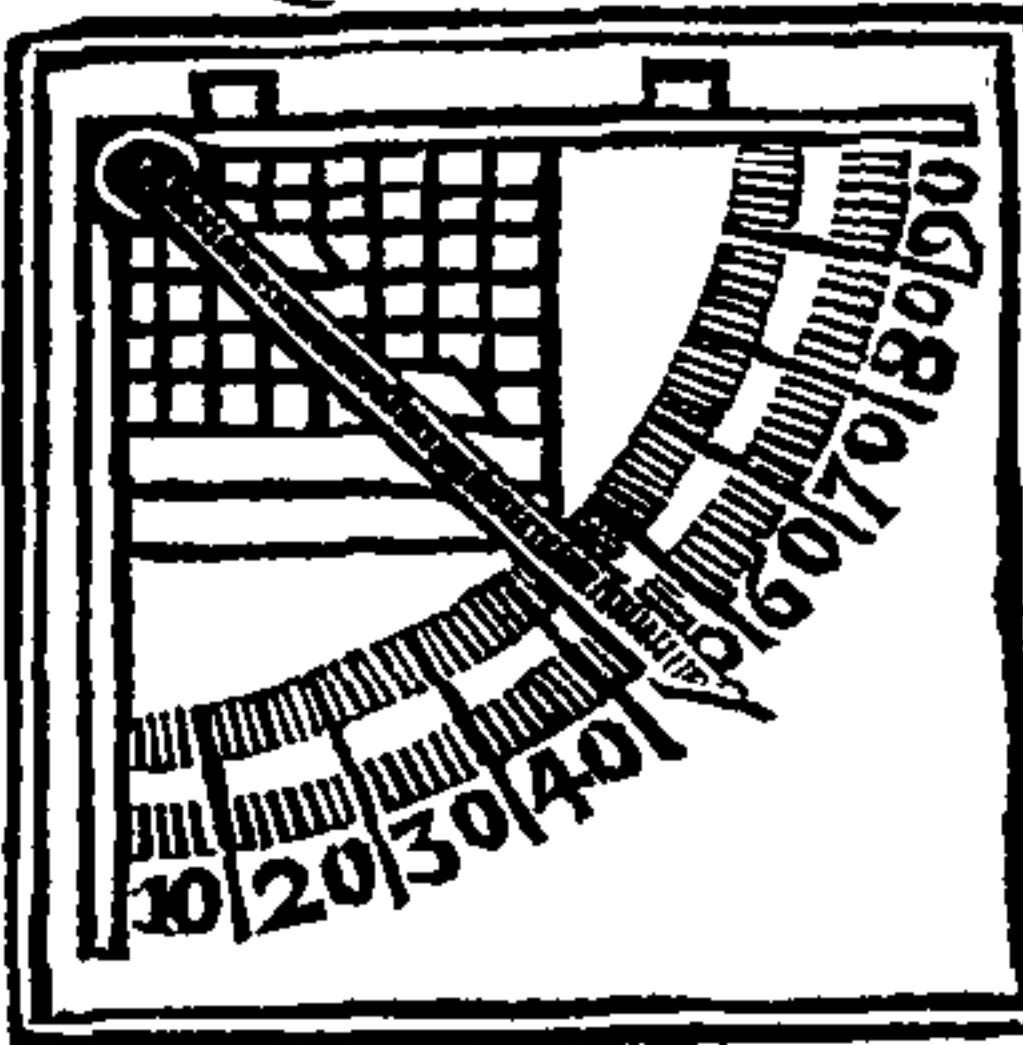
QUA'DRATE [*quadratum*, L.] a four-cornered Figure, a Square.

To QUADRATE [*quadrare*, L.] to square, agree with, to answer.

To QUADRATE a Piece [*Gunnery*] is to place it duly, and well poised on the Carriage, that the Wheels be of an equal Height.

QUADRATE Line of Shadows [on a *Quadrant*] is a Line of natural Tangents put on the Limb of a *Quadrant* for more ready measuring of Heights, &c.

QUADRA'TICK Equations [with *Algebraists*] square Equations



tions, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QHADRA'TICK [of *quadratus*, L.] four-square.

Simple QHADRA'TICKS [with *Mathemat.*] are such where the Square of the unknown Root is equal to the absolute Number given.

Adlected QHADRA'TICKS [with *Mathemat.*] are such as have some intermediate Power of the unknown Number, between the highest Power of the unknown Number, and the absolute Number given.

QHADRA'TO-*Quadratum*, is the fourth Power of Numbers; or the Product of the Cube multiplied by the Root.

QHADRA'TO-*Cubus*, the fifth Power of Numbers.

QHADRA'TRIX, a Square, or squared Figure,

QHADRA'TRIX [in *Geometry*] a mechanical Line, by Means whereof, Right Lines may be found equal to the Circumference of a Circle or other Curve, and the several Parts of it.

QHA'DRATS [with *Printers*] square Pieces of Metal to fill up the void Spaces between Words and at the End of short Lines.

QHA'DRATURE [*quadratura*, L.] the making a Thing square, or the finding a Square equal to the Area of any Figure given.

QHA'DRATURE of the Circle, is the finding some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or a right Line equal to its Circumference; a Problem that has employ'd the Mathematicians of all Ages, but yet in vain. It depends upon the Ratio of the Diameter to the Periphery, which was never yet determined in precise Numbers.

QHA'DRATURE of Curves [in the higher *Geometry*] is the measuring of their Area, or the finding a rectilinear Space, equal to a curvilinear Space.

QHA'DRATURE of a Parabola, is the same as *Parabolick Space*.

QHA'DRATURES of the Moon [*Astronomy*] are the medial Points of her Orbit, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QHADRA'TUS femoris [with *Anat.*] a Member of the Muscle *Quadragesimus*, arising from the Apophysis of the *Iscium*, and maintaining an equal Breadth and Bulk to its Insertion just below the great Trochanter, L.

QHA'DRATUS Genæ [*Anat.*] a large square Muscle spread over the whole lower Region of the Face, L.

QHA'DRATUS Lumborum [*Anat.*] a short, thick, fleshy Muscle, situated in the Region of the Loins, or between the last Rib and the Spine of the *Os Ilium*.

QUA'DRELS [in *Architecture*] a Kind of artificial Stones

QUADRE'NNIAL [of *quadriennis*, L.] of the Space of 4 Years. perfectly square, made of a chalky, white and pliable Earth, &c. dried in the Shade for two Years.

QUADRICAPSULA'RI, e, [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into four Partitions, as *Stramonium*, Thorny-Apple, L.

QUADRIGE'MINUS [*Anat.*] a Muscle, or rather an Assemblage of four Muscles, serving to turn the Thigh outwards, L.

QUADRILA'TERAL [*quadrilaterus*, L.] having four Sides.

QUADRILA'TERAL Figures [in *Geom.*] are those whose Sides are four right Lines, and those making four Angles, and they are either a *Parallelogram*, a *Trapezium*, *Rectangle*, *Square*, *Rhombus* or *Rhomboides*, as in the Figure.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS [*quadrilaterus*, L. and *ness*] the Property of having four Sides, Right-Lines, forming as many Angles.

QUADRI'LLA, a small Troop or Company of Cavaliers pompously dress'd and mounted for the Performance of Carousels, Jests, Tournaments, running at the Ring, and other Divertisements of Gallantry.

QUA'DRIN, a Mite, a small Piece of Money in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL [of *quatuor* and *nomina*, L.] consisting of four Denominations or Names.

QUADRINO'MIAL Roots [in *Algebra*] Roots which consist of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TE [of *quadrus*, of *quatuor*, and *partitus*, L.] divided into four Parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TION [of *quadrus* and *partitio*, L.] a Division by four, or the taking the fourth Part of any Quantity or Number.

QUA'DRIREME [*quadriremis*, L.] a Galley or Vessel that has four Oars on a Side.

QUADRISY'LLABLE [*quadrissyllabus*, L.] consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRI'VIAL [*quadrivialis*, L.] having four Ways or Turnings.

QUADRU'PEDAL } [*quadrupedus*, L.] four-footed.

QUADRU'PEDOUS }

QUADRU'PEDAL } Signs [with *Astron.*] those Signs represented on a Globe by the Figures of four-footed Beasts.

QUADRUPE'DIAN } [*quadrupes*, L.] a four-footed Beast, L.

QUADRUPLATO'RES [in the Court of *Exchequer*] Promoters, those that in popular and penal Actions are Delators, having thereby Part of the Profit assigned by the Law.

QUADRU'PLE [*quadruplex*, L.] four times as much, 4 fold.

QUADRU'PLED [*quadruplicatus*, L.] made four-fold.

QUADRU'PLICATE, a Thing folded or repeated four times.

QUADRUPLICATION, an encreasing to a four-fold Sum.

QUAE PLURA, a Writ that lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheator of such Lands and Tenements as a Man dies seized of, when all that was in his Possession was supposed not to be found by the Office, L.

QUAERE } is where any Point of Law or Matter in De-
QUAERIE } bate is doubted; as not having sufficient Authority to maintain it.

QUAERENS non invenit, &c. a Return made upon a Writ directed to him with this Clause, *viz. Si A fecerit, B securum*, &c. L.

QUAE Servitia, a Writ concerning Services, L.

QUAE'STA [*ant. Deeds*] an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, exposed to Sale by the Pope, the Retailers of which were called *Quæstuarii*.

QUAE'STUS, Gain, Advantage, Profit, L.

QUAESTIONARI [*ant. Law Books*] those Persons who went about with Indulgences from Door to Door, asking Charity either for themselves or others.

QUAE'STUS [in *Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not depend on hereditary Right.

To QUA'FF [some derive it of *cap. Sax.* brisk, nimble] to tipple, to drink large Draughts.

QUA'GMIRE [prob. of *quatens*, L. shaking, and *moyer*, Du. Mud] a boggy Place.

QUAI'L [*quaglia*, Ital.] a Bird.

QUAI'L [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* used to resemble Impiety, because it is related of this Bird, that it chatters furiously, and torments itself, as if it were offended, when the Crescent of the Moon first appears.

To QUAIL [prob. of *coagulare*, L.] to curdle as Milk.

QUAINT [*coint*, F.] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange, fantastical.

QUAI'NTNESS [*incert. Etym.*] Oddness, Strangeness; also Accomplishedness.

To QUAKE [*cpacian*, *Sax.*] to tremble, to shake, to shiver, either for Fear or Cold.

QUA'KER [prob. *cpacane*, *Sax.*] one who quakes or shivers, a Professor of Quakerism.

QUA'KING [*cpacian*, *Sax.*] shaking, shivering for Cold, &c. trembling.

QUA'KERISM [of *cpacane*, *Sax.* and *ismus*, a Latin Termination] the Principles or Tenets of Quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern Sect, who first got their Name from their Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a judicial Writ, which lies where a religious Person has a Judgment to recover Land, &c. to enquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Lands, &c. or whether the Judgment be obtained by Collusion, &c.

QUALIFICA'TION, a particular Faculty or Endowment, F. of L.

QUALIFICA'TOR [in the *Canon Law*] a Divine appointed to qualify or declare the Quality of a Proposition brought before an Ecclesiastical Tribunal; chiefly before the Inquisition in Spain, &c.

To QUA'LIFY [*qualifier*, F.] to give one a Qualification or Accomplishment, to render him fit; also to temper, appease, or satisfy.

QUA'LITY [*qualitas* of *qualis*, L. of what Sort.]

QUA'LITY, Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUA'LITY [among *Logicians*] is the third of the Categories, of which, according to *Aristotle's* Division, there are four Sorts: The first of which comprehends *Habitude*: Which see. The second comprehends *natural Powers*: Which see. The third comprehends *sensible Qualities*: Which see. The fourth comprehends *Form and Figure*: Which see.

QUA'LITY [in *Physicks*] the Affection of a Thing whence it is denominated such; or that which causes a Thing to affect our Senses in this or that Manner, and gives it this or that Denomination.

The four first QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture, Dryness.

The four second QUA'LITIES [with *Chymists*] Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult

Occult QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] certain latent Powers arising from the specifick Forms of Things; a Name the Antients gave to those *Phænomena*, of which, according to their Principles, on rational Account could be given.

Sensible QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] are such as arise from certain Modifications of the Matter, and are the more immediate Objects of our Senses.

Primary sensible QUA'LITIES, are such as are found in all Bodies, or which agree to all Matter, considered as Matter, such are *Extension, Figure, Motion, Rest, Solidity, Impenetrability* and *Number*.

Secondary sensible QUALITIES, are such as result from a Composition or Mixture of the Elements; as *Light, Heat, Cold, Colour, Sound, Taste, Smell, Hardness, Softness, Fluidity, Firmness, Roughness, Smoothness, Transparency, and Opacousness*.

Spiritual QUA'LITIES, are the Qualities of the Soul, or those Affections of the Mind, as it is in this or that Habitude, or Disposition, as, *Knowledge, Opinion, Certainty, Doubting, &c.* all moral Virtues and Vices.

Corporeal QUA'LITIES, according to the *Peripateticks*, are Things distinct from the Bodies themselves; and are super-added to them, or flow from their substantial Forms. But the modern Philosophers explode the Notion of Qualities distinct from the Body, and say they are no other than the Affections of the Bodies themselves, as, *Figure, Magnitude, Motion, &c.* of the Parts whereof they consist.

QUA'LITY [in *Metaphysics*] is an Accident which influences its Subject after the Manner of an essential Form.

Active QUA'LITIES [with *Philosoph.*] such as by Virtue whereof Operations are actually produced on other Bodies, duly disposed in respect thereunto; as, the *Heat of Fire*, the *Moisture of Water*.

Passive QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] those whereby Bodies are disposed to receive the Action of others, as, *Inflammability in Oil, &c.*

Real QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] are those which remain in the Subject, and only act on Bodies adjacent to them; as *Fire in a Piece of Iron not ignited, &c.*

Intentional QUA'LITIES [in *Physicks*] are such as issue from the Subject, and operate at a Distance, as *Light from the Sun*.

QUALM [prob. of *cpealm, Sax.* Death, of *cpellan, Sax.* to kill] a fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.

QUA'LMISH, affected with Qualms.

QUA'LMISHNESS [of *cpealme, 1yc* and *neſſe, Sax.*] a being subject to be troubled with Fainting-Fits; also Scrupulousness of Conscience.

QUAM DIU *ſe bene geſſerit* (*i. e.* as long as he shall behave himself well) a Clause frequent in Letters Patent, or Grants of Offices to secure them, so long as the Person they are granted to, shall not be guilty of abusing the same, *L.*

QUANDA'RY [prob. of *Qu'en diray je, F.* what shall I say?] Suspense or Doubtfulness of Mind, what to say or do.

QUANDO [when] is the Duration of being in Time, *L. Metaphysics.*

QUANTITAS acceleratrix [of any *Vis* or Force] is the Measure of the Velocity, generated in a given Time by that Force, *L.*

QUANTITY [*quantitas, of quantus, L.* how great] signifies whatsoever is capable of any sort of Estimation or Mensuration, and which, being compared with another Thing of the same Nature, may be said to be greater or less, equal or unequal to it.

Continual QUANTITY [in *Metaphysics*] is a Quantity whose Parts are joined together by a common Term. Quantity is an Accident, by which a material Substance is intended. The Species of *continued Quantity* are a *Line*, a *Superficies*, and a *Body*: For Quantity is extended, either into *Length* only, and then it is call'd a *Line*, tho' not a material one, but such as the Mind can frame by *Idea*; or else it is extended into *Length* and *Breadth*, and that is called a *Superficies*; or else into *Length, Breadth, and Depth*, and that makes a Mathematical Body, which is not to be understood as if it were a corporeal Substance.

Divided QUANTITY [in *Metaphysics*] is a Quantity, the Parts of which are not link'd together by a common Term, but are divided, as *Number*, that may be defined a Multitude of Units.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends on the Manners of Men, and the free Determination of their Wills, as, *the Prices and Value of Things; Degrees of Dignity, Good and Evil, Rewards and Punishments, &c.*

Natural { **QUANTITY** } [in *Physicks*] is that which Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, or in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as, *Gravity, Motion, Light, Heat, Cold, Rarity, and Density.*

QUANTITY of Matter [in any *Body*] is the Product of the Density into Bulk, or a Quantity arising from the joint Consideration of its Density and Magnitude.

QUANTITY of Motion [in a *Body*] is its Measure arising from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Swiftneſs of the Motion of that Body.

Notional QUANTITY, is that which arises from the Operation of the Understanding only, such as the Largeness and Narrowness of the Capacity of the Mind and its Conceptions.

Transcendental QUANTITY [in *Physicks*] as Duration or Continuance; the Continuation of the Existence of any Being, Time.

Permanent QUANTITY, is Extension into Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

Successive QUANTITY, is that which is apply'd to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY [with *Gramm.*] the Measure or Magnitude of the Syllables, or that which determines them to be called *long* or *short*.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] the second Category, is either *Discrete* or *Continued*: *Discrete*, when the Parts are not bound together, as *Number*; *Continued*, when they are bound; and then it is either *successive*, as *Time* and *Motion*; or *permanent*, which is that which is otherwise call'd *Space* or *Extent*, in *Length, Breadth, and Depth*; the *Length* alone makes the *Line*, the *Length* and *Breadth* the *Surfaces*, and all three together the *Solids*.

Positive QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are those which are greater than nothing, and which have the Sign $+$ prefixed.

Negative QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are such as are less than nothing, and have this Sign $-$ prefixed.

Compound QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are such as are joined together by the Signs $+$ and $-$ and are expressed either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated, as $a+b-c$ and $bd-b$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTUM meruit [*i. e.* how much he has deserved] an Action upon the Case, grounded upon a Promise to pay a Man for doing a Thing so much as he should deserve or merit.

QUARANTAIN [in *Law*] a Benefit allowed by the Law of *England* to a Widow of a landed Man, to remain 40 Days after his Decease in his chief Mansion-House or Messuage, *F.*

QUARANTAIN [with *Church-men*] the Season of *Lent*, which is 40 Days before *Easter*.

QUARDECUE, the fourth Part of a *French Crown*, containing 16 Sols, *F.*

QUARE ejecit, &c. a Writ lying for a Lessee who is cast out of his Farm, before the Expiration of his Term, *L.*

QUARE impedit, a Writ which lies for him who has purchased an Advowson against him that disturbs him in the Right thereof, by presenting a Clerk thereto when the Church is void, *L.*

QUARE incumbavit, a Writ which lies against the Bishop, who, within 6 Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, confers it on his Clerk, while 2 others are contending in Law for the Right of Presentation, *L.*

QUARE trufit in matrimonio, &c. a Writ lying against a Tenant, who after conveyable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another and entereth upon his Land without having made an Agreement with his Lord and Guardian, *L.*

QUARE non admittit, a Writ which lies against a Bishop for refusing to admit his Clerk who has recovered in a Plea of Advowson, *L.*

QUARE obſtruxit, a Writ that lies for him who, having Right to paſs thro' his Neighbour's Grounds, cannot enjoy the same, by Reason the Owner has fenced it up, *L.*

QUARE non permittit, a Writ that lies for one who has a Right to present for a Turn against the Proprietary, *L.*

QUARENTA'IN, a Prohibition of Entrance for 40 Days, into a healthful Place, to such as are supposed to come from a Place infected.

QUARENTE'NA [old *Rec.*] a Furlong, a Quantity of Land, containing 40 Perches.

QUARENTENA habenda, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarentaine, *L.*

QUARE'RIA [old *Rec.*] a Quarry of Stone.

QUA'RREL [*querelle, F.*] Strife, Dispute, Difference, Brangle.

QUARKEL of *Glaſs* [*quarreau, L.*] a Pane or square Piece.

To QUARREL [*quereller, F.*] to fall out, to dispute, to find Fault with.

QUA'RRELSOME [*quarreleux, F.* and *rom, Sax.*] apt to quarrel.

QUARRELSOMNESS [*humeur querelleux*, F. *yom and ney-ye*, Sax.] quarrelsome Humour.

QUARRIL, a Piece of *Spanish* Coin, in Value about 3 half Pence *English* Money.

QUARRY [*carriere*, F.] a Sort of Mine or Hole, whence Stone is digged.

QUARRY [with *Hunters*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have caught the Game.

QUARRY [in *Falconry*] any Fowl that is flown at, and killed.

To **QUARRY**, to feed upon the Quarry, or Fowl killed.

A **QUART** [i. e. *quarta pars*, the fourth Part] the fourth Part of a Gallon.

QUART [at the Game called *Picket* or *Piquet*] a Sequence of Cards.

QUART [in *Fencing*] the fourth.

QUARTA [in *Mu. Bo.*] 4 or the fourth in Number,

QUARTO [Ital.]

QUARTAN [of *quartus*, L.] a Fever or Ague that comes every fourth Day.

QUARTATION [with *Refiners*] a Way of purifying Gold by melting 3 Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aqua-fortis*, which dissolves the Silver and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUARTELOIS } Surtouts, or upper Garments, with Coats
CARTELOIS } of Arms quartered on them; the Habit of our antient *English* Knights in their warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [of *quarta pars*, L. *quartier*, F.] a fourth Part of any Thing, as of an hundred Weight twenty eight Pound, of a Chaldron eight Bushels.

QUARTER [in *Heraldry*] See *Quarterings*.

QUARTER [with *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber four-square, and 4 Inches thick.

QUARTER [of a Ship] is that Part of her Hull or main Body, which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transum.

Flat QUARTER } [with *Ship-Wrights*] a Ship is said to

Broad QUARTER } have a flat or broad Quarter, when the Tuck or Trussing in of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER Bullet, one that is divided in 4 or 8 Parts.

To **QUARTER** [*ecarteler*, F.] to cut or divide into Quarters.

To **QUARTER Soldiers** [*etre en quartier*, F.] to lodge, or send to Lodgings,

QUARTER [in a Camp] in general, is the Ground on which a Body of Troops encamps; also the Troops encamped.

To **beat up an Enemy's QUARTERS**, is to drive them from the Ground or Encampment.

QUARTER of an Assembly, is the Place where Troops meet to march in a Body, and is the same with *Rendezvous*.

QUARTER intrench'd, is a Place fortified with a Ditch and Parapet, to secure a Body of Troops.

QUARTER [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the sparing the Life and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER Days, those Days which begin the 4 Quarters of the Year, viz. the 25th of *March*, called the Annunciation of the blessed *Virgin Mary*; the 24th of *June*, Midsummer-Day, called the Feast of *St. John* the Baptist; the 29th of *September*, the Feast of *St. Michael* the Arch-angel; the 25th of *December*, Christmas-Day, or the Nativity of *Jesus Christ*.

QUARTER Deck [of a Ship] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round House.

QUARTER [of a City] a Canton or Division of it; when it consists in several Isles, &c. and is separated from some other Quarter by a River, a great Street, or other Boundary.

To **work from QUARTER to QUARTER** [in *Riding Academies*] is to ride a Horse three Times an End upon the first of the four Lines of a Square, and then changing Hands to ride him three Times upon the second, and so to do upon the third and fourth.

QUARTER-Master [at Land] an Officer, whose Business it is to look out for good Quarters for the whole Army or a Part of it.

QUARTER-Master-General, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER Master [of a Regiment] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-Master [at Sea] an Officer, whose Business it is to rummage, stow and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in delivering out Victuals to the Cook, and the pumping and drawing out Beer.

QUARTER-Wheeling [in *Mil. Affairs*] is the turning the Front of a Body of Men round where the Flank was.

QUARTER-pierced [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when there is a Hole or square Figure made in the Middle of a Cross.

QUARTER-Round [in *Architect.*] a Member or Ornament in the Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Orders.

QUARTER-Sessions, a Court held every Quarter of the Year by the Justices of the Peace in every County, to determine civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER-Staff, a long Staff born by Foresters, and Park-Keepers, &c.

QUARTER-Wind [in *Navig.*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-Mast Shrouds even with the Quarter.

QUARTERAGE [*quartier*, F.] Money paid quarterly.

QUARTER-CAST [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to cast his Quarter, when, for any Disorder in the Coffin, there is a Necessity to cut one of the Quarters of the Hoof.

QUARTERING [in *Sea Language*] is when a Ship that is under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind, nor before a Wind, but as it were betwixt both; then the Sailors say, she sails *quartering*; and also when she sails with a quarter Wind.

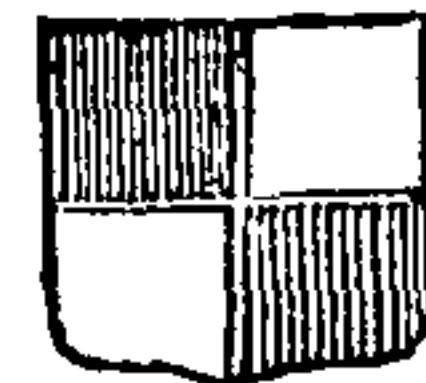
QUARTERING [with *Gunners*] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so traversed as to shoot on the same Line or the same Point of the Compass as the Ship's Quarter bears.

Counter QUARTERING [in *Heraldry*] is when the Quarters of a Coat are quartered over again or sub-divided each into 4.

QUARTERINGS [in *Heraldry*] are Partitions of an Escutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it; or they are the several Divisions made in it, when the Arms of several Families are born altogether by one, either on Account of Intermarriages or otherwise.

QUARTERIZATION, Part of the Punishment of a Traitor, by dividing his Body into 4 Parts besides the Head, which Quarters are frequently set up on Poles over the Gates of the City.

QUARTERLY [in *Heraldry*] is when a Shield is divided into four equal Parts, in the Form of a Cross.



QUARTERN [*quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of an Integer, either in Weight or Measure.

QUARTERS [*quartier*, F.] Places where Soldiers are lodged.

QUARTERS of the Heavens [with *Astron.*] are the 4 principal Points, viz. *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*.

QUARTERS [with *Astron.*] are certain Intersections, in the Sphere, both in the World and the Zodiack, to 2 of which they give the Names of *Oriental* and *Masculine*, and to the other 2 *Occidental* and *Feminine*.

QUARTERS of the Moon [*Astron.*] the Moon is said to be in the first Quarter, when she is a Quarter of the Zodiack, or 3 Signs distant from the Sun, turning to us just half her enlightened Body; but when the Moon comes to be diametrically opposite to the Sun, and shews us her whole enlightened Face, she is said to be in the Full: And when she proceeds towards her Conjunction, and shews more than half of her enlightened Face, she is said to be in the third or last Quarter.

QUARTERS [of a Siege] the principal Encampments serving to stop up the Avenues of a Place.

QUARTERS [in a Clock or Movement] are little Bells which sound the Quarters or other Parts of an Hour.

Fore-QUARTERS [of a Horse] are the Shoulders and Fore-Legs.

Hind-QUARTERS [of a Horse] are the Hips and Legs behind.

QUARTERS [of a Horse's Foot] are the Sides of the Coffin comprehended between the Toe and the Heel on one Side and the other of the Foot.

Inner-QUARTERS [of a Horse's Foot] are those opposite to one another, facing from one Foot to the other.

False-QUARTERS [with *Horsemen*] are a Cleft of the Horn Quarters, extending from the Coronet to the Shoe, which voids Blood, and causes much Pain, and makes a Horse lame.

Winter-QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged during the Winter Season; also the Space of Time between the 2 Campaigns.

QUARTERS of Refreshment, the Place or Places where Troops that have been much harassed are put in to recover their Strength or Health, during some Time of Summer or Season of the Campaign.

QUARTILE Aspect [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are three Signs or ninety Degrees distant from each other, and is marked thus ☐.

QUARTO [i. e. in four] a Book in which a Sheet makes four Leaves.

QUARTODECIMANS, Christians in the second Century, who contended for the Observation of *Easter* to be on the 14th of the Moon of the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the *Jews*.

QUARTZUM, a Kind of Metallick Stone.

QUARTERNIO } [old Rec.] a Book or Volume in Quarto.

QUARTERNUS }

QUARTFAGO'TTA, a small Bassoon, *Ital.*

To **QUASH** [*quassare*, L. *quasschen*, *Teut.*] to overthrow or make void, to spoil or bring to nothing; also to disappoint.

QUASI MODO Sunday, so called from the first Words of the *Latin* Hymn, sung at Mass on that Day, which begins thus, [*Quasi modo geniti*, &c.] Low-Sunday.

QUASI contract [in *Civil Law*] an Act which has not the strict Form of a Contract; but yet has the Force of it, *L.*

QUASI Crime [in *Civil Law*] the Action of a Person who does Damage or Evil involuntarily.

QUASSATION, a shaking, brandishing; also a shattering, *L.*

QUATER Cousins, fourth Cousins, the last Degree of Kindred, whence it is a common Saying, Persons are not quater Cousins, whose Friendship declines.

QUATERNARY, of, or pertaining to a *Quaternion*.

QUATERNION, a Composition or Collection of four, as a Quaternion or File of 4 Soldiers.

QUA'TRAIN, a Staff of 4 Verses.

QUATERFOILS [in *Heraldry*] four-leaved-Grass.

QUATUOR, four, *L.*

QUATUOR [in *Mu. Bo.*] Musick composed for 4 Voices.

QUAVER [in *Musick*] a Measure of Time, equal to one half of the Crotchet or one 8th of the Semibrief, a Trill in Singing.

QUA'VER [prob. of *quater*, *L.* to shake] to shake or trill a Note, or run a Division with the Voice.

QUAVI'VER [qu. *viva aqua gaudens*, *L. i. e.* delighting in living or quick Water] a Sea-Dragon, a Sort of Fish that delights in a strong Stream.

QUAY } a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a
KAY } River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUE Estate [Law Phrase] a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, &c. says that the same Estate he has, he had from him.

QUE est meme [in *Law*] *i. e.* that is the same; a Term of Art made use of in an Action of Trespass or such like, for a positive Justification of the very Acts complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong done.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick, bushy Plot of Ground, full of Shrubs or Brambles.

QUE'AN [some derive it of *epen*, *Sax.* a barren Cow, because common Harlots are mostly barren; or of *quinde*, *Dan.* *epen*, *Sax.* a Woman; others of *quene*, *Du.* a talkative Woman] a Drab, a Slut, a Jade, an Harlot.

QUEA'SINESS [prob. of *quetzen*, *Teut.* to offend, and *neye*, *Sax.*] Sickishness at the Stomach, Propenseness to vomit.

QUEASY, sickish at the Stomach, ready to vomit.

QUEEN [*cpena*, *Sax.* a Wife] the Wife or Consort of a King; also a sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood.

QUEEN Dowager, the Widow of a King that lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN Gold, a royal Revenue appertaining to every Queen of England, during her Marriage to the King, arising from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN'S Swan-herd, a Keeper of the royal Swans.

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry.

QUEERNESS, Oddness, Fantasticalness, &c.

QUEEST [prob. of *questus*, *L.* a Complaint] a Ring-Dove.

QUEINT } [incert. *Etymologiae*] odd, uncommon, humo-
QUAINT } rous, as a *queint Expression*.

QUEI'NTNESS } Uncommonness, Humorousness.

QUAI'NTNESS }

To QUE'LL [of *qualen*, *Teut.* to afflict, or *cpellan*, *Sax.* to kill] to restrain, subdue, bring under, and quiet turbulent Spirits, &c.

QUEM redditum reddat, a Judicial Writ which lies for him to whom a Rent-seck or Rent-charge is granted by a Fine levied in the King's Court, against the Tenant of the Land, that refuses to attorn to, or own him as Lord, to cause such an Attornment.

To QUEME, as to queme a Thing into one's Hand, to put it in privately.

To QUENCH [*cpencan*, *Sax.*] to put out or extinguish.

QUE'NCHABLE [of *cpencan*, *Sax.* and *habilis*, *L.*] capable of being quenched.

QUENE [in *Heraldry*] corruptly for *queue*, *F.* the Tail of a Beast.

QUE'RCULA [with *Botan.*] the Oak of *Jerusalem*, *L.*

QUERCULA minor [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Germander*, *L.*

QUERELA, a Complaint, a bemoaning or lamenting, *L.*

QUERELA [old *Rec.*] an Action or Suit at Law preferred in any Court of Justice where the Plaintiff was *querens* or complainant.

QUERELA frescæ forcie [in *Law*] a Writ of fresh Force, *L.*

QUERELA coram regis, &c. a Writ whereby one is called to justify a Complaint of a Trespass made to the King himself, before the King and his Council, *L.*

QUERENS non invenit, &c. a Return made by the Sheriff

upon a Writ directed to him, with this Condition inserted. *Si A fecerit B securum de clamore suo proseguendo*, *L.*

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, *L.*] complaining.

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, *L.*] an Enquirer; the Person who asks a Question of an Astrologer.

QUERIMO'NIOUS [*querimoniosus*, *L.*] complaining, making Moan, bemoaning.

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, a complaining Humour.

QUE'RIST [of *quærens*, *L.*] an Inquirer.

QUERISTA [old *Rec.*] a Querister or Chorister, a Boy who sings in the Choir of a Church, *L.*

QUERK } a Cavi, a Shift, a Fetch.

QUIRK }

QUERN [*cpæon*, *Sax.*] a Hand-Mill.

QUE'RRY [*ecuyer*, *F.*] a Groom of a Prince, or one conversant in the King's Stables, and having the Charge of his Horses; also the Stable of a Prince.

QUERRY [*ecurie*, *F.*] the Stables of a Prince.

Gentleman of the QUERRY [*ecuyer*, *F.*] one of those Gentlemen whose Office it is to hold the King's Stirrup when he mounts on Horse-back.

QUE'RULOUS [*querulus*, *L.*] apt to complain, full of Complaints, moanful, doleful.

QUERULOUSNESS, a complaining Disposition.

To QUE'RY [*quære*, *L.*] to put a Question.

To QUESE [of *quæsitum*, *L.*] to search after *Milton*.

QUE'SITED [with *Astrol.*] the Person or Thing enquired after.

QUEST [of *quæsitus*, *L.* sought] an Inquest or Inquisition; an Inquiry made upon Oath of an impannelled Jury.

To QUEST [of *quæsitum*, *L.* or *quester*, *F.*] to go in Quest of, or seek out as Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [old *Writ*] the same as *Quest*.

To QUE'STION [*quæstionari*, *L.* *quæstionner*, *F.*] to ask Questions; also to call into Question, to doubt.

QUE'STION [*quæstio*, *L.*] a Demand to which an Answer is required; a Doubt, an Accompt.

QUE'STIONABLE, doubtful, &c.

QUE'STIONABLENESS [of *question*, *F.* of *L.* and *ness*] Doubtfulness, Liableness to be called in Question.

QUE'STIONIST, an Asker of Questions; also a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at *Cambridge*.

QUE'STIONLESS [of *question*, and *less*] without Doubt.

QUESTIONS, Propositions made or offered by Way of Dispute.

QUE'STOR [*quæstor*, *L.*] a publick Treasurer, Chamberlain of a City.

QUEST-MEN, Persons chosen annually in each Ward of the City of *London*, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

QUE'STUS [*quæstus*, *L.*] in Law, used of Land which does not descend by hereditary Right, but is acquired by a Man's own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS est nobis, the Form of a Writ of Nuisance, which lies against him to whom the House or other Thing that breeds the Nuisance is alienated or made over.

To QUETCH, to budge or stir; to cry.

QUE'VE de hironde [in *Fortificat.*] *i. e.* a Swallow's Tail; a Kind of Out-work, the Sides of which open or spread towards the Head of the Campaign, and draw towards the Gorge.

QUI'A improvide, a Superfedeas granted in many Cases where a Writ is erroneously sued out or awarded.

To QUI'BBLE [prob. *fictum a motu*] to move as the Guts do; also to equivocate or play with Words.

A QUI'BBLE, an Equivocation, &c.

QUICK [*cpic*, *Sax.*] agile, nimble, brisk; also alive.

QUICK-Beam, a Kind of wild Ash.

QUICK-Scab, a Disease in Horses.

To QUI'CKEN [of *cpiccan*, *Sax.*] to become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUI'CKNESS [of *cpic* and *neye*, *Sax.*] Agility, Nimbleness, Briskness.

QUI'CK-Sands [of *cpic*, and *yand*, *Sax.*] Sands which shake and tremble, into which those, who pass over them, often sink.

QUI'CK-Set [of *cpic* and *yettan*, *Sax.* to plant] a Sort of Thorn, of which Hedges are made.

QUI'CK-Silver [of *cpic* and *yilrepe*, *Sax.*] a Mineral or Prodigy among Metals, which is fluid like Water; and tho' a very heavy Body, yet easily flies away, when set over the Fire.

QUI'CK-Sighted [of *cpic* and *seyihse*, *Sax.*] having a sharp Eye.

QUI'CK-Witted [of *cpic* and *pit*, *Sax.*] having a sharp Wit.

QUID [prob. of *cud*, *Sax.* *Cud*] a Morfel or Quantity of Tobacco, to be held in the Mouth, or chew'd.

QUID pro quo, one good Turn for another; Trick for Trick, a Rowland for an Oliver, L.

QUID pro quo [with *Physic*.] is when a Medicine of one Quality is substituted for another.

QUIDDANY [prob. of *cydoniatum*, L.] a Sort of Conserve, &c. of Quinces.

QUIDDITATIVE, essential.

QUIDDITY [qu. of *quidditas*, of *quid*, L. what] the Essence of a Thing, or the being what it is; also a subtle Question, a Quirk,

QUIDDITY [in *Metaphy.*] signifies the same as *Being*, but infers a Relation to our Understandings; for the very asking what a Thing is, implies, that it is an Object of Knowledge.

QUIDE, or cud the inner Part of the Throat in Beast.

QUIESSENCE } [of *quies*, and *essentia*, L.] a State of Rest.

QUIESCENCY }

QUIESCENT [*quiescens*, L.] at rest.

QUIESCENTS [*quiescentes literæ*, L.] Letters that do not move, or are not pronounced in reading.

QUIET [*quietus*, L.] at rest, still, not troubled.

QUIETARE [*old Deeds*] to quit, acquit, discharge, or save harmless.

QUIETE clamare [in *Law*] to quit, claim, or renounce all Pretension of Right and Title.

QUIETISM [of *quietus*, L. *quiet*] the Principles, &c. of the *Quietists*, a Sort of Roman Catholicks, whose denominating Tenet is, that Religion consists in the Rest and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIETNESS [of *quies*, L. and *ness*] a quiet State, a being free from any Perplexity, Disturbance, or Trouble.

QUIETUS redditus, a Quit-Rent, or small Acknowledgment, paid in Money to some Lords of Manours, L.

QUIETUS est [*i. e.* he is quiet or acquitted] a Phrase used by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Discharges, given to Accomptants.

QUILL [prob. of *kulh*, *Teut. caulis*, L. a Stalk] a Feather of a Fowl's Wing.

QUILLETS [prob. q. d. *Quibbles*, or *little Quibbles*] Subtilties, Quibbles, Chicanery.

QUILT [*incert Etym.*] a Covering for a Bed, &c.

QUINARIUS, of, or pertaining to the Number 5.

QUINCE [*un coin*, F.] a Sort of Fruit or downy Apple.

QUINCUNX, five Twelfths of any intire Thing divided into twelve Parts.

QUINCUNX Order, an Order of ranging trees, &c. by fives, as it were, as thus,

QUINCUNX [with *Astrol.*] an Aspect when the Planets are distant 5 Signs.

QUINDECAGON [of *quinque*, L. five, *deka* ten, and *gonia*, Gr. a Corner] a plane Figure of fifteen Sides and Angles, which, if they are all equal to one another, is called a regular *Quindecagon*.

QUINQUAGESSIS, a Roman Coin of 50 Asses, in Value 3s. and 3 half Pence *English*, L.

QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday [so called, because it is about the 50th Day before *Easter*] Shrove-Sunday.

QUINQUE, five, L.

QUINQUE angled Figure [*Geom.*] a Figure having 5 Angles.

QUINQUECAPSULARIS, e, [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into five Partitions, as the *viola Mariana*, or *Coventry-Bells*, &c.

QUINQUEFOLIATED [of *quinque* five, and *folium* a Leaf, L.] having five Leaves.

QUINQUEFOLIATED Leaf [with *Botan.*] a Kind of digitated Leaf, consisting of five Fingers, as in *Cinquefoil*.

QUINQUEVERVEA Plantago [in *Botan.*] so called from its having 5 Fibres or Strings, the middle Sort of Plantain, L.

QUINQUEREMIS, a Galley with five Oars, L.

QUINQUENNA'LIA, Games or Festivals, celebrated every fifth Year, in Honour of the deified Emperors.

QUINQUENNIAL [of *quinquennialis*, L.] every five Years.

QUINQUINA, the Jesuits-Bark or Powder, a Kind of Bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, accounted a good Remedy in Agues or Fevers.

QUINSEY [*squinantia*, L. *esquenancie*, F. of *κωαρχη*, Gr.] a Distemper that affects the Throat.

QUINT [at the Game called *Piquet*] a sequence of 5 Cards of the same Colour.

QUINT exact [*old Law*] the last Call of a Defendant, who is sued to an Outlawry.

QUINTA } [in *Mu. Books*] five, or the fifth, *Ital.*

QUINTO }

QUINTAIN, an antient Custom, a Post driven into the Ground with a Buckler fixed to it, for the Performance of

military Exercises on Horse-back, with Poles, throwing of Darts, breaking of Lances, &c. He who breaks most Poles and shews most Activity, wins the Prize; also a Right which the Lord had to oblige all the Millers, Watermen, and other young People unmarried to come before his Castle, once every third Year, and break several Lances or Poles against a Post or wooden Man, for his Diversion.

QUINTAL [q. *cental*, of *centum*, L. an hundred] an hundred Pound Weight.

QUINTESENCE [*quinta essentia*, L. *i. e.* the fifth Essence] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the most efficacious, active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Fæces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESEN'NTIAL, of, or pertaining to a Quintessence.

QUINTILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 72 Degrees distant from one another, and is noted thus, G or O.

QUINTILIANS [so called of *Quintilia* their Prophetess] an antient Christian Sect, who admitted Women to perform the sacerdotal and episcopal Functions, grounding their Practice on that Passage of *St. Paul*, that in Christ there is no Distinction of Males and Females.

QUINTUPLE [*quintuplex*, L.] five-fold.

QUINZAIN, a Stanza of 15 Verses.

QUINZIEME, a Fifteenth, a certain Tax, antiently so call'd, because rais'd on the fifteenth Part of Mens Lands and Goods; also the fifteenth Day after any Festival, L.

A QUIP, [*incert. Etym.*] a Gibe, a Jeer, a Flout.

QUIRE [of *le chœur*, F.] the Choir of a Church; also a Set of Singers; also a Parcel of Paper consisting of twenty four Sheets.

QUI'RESTER [of *Choir*] a Singing-Man or Chorister.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIRINALIA, Feasts observed at *Rome*, in Honour of *Quirinus*, *i. e.* *Romulus*, on the Twelfth of the Calends of May.

QUIRK [with *Architects*] a Piece of Ground either square or oblong, taken out of a Corner, or any Place else of a Ground-Plat to make a Court-Yard, &c.

QUIT [*quite*, F.] discharged, free from.

To QUIT [*quitter*, F.] to leave or forsake; to part with; to leave off or give over.

QUIT Claim [in *Law*] is the Release or Acquittance of a Man of any Action that he hath or may have on some certain Occasion; or a quitting one's Claim or Title.

QUITE [prob. of *quietus*, L. *quitte* of *quitter*, F.] wholly, altogether, thoroughly.

QUIT-RENT, an Acknowledgment or small Rent payable by Tenants to the Lord of the Manour.

QUITTER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUITTER Bone [in *Horses*] a Disease, a hard, round Swelling on the Cronet, between the Heel and the Quarter.

To QUIVER [*incert. Etym.*] to shiver or shake with Cold, Fear, &c.

QUIVER [*cocej*, *Sax.*] a Case for Arrows.

QUO JURE [*i. e.* by what Right] a Writ that lies for him who has Land, wherein another challenges Common for Pasture Time out of Mind.

QUO MINUS, a Writ which lies for him, who has a Grant of House-bote in another Man's Wood, against the Granter's making such Waste, as that the Grantee cannot enjoy his Grant, L.

QUO WARRANTO, a Writ which lies against him who usurps any Franchise or Liberty against the King; as to have Waif, Straw, Fair-Market, Court-Baron, Leet, or such-like, without a good Title.

QUOD Clerici, &c. a Writ that lies for a Clerk, who, by Reason of some Land he hath, is made, or like to be made, a Bailiff, Beadle, or such-like Officer.

QUOD Clerici beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt the Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament, L.

QUOD ei deforciat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dower, or for Life, against him who entered and took away the Land recovered, or against his Heir, L.

QUOD permittat, &c. a Writ lying for the Heir of him that is disseized, or put out of his common Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseisor deceased, L.

QUOD Persona nec, &c. a Writ which lies for spiritual Persons disseized in their spiritual Possessions, for the Payment of a Tax antiently call'd a *Fifteenth* with the rest of the Parish.

QUO'DLIBET [*i. e.* any Thing, what you please] a Quibble or Quirk.

QUODLIBETARIAN, one who follows the Dictates of his own Fancy.

QUO'DLIBETS } in the University Schools }
QUODLIBETICAL Questions } Theses or Problems anciently proposed to be debated for Curiosity and Entertainment.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL [*koller*, *Teut.* a Collar] a Round of a Cable when the Turns are laid one upon another, or a Rope or Cable laid up round, one Turn over another, so that they may run out free and smooth without Kenks, *i. e.* without Twistings or Doublings.

Weather QuoIL [with Sailors] is when a Ship has her Head brought about so, as to lie that Way that her Stern did before, without loosing any Sail, but only bearing up the Helm.

To QuoIL [with Sailors] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after such a Manner mentioned in the *Coil*.

QUOINS [*cunei*, *L.* coins, *F.*] Wedges for fastening great Guns to the Ship's Sides; also Stones, &c. in the Corners of Buildings.

Canrick QuoINS, short three edged Quoins to be put between Casks.

QUOITS [of coete, *Du.*] round Irons for Play.

QUO'RUM [*i. e.* of whom] a Word frequently used in the Commissions of the Justices of the Peace, as where a Commission is directed to five or seven Persons, or to any three of them, among whom, *B. C.* and *D. E.* are to be two, there *B. C.* and *C. D.* are said to be of the *Quorum*; because the rest cannot proceed without them. And thence a Justice of the Peace and *Quorum* is one without whom the rest of the Justices cannot act in some Cases.

QUO'TA [*quota pars*, *L.*] a Contribution, a Share.

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio*, *L.*] a Citation, or Quoting.

To QUOTE [*coter*, *F.* citare, *L.*] to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTH [of cpe'dan, *Sax.* to say] faith.

QUOTIDIAN [*quotidianus*, *L.*] of every Day.

QUO'TIENT [*quotiens*, *L.* how or as often] the Number that indicates how many Times a Divisor is contained in the Dividend.

R.

R *r* Roman, *R r* Italick, *R r* Old English, *p* *Sax.* is the 17th Letter of the Alphabet; *P p* *Gr.* the 15th, *ק* *Heb.* is called the 20th, *Litera Canina*, or the Dog's Letter, because of its Sound, something like the Noise a Dog makes when he snarls.

R, in Physicians Bills, stands for *Recipe*, and signifies *take*.

R frequently stands for *Rex* King, or *Regina* Queen, or *Regie* of the Royal, *R. S. Regiæ Societatis*, *L.*

R [with the *Antients*] was a numerical Letter, and signified 80.

R with a Dash at the Top stood for 80000.

To RABA'TE [*Rabatre*, *F.*] to descend, or come lower.

To RABA'TE [with Falconers] a Hawk is said so to do, when, by the Motion of the Bearer's Hand, she recovers the Fift.

RA'BBET [*Minsheu* derives it of *רבה*, *Heb.* multiplied, because of their great Increase; but Skinner, of *rapidus*, *L.* on Account of their Agility and Swiftness] a Coney.

To RABBIT [with Carpenters, &c.] to make Channels in Boards.

A RA'BBETING [with Shipwrights] is the letting in of the Planks to the Ship's Keel, it being hollow'd away, that the Planks may join the better and closer.

RA'BBET [of a Ship's Keel] the hollowing before-mentioned.

RA'BBI [*רבי*, *Heb.*] a Doctor or Teacher of the *Jew*-*Law*.

RABBI'NICAL, of, or pertaining to the Rabbi's.

RA'BBINIST, one well versed in the Writings, or Doctrines and Opinions of the Rabbins.

RA'BBLE [of *Rabula*, *L.* a Brawler] the Mob, the Lowest of the People.

RABDOI'DES [*Palaemonides*, *Gr.*] See *Rhabdoides*.

RABI'DITY } [of *Rabidus*, *L.*] Madness, Furioufness,
RA'BIDNESS } Ravenoufness.

RA'BIES, Rage, Fury, Madness, *L.*

RA'BIES *Hydrophobica*. See *Hydrophoby*, *L.*

RA'BINET [in Gunnery] the smallest Piece of Ordnance but one, being an Inch and an half Diameter at the Bore, five

Foot and an half long, requiring a Charge of six Ounces of Powder, and weighing three hundred Pounds.

RA'CA } [*קרא*, *Heb.* of *קרי*, empty] a Word of Con-
RA'CHA } tempt for a vain empty Fellow.

RACCOURCI' [in Heraldry] signifies the same as *Coupee*, *i. e.* cut off, or shortened, denoting a Cross, or other Ordinary, that does not extend to the Edges of the Escutcheon, as they do, when named without such Distinction, *F.*

RACE [*Razza*, *Ital.* of *Radix*, *L.* a Root] Lineage, or Generation proceeding from Father to Son; a Family; also a Root of Ginger.

RACE, the Course or running of Persons on Foot, or on Horse-back, striving who shall get to the Goal before the other.

RACEMA'TION, a gathering of Grapes, *L.*

RACEMI'FEROUS [*Racemifer*, *L.*] bearing Clusters.

RACEMO'SE [*racemosus*, *L.*] full of Clusters.

RACEMO'SUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] clustered, as Grapes, Currants, &c. *L.*

A RA'CHAT } [of *racheter*, *F.* to redeem] a Compen-
RACHE'TUM } sation for Theft, or the Redemption of a Thief. The same as *Theft-bote*.

RA'CHET [in Law] a Fine or Redemption, paid for the Redemption of a Thief.

RACHI'TAE } [of *ρᾶχις*, *Gr.*] Muscles belonging to the
RACHIAEI } Back, so named by foreign Anatomists, and are probably the same that are called by others *Semispinati*, *L.*

RA'CHITAEI Musculi [of *ρᾶχις*, *Gr.* the Spine of the Back] Muscles belonging to the Back.

RACK [*ratke*, *Du.*] a torturing Machine, to force Confession from a supposed Offender.

RACK, a wooden Frame in a Stable, &c. to hold Hay or Fodder for Cattle; also a Frame to put Bottles in.

RACK of Mutton [*hjatca*, *Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

To RACK [*ratken*, *Du.*] to put Offenders to the Torture of the Rack, to extort a Confession.

To RACK Wines [of *jecan*, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK Vintage, the second Voyage made into France for racked Wines.

RA'CKET [*raquette*, *F.*] an Instrument to strike the Ball with at Tennis-Play; also a Stir, a Disturbance, a Noise, an Hurly-Burly.

RACKING Pace [in *Horsefanship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACKOO'N, a New England Animal something like a Badger, having a Tail like a Fox, being clothed with a thick and deep Furr. It sleeps in the Day-time in a hollow Tree, and goes out at-Nights, when the Moon shines, to feed on the Sea-side, where it is hunted by Dogs.

RA'CY [spoken of Wine] that has by Age lost its luscious Quality.

RAD [*paß*, *paß*, *jode*, *Sax.*] differ only in Dialect, and signify *Counsel*.

RA'DDLINGS [*Architettura*] the Bowings in or Copings of Walls.

RADECHE'NISTORS [in *Doom's-day Book*] *Liberi homines*, Freeman, or, as some think, *Rade Knights*, *Spelman*.

RADIAE'US externus } [with *Anat.*] two Muscles of the
RADIAE'US internus } Wrist; one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RA'DIAL Curves [in *Geom.*] Curves of the spiral Kind, whose Ordinates do all terminate in the Center of the including Circle, and appear like so many *Radii* of that Circle.

RA'DIANCE } [of *radiare*, *L.*] Brightness, Glistering-
RA'DIANCY } ness, &c.]

RA'DIANT [*radians*, *L.*] darting forth Rays, glittering, &c. like the Sun-Beams.

RA'DIANTNESS [of *radians*, *L.*] Glitteringness, &c.

RA'DIATE Flower, [*Botany*] a Flower whose Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

A RA'DIATE discous Flower [with *Florists*] is that which has its Disk encompassed with a Ray, as in the Sun-Flower.

RA'DIATED [*radiatus*, *L.*] having Rays or Beams.

RA'DIATING Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point from whence the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light, *L.*

RADIA'TION of the animal Spirits, the Manner of the Motion of the animal Spirits, on a Supposition, that they are diffused from the Brain towards all the Parts of the Body, through the little Canals of the Nerves, as Light from a lucid Body.

RA'DICAL

RA'DICAL [*radicalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Root; also in-bred; or that which is the Root or Source whence any Thing arises.

RA'DICAL Moisture [with *Physicians*] a supposed fundamental Juice of the Body, said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does a Lamp.

RA'DICAL Question [with *Astrologers*] one that is proposed, when the Lord of the Ascendant, and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL Sign [with *Algebraists*] the Sign or Character of the Root of a Quantity, as ($\sqrt{}$) is the Sign or Character which expresses the Root.

RA'DICALITY { of *radicalis*, L. } the Quality of being
RA'DICALNESS { radical, of having Roots, or of being well-founded.

To RA'DICATE [*radicare*, L.] to send forth or take Root.

RA'DICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted

RADICA'TION, the Action whereby Plants take Root, or shoot out Roots.

RA'DICE [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a Root, L.

RA'DICIBUS, in or with Roots, L.

RA'DICULE [*radicula*, L.] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which, upon Vegetation, becomes its Root.

RADICO'SE [*radicosus*, L.] having a great, or many Roots.

RADI'CULA [with *Botanists*] a Radish; also the Herb Soap-weed.

To RADI'FICATE [*radificatum*, L.] to make Roots.

RADIO'SE [*radius*, L.] that hath thick, or many Beams or Rays.

RA'DISH [pædic, Sax.] an edible Root.

RA'DIUS, a Ray or Beam of the Sun, &c. L.

RA'DIUS [in *Anat.*] the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the larger Bone of the Leg.

RA'DIUS [in *Geom.*] the Semi-Diameter of a Circle, or a right Line drawn from the Center to the Circumference.

RA'DIUS [in *Opticks*] a straight Line full of Light, or an Illumination made by a right Line.

RA'DIUS [in *Mechan.*] a Spoke or Fellow of a Wheel, because they issue like Rays from the Center of it.

RA'D KNIGHTS. See *Rod-Knights*; certain Servitors, who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RADIO'METER, a mathematical Instrument called a *Jacob's Staff*.

RA'DIX, the Root of a Tree or Plant, L.

RA'DIX [with *Astrol.*] the Beginning of Things; or the Ground-Work; whence is infer'd the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing: And so the Figure, that is drawn for the Time of any Person's Birth, is called the *Radix*, with Respect to Directions, Progressions, Revolutions, &c.

RA'DMAN [*Dooms-Day Book*] supposed to be the same with *Rad-Knight*, or, as others suppose, from pæas Counsel, and if so, pæasman is a Counsellor.

RA'ERS of a Cart, the Rails on the Top of it.

RA'FFLE Net, a Sort of Fishing-Net.

RA'FFLING [of *Raffler*, F.] a Play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair, or Pair-Royal, wins.

RAFT, a Float-Boat of Timber.

RA'FTER [pæfter, Sax.] a Piece of Timber for Building.

RA'FTICK Quoins [in *Archit.*] Stones and Bricks sticking out beyond the Brick-Work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corners of any Building.

A RAG [prob. of *rhwyg*, C. Br.] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [*Hunting Term*] a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RA'GAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG BOLTS [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

To RAGE [*enrager*, F.] to be extremely passionate, mad, furious.

RAGE [*rabies*, L.] Madness, Fury, F.

RA'GGED [hæcōd, Sax.] torn, tattered, cloathed in Rags.

RA'GGED Hawk [in *Falconry*] a Hawk whose Feathers are broken.

RA'GOT [with *Horsemen*] a Horse that has short Legs, a broad Croup, and a strong thick Body; and is different from a *Couffat*, in that the latter has more Shoulders and a thicker Neck.



RAGU'LED { as [in *Heraldry*] a Cross raguled,
RAGGU'LED { may be best understood, by calling it two ragged Staves in a Cross, as in the Figure.

RAGGU'LED, spoken of a Branch that is sawn from a Tree, or of a Stock so separated from the Root.

RA'GMAN, a Statute appointed by K. Edw. III. for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

RAGOO' [*Ragout*, F. q. rare Gust] a high-seasoned Dish of Meat; a Sauce or Seasoning to whet the Appetite.

RAG-Wort, an Herb.

RA'JA, a Term used by the *Indians* for a Sort of idolatrous Princes, the Remains of those who ruled there before the Conquest of the *Moguls*.

To RAIL [of *railler*, F.] to scold, to use rash, opprobrious Words.

RAIL, a Bird so called because its Feathers hang loose about its Neck.

RAIL [pægl, Sax.] a Night-Rail, a Sort of short Linen-Cloak, worn by Women.

RA'ILERY { of *railler*, F. } scolding, harsh, opprobrious

RAI'LING { Language.

RAILS [prob. of *riegol*, Teut.] a wooden Fence, an inclosed Place.

RAI'MENT [of *Arrayer*, F.] Garments, Vestments.

RAIN [pen, of *penian*, Sax.] a Vapour drawn by the Sun, and falling to the Earth in Drops.

Rain is formed of the Particles of Vapours, joining together, which, being joined, fall down to the Earth. The Difference between *Dew* and *Rain* seems chiefly to be this, That *Dew* falls at some particular Times, and in very small Drops, so as to be seen, when it is down, but is scarce perceivable while falling; whereas *Rain* is grosser, and falls at any Time.

There are several Causes, that may singly, or jointly, produce *Rain*.

1. The Coldness of the Air may make the Particles of the Clouds to lose their Motion, and become less able to resist the Gravity of the incumbent Air, and of consequence to yield to its Pressure, and fall to the Ground.

2. The Vapours may be gathered by the Wind in such Abundance, as first to form very thick Clouds, and then squeeze those Clouds together, till the watery Particles make Drops too big to hang any longer in the Air.

3. When the Vapours arise in so great Abundance, as to reach and mingle with the Clouds above them, then they cause *Rain* in very large Drops; and this may happen in still sultry Weather, because then the Clouds having no sensible Motion, and in the mean Time the Heat filling the Air with Vapours, they joining with the Clouds, and being stopp'd in their Progress, do open a Passage for the Stores of the Clouds to descend upon the Earth.

4. Sometimes the warm Wind thaws the frozen Clouds into Drops, as we see Snow dissolved by Heat. Now the thicker and sooner any such Cloud was gathered, the larger the Drops will be, because there was greater Store of Vapours condensed there. And hence it is, that in Summer Time, we have sudden Showers of Rain in exceeding great Drops. See *Snow* and *Hail*.

RAINBOW [Renboğa, Sax.]

Is the most admirable of all Meteors, of which the following *Phænomena* are worthy to be taken Notice of, and is a Bow of divers Colours represented in a dewy Cloud, consisting of innumerable Drops, each Drop being like a Globe of Glass filled with Water.

1. A *Rainbow* never appears but in a Place opposite to the Sun, so that when we look directly at it, the Sun is always behind us.

2. When a *Rainbow* appears, it always rains somewhere.

3. The constant Order of the Colours of the *Rainbow*, is, the outmost is red, or Saffron Colour; the next is yellow, the third is green, the fourth or inmost is violet or blue.

4. The *Rainbow* is always exactly round; but does not always appear equally intire, the upper or lower Parts being often wanting.

5. Its apparent Breadth is always the same.

6. Those that stand upon the plain low Ground, never see above half the Circle of the *Rainbow*, and frequently not so much.

7. The higher the Sun is above the Horizon, the less of the Circle is seen, and *vice versa*, if there be no Clouds to hinder.

8. No *Rainbow* appears, when the Sun is above 41 Degrees 46 Minutes high.

9. Sometimes two *Rainbows* appear together, of which one is higher and larger than the other, and shews the Colours afore said; but in an inverted Order, and much paler.

10. A *Rainbow* may be seen in the Night, at the Full-Moon, affording the same Appearance as from the Sun, but differing in Colour.

11. The *Rainbow* does not appear the same to all Persons; but every one sees his particular Bow, according to the Position he stands in.

Of all these sufficient Causes may be assigned, but must be omitted here, for want of Room.

RAIN.

Lunar RAINBOW, The Appearance of a Bow, made by the Refraction of the Moon's Rays, in the Drops of Rain in the Night Time.

Marine RAINBOW, a Phenomenon, sometimes seen in a much agitated Sea, when the Wind sweeping Part of the Tops of the Waves carries them aloft; so that they are refracted by the Rays of the Sun falling on them, and paint the Colours of the Bow.

RAIN-DEER, a Sort of Stag in Muscovy.

RAI'NINESS [penigney, Sax.] Aptness to rain, rainy Quality.

Tract of RAINS [among Sailors] so named, because there are almost constant Rains and continual Calms, Thunder and Lightening very violently; and when the Winds do blow they are only uncertain Gusts, which shift about all round the Compass. By which means, Ships are sometimes detained there a long Time, and make but little Way. It is that Tract of the Sea to the Northward of the Equator, between 4 and 10 Degrees of Latitude, and lying between the Meridian of Capede Verde, and that of the Eastermost Islands of the same Name.

RAINY [penig, Sax.] moist or wet with Rain; also ready to rain; also raining.

To RAISE [apuyan, Sax. reiser, Dan.] to lift or lift up, to set higher; also to levy or gather; also to increase; to prefer or advance; also to occasion or cause.

To RAISE a Horse [in Horsemanship] is to make him work at Curvets, Capriols, Pesades, &c. also to place his Head right, and make him carry well, hindring him from carrying low, or arming himself.

To RAISE a Siege [Milit. Term] is to give over the Attack of a Place, and to quit the Works thrown up against it, and the Posts taken about it.

To RAISE a Plan [of a Fortress] is to measure with Cords and geometrical Instruments the Length of the Lines and the Capacity of the Angles, in order to represent it in small upon Papers, so as to know the Advantages and Disadvantages of it.

RAI'SED [of apiyen, Sax.] lifted up, &c.

RAISED in Flesh [in Falconry] a Term used of a Hawk, when she prospers and grows fat.

RAISER [in Carpentry] a Board set on edge, under the Fore-side of a Step or Stair,

RAI'STY [spoken of Horses] a Term used of such as will

RE'STY stand still, and will not go either backwards or forwards.

RAISING Pieces [in Architect.] are Pieces that lie under the Beams, in Brick or Timber, by the Side of the House.

RAI'SINS, Grapes dry'd in the Sun, Ovens, &c.

RAITING the laying of Hemp, Flax, Timber, &c. when

RATING green in a Pond or running Water, to season them for Use.

RAKE [pacc, Sax.] an Instrument of Husbandry with Teeth.

RAKE [of a Ship] is so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

To RAKE [prob. of rae-kelen, Du.] to gather with a Rake.

To RAKE a Horse, is to draw Dung out of his Fundament with the Hand.

Fore-RAKE [of a Ship] is that Part of it which is

RAKE-FORWARD before, and is usually more than a third, but less than half the Length of the Keel.

The RAKE of the Rudder, the hindmost Part of it.

RAKE-AFT [of a Ship] is that Part which is

RAKE-AFTWARD at the setting on of the Stern-Post; and is generally about a 4th or 5th of her Fore-rake.

RAKE [prob. of נקי, Heb. with the Addition of

RA'KEHELL the Words, Hell and Shame] a profligate

RA'KESHAME Person, a Debauchee, a base rascally Fellow.

RAKEE' [with Falcon.] a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RA'KER, one who is employed in cleansing the Streets.

RA'KING Table [in Architect.] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal or elsewhere.

RA'KISH, profligate, debauched, &c.

RA'KISHNESS Profligateness, &c.

RA'LLERY [raillerie, F.] merry, drolling, or playing on a Person in Words, Jeering, Jestings, a close Jibe.

To RALLY [railler, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter and jest.

To RALLY [rallier, F.] to gather together dispersed Troops.

A RA'LLY [raillerie, F.] a Bantering, Jeering, &c. also a Chiding.

A RA'LLY [ralliment, F. of rallier, F.] a re-assembling

RA'LLYING or gathering together scattered Troops.

RAM [nam, Sax.] a male Sheep.

RAM [Hieroglyph.] was put to signify a good Governor and War.

To RAM [prob. of nam, Sax. from pushing with the Head] to force in by pushing, thrusting, beating, &c.

RAM's-Head, an iron Lever to heave up great Stones with.

RAM's-Head [in a Ship] is a great Block belonging to the fore and main Halliards; and has in it three Shivers, into which the Halliards are put; and in a Hole at the End of it the Ties are reev'd.

RA'MADAM, a Sort of Lent observed by the Mahometans, during which they fast the whole Day with so severe Superstition, that they dare not wash their Mouths nor even swallow their Spittle; but make amends by feasting all Night, and spend more in this Month than in 6 others.

RA'MAGE [of ramatus, L. having Boughs, of ramus a Branch] Branches of Trees, &c.

RAMAGE-Hawk [of ramus the Branch of a Tree] a wild Hawk that has been long among the Boughs; or that has but newly left, or is taken from the Aviary; and is so called in the Months of May, June, July, and August.

To RA'MBLE [q. reambulare, L.] to go to and fro, up and down, or astray.

A RA'MBLER [q. reambulator, L.] a Rover or Wanderer.

RAMIFICA'TION [with Anat.] the spreading of small Vessels, which issue out from one large one: Thus the several Branches of the Aorta, by which the arterial Blood is convey'd to all the outward Parts of the Body, are called the Ramifications of that Artery, L.

RAMBOO'ZE [at Cambridge, &c.] a Drink made of Wine,

RAMBU'SE Ale, Eggs, and Sugar, in the Winter Time; or of Wine, Milk, Sugar, and Rose-Water, in the Summer Time.

RA'MEKIN [ramequin, F.] toasted Bread and Cheese; a Welch-Rabbit.

RA'MENTS [ramenta, L.] Scrapings, Shavings.

RA'MEQUINS [in Cookery] small Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheese, Eggs, &c. baked in a Pie-Pan, for garnishing Dishes, &c.

RAMICO'SE [ramicosus, L.] bursten bellied.

RAMIFICATION [in Botan.] small Branches issuing out of larger ones; also the Production of Boughs and Branches.

RAMIFICATIONS [in Painting, &c.] Figures resembling Boughs or Branches.

RAMIFICA'TIONS [in Anat.] the Divisions of the Arteries, Veins, or Nerves, arising from some common Trunk.

RAMI'LIA [old Rec.] lopping and topping; also the Branches or Heads of Trees, cut off or blown down.

RAMI'NGUE [with Horsemens] a resty Horse, who resists or cleaves to the Spurs, that with Malice defends himself against the Spurs, sometimes doubling the Reins, and frequently yerking to favour his Disobedience, F.

RAMIS [in Botan. Writ.] in or with Branches, L.

RA'MISH [of nam, Sax.] smelling rank like a Ram or Goat.

RA'MISHNESS, Rankness of Smell like a Goat, &c.

RA'MIST, a Follower of Peter Ramus, a noted Writer.

RA'MMER, an Instrument for ramming or forcing Stones or Piles into the Ground; also the Stick of a Gun.

RA'MO [in Botan. Writ.] in or with a Branch, L.

RAMOLA'DE [in Cookery] a Sort of Sauce made of Anchovies, Capers, Parsly, Cibbols, Salt, Pepper, &c.

RAMO'SE-Leaf [with Botan.] is that which is farther divided from an alated Leaf, as in the common female Fern.

RAMO'SUS, a, um [in Botan. Writ.] branched, L.

RA'MOUSNESS [ramositas, L.] Fulness of Boughs or Branches.

A RAMP [of rampant, F.] a hoidening, frisking, jumping, rude Girl.

To RAMP [ramper, F.] to rove, frisk, or jump about; to play Gambols and wanton Tricks.

RA'MPANT, ramplish, frisky, wanton, F.

RA'MPANT [in Heraldry] as a Lion Rampant, is when he stands so directly upright, that the Crown of his Head answers directly to the Plants of his Feet, on which he stands in a perpendicular Line, and not by placing the left Foot in the dexter Corner of the Escutcheon; so that the Difference between a Lion Rampant, and a Lion Saliant, is, that a Rampant stands upright, but the Saliant stooping forwards, as making a Sally.

A RAMPANT-Lion [Hieroglyph.] represents Magnanimity.

RA'MPART [rampart, F.] a large massy Bank of Earth,

RA'MPIER raised about the Body of a Place to cover it from the great Shot, and formed into Bastions, Courtaons, &c.

RA'MPART [in Civil Architect.] the Space left void between the Wall of the City and the next Houses.

RA'MPICK, a Tree which, thro' Age, begins to decay at the Top.

RA'MPIONS, a Root used in Sallads.

To RA'MPIRE, to fortify a Place with a Rampart.

RA'msons, the Herb Buckrams.

RA'mulo, with a little Branch, *L.*

RA'mulis, with little Branches, *L.*

RA'mus, a Branch or Arm of a Tree; in *Anatomy*, any Branch of the larger Vessels.

RA'mus, a Branch, *Ramo* with a Branch, *Ramulis* with little Branches, *L.*

RAMUS anterior [*Anat.*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, to the little Finger, and there joins a Branch of the *Cephalica*.

RAMUS posterior [*Anat.*] a Branch of the subcutaneous Vein of the Arm running near the Elbow.

RAN [*nan, Sax.*] open or publick Theft. A Word still used in these, and the like Phrases, *He spent, made away with, confounded all that he could rap and ran, or ran.*

RA'NCID [*rancidus, L.*] something mouldy or musty, or that has contracted an ill Smell by being kept close.

RA'NCIDNESS } [*ranciditas, L.*] Rankness, Mustiness.

RANCIDITY }

RA'NCOROUS [*of rancorofus, L.*] spiteful, malicious, full of an old Grudge.

RANCOUR [*rancor, L.*] a concealed or secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen, or inveterated Hatred, kept in the Breast, till an Opportunity is found to revenge it.

RA'NCOROUSNESS [*rancordia, L.* Anger, *q. cor rancidum*] a Grudge, Spite, Animosity, Spleen, &c.

RAND, the Seam of a Shoe.

RAND of Beef, a long fleshy Piece cut from between the Flank and the Buttock.

RA'NDOM [*prob. of randello, Ital. unadvisedly, or rendons, O. F. Uncertainty, or of random, F.*] without Aim, at a Venture.

RA'NDOM [*with Gunners*] a Shot made, when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is raised above the Horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RA'NFORCE Ring [*of a Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.

To RANGE [*ranger, F.*] to dispose or place in its Rank and Order; to draw up in Battle Array; also to ramble, rove, or stray about; also to sift through a Sieve.

RANGE [*rangée, F.*] a Row or Rank; a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Grate for a Kitchen Fire; also the Beam that is placed between two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [*with Gunners*] the Path of a Bullet, or the Line it describes from the Mouth of the Piece to the Point where it lodges.

RA'NGED [*rangée, F.*] disposed, placed in its Rank or Order: Or, as Mr. Baxter, of Rheng, *Brit.* any long Order.

RA'NGER [*of a Forest, &c.*] a sworn Officer, whose Business is to walk daily through his Charge to drive back the wild Beasts out of the Purlieus or disforested Places into the Forest-Lands, and to present all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick, at the next Forest-Court.

RA'NGES [*in a Ship*] are two Pieces of Timber going across from Side to Side, one aloft on the Fore-Castle, a little a-bast the Fore-Mast, and the other in the Beak-Head, before the Mouldings of the Bow-Sprit.

RA'NGLE [*in Falcon.*] is when Gravel is given to an Hawk, to bring her to a Stomach.

RA'NGLIFER [*with Hunters*] a Stag with lofty Horns, resembling the Branches of Trees.

RANI'NAE venæ [*with Anat.*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins that appear under the Tongue, *L.*

RANK [*rancidus, L. ranc, Teut.*] stinking, smelling ill, noisom.

RANK [*Rank, Sax.*] shooting forth into too many Branches and Leaves, as Plants do.

RANK [*in Milit. Affairs*] the straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make, as they stand Side by Side.

RANK [*rang, F.*] a due Order or a Place allotted a Thing suitable to its Nature, Quality, or Merit.

To RA'NKLE [*rancere, F.*] to grow rank; also to feller.

RA'NKNESS [*rancneyre, Sax.*] the having a frowzy, strong, or noisom Smell; also Luxuriantness.

To RA'NSACK [*q. reinsaccare, prob. of re, backward or contrary, in within, and sacus, L. a Sack, q. d. to unsack, or take out what was put into a Sack*] to rifle, to plunder.

RA'NSOM [*ranson, F.*] a Sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the Pardon of some notorious Offender.

To RA'NSOM [*ransonner, F.*] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

A RANT [perhaps of *randren, Du.*] to rage, to rave, to swagger.

A RANT [*in the Drama*] an extravagant Flight of Passion, over-shooting Nature and Probability.

RA'NTER, an Extravagant in Flights of Language, or gay Apparel.

RA'NULA, a little Frog, *L.*

RA'NULA [*with Anat.*] a Swelling under the Tongue, which, like a Ligament, hinders a Child from sucking or speaking.

RANULA'RES [*with Anat.*] two Veins under the Tongue arising from the external Jugular, and running on either Side the *linea mediana*.

RANU'NCULUS, a Flower called a Crow-Foot, or golden Knap, *L.*

RANUNCULUS [*with Surgeons*] a Swelling, the same as *ranula*.

RANUNCULUS bulbosus [*with Botan.*] the Plant call'd the Devil's Crow-Foot.

RANUNCULUS repens [*Botan.*] creeping Crow-Foot, *L.*

To RAP [*hnenjan, Sax. prob. of ramjan, Gr.*] to strike, to hit.

To RAP it, to swear passionately.

RA'PA, a Turnip, *L.*

RAPA'CIOUS [*rapax, L. rapace, F.*] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS } [*rapacitè, F. of rapacitas, L. of rapere, L. to snatch*] Ravening, Ravenousness,

RAPA'CITY }

RAPE [*of rapere, L. to snatch with Violence, rapt, F. q. of raptio, L.*] a Ravishing, or forcible Violation of the Chastity of a Woman, or Virgin; also a forcible carrying away, with intent to ravish.

RAPE [*of the Forest*] a Trespass committed in the Forest by Violence.

RAPE, the Wood or Stalks of the Clusters of Grapes, when dry'd and freed from the Fruit.

RAPE, a Part of a County, being much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE Wine, a Sort of small Wine.

RA'PHA [*with Anat.*] a Ridge or Line which runs along the under Side of the *Penis*, and, reaching from the *Frænum* to the *Anus*, divides the *Scrotum* and *Peritonæum* in two.

RAPHA'NITIS [*ραφανίτις, Gr.*] a Flower, a Kind of Flower de luce.

RAPHANUS [*Botan.*] the Radish Root, *L.*

RAPHE [*Anat.*] the same as Suture.

RA'PID [*of rapide, F. of rapidus, L. of rapere, L. to snatch away hastily*] swift, quick, having a violent Motion.

RA'PIDITY } [*rapiditas, L. rapidité, F. of rapere, L.*]

RA'PIDNESS } Swiftmess, Quickness, hasty Motion, carrying somewhat with it.

RA'PIER [*une rapiere, F.*] a long slender Sword.

RAPIFO'LIUS, a, um [*in Botan. Writ.*] having a Leaf like a Turnip.

RA'PINE [*rapina, L. of rapere, to snatch violently, &c.*] Robbery, Pillaging, a taking away a Thing by open Violence, and differs from Theft, that being taking away privately, contrary to the Mind of the Owner, *F.*

RAPINO'SE } [*rapinosus, L.*] full of Rapine.

RAPINOUS }

RAPISTRUM [*Botan.*] wild Mustard, Carlock, a Weed.

RAPPAREE'S [*of rapere, L. to snatch or take away*] certain *Irish* Robbers.

A RAPPER, a great Oath.

RA'PPING [*of rapor, F.*] a striking.

RA'PSODY [*rapodia, L. of παρὰ ὁδία, Gr.*] a connecting together or Repetition of a great Number of Heroick Verses; but more usually a tedious and impertinent spinning out a Discourse to no Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT } [*raptus, L.*] snatch'd or by Force taken away.

RAPP'D }

RAPTOR, a Seizer or Taker away by Force, *L.*

RA'PTOR [*in Law*] a Ravisher of Women, who in former Times was punished with the taking away his Eyes and Testicles, *L.*

RA'PTU hæredis, a Writ for the taking away of an Heir, holding in Soccage.

RA'PTURE [*raptura, L.*] a taking or snatching away, as the Rapture of St. Paul into the third Heaven; also a Transport of Mind caused by excessive Joy.

Poetical RAPTURE, the Heat of Fire, of a Poet's Fancy.

RA'PTURED [*of raptura, L.*] ravished, as raptured in Bliss.

RA'PTUROUS, ravishing, &c.

RA'PUM [*with Botan.*] a Turnip or Naphew, *L.*

RAPUM porcinum } [*with Botan.*] Sow-Bread, *L.*

RAPUM terræ }

RAPUM silvestre [*Botan.*] wild Radish.

RAPUNCULUS [*Botan.*] wild Sage,

RARE [*rarus, L.*] happening but seldom, extraordinary, uncommon, singular, excellent, scarce, *F.*

RARE [*with Philosophers*] thin, not compacted together.

RARE Body, one that is very porous, whose Parts are at a great Distance one from another, and which contains but a little Matter under a great deal of Bulk.

RAREFACTION [with *Philosoph.*] as the Rarefaction of a natural Body, is its taking up more Dimensions or larger Space than it did before.

RAREFACTIVES [with *Physic.*] Medicines which open **RAREFACIENTIA** and enlarge the Pores of the Skin, to give an easy Vent to the Matter of Perspiration.

To **RAREFIE** [*rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RA'RENESS [raritas, L. rarité, F.] a rare Thing, a **RA'RITY** [raritas, L. rarité, F.] a rare Thing, a Workmanship, a Curiosity, Uncommonness, Excellency, &c.

RA'RENESS [in *Philosophy*] Thinness, in Opposition to

RA'RITY [raritas, L. rarité, F.] Density or Thickness.

RA'RENESS [of *Meat*] Rariness.

RARO', seldom, as *raro florens*, L. seldom flowering, L.

RA'RUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] thin, not thick grown or set.

RA'SANT Line of Defence [*Fortif.*] is that Part of the Curtain or Flank, whence the Shot exploded razes or glances along the Face of the opposite Bastion.

RA'SCAL [either of *paycal*, Sax. old Trash, Trumpery, or *Racaille*, F. Riff-Raff, or of *παῖς*, Gr. according to *Cassaubon* of *קטן*, Heb. of *קטן* vain, empty, &c.] a sorry Fellow, a Villain or Rogue.

RA'SCAL Deer [of *paycal*, Sax.] a lean Deer.

RA'SCALITY [*la Rascaille*, F.] the Scum of the People, the Rabble; also a base, rascally Action.

To **RASE on the Ground** [with *Horsemen*] is to gallop near the Ground.

RA'SCALLINESS, Baseness, Vileness, Villainousness.

RA'SED [*rasé*, F.] demolished; also blotted out.

RASH, a Disease, an Eruption, or Efflorescence upon the Skin, thrown out in Fevers or Surfeits.

RASH [*ראש*, *Rash*, Du.] over-hasty, precipitate, incogitant.

RA'SHER of Bacon [prob. of *rasura*, L.] a thin Slice.

RA'SHNESS [*ראשנות*, Sax.] Over-hastiness, &c.

RA'SOR [of *radendo*, L. shaving] a Knife or Instrument

RA'ZOR [of *radendo*, L. shaving] for shaving.

RASP, a Raspberry.

RASP [*une raspe*, F.] a File.

To **RASP** [*raspare*, Ital. *resper*, F.] to file.

RA'SPATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread; also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

RA'SP-BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste and fine Flavour, prob. so called from its being rough on the outside like to a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*rasura*, L.] a shaving or scraping; also a Dash struck with the Pen over a Writing.

RAT [*un rat*, F.] an Animal, an amphibious Creature, infesting Houses, Ships, &c.

To **smell a RAT**, [*soupçonner*, F. *subolere*, L.] to discover some Intrigue.

RAT Trap [*uni ratiere*, F.] a Device for catching Rats.

RAT [with *Mariners*] is a Place in the Sea, where there are rapid Streams, and dangerous Currents, or Counter-Currents.

RA'TABLE [of *rata*, sc. *portio*, L.] that may be rated.

RATAFIA, a fine spirituous Liquor, prepared from the Kernels of several Sorts of Fruits, as Apricocks, Cherries, &c.

RA'TALLY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Portions.

RATA'N, an Indian Cane.

RATCH [in *Clock-Work*] a Sort of Wheel, which serves

RASH [to lift up the Detents every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RA'TCHES [in a *Watch*, &c.] the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

RATE [of *rata*, sc. *portio*, L.] a Price or Value set upon, a Tax, Proportion.

To **RATE**, [*ratum pretium imponere*, L.] to value or set a Price upon.

To **RATE** [probably of *Iratus*, L. angry, or *παῖς*, Sax. fierce, or *Ratien*, Du.] to chide or scold at.

RATES of Ships, are the Largeness and Capacity of Ships of War, and are six: The Difference is commonly reckoned by the Length and Breadth of the Gun-Deck, the Number of Tuns they contain, the Number of Men and Guns they carry.

First RATE Ship has the Gun-Deck from 159 to 174 Feet in Length, and from 44 to 45 Feet in Breadth, contains from 1313 to 1882 Tuns, carries from 706 to 800 Men, and from 96 to 110 Guns.

Second RATE, has its Gun-Deck from 153 to 165 Feet in Length, and from 41 to 46 Feet in Breadth, contains from 1086 to 1482 Tuns, carries from 524 to 640 Men, and from 84 to 90 Guns.

Third RATE, has its Gun-Deck from 142 to 158 Feet in Length, and from 37 to 42 Feet in Breadth, contains from 871 to 1262 Tuns, carries from 389 to 476 Men, and from 64 to 80 Guns.

Fourth RATE, has its Gun-Deck from 118 to 146 Feet in Length, and from 29 to 38 Feet in Breadth, contains from 448 to 915 Tuns, carries from 216 to 346 Men, and from 48 to 60 Guns.

Fifth RATE, has its Gun-Deck from 100 to 120 Feet in Length, and from 24 to 31 Feet in Breadth, contains from 269 to 542 Tuns, carries from 45 to 190 Men, and from 26 to 44 Guns.

Sixth RATE, has its Gun-Deck from 87 to 95 Feet in Length, and from 22 to 25 Feet in Breadth, contains from 152 to 256 Tuns, carries from 50 to 110 Men, and from 16 to 24 Guns.

RATE Tythe, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle, when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEEN [*ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff for Garments.

RA'THER [*plutôt*, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a Ratifying or Confirming; something done by another in one's Name, L.

RATIFICA'TION [in *Law*] the Confirmation of a Clerk in a Benefice, &c. formerly given him by the Bishop, where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the King.

To **RA'TIFY** [*ratificare*, L. *ratifier*, F.] to confirm or establish, especially by a publick Act.

RA'TIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard, L.

RA'TIO [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] that Relation of homogeneous Things, which determines the Quantity of one from the Quantity of another, without the Intervention of any Third: Or,

RA'TIO [in *Mathemat.*] the Rate, Reason, or Proportion that several Quantities or Numbers have one to another, with Respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

RATIOCINABILITY [of *rationabilis*, L.] Reasonableness.

RATIOCINABLE [*rationabilis*, L.] that hath the Use of, or done with Reason.

To **RATIOCINATE** [*rationinari*, L.] to reason.

RATIOCINATION, a rational Debating, Arguing, or Disputing; Reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of Reasoning; the Operation of Reason, or Reason reduced into Discourse.

RATIOCINATIVE, of, or pertaining to Ratiocination.

RA'TION, a Portion of Ammunition, Bread, or Forage, distributed to every Man in the Army, F.

RA'TION [of *Bread*] for a Foot-Soldier, is a Pound and a half a Day.

RA'TIONABLE [*rationabilis*, L.] reasonable.

RA'TIONABLENESS [*rationabilitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RA'TIONABLES expensæ, such Allowance as the King, considering the Price of all Things, shall judge meet to impose on the People to pay for the Subsistence of their Representatives in Parliament.

RATIONA'BILI parte bonorum, a Writ which lies for the Wife against her Husband's Executors, that deny her the third Part of his Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges have been defrayed, L.

RATIONA'LIBUS divisio, a Writ for settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships, for one Lord against the other, who has incroached upon his Waste.

RATIONABILITY [*rationabilitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RA'TIONAL [*rationalis*, L.] endued with Reason, reasonable.

RA'TIONAL Horizon [*Astronomy*] is that whose Plane is conceived to pass through the Center of the Earth; and therefore divides the Globe into two equal Portions or Hemispheres.

RA'TIONAL Quantity, &c. a Quantity or Number commensurable to Unity.

RA'TIONAL Integer, is that where of Unity is an aliquot Part.

RA'TIONAL Fraction, is that which is equal to some aliquot Parts of an Unity.

RA'TIONAL mix'd Number, is one that consists of an Integer and a Fraction, or of Unity and a broken Number.

RA'TIONAL Way of erecting a Figure, a Method of distributing the Spaces of the 12 Houses, so call'd by *Regiomontanus*, because of its Excellency above those of the Antients. The Method of this is, by dividing the Equator into 12 equal Parts, by 6 great Circles drawn thro' the several Sections of the Horizon and Meridian, after the same Manner as *Ptolemy* and his Followers did the Zodiack.

RATIONA'LE, an Account or Solution of some Opinion, Action, Hypothesis, Phænomenon, or the like, on Principles of Reason.

RA'TIONALNESS

RA'TIONAL [the *Q* of the *Hebrews*] a sacerdotal Vestment worn by the *Jewish* High-Priest.

RA'TIONALNESS [*rationalitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RA'TIONALIST [of *rationalis*, L.] one who prefers Reason before Revelation.

RATIO'NIS OS [with *Anat.*] the Bone of the Fore-head, otherwise called *Os frontis*, L.

RA'TITUS quadrans, a Roman Coin stamp'd with the Impression of a Ship, in Weight four Ounces, L.

RAT Lines } [in a Ship] those Lines which make the
RA'TLINGS } Ladder-Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puttocks.

RAT-TAIL [with *Horsemen*] a Horse that has no Hair upon his Tail.

To **RA'TTLE** [prob. of *Ratelen*, Du. or *hneotan*, Sax.] to make a rattling Noise, to talk confusedly or fillily, to be noisy.

To **RA'TTLE** [*hneotan*, Sax.] to scold at, or rate.

A **MEER-RA'TTLE**, an empty, noisy, talkative Person.

RA'TTLE-SNAKE [in *Virginia*, &c.] a large Snake having a Rattle in his Tail, composed of Bones inclosed in a dry Husk; but altho' the Bite of it is mortal, yet it never meddles with any Thing, unless provoked.

A **RA'TTLE** [*rattel*, Du.] a Toy for a Child.

To **RA'TTLE** [spoken of a Goat] to make a Noise for Desire of Copulation.

To **RA'TTLE in the Sheath** [spoken of a Horse] who is said so to do, when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

RATTOO'N, a *West-Indian* Fox, which has this peculiar Property, that if any Thing be offered to it that has lain in Water, it will wipe and turn it about with its Fore-feet, before it will put it to its Mouth.

To **RA'VAGE** [*ravager*, F.] to ransack, to spoil or lay waste.

RA'VAGE, Havock, Waste, Spoil, Ruin, F.

To **RAVE** [*rever*, F.] to talk idly or madly, to be light-headed.

RA'VE Bread, a middle Sort of Bread.

To **RA'VE** [of *Rabelen*, Du.] to snarl, as hard-twisted Thread; also to run out in Threads, as Knitting and slight-woven Cloth does.

RA'VELINS [in *Fortif.*] Works, consisting of two Faces that make a salient Angle, which are commonly call'd Half-Moons by the Soldiers: They are raised before the Courtins or Counterscarps.

To **RA'VE** [*raevian*, Sax.] to devour greedily.

RA'VE [*raevian* of *raevian*, Sax. to snatch] a Bird well known.

RA'VE [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to signify long Life, and of one not given to change; a dead Raven, a Man dead in a very old Age.

RA'VENING [*rapine*, F. *rapina*, L.] Rapine, greedy Eating.

RA'VENOUS [prob. of *raveneux*, F.] greedy, gluttonous.

RA'VENOUSNESS [of *raevian*, Sax. to snatch greedily, or *ravissant*, F.] Greediness, rapacious, devouring Appetite.

To **RA'VIN** [of *raevian*, Sax. to snatch] to devour or eat greedily.

RA'VIN [of *raevian*, Sax.] Ravenousness, *Milton*.

A **RA'VING** [*revertie*, F.] delirious Talking, &c.

To **RA'VISH** [*ravir*, F. of *rapere*, L.] to take or snatch away violently; also to commit a Rape upon a Woman; also to charm or please exceedingly, to transport with Joy, Admiration, &c.

RA'VISHINGNESS [*ravissement*, F.] a Ravishing, Charming, delighting Nature or Quality.

RA'VISHMENT [*ravissement*, F.] the Ravishing or violent Deflowering of a Virgin; also a Transport of Joy, Rapture.

RA'VISHMENT [in *Law*] is the taking away either Woman or an Heir in Ward.

RA'VISHMENT de Garde, a Writ which formerly lay for the Guardian by Knight's-Service or Soccage, against one who took from him the Body of his Ward.



RAVISSA'NT [in *Heraldry*] is the Term used to express the Posture of a Wolf half-raised, as it were just springing forwards upon his Prey; see the Figure, F.

RAU'CITY [*raucitas*, L. *raucité*, F.] Hoarseness.

RAU'COMEN [in *Virginia*, &c.] a Kind of Fruit like a Gooseberry.

RAW [*hneap*, Sax. *rauw*, Du.] spoken of Meat not thoroughly cooked.

RAWNESS [of *hneapney*, Sax. or of *rauw*, Du.] being without Skin; uncook'd, or not thoroughly dress'd; also Unexperiencedness; also having the Skin flay'd or rubbed off.

RAY [*rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun or any Star.

RAY [in a *Figurative Sense*] the Lustre or Brightness of any Thing.

RAY Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

RAY [in *Opticks*] a Line of Light propagated from a radiant Point, through an unresisting Medium, or, according to Sir *Isaac Newton*, the least Parts of Light, whether successive in the same Line, or cotemporary in several Lines.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the 2 optical Axes through the Middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Center of the Apple of the Eye.

Principal RAY [in *Perspect.*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY of Reflection, is the Right Line by which the Reflection is made.

RAY of Refraction, is a Right Line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Straightness, or is broken in passing thro' the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] a Right Line which falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-Glass, or Piece of polished Metal.

RAY of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a Right Line, from a certain Point in the visible Object in one Medium, till it meets with a second Medium.

To **RAY Corn**, to fan it, in order to separate it from the Chaff.

RAY Grass, a Sort of Grass or Herb.

RAY [with *Botan.*] is several Semi-florets, set round a Disk, in Form of a radiant Star.

RAYS [*natural Philosophy*] or Beams of the Sun, or Rays of Light, are [according to the *atomical Hypothesis*] those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter, which issue continually out of the Sun, and thrust on one another all round in Physically short Lines (which is proved to be the right Opinion by many Experiments;) or,

RAYS [according to *Des Cartes*] are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous *Aether* and Air, and so are propagated every Way in straight Lines, through the Pores of the Medium.

Convergent RAYS [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

Divergent RAYS [in *Opticks*] are those Rays which going from the Point of a visible Object are dispersed and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed from the Object.

Parallel RAYS [in *Opticks*] are those Rays that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is suppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Diverging RAYS [in *Opticks*] are such as go continually receding from each other.

RAYONNA'NT [in *Heraldry*] signifies darting forth Rays, as the Sun does, when it shines out. So a *Cross Rayonnant* is one which has Rays of Glory behind it, darting out from the Center to all the Quarters of the Escutcheon, as in the Figure.

To **RAZE out** [*razer*, or *rafer*, F. prob. of *rair*, Gr.] to scrape or blot out.

RAZE [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to raze, or have razed, when his Corner-Teeth cease to be hollow, so that the Cavity, where the black Mark was, is filled up, the Teeth even, smooth and raz'd, or shaved, as it were, and the Mark disappears.

RAZOR } [*culter rasorius*, L.] a Barber's Knife or Instru-

RASOR } ment, for shaving.

RAZORS [with *Hunters*] the Tusks of a Boar.

REACH [*raec*, Sax.] a Distance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, &c. can carry, or as a Man can come at.

REACH [in a *Metaphorical Sense*] Capacity of Mind, Ability, Power.

REACH [with *Mariners*] the Distance between any two Points of Land, that lie in a right Line one from another.

To **REACH** [of *raecan*, Sax.] to extend or stretch out in Length, &c.

RE'ACHLESS [*raecleay*, Sax.] negligent.

REA'CTION [in *Physicks*] is the Action whereby a Body acted

acted upon Returns, the Action by a reciprocal one upon the Agent.

To READ [of *ṛāḥan*, *Sax.*] to read Things, Letters, &c. printed, written, or engraven.

To READ [of *ṛāḥan*, *Sax.*] to guess, to divine, or foretell.

READ } [*ṛāḥ*, *Sax.*] Counsel or Advice.

REDE }

READER [of *ṛāḥan*, *Sax.*] one who reads.

REA'DINESS [of *ṛeḥneḥ*, *Sax.*] Preparedness, Promptitude, &c.

READINGS [in *Criticism*] as various Readings, are the different Manners of reading the Text of Authors in antient Manuscripts, &c. a Diversity having arisen from the Corruption of Time, or Ignorance of the Copists.

READINGS [of *Law*] Commentaries or Glosses on the Law-Text, Passage, or the like, to shew the Sense an Author takes it in, and the Application that he conceives to be made of it.

RE-ADMI'SSION [of *re* and *admissio*, *L.*] an admitting again, or the second Time.

READY [*ṛhmyḍu*, *C. Br.* *ṛād*, *ṛeḥneḥ*, *Sax.*] prepared; also prompt or inclined to.

To make READY [*ṛeḥneḥ*, *Sax.*] to prepare.

REAFAN, the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*, so called of a *ṛeāfan*, i. e. a Raven embroidered on it by the Daughter of King *Lodbroke*.

REAFFORESTED, spoken of a Forest, which, having been disafforested, is made a Forest again.

RE-AGGRAVATION [with *Rom. Cath.*] the last Monitory published after 3 Admonitions, and before the last Excommunication.

REA'KS [prob. of *ṛuc*, *Sax.* a Kingdom, or *rex*, *L.* a King] as to play Reaks, is to play mad Pranks, to domineer or hector.

REAL, a Spanish Coin. See *Ryal*.

RE'AL [*realis*, *L.*] that is indeed true; it is apply'd to a Being that actually exists.

REA'LGAL, a Mineral, a Kind of red Arsenick, differing from the Common which is white, and from Orpiment which is yellow.

REA'LITY } [*realitas*, *L.*] real Existence, the Truth of

REA'LNES } the Matter.

RE'ALISTS, a Sect of School Philosophers, formed in Opposition to the *Nominalists*.

REA'LITAS [with the *Scotists*] a Diminutive of *res*, and is a Term used to denote a Thing which may exist of it self, or which has a full and absolute Being of it self, and which is not considered as a Part of any other.

REALITY [in *Law*] is opposed to Personality.

To RE'ALIZE, to render or cause a being real; to suppose or admit as a Reality.

To RE'ALIZE [in *Commerce*] a Term scarce known before the Year 1719. is to convert what is gotten in *Exchange-Alley*, &c. in Paper and imaginary Money into Land; Houses, Moveables, or current Species.

REALM [*royaume*, *F.* of *regnum*, *L.*] a Kingdom, Dominion, &c.

REAM [*rame*, *F.* *riem*, *Dn.*] a Bundle of Paper, containing twenty Quires.

To REA'NIMATE [of *re*, again, and *animare*, *L.*] to put into Heart again, to bring or come to Life again.

To REAP [of *ṛippan*, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn, &c.

A REAPER [*ṛippan*, *Sax.*] a Labourer, that reaps or cuts down Corn.

To REAR up [of *ṛeāpan*, *Sax.*] to erect or set up an end; also to nourish or bring up.

REAR [of *arrieré*, *F.*] the hinder Part.

REAR [*ṛeḥne*, *Sax.*] rawish, as Eggs, Meat, &c. not sufficiently boiled, roasted, &c. also thin.

REAR [in *Milit. Art*] the hindermost Part of an Army or Fleet.

REAR-Admiral. is the Admiral of the third and last Squadron of a royal Fleet.

REAR-Guards, is that Part of an Army which passes last, following the main Body to hinder or stop Deserters.

REAR-half Files, are the three hindermost Ranks of a Battalion, when it is drawn up 6 deep.

REAR-Rank, the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron, when drawn up.

To REAR a Boar [with *Hunt.*] is to dislodge him.

To REAR an end. [said of a Horse] when he rises so high before as to endanger his coming over, upon his Rider.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* again, and *ascendere*, *L.*] to ascend or get up again.

REASON, a Faculty or Power of the Soul, whereby it distinguisheth Good from Evil, Truth from Falshood; or

that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; also the Exercise of that Faculty; or it may be defined that Principle whereby, comparing several Ideas together, we draw Consequences; also Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REASON [with *Arithmet.*] the ratio or Rate between two Numbers is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent divided by the Consequent.

REASON [with *Geom.*] is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same Kind one to the other, in respect to their Quantity.

REASON [with *Logicians*] is a necessary or probable Argument, or a proper Answer to the Question, *Why is it so?*

REASON [of *State*] in political Affairs, a Rule or Maxim, whether it be good or evil, which may be of Service to the State; properly, something that is expedient for the Interest of the Government; but contrary to moral Honesty and Justice.

To REASON [*racioniari*, *L.* *raisonner*, *F.*] to discourse upon or about a Thing, to argue or dispute.

REA'SON Pieces } [with *Carpenters*] rather raising Pieces,

RESON Pieces } are Pieces of Timber which lie under the Beams on the Brick or Timber, in the Side of an House.

REA'SONABLE [*rationabilis*, *L.* *reasonable*, *F.*] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, conscionable.

REA'SONABLE Aid [in *Law*] a Duty which the Lord of the Fee antiently claimed of his Tenants, who held in Knight's Service or Soccage, towards the making his eldest Son a Knight, or the marrying his Daughter.

REA'SONABLENESS [of *rationabilis*, *L.* *raisonnable*, *F.* and *ness*] Equitableness, Justice, or rational Quality.

REA'SONING [with *Logicians*] is an Action of the Mind, by which it forms a Judgment of several others, as when we judge that true Virtue ought to have Relation to God, and that the Virtue of the Pagans was not true Virtue; and it is said to be the third of the four principal Operations of the Mind.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*rassembler*, *F.*] to meet together again, to summons, or call together again.

To REASSIGN [*reassigner*, *F.*] to assign again.

REASSIGNATION, a second or new Assignment.

To RE-ASSUME [of *re* and *assumere*] to retake, to take upon one's self again.

A RE-ASSUMPTION, a taking again, a re-assuming.

REATTACHMENT [in *Law*] a second Attachment of him, who was formerly attach'd, and dismiss'd the Court without Pay, as by the not coming of the Justices, or the like Casualty.

To RE-BAPTIZE [of *re* and *baptizare*, *L.*] to baptize again.

To REBA'TE [*rabatre*, *F.*] to channel, to chamfer; also to blunt, to check.

To REBATE [in *Commerce*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the Money that is paid before it comes due.

To REBATE [in *Heraldry*] is to put a Mark of Dishonour on an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE [with *Architects*] chamfering or fluting, *F.*

REBA'TE } [in *Commerce*] that which is abated or

REBA'TEMENT } discounted on Payment of ready Money, before it becomes due.

REBA'TEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures, in a Coat of Arms.

REBE'CK [*rebec*] a Musical Instrument, having 3 Strings.

RE'BEL [*rebellis*, *L.*] one who openly rebels against a Prince or State; or is disobedient to Parents or his Superiors.

RE'BEL [in a *Law Sense*] one who wilfully breaks the Law; also a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

To REBE'L [*rebellare*, *L.*] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's lawful Sovereign.

REBE'LLION [properly a renewing the War] it originally signified among the *Romans* a second Resistance, or rising up of such as had been formerly overcome in Battle, and had yielded themselves to their Subjection. It is now used for a traitorous taking up Arms, or a tumultuous opposing the Authority of the King, &c. or supreme Power in a Nation.

REBE'LLIOUS [*rebellis*, *L.*] apt to rebel, disobedient, undutiful.

REBELLIOUS Assembly, an Assembly or gathering of 12 or more Persons, intending or going about of their own Authority to change any Laws, &c. destroy Inclosures, break down Banks, to destroy the Game in a Chase or Warren, to burn Stacks of Hay, Corn, &c.

REBE'LLIOUSNESS [of *rebellio*, *L.*] Rebellion, Disobedience, &c.

REBELLUM [*ant. deeds*] a Rejoinder, a Replication to an Answer, in a Court of Equity.

REBE'SK, a Sort of fine Flourishes or branched Work in Carving, Painting, or Embroidery. See *Arabesk Work*.

REBINARE terram [old Rec.] signifies to give a second Stirring or Ploughing to Land, that lies, fallow, in Order to prepare it for sowing Wheat, &c. L.

REBISO'LA [with Chymists] a Medicine made of Urine, good against the Jaundice.

To REBOU'ND [rebondir, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again, as a Ball does.

To REBU'FF [of rebuffade, F.] to give a Repulse, &c.

REBU'FF [rebuffade F.] the Refusal of a Suit by a Superior to an Inferior with Scorn; a strong Repulse or Opposition, Ital. a rough Denial; also a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To REBU'LD [of re again, and byelian, Sax.] to build again.

To REBU'KE [of rebouchér, F.] to reprove, check, chide, &c.

RE'BUS [un rebus, F. prob. of rebus, the Abl. Pl. of res, L. a Thing] a Name, Device; a pictured Representation, with Words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any Sense alone; the Words or Motto explaining the Picture, and the Picture making up the Defect of the Motto: As on a Sun-Dial, the Words *we must*, alluding to the Dial, *die all*; or as the Paramour in *Cambden*, who, to express his Love to his Sweet-Heart *Rose Hill*, had in the Border of his Gown painted a Rose, a Hill, an Eye, a Loaf, and a Well, which in the *Rebus* Language reads *Rose Hill, I love well*.

RE'BUSES [in Heraldry] are such Coats of Arms as bear an Allusion to the Surname of a Person, as 3 *Eagles* for *Eagleston*, 3 *Castles* for *Castleton*, &c. and such Bearings are very antient.

REBU'TTER [in Law] is when the Heir of the Donor impleads the Tenant, alledging the Land was intail'd to him, and the Donee comes in, and by Virtue of the Warranty of the Donor repels or rebuts the Heir: Because tho' the Land was entailed to him; yet he is Heir to the Warranter likewise. This is when a Man grants Lands secured to the Use himself, and the Issue of his Body, to another in Fee with Warranty, and the Donee leases out the Land to a third Person.

And likewise if a Person allow his Tenant to hold Land without obliging him to make good any Waste, if afterwards he sues him for Waste made, he may debar him of this Action by shewing the Grant; and this is also called a *Rebutter*.

To RECA'LL [prob. of re back again, and kallen, Du.] to call back, or to call Home.

To RECA'NT [recantare, L.] to unsay, to recall what one has said or written before.

RECANTA'TION, a recanting, revoking, or unsaying.

To RECAPA'CITATE [of re and capacitas, L.] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any Thing.

To RECAPITULATE [recapitulare, L.] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULA'TION, the Act of recapitulating, L.

RECAPITULATORY, belonging to Recapitulation.

RECA'PTION [in Law] a second Distress of one formerly distrained for the same Cause, and also during the Plea grounded on the Distress; also a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained.

RECARGAZOO'N, the Cargo or Lading of a Ship, homeward bound.

To RECE'DE [recedere, L.] to go back, to retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT [receptum, or receptio, L.] the Act of receiving; also an Acquittance or Discharge in Writing, for Money received; also a Prescription or Manner of making a Medicine for the Cure of some Diseases.

RECEI'VABLE [recevable, F.] that may be received.

To RECEIVE [recipere, L. whence recevoir, F.] to take what is given, paid or put into one's Hands; to entertain or treat, to lodge or harbour; also to allow of or admit; also to bear or suffer.

RECEIVER-General [of the Dutchy of Lancaster] one who gathers all the Revenues and Fines of the Lands of the said Dutchy; all Forfeitures, Assessments, &c.

RECEIVER-General [of the Court of Wards] an Officer which did formerly belong to that Court, which being now taken away by Act of Parliament, the Office is now vacant.

RECEIVER [receveur, F.] a Person who receives. It is often used in an ill Sense, for one who takes stolen Goods from a Thief, and conceals them.

RECEIVER [with Chymists] a Vessel used to receive what is distilled.

RECEIVER of Fines [in Law] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King, upon an original Writ.

RECEIVER [of Mr. Boyle's Air-Pump,] that Glass out of which the Air is drawn, and within which, any living Crea-

tures or other Bodies are inclosed for the making any Experiments upon them.

RECENT [recens, L.] new, fresh, lately done, or happened.

RE'CENTNESS [recentia, L.] Newness, &c.

RECE'PTACLE [receptaculum, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in; a Ware-House or Store-House; a Nest or lurking Hole; also an Harbour.

RECEPTA'CULUM chyli [with Anat.] a Cavity or Reservoir, near the left Kidney, into which all the lacteal Veins empty themselves.

RECEPTA'RII medici, such Persons, who set up for Physicians, only upon the Stock of many Receipts, without being able to give any Account of, or Reason upon their Qualities or Efficacies.

RECEPTIB'ILITY, Capableness of being received, or of receiving.

RECEPTION, the receiving any Thing; also the entertaining a Person kindly.

RECEPTION [with Philos.] the same as Passion.

RECEPTION [with Astron.] a Sort of accidental Dignity or Fortitude happening to two Planets, especially if agreeable in Nature, when they are received in each other's Houses, as when the Sun arrives in *Cancer*, the House of the Moon; and the Moon in her Turn arrives in the House of the Sun; Exaltation, Triplicity.

RECEPTITIOUS [receptitius, L.] received, or kept to one's Use from another.

RECE'PTIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECE'SS [recessus, L.] a retreating or withdrawing; **RECE'SSION** also a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

RECESSION of the Equinoxes [in the new Astron.] is the receding or going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds; which happens by Reason that the Axis of the Earth, after many Revolutions round the Sun, actually swerves from that Parallelism, which it seems to keep with itself during the whole Time of an annual Revolution.

RECEVOI'RS, large Basons, Cisterns, or Receptacles for Water, F.

To RECHA'CE [rechasser, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or roused.

RECHANGE [in Commerce] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange; or rather the Price of a new Exchange, due upon a Bill of Exchange, which comes to be protested, and to be refunded the Bearer by the Drawer or Endorser.

RECHANGE [Sea Term] such Tackle as is kept in reserve on board of Ship, to serve in Case of Failure of that already in Use.

RECHA'RGE, of Fire Arms, as a Musquet, &c. is a second Loading or Charge.

A RECHEAT [Hunting Term] a Lesson which the Huntsman winds on the Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game, to call them back from pursuing a Counter-scent.

RE'CHLESS [pcccelear, Sax.] careless, negligent, improvident.

RE'CHLESSNESS [pcccelearneſſ, Sax.] Carelessness, Negligence.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapsing or falling sick again, L.

RECIDI'VOUS [recidivus, L.] falling back.

RECIDI'VUS morbus [in Medicine] a relapsing or falling back into Sickness again; which frequently happens when the original Matter, which remained of the first Distemper, begins to ferment and work again.

RE'CIPE [i. e. take] a Physician's Prescription or Bill, in which he directs the Apothecary what Medicine he should prepare or compound for the Patient.

RECIPIA'NGLE, a recipient Angle, an Instrument for taking the Quantity of Angles; especially in the making the Plans of Fortification.

RECI'PIENT [recipiens, L.] a Receiver, a Vessel for receiving any Thing.

RECIPIENT [with Chymists] a Vessel made fast or luted to the Nose of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Head by Fire, in Distillations.

RECI'PROCAL [reciprocus, L.] mutual, interchangeable, which is returned equally on both Sides, or affects both Parties alike.

RECIPROCAL [with Logicians] is apply'd to Terms, which have the same Signification or are convertible as *Man*, and *rational Animal*.

RECIPROCAL Proportion [in Arith.] is when in 4 Numbers the 4th is lesser than the 2d, by so much as the 3d is greater than the 1st, and *e contra*, as, 4, 10, 8, 5.

RECIPROCAL [in Poetry] is said of Verses that run the same both backwards and forwards.

RECIPROCAL Figures [with Geom.] are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the same *Ratio* in both Figures, as 12, 4, 9, 3.

RECIPROCAL [with *Gram.*] is a Term apply'd to certain Verbs and Pronouns, in those modern Languages, which return or reflect the Pronoun or Person upon himself.

RECIPROCALNESS [*reciprocatio*, L.] Interchangeableness.

RECIPROCATED [*reciprocatus*, L.] mutually interchanged, or returned like for like.

RECIPROCA'TION, an interchanging or returning, L.

RECIPROCO'RNOUS [*reciprocornis*, L.] that has Horns turning backwards and forwards, as those of Rams do.

RECIS'ION, a cutting or paring off; a disannulling and making void, F. of L.

A RECIT'AL } [*recitatio*, L.] the Act of reciting a Dis-

RECITA'TION } course; a Relation, Account, Report, Rehearsal, a saying without Book.

RECITATIVE, of, or pertaining to Recitation.

RECITATIVE Musick, a Sort of Singing that differs but little from plain Pronunciation, such as some Parts of the Liturgy rehearsed in Cathedrals; or after the Manner that dramatick Poems are rehearsed on the Stage.

RECITATIF } [in *Mu. Books*] signifies the Adagio or

RECITATI'VO } grave Parts in *Cantata's* Motets and Opera's, *Ital.*

RECITATIVE Style, a Way or Manner of Writing, fitted for Recitation.

To RECITE [*recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse, to say by Heart or without Book.

RECITO [in *Mu. Books*] an Abbreviation of *recitativo*, *Ital.*

To RE'CKON [*recreon*, *Teut.* *peccan*, *Sax.* *reckonen*. *Du.*] to cast up or count; also to esteem; to believe or think.

A RE'CKONING, an Accompt.

RE'CKONING [in *Navigation*] the Estimating of the Quantity of the Ship's Way, or of the Run between one Place and another.

To RE'CLAIM [prob. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recall or return back from ill Courses; to take up, and leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [with *Falconers*] as to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make her gentle; also a Partridge is said to reclaim when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAI'MING [*old Customs*] the Action of a Lord pursuing, prosecuting, and recalling his Vassal, who had gone to live in another Place, without his Permission.

RECLA'MATION, a crying out against, L.

A RECLINA'TION, a leaning backwards, L.

RECLINA'TION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Number of Degrees which a Dial-Plane leans backwards, from an exactly upright or vertical Plane.

RECLI'NING [*reclinans*, L.] leaning backwards.

RECLI'NING Plane, a Dial-Plane, &c. that leans back when a Person stands before it.

A RECLU'SE [*reclusus*, L. shut up] a Monk or Nun shut up in a Cell, Hermitage, or religious House or Cloister, and may not stir out.

RECLU'SION, the State of a Recluse.

REC^o, an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, *Ital.*

RECO'GNISANCE } [in *Law*] a Bond or Obligation of

RECO'GNIZANCE } Record, acknowledg'd in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, testifying the Recognisor to owe to the Recognisee a certain Sum of Money, &c.

RECO'GNIZANCE of Affize [in *Law*] the Verdict of 12 Jurors impannelled, when a Man is attainted of Disseisin and Robbery.

To RECO'GNISE } [*recognoscere*, L.] to acknowledge, to

To RECO'GNIZE } take Knowledge of.

RECO'GNISEE } the Person to whom one is bound in a

RECO'GNIZEE } Recognizance.

RECO'GNIZER, a Person who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNITION, Acknowledgment; Examination, Review.

RECOGNITIONE per vim & duritiem facta [in *Law*] a Writ to the Justices of the Common Bench to send for a Record touching a Recognisance, which the Recognisor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force, that if it be so, it may be made void, L.

RECO'GNITIONE adnullando, &c. [in *Law*] the same as before.

RECO'GNITORS of Affize [Law Term] a Jury impannelled upon a Recognition of Affize.

To RECOIL [*reculer*, F.] to give ground, to draw or run back as a Gun does.

A RECOIL [*recul*, F.] the Resilition of a Body, the Motion or Run that a Cannon takes backwards when required.

To RE'COIN, to coin over again.

To RECOLLE'CT [*recolligere*, L.] to reflect within one's self, to call a Thing to Mind, to think of a Thing.

RECOLLECTION, a Mode of thinking, whereby those Ideas, sought after by the Mind, are with Pain and Endeavour brought again to View.

RE'COLLECTS, a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

To RECOMFORT [of *re* and *conforter*, F.] to comfort again, *Milton*.

To RE'COMMEND [*recommendare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care, to give a Person a good Character.

To RECOMMENCE [*recommencer*, F.] to commence, or begin again, or a-new.

RECOMMENDABLE, that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another.

RECOMMENDATIVE, of a recommending Quality, commendatory.

RECOMMENDATORY, serving to recommend, or pertaining to Recommendation.

A RE'COMPENCE } a Requit, a Reward, an Amends; a

A RE'COMPENSE } Gift or Advantage arising to a Person, on Account of some Service done.

To RE'COMPENSE [*recompensare*, L.] to requite, to make amends.

RECONCI'LIABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

RECONCI'LEABLENESS [of *reconciliable*, F.] Capableness of being reconciled.

To RECONCI'LE [*reconciliare*, L.] to make those Friends again that were at Variance; to make up Differences, to make that agree which seems contrary.

RECONCILIARI [*old Law*] a Term used of a Church which is said to be so, when it is consecrated again after it has been profaned or polluted, by having been possessed by Pagans or Hereticks.

RECONCI'LIATORY, pertaining to Reconciliation.

RECONCILIATION } a Reconciling, a renewing of Friend-

RECONCI'LEMENT } ship, a making those Friends which were at Variance.

RECONDI'TE [*reconditus*, L.] secret, sudden.

To RE-CONDU'CT [of *re* and *conductum*, L.] to conduct, or lead back again.

RECO'NDITORY [*reconditorium*, L.] a Store-house.

To RECONNOI'TRE [in *War*] is to go to view and examine the Situation of a Camp, &c. in Order to make a Report.

To RECONNOI'TRE a Fleet or Ship is to approach near enough to know of what Rate, Nation, &c. it is of.

To RECONNOITRE a Land, &c. is to observe its Situation, and find what Land it is.

RECONVE'NTION [*civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To RECO'RD [*recordare*, L.] to register or enroll.

To RECO'RD [spoken of *Birds*] is to begin to sing, or to tune Notes.

A RECO'RD [*recordum*, L.] a Testimony, Evidence, Witness; also a publick Act enrolled; an authentick and uncontrollable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECO'RDIA [in the *Exchequer*] the Records containing the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits try'd before the Barons.

RECO'RDARI facias, a Writ directed to a Sheriff to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the King's-Bench or Common-Pleas: It is so named, because it enjoins the Sheriff to make a Record of the Proceedings, and then to send up the Cause.

RECORDA'TION, a Remembling, Memory, L.

RECO'RDER, a Person whom the Mayor or Magistrate of any City or Town-Corporate having Jurisdiction, or a Court of Record within his Precincts, does associate with him, for their better Direction in Matters of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECO'RD O & processu, &c. a Writ to call a Record together, with the whole Proceedings of a Cause out of an inferior Court to the King's-Court.

To RECO'VER [*recuperare*, L. *recouvrir*, F.] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending-hand; also to repair or retrieve.

RECO'VERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECO'VERABLENESS [of *recouvrable*, F. of *recuperabilis*, L.] Capableness of being recovered.

RECO'VERY [*recuperatio*, L. *recouvrement*, F.] a regaining or getting again; also a Remedy, Help.

RECO'VERY [in a *legal Sense*] an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law, and is two-fold.

True Recovery [in Law] is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Value thereof by Judgment; as if a Man sue for Land or any other Thing, and hath a Verdict and Judgment for him.

Feigned Common Recovery [in Law] is a certain Form or Course prescribed by Law to be observed for the better assuring of Lands and Tenements to us; the Effect of it being to discontinue and destroy Estates-Tail, Remainders and Reversions, and to bar or cut off the Entails of them.

To **RECOUNTE** [racontare, Ital. raconter, F.] to relate.

To **RECOUPE** [recouper, F.] to cut again.

To **RECOUPE** [in Law] to defalk or discount.

A **RECOUPE** [in Law] a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOURSE [recursus, L. recours, F.] Refuge; Application, Redress; also Passage, Return, or running back.

RECRENT [recridente, Ital. prob. re-credens, L. believing backwards] a faint-hearted, cowardly Person.

To **RECREATE** [recreare, L.] properly to create again; commonly to refresh, divert, or delight, to make merry.

RECREATION, a pleasing Divertisement after hard Labour; Refreshment, Sport, Pastime.

RECREATIVE, of a recreating Quality, diverting, pleasant, delightful, entertaining.

RECREATIVENESS [of recreatif, F.] recreating Quality.

RECRENTIALS [of re and credentia, L.] an Answer to the credential Letters of an Ambassador.

RECREMENT [recrementum, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RECREMENT [in Chymistry] a Term used when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RECREMENTS [in Medicine] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, &c. these are distinguished from Excrements, which are thrust out of the Body, as of no farther Use to it.

RECREMENTITIOUS [recrementitius, L.] dreggy, coarse.

To **RECRIMINATE** [recriminatum, L.] to return an Accusation or Reproach; to charge one who accuses one, or to lay that a Person accuses one of to him that accuses him.

RECRIMINATION, an Accusation wherein the Party accused, charges the Accuser with the same Fault, or some other.

RECRIMINATOR, one that blames another that blames him, L.

RECRUDESCENCE [of recrudescere, L.] a growing fresh, raw or sore again, a rankling or festering.

RECRUDESCENCE [in Medicine] is when a Disease which is gone off, or being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

RECRUDESCENT [recrudescens, L.] growing fresh, raw, or sore again.

To **RECRUIT** [recruter, F.] to supply or fill up; to reinforce.

RECRUIT [recrut, F.] fresh Supply.

RECRUITS [in mil. Affairs] are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces already a-foot, either to fill up the Places of those slain or Deserters, or augment the Number of Men in a Company.

RECTA directrix [in Conick Sections] a Line made by the mutual Interfection of the vertical Plane with that of the Base, L.

RECTANGLE [of rectus right, and angulus, a Corner] a right or straight Angle made by the falling of one Line, perpendicular upon another.

RECTANGLE [with Geom.] is a Figure otherwise called a long Square, has four right Sides, and its two Opposites equal.

RECTANGLED [of rectus and angulus, L.] consisting of Right Angles.

RECTANGLED Triangle, is a Triangle that has one Right Angle.

Similar RECTANGLES, are those that have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional, that is, as *ab. eb. ad. ef.*

RECTANGULAR [with Geom.] a Figure is said to be rectangular, when one or more of the Angles are right.

RECTANGULARITY } the being right-angled.

RECTA PRISA regis [ant. Deeds] the King's Right to a Prize, or to take one Butt or Pipe of Wine before the Mast, and another behind the Mast, as Custom, for every Ship loaded with Wines.

RECTATION [Law Term] a Claim of Right, or an Appeal to the Law, for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFIABLE [of rectificare, L.] capable of being set to rights.

RECTIFICATION, a rectifying or making right, the remedying or redressing some Defect or Error either of Nature, Art, or Morality.

RECTIFICATION [in Chymistry] is the distilling any Spirit over again, in Order to render it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION of Curves [with Mathem.] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to a curved one.

RECTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RECTIFIER [in Navig.] an Instrument for determining the Variation of the Compass, in order to rectify the Course of a Ship.

To **RECTIFY** [rectificare, L. of rectifier, F.] to set to rights what is amiss; to correct or mend.

To **RECTIFY** [in Chymistry] is to distill any Spirit a second or third Time, in order to bring it to a more pure State.

To **RECTIFY a Globe** [with Mathem.] is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the brass Meridian, &c.

To **RECTIFY Curves** [with Mathem.] is to find a straight Line equal to a Curve; or a Plane equal to a curved Surface.

To **RECTIFY a Nativity** [with Astrol.] is to bring the estimated and supposed Time of a Person's Birth, to the real and true one.

RECTILINEAL Angle [of rectilinus and angulus, L.] an

RECTILINEAR Angle } Angle consisting of Right Lines.

RECTI minores [with Anat.] two small Muscles of the Head, which appear both in Sight at once, arising from the hinder Part of the first Vertebra of the Neck, and are let into the Middle of the Os Occipitis, in two shallow Depressures of the said Bone.

RECTITUDE [rectitudo, L.] Rightness, Straightness, Evenness; also Uprightness, Justice, Honesty.

RECTITUDE [old Rec.] Rights or legal Dues, pertaining either to God or Man.

RECTITY [rectitas, L.] Rightness, Evenness.

RECTO [in Law] a Writ usually called a *Writ of Right*, of such a Nature, as that whereas other Writs in real Actions are only to recover the Possession of Land, &c. in Question, lost by the Plaintiff or his Ancestors, this aims to recover both the Seisin thus lost and the Property of the Thing; so that both Rights are here pleaded together; that of the Property and that of the Possession.

RECTO de advocacione ecclesie, a Writ of Right, lying where a Man has Right of Advowson, and the Incumbent dying, a Stranger represents his Clerk to the Church, and he not having brought his Action of *quare impedit*, &c. within 6 Months has suffered the Stranger to usurp upon him, L.

RECTO de dote [in Law] a Writ of Right of Dowery, which lies for a Woman, who has received Part of her Dowery, and proceeds to demand the Remnant in the same Place against the Heir, L.

RECTO de dote unde nihil, &c. [in Law] a Writ of Right, which lies where the Husband having divers Lands and Tenements has assured no Dowery to his Wife, and she is thereby driven to sue for her Thirds, against the Heir or his Guardian, L.

RECTO de rationabili parte [in Law] a Writ that lies between Privies in Blood, &c. for a Copartner to recover his Share, as Brothers in gavel Kind, &c. L.

RECTO de custodia terre heredis, &c. [in Law] a Writ for a Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the Will of the Ancestor, against a Stranger who enters upon the Land and takes the Body of the Heir, L.

RECTO quando dominus remittit [in Law] is a Writ of Right in Case a Lord in whose Signiory the Land lies, remits the Cause to the King's Court, L.

RECTO sur disclaimer [in Law] a Writ which lies where a Lord in the Court of common Pleas does avow upon his Tenant, and his Tenant disclaims to hold of him upon which Disclaimer he shall have this Writ.

RECTOR a Governour or Ruler; also the Parson of a Parish Church, whose Office is to take care of the Souls of his Parishioners, to preach, to administer the Sacrament, &c. also the Chief of a foreign University, or of a Convent of Jesuits; also the Principal or Head of a College in England.

RECTORIAL, of, or pertaining to a Rector or Rectory.

RECTORY [rectoria, L.] a Parish-Church, Parsonage or spiritual Living, or Parsonage, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

RECTUM [old Writ.] a Trial at Law, or in common Course of Law.

RECTUM intestinum [in Anat.] the straight Gut, which begins at the first Vertebra of the Os Sacrum, and descends directly to the End of the Rump, or the utmost End of the Spina Dorso, L.

RECTUS

RECTUS abdominis [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the lower Belly, which arises from the *Sternum* and the Extremity of the last two Ribs, and goes straight down to the fore Part of the *Abdomen* to be inserted in the *Os Pubis*, L.

RECTUS, a, uin, right, straight, L.

RECTUS in curia [i. e. Right in the Court] signifies a Prisoner who stands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing against him; also one who has reversed an Outlawry.

RECTUS femoris [Anat.] a Muscle of the Leg, which arises from the lower Part of the Spine of the *Ilium*, and descending between the 2 *Vassi* is inserted into the *Patella*, L.

RECTUS internus capitis major [Anat.] a Pair of Muscles which arise from the fore Part of the five interior transverse Processes of the first *Vertebra* of the Back, near its great Hole, L.

RECTUS internus minor [Anat.] a Muscle which lies on the fore Part of the first *Vertebra* on the back Part, and is inserted into the interior Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*, under the former, L.

RECTUS lateralis capitis [Anat.] a Pair of short, thick, fleshy Muscles, arising from the superior Part of the transverse Processes of the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, whence it ascends and is inserted into the *Os Occipitis*.

RECTUS major [Anat.] a Muscle of the Head, inserted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*, L.

RECTUS musculus [Anat.] one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, so called from the Uprightness of its Position. It helps to drive out the Ordure and Urine, by pressing the Belly.

RECTUS palpebræ [Anat.] a Muscle arising from the Bottom of the Orbit of the Eye, whose Use is to lift up the Eyelid, L.

RECU'MBENCY [of *recumbere*] a relying or depending upon.

RECU'MBENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Posture; lying along.

RECU'MBENTNESS the relying or depending upon.

RECU'PERATORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Recovery.

To RECUR [*recurrere*, L.] to run back, to return.

RECU'RRENCY [of *recurrens*, L.] the running back, or returning.

RECURRENT Verses, Verses that read the same backwards as they do forwards, as, *Roma tibi subito, motibus ibit amor*.

RECURRENT Nerves [with *Anat.*] Nerves arising from the *Par vagum*, and that distribute several Branches to the *Larynx*, to assist in the Modulation and Formation of the Voice.

RECU'RSION, a running back, L.

RECURVATION, a bending backwards, L.

RECU'RVEDNESS [of *recurvitas*, L.] a being bent backwards.

RECU'RVITY [of *recurvitas*, L.] a being bent backwards.

RECU'SANCY [of *recusare*, L. to refuse] Non-Conformity, the State of Recusants.

RECU'SANTS [*recusantes*, L.] Persons who refuse to acknowledge the King's Supremacy; properly *Roman Catholics*, who refused to submit; but it has been extended to comprehend all who separate from the established Church of England, of whatsoever Sect or Opinion.

RECUSATION [in *Law*] an Act whereby a Judge is desired to refrain from judging some certain Cause, on Account of his Relation to one of the Parties, of some Enmity, &c.

RECU'SSABLE [*recussabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECU'SSION [*recussus*, L.] a shaking or beating back.

RED [r̥h̥und, C. Br. *reð*, Sax.] a lively Colour, resembling Fire, one of the simple or primary Colours of natural Bodies, or rather of the Rays of Light.

RED-Book [of the *Exchequer*] an ancient Manuscript Volume, wherein are register'd the Names of those who held Lands *per Baroniam*, in the Time of King *Henry II.* and also it contains several Things before the Conquest. It is in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer.

RED-Gum, a Distemper very frequent in new-born Children.

RED-Shank [*reð-ſcanca*, Sax.] a Bird.

RED-Start [*reð-ſtept*, Sax.] a Bird.

RED-Streak [*reð-ſteþice*, Sax.] an Apple.

RED-Water [in *Horses*] a Sort of Moisture, issuing from a Wound or Sore.

To RED-Shire [with *Smiths*] spoken of a Piece of Iron

To RED-Seer [in their Fire, that is heated too much, so that it breaks or cracks under the Hammer, while it is working, between hot and cold.

REDARGUTION, a disproving or confuting, L.

REDDE'NDUM [i. e. to be yielded or paid] a Clause generally used in Leases, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Leasor, L.

REDDITA'RIVM [old *Writ*] a Book or Roll, a Rental, in which the Rent and Services of a Manour or other Services are set down.

REDDITA'RIVS [old *Writ*.] a Renter, a Tenant.

REDDITION, a giving again or restoring, the Surrender, or surrendering of a Place.

REDDITION [in *Law*] a judicial Acknowledgment, that the Land or Thing in Question belongs to the Demandant.

RE'DDITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Reddition.

REDDITUS, Revenue, Rent, L.

REDDITUS assisus, a Set or standing Rent, L.

REDDLE [red Chalk, a red Fossil-Stone, used by Painters,

RUDDLE [in making Craons, &c.

REDE [*reðe*, Sax.] Advice, Counsel.

To REDEEM [*redimere*, L.] to buy off, to purchase again, to recover.

REDEE'MABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEE'MABLES, Lands, Funds, &c. sold, with a Reservation of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS Capableness of being redeemed.

REDEE'MER [*redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, a Deliverer, a Saviour.

To REDELI'VER [of *re* again, and *delivrer*, F.] to deliver again, or back, to give up again.

To RE-DEMAND [*redemande*, F.] to demand, ask, or require again.

REDEMPTION [in *Law*] a Faculty or Right of re-entering upon Lands, &c. that have been sold and assign'd, &c. upon re-imbursing the Purchase-Money with legal Costs.

REDEMPTION, a ransoming or delivering; a Purchasing the Freedom of another from Bondage, F. of L.

REDE'MPTIONAL [*redemptionalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to redeeming.

REDE'MPTIONS [ant. *Law Writ*.] grievous Mulcts imposed, by Way of Commutation, for the Head, or Life of the Delinquent.

REDHIBITION [*Civil Law*] an Action in a Court, whereby to annul the Sale of some Moveable, and to oblige the Seller to take it back again, upon the Buyer's finding it damaged.

REDEVABLE, indebted, obliged, or beholding to, F.

REDI'CVLUS, a certain imaginary Deity worshipped by the *Romans*, for frightening *Hannibal* from *Rome*.

To REDI'NTEGRATE [*redintegrare*, L.] to restore or make new, to begin a-fresh.

REDINTEGRATION, a making whole again, a renewing, L.

REDINTEGRATION [in *Civil Law*] the Action of restoring a Person to the Enjoyment of a Thing, whereof he had been illegally dispossessed.

REDINTEGRATION [in *Chymistry*] is the restoring of any mixt Body or Matter, whose Form has been destroyed by Calcination, Corrosion, &c. into its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEI'SIN, a second Disseisin.

REDITTA [in *Mu. Books*] signifies to repeat, *Ital.*

REDI'TUARIES, a Sect of Religion, a Branch of the *Franciscan Friars*.

REDMANS. See *Red Knights*.

RE'DOLENCE [of *redolentia*, L.] Sweetness of

RE'DOLENCY [of *redolentia*, L.] Sweetness of

RE'DOLENTNESS [of *redolentia*, L.] Sweetness of

RE'DOLENT [*redolens*, L.] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

To REDOU'BLE [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to encrease, to come again with greater Force.

REDOU'BLING [*redoublement*, F. *reduplicatio*, L.] a doubling again.

REDOU'BTABLE [*redoubtable*, F.] much feared.

REDOU'BTED [*redoute*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOU'BTS [in *Fortificat.*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To REDOU'ND [*redundare*, L. *redonder*, F.] to abound over and above; to be superfluous; also to turn to, or light upon.

To REDRE'SS [*redresser*, F.] to set to rights again, to reform Abuses, to remove Grievances.

REDRESS, a setting to Rights again, Amends, &c.

To REDRE'SS a Stag [*Hunting Term*] to put him off his Changes.

REDU'BBERS [*Law Term*] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To REDU'CE [*reducere*, L.] to bring back, to restore, to subdue, to bring under Subjection; to bring or turn into.

REDU'CIBLE [*reducibilis*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDUCIBILITY, Capableness of being reduced.

REDUCING Scale, a Mathematical Instrument, to reduce a Map or Draught.

REDUCT [in *Carpentry*] a Quirk or little Place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; also for some other Conveniences, as Cabinets, Sides of Chimnies, Alcoves.

REDUCT [among *Chymists*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their Regulus or pure Substance.

A **REDUCT** [*reductus*, L.] an advantageous Place, intrench'd and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to, in Case of a Surprise.

REDUCTION, a reducing or bringing back, *F.* of *L.*

REDUCTION [in *Arithm.*] is the reducing of Money, Weights, and Measures, &c. into the least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION ascending [in *Arithm.*] is the reducing a lower Denomination into an higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds, and the like in Weights.

REDUCTION descending [in *Arithm.*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, Pence into Farthings.

REDUCTION [with *Astron.*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the eccentrical Longitude, *i. e.* the Difference of the two Arches of the Orbit, and the Ecliptick comprehended between the Node and the Circle of Inclination.

REDUCTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is the clearing them from all superfluous Quantities, and bringing down the Quantities to their lowest Terms, and separating the known Quantities from the unknown, till at length only the known Quantity is found on one Side, and the unknown on the other.

REDUCTION of a Figure, Design, or Draught, &c. is the making a Copy thereof, either larger or smaller than the Original.

REDUCTION [in *Surgery*] an Operation, whereby a dislocated, luxated, or fractured Bone is restored to its proper Place.

REDUCTIVE, serving to reduce.

REDUNDANCY [*redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding or exceeding, Superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, superfluous.

REDUNDANT Hyperbola, a Curve of the higher Kind, so called because it exceeds the Conick Section of that Name in the Number of its Hyperbolic Legs; it being a triple Hyperbola with six Hyperbolic Legs.

REDUNDANT Nouns [with *Grammar*.] Nouns which have a Number or particular Case more than is usual.

REDUNDANTNESS [*redundantia*, L.] Overflowingness, Superfluity.

To **REDUPLICATE** [*reduplicatum*, L.] to double over again.

REDUPLICATE Pronouns [with *Gram*] such as *I my self, thou thy self, he himself*, &c.

REDUPLICATION, a Redoubling, *L.*

REDUPLICATION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when one Part of a Verse or Sentence ends in the same Word with which the following begins.

REDUPLICATIVE [*reduplicatif*, F.] doubling again, repeating.

REDUPLICATIVE Propositions [with *Logicians*] are such in which the Subject is repeated, as, *Men, as Men, are rational*.

REE [in *Portugal*] a small Coin, 40 of which are equal to 6 Pence *English*.

REED [*hæcæ*, Sax.] the long Grass that grows in Fens and watery Places.

REED, a *Jewish* Measure of 3 Yards and 3 Inches.

To **RE-EDIFY** [*re-edifier*, F. of *re* again, and *ædificare* to build, *L.*] to re-build or build up again.

REEFT [with *Mariners*] Part of a Sail that is taken up, as when, in a great Gale of Wind, they roll up Part of the Sail below, to make it narrower, and not to draw too much Wind: This taking-up or contracting is called *Reefing*.

REEFT Top-mast [with *Mariners*] when a Top-mast that having been sprung, is crack'd, or almost broken in the Cap, the lower Piece that was almost broken being cut off, the other Part, being set again, is called a *Reeft Top-mast*.

REEK [*hæcan*, Sax.] to call forth a Steam, Vapour, or Smoak.

REEK Stavel, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, on which a Mow of Hay, Corn, &c. is raised.

A **REEK** [*hæc*, Sax.] a Steam or Vapour.

A **REEK** [*hæcæ*, Sax.] a Heap or Mow of Hay, &c.

To **RE-ENTER** [of *re* and *intrare*, L. *reintrer*, F.] to enter upon or take Possession of again.

RE-ENTRY [in *Law*] a resumming and retaking that Possession that had lately been foregone.

To **RE-ESTABLISH** [of *re* and *stabilire*, L.] to establish or settle again.

To **REEL** [prob. *g.* to roll] to stagger.

A **REEL** [*hæcæ*, Sax.] a Sort of Wheel for winding Yarn, &c. into Skains.

RE-ENTRY [of *reintrer*, F.] entering again.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT [*retablissement*, F.] an establishing again.

To **REEVE** [with *Sailors*] is to draw a Rope thorough a Block, to run up and down.

REEVE [*hæcæ*, Sax.] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

To **RE-EXAMINE** [of *re* and *examinare*, L.] to examine a second Time.

RE-EXAMINATION, a second Examination.

RE-EXTENT [in *Law*] a second Extent made upon Lands or Tenements, upon Complaint made that the first Extent was partially executed.

REFECTION, a refreshing, a Meal or Repast, *L.*

REFECTIVES [with *Phys.*] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFECTORY } [*refectorium*, L.] a Dining-Room; a

REFECTUARY } Room in a Monastery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To **REFEEL** [*refellere*, L.] to disprove by Argument; to confute.

To **REFEER** [*referre*, L.] to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; also to leave to one's Judgment or Determination; also to put a Business into the Hands of another, in order to be considered or managed.

REFEER, an Arbitrator to whom a Law-Business, or or any Matter in Difference, is referred.

REFERENCE [in *Writing*, &c.] a Mark which relates to another similar one in the Margin, or in the Bottom of the Page, where either something omitted in the Text is added, &c. or some Author, &c. is quoted.

REFERENDARY [*ant. Customs*] an Officer who exhibited the Petitions of the People to the King, and acquainted the Judges with his Commands.

REFERRIBLE, that may be referred to.

To **REFINE** [*raffiner*, F.] to make finer, to purge and purify, by drawing Liquors off from the Lees, or Metals, by melting.

To **REFINE upon**, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks.

REFINEMENT, a purifying or being purified.

REFINING, the Art of separating other Metals, &c.

from Gold and Silver, also the clearing any Matter from Impurities.

To **REFIT a Ship** [of *re* again, and *fit*] to repair it and make it fit to put to Sea again.

To **REFLECT** [*reflettere*, L.] to beat or send back Light or Heat; to return.

To **REFLECT upon a Person**, is to speak ill of him, to censure or reproach.

To **REFLECT upon a Thing**, is to consider seriously of it.

REFLECTION } a beating or returning back; also Conside-

REFLEXION } ration, Meditation; also Censure, Reproach, or Abuse.

REFLECTION, it is related that *Pythagoras* could write what he pleased on a Glass, and, by the Reflection of the same Species, would make those Letters appear upon the Circle of the Moon, so plain as to be read by any Person, some Miles distant from him. *Cornelius Agrippa* affirms the Possibility of it, and that the Method of performing it was known to himself and others.

REFLECTION [in the *Pythag.* and *Copernican System*] is the Distance of the Pole from the Horizon of the Disk; which is the same Thing, as the Sun's Declination in the Ptolemaick Hypothesis.

REFLECTION of the Rays of Light [in *Opticks*] is a Motion of the Rays, whereby, after impinging on the solid Parts of Bodies, or rather after a very near Approach thereto, they recede or are driven therefrom.

REFLECTION [in *Catoptricks*] is the Return of a Ray of Light from the polished Surface of a Looking-Glass or Mirror, driven thence by some Power residing therein.

To REFUND [*refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the Cost and Charges of a Nonsuit.

REFUSAL [*refus*, L.] a Refusing, a Denial.

To REFUSE [*recusare*, L. *refuser*, F.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REFUSE [*refus*, L.] the drossy Stuff that comes away from Oar or Metal, in the melting and trying it; from whence the Word is used to signify the worst of any Thing, after the best has been picked out.

REFUTANTIA [*old Rec.*] an Acquittance or Acknowledgment, for renouncing all future Claim.

REFUTATIO feudæ [*Civil Law*] the Loss of a Feudal Tenure by Forfeiture, L.

REFUTA'TION, a Refuting, an opposite or contrary Argument, which destroys what the other alledged.

To REFUTE [*refutare*, L.] to confute, to disprove; to convince or confound by Reason.

To REGAIN [*regagner*, F.] to gain a second Time, to get again.

REGAL [*regalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a King or Queen; Kingly, Royal, Princely.

REGAL Fishes, such as belong to the King, by his Prerogative; such as Whales, Sturgeons, &c.

REGAL [*of France*] a costly Ring offered by a King of France to Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards worn by King Henry VIII.

To REGALE [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feast, or entertain royally.

A REGALE } [*regal*, F.] a magnificent Treat or Entertainment.

A REGALIO }

REGALE [*with Chymists*] a Kind of Caneut for purifying Gold.

REGALE episcoporum [*old Rec.*] the temporal Rights, and legal Privileges of Bishops.

REGALIA, the Rights of a King or Queen, or the Ensigns of the royal Dignity; as the several Parts of the Apparatu of a Coronation, as Scepters, Edward's Staff, Sword, Globe, &c.

REGA'LITY [*regalitas*, L. Royalty, State, &c.

To REGA'RD [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, to heed, to consider; to have Respect to.

REGA'RD, Consideration, Respect, Account, F.

REGA'RD [*of a Forest*] the over-seeing and viewing it; also the Compass of it, i. e. all that Ground which is Part or Parcel of it.



REGA'RDANT [*in Heraldry*] signifies looking behind, and is apply'd to Beasts represented in an Escutcheon, with their Faces turned to their Tails, as in the Figure.

REGA'RDED [*regardé*, F.] looked upon with Concern, respected, had Respect to.

REGA'RDFUL [*of regard*, F. and *guld*, Sax.] having Regard to, careful of, concerned for.

REGA'RDFULNESS, Heedfulness, &c.

REGA'RDLESS [*of Regard*, F. and *ley*, Sax.] heedless.

REGA'RDLESSNESS, Heedlessness.

REGA'RDER, an Officer belonging to the King's Forest, who is obliged by Oath to make Regard of it, to view and enquire of all Offences and Defaults that have been committed by the Foresters, and all other Officers, in the Execution of their Offices.

RE'GEL [*in Astron.*] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in Orion's Foot.

RE'GENCY [*Regence*, F. of *regens*, L.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, or State, during the Absence or Minority of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

REGE'NERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a second Time, new-born.

To REGE'NERATE [*regenerare*, L.] to beget again, to cause to be born again.

REGE'NERATE, Regeneracy, Milton.

REGE'NERATENES [*regeneratio*, L.] Regeneration.

RE'GENT [*Regens*, L.] governing, reigning, &c.

A RE'GENT [*un Regent*, F. *regens*, L.] one who is of the Regency, or that governs a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince, &c.

RE'GENT [*in a College*] a Professor of Arts and Sciences, who holds a Class or Set of Pupils.

REGERMINA'TION, a springing or budding out again, L.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] easy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GIBLENES [*of regibilis*, L.] easiness to be governed.

RE'GICIDE [*of Regem caedere*, to kill a King] a King-killer, or Murderer of a King.

RE'GIMEN } Government, Rule, L. and F.

RE'GIMENT }

RE'GIMEN [*in Gram.*] the Cases of a Noun governed by a Verb.

RE'GIMEN [*in Medicine*] a Rule or Course of living, with Regard to Eating, Drinking, Clothing, or the like, accommodated to some Disease, and to the particular Course of Physick the Patient is under.

RE'GIMENT, a Body of several Companies of Soldiers, usually consisting of 10, either Horse or Foot, commanded by a Colonel.

REGIMENTAL [*of Regiment*, F.] of, or belonging to a Regiment.

RE'GINA prati [*i. e.* the Queen of the Meadow] the Herb Meadow-Sweet, L.

RE'GIO assensu [*in Law*] a Writ whereby the King gives his Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

RE'GION [*regio*, L.] a Country, Coast, or Quarter.

RE'GION [*in Geog.*] a particular Division of the Earth, or a Tract of Land inhabited by People of the same Nation.

Elementary RE'GION [*with Philos.*] a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmosphere of the Earth; so called, because the four Elements, and all elementary Bodies, are contained in it.

Ethereal } **REGION** } [*with Cosmographers*] is that vast
Celestial } Content of the Universe, which contains the Heavens with all their Host; as the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c.

Planetary RE'GION [*with Astrol.*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

RE'GIONS [*with Philos.*] are particular Divisions of the Air, which are accounted three, the *upper*, *middle*, and *lower*.

Upper RE'GION, commences from the Tops of the Mountains, and reaches to the utmost Limits of the Atmosphere, in which is a perpetual, equable Calmness, Clearness, and Serenity.

Lowest RE'GION, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun's Rays, that is, by the Height to which they rebound from the Earth.

Middle RE'GION, is that wherein the Clouds reside, Meteors are formed, &c. extending from the Extremity of the lowest to the Top of the highest Mountains.

RE'GIONARY [*in Ecclesiastical History*] a Title given to those who had the Charge and Administration of the Church-Affairs from the fifth Century.

To RE'GISTER [*of gister*, F. to lie down in a Bed, as some think] to enter, write down or record in a Register.

To make REGISTER [*with Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

A RE'GISTER [*registrum*, L. *regeſtum*, qu. *iterum gestum*, done over again, *Menagius*] a Memorial, or Book of publick Records.

A REGISTER [*registrarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Registers.

REGISTER [*with Chymists*] a Contrivance in a Furnace, to make Heat greater or lesser immediately, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

REGISTER [*of a Parish*] a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Births, are registered; Registers in Parish-Churches were first appointed by Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Vicar-general to King Henry VIII. A. C. 1538.

REGISTER of Writs [*in Law*] a Book containing the Forms of most of the Writs used in common Law.

REGISTER Ships [*in Traffick*] such Ships to which the King of Spain or the Council of the Indies grant Permissions to go and traffick in the Parts of the Spanish West-Indies; so called, because they are registered before they set Sail from Cadiz.

REGISTER [*with Letter-Founders*] one of the inner Parts of the Mould, in which the Types are cast.

RE'GISTRY [*registrum*, L.] an Office where Records are kept; also the Rolls and Books there reposit; especially those wherein the Proceedings of Chancery, or any spiritual Court, are recorded and kept.

RE'GIUS Professor [*i. e.* the King's Professor] a Title given to every Reader of the 5 Lectures in the University, so called, because they were founded by King Henry VIII, L.

REGIUS morbus, the Disease called the Jaundice.

REGLET } [*Architect.*] a little, flat, narrow Moulding,

RIGLET } used chiefly in Compartments and Pannels, to separate the Parts or Members from one another, and to form Knots, Frets, and other Ornaments.

REGLETS [*with Printers*] See *Riglets*.

RE'GNANT [*regnans*, L.] reigning, governing.

RE'GNARDISM, the Subtlety of a Reynard or a Fox, Craftiness.

RE'GOLA [in *Mu. Books*] a Rule or Canon, *Ital.*
To REGO'RGE [*regorger*, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.
To REGRA'TE [*regrater*, F.] to follow the Trade of a Hugster.

REGRA'TER } [*regratier*, F.] a Hugster who buys and
REGRA'TOR } sells Victuals or Wares, in the same Market
 or Fair he bought them, or within 5 Miles thereof; also one
 who trims up old Ware for Sale.

REGRATE'RIA [*old Rec.*] a selling by retail.
REGRA'TING [*of regrater*, F.] the driving the Trade of a Hugster.

RE'GRESS [*regressus*, L.] a going back again, F.
REGRE'T, Reluctancy, Unwillingness, to do a Thing, F.
 Grief, Sorrow.

REGULA, a Rule or Pattern, L.
REGULAR [*regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.
REGULAR Bodies [with *Mathem.*] are solid Bodies, whose Surfaces are compos'd of regular and equal Figures, and whose solid Angles are all equal, of which there are 5.

1. A *Tetrahedron*, which is a Pyramid comprehended under 4 equal and equilateral Triangles.

2. The *Hexaedron*, or Cube whose Surface is compos'd of 6 equal Squares

3. The *Octahedron*, which is bounded by 8 equal and equilateral Triangles.

4. The *Dodecahedron*, which is contained under 12 equal and equilateral Pentagons.

5. The *Icosihedron*, which consists of 20 equal and equilateral Triangles: These are all the regular Bodies that can be, and they are called the Platonick Bodies.

REGULAR Curves [with *Mathem.*] are such as the Perimeters of the conick Sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical Manner.

REGULAR Figures [in *Geom.*] are such as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULARIS [with *Botan.*] uniform, as when the Parts of a Flower are like to each other on all Sides, as in a *Convolutus*, &c.

RE'GULARNESS } [*regularité*, F. of *regularis*, L.] Agree-
REGULA'RITY } ableness to Rules, Exactness, strict Order.

RE'GULARS, Religious who live under some Rule or Obedience, leading a monastick Life.

To RE'GULATE [*regulatum*, L.] to set in order, to govern, direct, or guide; also to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION, the Act of Regulating, L.

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs.

REGULATOR [in *Mechan.*] a small Spring to the Balance of a Pocket-Watch.

RE'GULUS } [in *Chym.*] is the most pure Part of any Me-
REGULE } tal or Mineral, when the Dregs or Fæces are separated from it.

Martial REGULUS of Antimony [with *Chymists*] a Mixture of Horse-shoe Nails melted with the *Regulus*.

REGULUS, a Petty King; a Saxon Title for a Count.

REGULUS [with *Astron.*] a Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation, *Leo*.

REGURGITA'TION, a swallowing again, L.

REHABILI'TATION [*Canon Law*] a re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability.

REHEA'RSAL, Relation, Report; also private Practising, as the Rehearsal of a Play by the Actors, before the acting it.

To REHEARSE [prob. of *re* again, and *hearing*] to relate or tell, to repeat.

To REHEARSE [with *Players*] to perform a Rehearsal in private, in order to perform publicly.

To REJECT [*rejetum*, Sup. of *rejecere*, L.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECTABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS [of *rejectionis*, L.] deserving to be rejected.

REJECTION, a casting off, a throwing by, as useless, or not worth having, L.

To REIGN [*regnare*, L.] to rule as a King or sovereign Prince; to prevail, to be predominant or rife, as a Disease.

To RE-IMBA'RK [of a *Deer*] to go to his Lodge again.

RE-IMBARKATION [*re-imbarkement*, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

RE-IMBARKED [*reimbarké*, F.] put on Ship-board again, &c.

RE-IMBATTLED, put into Battle Array again.

To RE-IMBU'RSE [*reimburser*, F.] to repay a Person what he has laid out.

RE-IMBU'RSEMENT [in *Traffick*, &c.] a Repayment; or returning what Money a Person had received by Way of Advance, &c.

A RE-IMPRES'SION, a second Impression or Edition of a Book.

REI'NARD [*renard*, F.] a Fox.

To RE-IN'FECT [of *re* and *infectum*, Sup. of *infectere*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

RE-INFECTA [the Business being not done] without Success, L.

To RE-INFO'RCE [of *re* again, and *enforcir*, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

RE-INFORCED Ring [of a *Cannon*] is that which is next after the Trunnions, between them and the Vent.

RE-INFO'RCEMENT, a Re-inforcing, Recruit, Supply of Men, &c.

To RE-INGAGE [of *re*, and *engager*, F.] to ingage again.

RE-INGAGEMENT [of *re*, and *engagement*,] an Engaging again.

To REINGRA'TIATE one's self with a Person, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [prob. of *regere*, L. to rule or guide] the Leather Thongs of a Horse-Bridle, or 2 long Slips of Leather, one on each Side the Curb or Snaffle, held in the Hand of a Rider, to guide a Horse and keep him in Subjection.

REINS [*Anat.*] the Kidnies, or those Parts of an animal Body, whose Office is to strain the Urine into the Pelvis or Bladder, in the Middle of the Body, and to cause it to run thro' the Vessels called Ureters into the Bladder.

To REINSTA'TE [of *re* again, in and *statuo*, L.] to restore to the former State and Condition.

To REI'NTEGRATE [*reintegrer*, F.] to make whole or compleat again.

To REJOI'CE [*rejouir*, F.] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be glad or merry.

To REJOI'N [*rejoindre*, F.] to join or unite together again, to reply.

REJOIN'DER [*rejoinder*, F.] an Answer or Exception to a Replication.

REJOI'NTING [with *Architect.*] the filling up of Joints of the Stones in old Buildings, when worn hollow by the Course of Time or Water.

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-Weed.

To REI'TERATE [*reiterare*, L.] to do the same Thing over again.

A REITERA'TION [with *Printers*] is when the last Form is laid on the Press.

REJUVENE'SCENCY [of *rejuvenescere*, L.] a growing young again.

To RELA'PSE [*relapsus*, of *relabi*, L.] to fall sick again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELA'PSE [of *re* and *lapsus*, L.] a falling or sliding back; more especially used of a Sickness or Disease.

To RELA'TE [*relatum*, sup. of *referre*, L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to; to be agreeable or answerable.

RELA'TERS [*Hunt. Term*] those who stand at Advantage, with Darts to kill Deer.

RELA'TION, a Rehearsal of some Action, Adventure, Battle, Siege, &c. F. of L.

RELA'TION [with *Grammar.*] is the Correspondence which Words have one to another in Construction.

RELA'TION [with *Logicians*] is the fourth Category, as that of *Father, Husband, Master, Servant, King, Subject*, and every Thing that denotes Comparison as *equal, greater, less*.

RELA'TION [in *Philos.*] Respect or Regard; the mutual Respect of two Things, or what each is in Regard to the other.

RELA'TION [in a *Law-Sense*] is when, in Consideration of Law, two Times, or other Things, are considered as if they were all one; and by this the Thing subsequent is said to take its Effect by Relation.

RELA'TION [in *Geometry*, &c.] is the Habitude or Respect of two Quantities to one another, with Regard to their Magnitude: The same as *Ratio*.

Inharmonical RELA'TION [in *Compositions of Musick*] a harsh Reflection of Flat against Sharp in a cross Form, viz. when some harsh or displeasing Discord is produced in comparing the present Note of another Part.

RELA'TION [in *School Divinity*] is used to denote certain of the divine Perfections, called Personal ones, in Regard, by those one divine Person is referred to another, and distinguished from it, as in God there is one Nature, two Processions, three Persons, and four Relations; the Relations are *Paternity, Filiation, active Spiration, and passive Spiration*.

RELATIONS, Kinsmen, or Kinswomen.
RELA'TIST, a Reporter.
RE'LATIVE [*relativus*, L.] having Relation or Nearness to some other Thing.
RE'LATIVE Gravity, the same as *Specifick Gravity*.
RE'LATIVE Propositions [with *Logicians*] are those which include some Relation or Comparison.
RE'LATIVE Terms [with *Logicians*] are such betwixt which there is a Sort of Opposition; yet such as that the one cannot be without the other.
RE'LATIVE [in *Gram.*] a Word or Term which, in the Construction, answers to some Word foregoing called the Antecedent.
RE'LATIVE Substantives [with *Gramm.*] are such as bear a Relation to some others, as a Father, Son, Daughter, Husband, Wife, &c.
RE'LATIVE Adjectives, are such as have relation to some others, as better, worse, higher, lower, equal, unequal, &c.
RE'LATIVE Pronoun, is such an one as has relation to a Noun that goes before, as *he, him, that, who, which*, with their Numbers.
RE'LATIVENESS [of *relativus*, L.] the having relation to.
To RE'LAX [*relaxare*, L.] to loosen, to slacken; to yield or give way.
RELAXA'NTIA, Medicines of a loosening Quality.
RELAXA'TION, a loosening, a slackening, also a Respite or Breathing-time, L.
RELAXA'TION [with *Anat.*] a Dilatation, or widening of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.
RELAXA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Extension, or straining of a Nerve, Tendon, Muscle, &c. either by Violence, or Weakness.
RELAXATION [in a *legal Sense*] a Release or Discharge, as the Relaxation of an Attachment in the Court of the Admiralty; a releasing of canonical Punishments.
RELAY' [in *Tapestry Work*] an opening left in a Piece where the Figures or Colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other Work is done.
A RELAY' [of *rallier*, F.] a fresh Equipage, Horse, &c. sent before, or appointed to be ready, for a Traveller to change, to make the greater Expedition, as in riding Post.
RELAY'S [in *Hunting*] are fresh Sets of Dogs or Horses, placed here and there for Readiness, in case the Game come that Way, to be cast off, or to mount the Hunters, in lieu of the former, which are supposed to want Respite.
To RELEA'SE [*relaxare*, L. *relaisser*, F.] to set at Liberty, to let go, to free from.
A RELEA'SE [*relaxatio*, L. *relaiement*, F.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.
A RELEA'SE [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Titles, Estates, Rights, &c. are sometimes extinguished and annulled, transferred, abridg'd, or enlarg'd.
A RELEA'SEMENT [*relaiement*, F.] a Releasing or Discharging.
RELEGA'TION, a Kind of Exile or Banishment for a Time appointed, wherein the obnoxious Person is required to retire to a certain Place, and to continue there 'till he is recalled, L.
To RELE'NT [*rallentir*, F.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; also to abate as the Extremity of Heat does.
RELE'NTLESS, unrelenting, incapable to relent, *Milton*.
RELE'NTMENT [*rallentissement*, F.] a relenting.
RELEVA'TION, a raising or lifting up again, L.
To RELE'VISH [*Law Term*] is to admit one to Mainprize upon Surety.
RE'LICKS } [*reliquiæ*, L.] Remains of the Bodies or
RE'LIQUES } Clothes of Saints, which *Roman* Catholicks preserve with great Veneration. These are now forbidden by several Statutes, to be used or brought into *England*.
A RELI'CT [*relictæ*, L.] a Widow.
RELI'CTA verifikatione [in *Law*] is when a Defendant relinquishes his Proof or Plea, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff, L.
RELIEF [of *relevatio*, L.] charitable Assistance afforded to one in Want or Distress; Comfort, Succour, Supply, Redress at Law.
RELIEF [in *Law*] a Fine paid to the chief Lord by a Person at his coming to an Inheritance of Land held in *Capite*, or military Service.
RELIEF [in *Chancery*] is an Order sued out for the dissolving of Contracts, and other Acts, upon Account of their being unreasonable, prejudicial, grievous, &c.
RELIEF. See *Relievo*.

RELIEF of an Hare, the Place where she goes to feed in an Evening.
RELIEF reasonable, is that enjoined by some Law, or fixed by an antient Custom, and which does not depend on the Will of the Lord.
To RELIEVE [*relevare*, L. *reliever*, F.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of others; to succour or help.
To RELIEVE the Guards } is to bring fresh Men upon
To RELIEVE the Trenches } the Guards or Trenches, and to send those to Rest who have been upon Duty before.
RELIEVO [in *Sculpture*, &c.] imbossed Work, the Protuberance or standing out of any Figures above the Ground or Plane whereon they are formed, *Ital*.
Alto RELIEVO, or *High Relief*, is when the Figure is formed after Nature, and projects as much as the Life, *Ital*.
Basso RELIEVO, or *low Relief*, is when the Work is raised but a little from its Ground; as in Medals, &c.
Demi RELIEVO, is when one half of the Figure rises from the Plane or Ground.
RELIEVO [in *Architect.*] is the Projecture of any Ornament.
RELIEVO [in *Painting*] is the Degree of Force or Boldness, wherewith the Figures, beheld at a due Distance, seem to stand out from the Ground of the Painting, as tho' they were really imbossed.
RELIGION [*religio*, L.] is defined to be a general Habit of Reverence towards the divine Nature, by which we are both enabled and inclined to worship and serve God, after that Manner which we conceive to be most agreeable to his Will, so that we may procure his Favour and Blessing.
Natural RELIGION, is what Men might know, and be obliged to by meer Principles of Reason, improved by Consideration and Experience, without the Assistance of divine Revelation.
Revealed RELIGION, is what God has obliged us to perform by the Manifestation of his Will, upon the Consideration of temporal or future Rewards and Punishments. The Parts of Revealed Religion are *Faith* and *Prædication*.
RELIGION [with *Painters*] is represented in a silver Veil, with a Mantle of White.
A RELIGIOUS Man [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a Lion running from a Cock; also by a Palm-Tree, the Root whereof is unpleasant to look upon, but the Fruit and Branches are pleasant, both to the Eye, and to the Taste.
An Enmity to RELIGION [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by an Ass.
RELIGIONIST, a Professor or strict Observer of Religion.
RELIGIOUS [*religiosus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Religion; devout, godly.
RELIGIOUSNESS, a religious Disposition, Piety.
To RELINQUISH [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up, or part with.
RELINQUISHMENT [*relictio*, L.] a Relinquishing.
RE'LIQUA, the Remainder or Debt which a Person finds himself a Debtor in upon the ballancing an Accompt.
RE'LIQUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket in which the Relicks of a dead Saint are kept.
RELIQUA'TOR, one who is behind-hand in his Accompts.
To RE'LISH [of *relecher*, F. to lick again, according to *Minshew*] to have a good Savour, to relish or taste; also to like or approve.
RE'LISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well, that may be approved of.
RE'LISHABLENESS, the being well tasted.
RE'LLOLEUM [with *Chymists*] some certain, peculiar Virtue in a Plant or other mixed Body.
To RELU'CT [*reluctari*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.
RELU'CTANCY } [*reluctatio*, L.] a Wrestling, or Stri-
RELU'CTANTNESS } ving against, an Unwillingness, &c.
RELU'CTANT [*reluctans*, L.] striving against.
To RELY' [prob. of *re* backwards, and *liegan*, Sax. to lie, *q. d.* to lean back upon] to trust to, to depend upon.
To RE'MAIN [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind, to be over and above.
REMAINDER [*quod remanet*, L. or of *remandre*, F.] that which remains, or is left, &c.
REMAINDER [in *Law*] an Estate in Lands, Tenements or Rents, given to a Person at second-hand, to be enjoy'd after the Decease of another to whom they are given at the first hand.
REMAINDER [in *Mathem.*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

REMA'INS, all that is left of a Person deceased ; also of any Thing.

To **REMA'NCIPATE** [*remancipare*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To **REMA'ND** [*remandare*, L.] to command back again.

RE'MANENTES [*Dooms-day Book*] signifies of, or pertaining to.

To **REMA'RK** [*remarquer*, F.] to observe, to take notice of.

A **REMA'RK** [*remarque*, F.] a Note, Observation, taking Notice of ; also Note or Worth.

REMA'RKABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

REMA'RKABLENESS, Worthiness of Remark.

RE-MA'RRYING, the Marrying again, or a second Time.

REME'DIABLE [of *remedium*, L.] that may be remedied, F.

REME'DIABLENESS, Capableness of being remedied.

REME'DILESNESS [of *irremediable*, F.] Uncapableness of being remedied.

REME'DILESS, that is not, nor cannot be remedied.

To **RE'MEDY** [*remediare*, L. *remedier*, F.] to help, to cure, &c.

A **RE'MEDY** [*remedium*, L. *remede*, F.] Physick, Medicine ; also Cure, Help, Ease, Comfort ; also Means for the Redress of Disorders or Mischiefs ; also a Shift in Misfortunes.

To **REME'MBER** [*rememorare*, L. *remembrer*, F.] to have in one's Memory, to call to Mind ; to mind, or be mindful of.

REME'MBRANCE [*remembranca*, Ital. of *rememorare*, L.] is when the Idea of something formerly known recurs again to the Mind, without the Operation of the external Object on the external Sensory, Remembring, Memory.

REME'MBRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REME'MBRANCERS [of the *Exchequer*] three Officers or Clerks in that Office, as of the King, the Lord Treasurer, and of the First-Fruits.

King's REME'MBRANCER, he enters Recognizances taken before the Barons for any of the King's Debts, for Appearance, or for observing Orders, &c.

Lord Treasurer's REME'MBRANCER, puts the Treasurer and Judges in that Court in mind of such Things as are to be called on, and dealt in for the King's Behoof, &c.

REME'MBRANCER of the First-Fruits, takes all Compositions and Bonds for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Progress, and makes out Processes against those who do not pay them.

To **REMI'ND** [of *re* and *mind*] to put in Mind.

REMI'NISCENCE } [*reminiscentia*, L.] the Faculty or

REMI'NISCENCY } Power of remembering or calling to Mind : That Power of the human Mind, whereby it recollects itself, or calls again such Ideas or Notions which it had really forgot : And in this it differs from Memory, which is a treasuring up Things in the Mind, and retaining them there without forgetting them.

REMI'NISCERE, an antient Name of the second Sunday in Lent, being so called from the first Word of the Beginning of the Mass for that Day, *Reminisce re miserationum tuarum*.

REMI'SS [*remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMI'SSIBLE [of *remissus*, L.] pardonable, capable of being remitted, F.

REMI'SSNESS [of *remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] Slackness, Negligence Carelessness.

REMISSION [in Law] Forgiveness, Pardon of a Crime.

REMI'SSION [in Medicine] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off, before it returns again.

REMI'SSION [in Physicks] is an Abatement of the Power or Efficacy in any Quality, in Opposition to the Increase of the same, which is termed *Intensio*.

To **REMI'T** [*remittere*, L.] to send back, to return ; also to slacken, to abate ; also to forgive.

REMI'TTANCE, Forgiveness.

REMI'TTANCE [with Bankers] a Due or Fee allow'd both for their Wages, the Tale of Money, and the different Value of the Species where the Money is paid.

REMI'TMENT } [in Commerce] a Return of Money from

REMI'TTANCE } one Place to another in Bills of Exchange, Orders, or the like.

REMI'TTER [in Law] is where a Man has two Titles in Law, and is seized by the latter, and, that proving defective, he is *remitted* or restored to the former more antient Title.

RE'MNANT [of *remaneo*, L.] that which remains or is left of any Thing.

REMOLA'DE [in Horse-Leechery] a Charge or Sort of Poulter for Hories.

REMO'NSTRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reason, or an Expostulation or humble Supplication addressed to the

King, &c. praying him to consider and reflect on the ill Consequences of some Edict, Order, &c.

REMO'NSTRANT [*remonstrans*, L.] expository, &c.

REMO'NSTRANTS, a Title given to the *Arminians*, by reason of the Remonstrances they made in the Year 1610 against the Synod of *Dort*, concerning Predestination.

REMO'NSTRATED [of *re* and *monstratus*, L.] shewed by Reason and Instances, &c.

To **REMO'NSTRATE** [of *re* against, and *monstrare*, L. to shew] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REMO'RA } the Ship-Halter. A small Fish called a Sea-

REMELIGO } Lamprey or Suck-stone ; of which the Antients had an Opinion, that, by sticking to the Keel of a Ship, it would stop its Course. And thence *Remora* is taken for any Delay, Stop, Let, or Hindrance, F.

REMORA aratri [with *Botan.*] Rest-Harrow.

REMORA [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument for setting broken Bones.

REMO'RSE [of *re* and *morfus*, L.] Check or Sting of Conscience.

REMO'RSELESS [of *remords*, F. of *re* and *morfus*, L. and *leyre*, Sax.] without Check, or Sting of Conscience.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far distant.

REMO'TENESS [of *remotus*, L.] the being far from.

To **REMO'VE** [*removere*, L.] to carry from one Place to another, to set or take away, also to shift Dwellings or Lodgings.

REMO'VEABLENESS, Liableness to be removed.

REMO'VAL } a removing, changing of Place or Abode.

A **REMO'VE** } To **REMOU'NT** [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, or set, or get up again.

To **REMOUNT Cavalry** [*Milit. Phrase*] is to furnish Troopers or Dragoons with fresh Horses, in the Place of those that have been killed or disabled in Service.

REMPLE' [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* filled up, signifies that all the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour, leaving only a Border of the proper Colour of the Chief about the said Piece, as in the Figure.



RE'MULUS [with *Anat.*] the narrow Part of the Ribs which joins with the *Vertebra*, or turning Joints of the Back-Bone.

REMU'NERABLE, capable of being rewarded.

To **REMU'NERATE** [*remunerare*, L.] to recompense or reward.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding, L.

REMURIA [among the *Romans*] Feasts instituted in Honour of *Remus* the Brother of *Romulus*.

RE'NAL [of *renalis*, L.] belonging to the Reins.

RENAL Artery [with *Anat.*] an Artery (according to some) arising out of the *Aorta* and entering the Kidnies, bringing to them the serous Part of the arterial Blood.

RE'NAL glandules [with *Anat.*] two flat and soft Glands about the thickness of a Nut, above the Reins on each Side.

RENA'LI'S vena [with *Anat.*] a Vein arising from the descending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and spreading itself on the Caul and Fat that covers the Kidnies.

RENA'SCENCY [*renaissance*, F.] a growing again.

RENA'SCENT [*renascens*, L.] springing up, or being born again.

RENASCI'BLITY } [*renascibilitas*, L.] the Power or Ca-

RENA'SCIBLENESS } pableness of being born again, of

Renewing, or Regeneration.

RE-NAVIGA'TION, a Sailing back, L.

To **RENCOU'NT** [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet, or to meet with.

A **RENCOUNTER** [*rencontre*, F.] an Encounter of 2 little Bodies or Parties of Forces ; an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure, as when 2 Persons fall out and fight on the Spot, without having premeditated the Combat ; and thus it is opposed to a *Duel*.

RENCONTRE' [in *Heraldry*] or a *Rencontré*, denotes that the Face of a Beast stands right forward, as if it came to meet the Person before it, as in the Figure.



To **REND** [*hænðan*, Sax.] to tear or pull in pieces.

To **RENDER** [with *Builders*] See to *Parget*.

To **RENDER** [*reddere*, L. *rendre*, F.] to return, to give, to yield, or give up ; also to turn or translate out of one Language into another.

To **RE'NDER** [in Law] a Term used in levying a Fine. A Fine is either single where nothing is granted, or with *Render*, whereby something is rendered back again by the Cognisee to the Cognisor ; or double, which contains a Grant or *Render* back again of some Rent, Common, or other Thing out of the Land itself to the Cognisor.

RENDS [of a Ship] the Seams between the Planks.
To RENDEVOU'S } [aller a rendezvous, F.] to go to a Place
To RENDEZVOUS } appointed for the Meeting of Soldiers.
RENDITION, a Rendering.
RENEGA'DE } [of re again, and negando, L. denying, renegat,
RENEGA'DO } F.] one who has renounced the Christian
 Religion, which he professed.

RENES, the Reins or Kidnies, L.

Succenturiati RENES [in Anat.] certain Glands, so named from their Resemblance to the Figure of the Reins, and accounted a Sort of secondary Reins.

To RENEW [renovare, L.] to begin a-new or a-fresh; to make a Thing new again.

RENE'WAL [renouellement, F. renovatio, L.] a Renewing.

RENI'TENCY [of renitens, L.] a resisting or striving against.

RENITENCY [in Philosophy] that Resistency or Force that is in solid Bodies, by which they resist the Impulse of other Bodies, or re-act as much as they are acted upon.

RE'NNET, a Sort of Pippin.

RE'NNET, the Maw of a Calf, commonly used for turning Milk in making Curds for Cheese, &c.

To RENO'VATE [renovare, L.] to renew.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making new, L.

To RENO'UNCE [renunciare, L. renuncier, F.] to forsake, quit Claim to, give over, absolutely deny, or disown.

RENO'WN [renom, F. of re and nomen, L.] Fame, great Reputation, or Note.

RENO'WNED [renommé, F.] famous, of great Note, and Reputation.

RENO'WNEDNESS, Famousness.

RENT [of rentan, Sax.] torn in Pieces.

RENT [of render] a Sum of Money paid annually for the Use of Land, House, &c.

RENTABLE, that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, an Account of Rent.

RENT-Charge [in Law] is where a Man makes over his Estate to another by Deed indented, either in Fee, Fee-tail, or Term of Life; yet reserves a Sum of Money to himself by the same Indenture to be paid annually to him, with Cause of Distress for Non-Payment.

RENT-Seck [in Law] i. e. dry Rent, is that which a Man who makes over reserves yearly to be paid, without any Clause of Distress contained in the Indenture.

RENT-Service [in Law] is where a Man holds his Lands of a Lord by Fealty and certain Rent; or by Fealty Service and certain Rent; or that which a Man, making Lease to another for Term of Years, reserveth yearly to be paid for them.

Resolute RENTS [in Law] are such Rents as were antiently payable to the Crown from the Lands of Abbies and other religious Houses, and which after their Dissolution were still reserved to the Crown.

RENTS of Assize [in Law] fixed and determinate Rents, antiently paid by Tenants in a set Quantity of Money or Provisions, so termed, because they were assized or made certain.

RENTER Warden, an Officer in most of the Companies of the City of London, whose Business is to receive the Rents or Profits pertaining to the Company.

RENTING [of rentraire, F. in Manufactory] the sewing of 2 Pieces of Cloth Edge to Edge without doubling them, so that the Seam is scarcely to be seen; also the sewing up a Rent or Hole made in the dressing or preparing of Cloth.

RENU'NTES [Anat.] a Pair of Muscles of the Head, so named, as being Antagonists to the *Annuentes*; their Use is to throw the Head backwards with an Air of Refusal.

RENVERSE [in Heraldry] denotes any Thing set with the Head downwards, as *Cheveron renverse*, is a Cheveron with the Point downwards, or when a Beast is laid on its Back, F. as in the Figure.

To RENUMERATE [renumerare, L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIATION, a renouncing, or disclaiming of a Thing or any Right, either real or pretended.

RENU'NCULUS [with Anat.] a little Kidney, L.

RENUNCULUS [with Botan.] the Crow-Foot, a Flower, L.

REO [in Ma. Books] an Abbreviation of the Recitativo.

To RE-OBTAIN [of re again, and obtinere, L.] to get or procure again.

RE-ORDINATION, the Act of conferring Orders a second Time.

REP-Silver [old Rec.] Money antiently paid by servile Tenants to their Lord, to be quit of the Service of reaping his Corn.

To REPAIR [reparare, L.] to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [reparer, F.] to go to, to betake one's self to a Place, &c.

REPAI'R, a mending or refitting.

To REPAI'R a Medal, is to clear off the Rust, to render it clean, and as perfect as it may be.

REPAI'RABLE, that may be repaired or mended.

REPAI'ER [reparator, L.] a Restorer, a Maker of a Thing new.

REPAIRERS, Artificers who chase Figures, and beautify Sword-Hilts, Plate, &c.

REPAI'RS [with Hunters] the Haunts or Places which a Hare runs to.

REPA'NDOUS [repandus, L.] bent or bowed backwards.

REPA'NDOUSNESS [of repanditas, L.] Bentness or Bowingness backwards.

REPARA'TION, a mending of Things fallen to decay; also a making Satisfaction for Damages done.

REPARATIO'NE facienda [in Law] a Writ which lies in divers Cases, as when 3 are Tenants in common or joint Tenants *pro indiviso* of an House, &c. fallen to decay, and the one is willing to repair it and the other 2 are not.

To REPA'RT [with Horsemen] is to put a Horse on, or to make him part the second Time.

REPARTEE } [repartie, F.] a ready, smart Reply, especially

REPARTY } in Matters of Wit, Humour, or Raillery.

REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing again, F. of L.

REPARTITION, the Regulating of a Tax, so that no Body may be overburdened.

To REPA'SS [repasser, F.] to pass over again.

REPAST [repas, F.] a single Meal or Refection taken at a certain Hour.

REPA'STUM [old Rec.] one Meal's Meat given to servile Tenants, while they were at Work for their Lord.

REPA'Y [of re again, and payer, F.] to pay back.

REPA'YMENT, a paying back or again.

To REPEAL [rappeller, F.] to revoke, disannul, or make void, a Statute or Law.

REPEA'LABLE, that may be repealed.

A REPEAT [in Musick] a Character shewing that what was last play'd or sung must be gone over again.

REEPE'K

REEK and REPEEK } [at the Game called Pecket] a Term used when the Player has a fifteenth or fourteenth by Kings, &c. and the Ruff before he plays a Card.

To REPE'L [repellere, L.] to beat, force or drive back.

REPE'LLENCE, a Repealance, a repealing or disannulling.

REPE'LLENTS [repellentia, L.] Medicines which repel or drive back a morbid Humour, into the Mass of Blood into which it was unduly secreted.

REPELLING Power [in Physicks] a certain Power or Faculty residing in the minute Parts of the natural Bodies, whereby they mutually fly from each other.

REPE'NS [in Botan. Writ.] creeping, L.

To REPENT [of re and pœnitere, L. serrepentir, F.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPE'NTANCE [with Divines] is such a Conversion of a Sinner to God, by which he is not only heartily sorry for the Evil he has done, and resolved to forsake it, but actually begins to renounce it, and to do his Duty according to the utmost of his Ability, with a steadfast Purpose to continue a faithful Servant of God unto the End of his Life.

REPE'NTANT, repenting, F.

REPE'NTINE [repentinus, L.] sudden.

REPERCU'SSION, a driving or striking back, L.

REPERCUSSION [in Musick] a frequent Repetition of the same Sounds.

REPERCU'SSIVE, striking or rebounding back.

REPERCUSSIVENESS [of repercu'ssivus, L.] a beating back, or rebounding Quality.

REPERTITIOUS [repertitius, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPERTORY [repertorium, L.] a Book into which Things are methodically entered, in order to the more ready finding of them; also a Place where Things are orderly laid up, so as to be easily found.

REPETA'TUR [in Mu. Books] signifies, let it be repeated, or repeat, L.

REPIA'NO } [in Mu. Books] signifies, full, and is used to
REPIE'NO } distinguish those Violins in *Concerto's*, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play through the whole *Concerto, Ital.*

REPETITION, a Rehearsal, a saying the same Thing over again.

REPETITION [in Musick] a reiterating or playing over again of the same Part of a Composition, whether it be a whole Strain, a Part of a Strain, or a double Strain.

REPETITION [with *Rhet.*] is when the Person think his first Expression not well understood and is sollicitous to make his Hearers know what he means, and repeats or explains it another Way.

To **REPI'NE** [prob. of *re*, and *piñer*, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To **REPLA'NT** [*replanter*, *F.*] to plant again.

REPLANTATION, a planting again, or the second Time.

REPLEA'D [of *re*, and *plaid*, *F.*] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

RE'PLEGIARE [*Law Term*] to deliver to the Owner upon Pledges of Surety.

REPLEGIA'RE de averiis [in *Law*] a Writ brought by one whose Cattle are distrained and put in the Pound by another, upon Security given the Sheriff to pursue or answer the Action at Law to the Distrainer.

To **REPLE'NISH** [prob. of *remplir*, *O. F.* of *re*, and *plenus*, *L.*] to fill again.

REPLENISHMENT, the replenishing.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, *L.*] full, filled, replenished.

REPLE'TENESS [*repletio*, *L.*] Fulness.

REPLE'TION [in *Med.*] a being filled or stuffed up; also a Surfeit or Overcharge, *L.*

REPLETION [in *Can. Law*] is where the Revenue of a Benefice is sufficient to fill or occupy the whole Right or Title of the Graduate who holds them.

A **REPLEVIN** ? [of *replegiare*, *Law Term*] the bringing

A **REPLE'VY** } a Writ called *Replegiari Facias*, by him whose Cattle or Goods are restrained upon any Cause, and has given Security to the Sheriff to prosecute the Action.

To **REPLE'VISH** [in *Law*] is to let a Person to Bail or Mainprise, or Bail upon Surety.

To **REPLE'VY** [*replegiare*, *L.*] to recover upon a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

RE'PLICA [in *Mu. Books*] signifies repeat, *Ital.*

REPLICA'TION, the making a Reply, a second Answer, to an Objection, Discourse, or Treatise, *L.*

REPLICATION [in *Law*] an Exception of the second Degree made by the Plaintiff to the first Answer of the Defendant.

REPLICATO [in *Mu. Books*] signifies repeat, or play over again.

To **REPLY'** [*replicare*, *L.*] to answer.

A **REPLY'** [*replique*, *F.* *replicatio*, *L.*] an Answer.

RE'POLON [with *Horsemen*] is a Demivolt, the Croup inclos'd at five Times.

REPO'NCES, a Sort of small wild Radishes, *F.*

A **REPO'RT** [*rapport*, *F.*] Talk, Tale, Story, Account, Information; also the Noise of a Gun discharged.

REPORT [in *Law*] a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.

To **RE'PORT** [*rapporter*, *F.*] to tell, to relate.

REPO'SE [*repos*, *F.*] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [in *Painting*] certain Masses or large Systems or Assemblages of Light and Shade, which when well conducted prevent the Confusion of Objects and Figures.

To **REPO'SE** [*reposer*, *F.*] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to a Person's Care.

To **REPOSE one's self** [*se reposer*, *F.*] to take one's Rest.

REPO'SEDNESS, Quietness, Stillness, a being at rest.

REPOSI'TION, a setting or putting to again, *L.*

REPOSITION [in *Surgery*] the reducing or setting of a dislocated Member.

REPOSITION of the Forest, an Act whereby several Forest-Grounds made purlieu were laid to the Forest again.

REPO'SITORY [*repositorium*, *L.*] a Store-House or Place where Things are laid up.

To **REPOSSE'SS** [of *re* again, and *posse'ssum* of *possidere*, *L.*] to go into, or put into Possession again.

To **REPREHE'ND** [*reprehendere*, *L.*] to reprove, to rebuke, to blame, to find Fault with.

REPREHE'NSIBLE [*reprehensibilis*, *L.*] a Reproving, a Re-proof, a Reprimand.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS [of *reprehensibilis*, *L.*] Reproveableness.

REPRE'SA [in *Mu. Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat, a Character placed where a Repeat begins.

To **RE'PRESENT** [*repræsentare*, *L.* *representer*, *F.*] to make appear, to shew or lay before; to be in the stead of another to supply his Place; also to be like to, to describe or express.

REPRESENTA'TION [*repræsentatio*, *L.*] the Act of representing, Pourtraiture, Figure, Description.

REPRE'SNTATIVE [*repræsentans*] serving to represent, *F.*

A **REPRESENTATIVE** [*repræsentator*, *L.*] one who represents the Person of another or a County, City, &c. as a Member in Parliament.

REPRE'SNTMENT, a Representing, a Representation; also a presenting a second Time.

To **REPRE'SS** [*repressum*, sup. of *reprimere*, *L.*] to restrain, to keep back or under, to curb or quell; also to put a Stop to.

A **REPRESSION**, a Restraining, &c. *L.*

REPRE'SSIVE [of *repressus*, *L.*] of a restraining Nature or Quality.

A **REPRIE'VE** [*repris*, *F.*] a Warrant for suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To **REPRIE'VE** [prob. of *reprendre*, *F.*] to take back or re-spite a Malefactor's Execution for some Time.

REPRIMA'ND [*reprimande*, *F.*] Reproof, Rebuke, Check.

To **REPRIMA'ND** [*reprimander*, *F.*] to reprove sharply, and with Authority.

To **REPRI'NT** [of *re*, and *imprimere*, *L.*] to print again.

REPRI'SAL ? [of *represaille*, *F.* *reprisalia*, *L.*] a taking or

REPRIZAL } seizing from an Enemy an Equivalent for a Loss sustained.

REPRI'SE, a re-taking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad.

REPRISE [with *Horsemen*] is a Lesson repeated, or a Man- age recommenced.

REPRI'SES [in *Law*] Allowances or Duties paid annually out of a Manour or Lands; as Rent, Charges, &c. Pen- sions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards, &c.

REPRI'ZE [in *Sea Commerce*] a Merchant-Ship which hav- ing been taken by a Corsair or Privateer, &c. is retaken or recovered by a Vessel of the contrary Party.

To **REPROA'CH** [*reprocher*, *F.*] to upbraid or twit, to hit in the Teeth, to cast, throw, or sling in one's Dish.

A **REPROA'CH** [*reproche*, *F.*] Upbraiding, Disgrace, Shame.

REPROA'CHABLE, that deserves to be reproached.

REPROA'CHABLENESS [of *reproachable*, *F.*] Capableness, &c. of being reproached.

REPROACHFUL [prob. of *reproche*, *F.* and *full*, *Sax.*] disgraceful, abusive.

REPROA'CHFULNESS, of *reproche*, and *fulne'sse*, *Sax.*] a reproachful Quality or Disposition.

To **RE'PROBATE** [*reprobare*, *L.*] to reject or cast off utterly.

RE'PROBATENESS [*reprobatio*, *L.*] the State of a Reprobate; Wickedness, Impiety.

RE'PROBATES [*reprobi*, *L.*] those whom (according to the Opinions of some) God has passed by, rejected, or pre- destined to Damnation; also very wicked Persons.

REPROBA'TION, a casting out of Favour; a Rejecting or casting off utterly, *L.*

A **REPRODU'CTION**, a producing again, or a-new, *L.*

REPROO'F [of *reprouer*, *F.*] a Rebuke, Check.

To **REPRO'VE** [*reprouer*, *F.*] to take up, to check, to chide, or blame.

REPRO'VEABLE, deserving Reproof.

REPRO'VEABLENESS [of *reprobabilis*, *L.*] Liableness to be reprov'd.

REP-Silver, Money paid in antient Times by servile Te- nants to their Lords, to be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn.

RE'PTILE [*reptilis*, *L.*] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon the Belly, or that rests upon one Part of the Belly, while it advances the other forward, as an Earth- Worm, Snake, &c.

RE'PTILES [with *Botan.*] those Plants which creep either on the Earth or on other Plants, as wanting Strength of Stalk to sustain themselves.

REPTITIOUS [*reptitius*, *L.*] creeping.

REPU'BLCAN [*republican*, *F.*] a Common-Wealth's Man, a Stickler for such a Form of Government.

REPU'BLCICK [*res publica*, *L.* *republique*, *F.*] a Common- Wealth, a free sort of Government, where many bear Rule.

REPU'DIABLE, that may be put away or divorced.

A **REPU'DIATE** [*repudiata*, *L.*] a divorced Woman, one put away.

To **REPU'DIATE** [*repudiare*, *L.*] to reject, to put away or divorce.

REPUDIA'TION, a putting away, a Divorce, *F.* of *L.*

REPU'DIOUS [*repudiosus*, *L.*] to be rejected, hateful.

To **REPU'GN** [*repugnare*, *L.*] to be contrary to or against, to clash with.

REPU'GNANCY } [*repugnantia*, *L.*] Repugnancy; con-

REPU'GNANTNESS } trary Nature or Quality.

REPU'GNANT [*repugnans*, *L.*] clashing with, contrary to.

To **REPU'LLULATE** [*repullulare*, *L.*] to bud forth a-fresh, to spring up again.

A **REPU'LSE** [*repulsa*, *L.*] a Refusal, Denial.

REPULSE [with *Philos.*] otherwise called *Reaction*. It is one of the Laws of Nature that *Repulse* or *Reaction* is al- ways equal to Impulse or Action; that is, the Action of 2

Bodies one upon another is always equal one with another ; or that the same Force that strikes upon another, is returned back by that other on it, and the Forces are impress'd with Directions directly contrary. In all Blows and Strokes the Thing struck (as suppose with a Hammer on an Anvil) the Anvil strikes the Hammer with equal Force. If one Body press or draw another, it is just as much press'd or drawn by that.

To REPU'LSE [*repulsum* of *repellere*, L.] to beat back, to thrust or turn away, to reject, to deny.

REPU'LSORY [*repulsorius*, L.] fit to, repel, or pull back.

RE'PUTABLE, of good Repute.

RE'PUTABLENESS [of *reputatio*, L.] being of good Repute.

REPUTA'TION } Fame, good Name, good Report, Credit,

REPU'TE } Esteem.

REPU'TED, accounted, esteemed, looked upon.

REQUE'ST [*requête*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST [*Hunting Term*] is when the Dogs have lost the Quest or Track of the Beast, and must request or quest it again.

To REQUEST the Game [with Hunters] is when having run it down the Night before, they seek it again the next Morning with the Blood-hound, &c.

REQUEST [in Law] a Supplication or Petition made to a Prince or Court of Justice, begging Relief in some Cases wherein the common Law granted no immediate Redress.

To be in REQUEST, to be much sought after, to be in Vogue or high Esteem.

Court of REQUESTS, an ancient Court of Equity, instituted in the Time of Henry VII. of like Nature with that of Chancery, chiefly for the Relief of Petitioners, who in conscientious Cases should address themselves by Way of Petition to his Majesty.

RE'QUIEM [*i. e.* rest, *q.* of *requiem æternam dona eis domine*, Part of a Prayer in Latin] hence,

To sing a REQUIEM, is to sing a Mass for the Souls of Persons deceased.

To REQUI'RE [*requirere*, L.] to ask or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

REQUIREMENT, the Thing required ; also a Requiring.

RE'QUISIT [*requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

RE'QUISITNESS, Necessaryness, &c.

A REQUIT'AL, Reward, Acknowledgment, F.

To REQUIT'ATE [*requiter*, F.] to reward, or make amends for.

RE'RE-County [in Westminster Statutes] some publick Place appointed by the Sheriff for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County-Court is over.

RE'RE-Mouse, a Bat.

RE'RE-Ward [*arriere garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES, a Thing, a Matter, Business, or Affair, L.

Naturals RES [with Physicians] natural Things, which some Writers reckon 3 in Number, *viz.* Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects, L.

RES non naturales [with Phys.] Things not natural, which they reckon 6, *viz.* Air, Meat and Drink, Sleeping and Watching, Things that are let out of and retained in the Body ; and the Affections and Passions of the Mind. These are thus termed because when they exceed their due Bounds they are often the Causes of Diseases, L.

RES præter naturam [with Phys.] Things beside Nature, *viz.* Diseases with their Symptoms, Causes, and Effects, L.

To RESALUTE [*resalutare*, L.] to salute again.

RESALUTA'TION, a Saluting again, L.

RESARCELE'E [in Heraldry] as a Cross Resarcelec signifies one Cross, as it were, sewed to another, or one Cross placed upon another, or a slenderer Cross charged upon the first, as in the Figure.

RESCIT [in Common Law] an Admittance of Plea, though the Controversy be only between two.

RESCIT' [*receptio*, L.] an Admittance of a third Person to plead his Right in a Cause before commenced only by 2.

RESCIT' of Homage [in Law] is the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admission to the Lands.

To RESCI'ND [*rescindere*, L.] to cut off or cancel ; to disannul, repeal, or make void.

RESCI'SSION } a cutting off, a disannulling, or abolishing,

RECI'SION } F. of L.

RESCI'SSORY [*rescissorius*, L.] serving to rescind, as a *rescissory Act*, an Act which makes void a former Act or Law.

RE'SCOURS in Law, is when a Man, distraining Cattle for Damage done in his Ground, drive them in the Highway towards the Pound, and they get into the Owner's House, and he refuses to deliver them upon Demand ; he that detains them is said to be a Rescours in Law, F.

RE'SCOURS in Fact, is a Resistance against lawful Authority, as by a violent taking-away or procuring the Escape of one that is arrested.

RESCRIBE'NDARY [in the Court of Rome] an Officer who sets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

RESCRIPT, an Answer delivered by an Emperor or a Pope, when consulted by particular Persons on some difficult Question or Point of Law, to serve as a Decision thereof.

A RESCUE [*recousse*, F.] Help, Deliverance.

RESCU'SSU [in Law] a Writ that lies for a Rescuer or Refcussor.

A RESCUE [in Law] a Resistance against lawful Authority.

To RE'SCUE [*rescoudre*, F.] to save or deliver, to set at Liberty ; to free from an Usurper or Usurpation.

RESCU'SSOR [in Law] one whocommits an unlawful Rescue.

RE-SE'ARCH [of *recherche*, F.] a Searching over again, a strict Enquiry, diligent seeking after.

RE-SEA'ARCH [in Musick] a Kind of Prelude or Voluntary played on an Organ, Harpsichord, &c.

RE-SEARCHING [in Sculpture, &c.] the Repairing of a cast Figure with proper Tools, &c.

RESEI'SER [in Law] a taking again of Lands into the King's Hands, for which an *ouster le main*, was formerly misused.

RESE'MBLANCE [*ressemblance*, F.] Likeness, Agreeableness.

To RESE'MBLE [*rassembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

To RESE'NT [*ressentir*, F.] to be sensible of, to stomach, or take heinously an Indignity or Affront offered.

RESE'NTMENT [*resentiment*, F.] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury offered, or a revengful Remembrance of it.

RESERA'TION, an unlocking, L.

RESERVA'TION, a reserving or keeping in Store ; also a Reserve or Restriction, F. of L.

RESERVATION [in Law] an Action or Clause, whereby something is reserved, *i. e.* retained, kept or secured to one's self.

RESERVATION Mental, a Proposition which strictly taken, and according to the natural Import of the Terms, is false ; but if qualified with something reserved in the Mind becomes true.

RESERVATION [in Conversation] Reservedness, that Distance and State, which Ladies observe towards those that court them.

To RESE'RVE [*reservare*, L.] to keep in Store, to lay up, to save.

To RESERVE [in Law] is to keep or provide, as when a Man lets his Lands, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself for his Maintenance.

To RESERVE [in Law] sometimes signifies to except, as when a Man lets his House, but reserves one Room for his own Use.

A RESE'RVE [*reservatum*, L.] something kept to be used as there shall be Occasion ; also an Exception or Limitation.

RESE'RVE [Milit. Affairs] is a Body of Troops sometimes drawn out of the Army, and encamped by themselves in a Line behind the other two Lines.

RESE'RVED [*reservé*, F. of *reservatus*, L.] laid up, kept in Store, grave ; also close, shy, not free in Discourse.

RESET [in Law] the receiving, harbouring, or entertaining an outlawed Person.

RESE'TTER, a Receiver of an outlawed or proscribed Person.

To RE-SE'TTLE [of *re* again, and prob. *yettan*, Sax.] to settle again, to re-establish.

RE'SCIANCE [Law Term] Residence ; a Man's Continuance or Abode in one Place.

RESIANT, a Person that resides or dwells in a certain Place.

To RESI'DE [*residere*, L.] to stay, continue, or abide ; also to lie, to be lodged or placed in.

RE'SIDENCE [of *residere*, L.] a Continuance, or abiding in a Place, a Dwelling or Sojourning in a Place, Abode ; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice.

RE'SIDENT [*residens*, L.] residing, dwelling.

A RESIDENT, a Minister of State, sent to continue some Time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State, for the Dispatch of some publick Business.

RESIDENT [ant. Customs] a Tenant who was obliged to reside on his Lord's Land, and not to depart from it.

RESIDENTIARIUS [old Rec.] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of a Residence.

RESIDE'NTIARY, of, or pertaining to a Resident.

A RESIDENTIARY a Canon, a Parson installed to the Privileges and Profits of a Residence.

RESI'DUAL [*residuum*, L.] a Residue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL Figure [in Geom.] the Figure remaining after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESIDUAL Root [in Algebra] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only connected together with the Sign (—) thus, $a-b$ or $5-3$ is a residual Root, and is so called, because its true Value is no more than its Residue or Difference between the Parts a and b , or 5 and 3.

To RESIGN [resignare, L. resigner, F.] to surrender, to yield or give up; also to make over.

RESIGNATION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering, or giving up.

RESIGNATION [in Theology] an entire Submission of the Will to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in Canon Law] a Surrender or giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Collator.

RESIGNEE [in Law] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGNER [in Law] the Person who resigns.

RESIGNMENT, the Act of Resigning, Surrendering, or giving up.

RESILIENCY } [of resiliens, L.] the State or Quality of
RESILITION } that which is resilient.

RESILIENCY } [of resiliens, L.] rebounding Quality,
RESILIENTNESS } Resiliency.

RESILIENT [resiliens, L.] leaping or rebounding back, recoiling.

RESINA, Resin, or Rosin, which [with Physicians] is a fat and oily Liquor, issuing either of its own Accord, or else let out by cutting of any Tree or Plant; also an artificial Rosin chymically prepared and drawn from any Plant and Drug, that abounds with resinous Particles, as Resin of Jalap, &c.

RESINA Auri [with Chymists] a Crocus, or Extract drawn from Gold, L.

RESINA terræ potabilis, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor.

RESINACIOUS } [resinaceus, L.] Rosiny, that yields Rosin,
RESINOUS } or partakes of its Nature.

RESINOUSNESS [of resinosis, L. resineux, F.] resinous or rosin Quality.

RESINE, [with Chymists] an artificial Rosin extracted from any Plant or Drug, that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIFEROUS [resinifer, L.] bearing Rosin.

RESIPISCENCE [resipiscencia, L.] a being wise again; a changing one's Mind from doing amiss; the Reflection which a Person makes upon his bad Conduct; which leads him to Reformation, Repentance, and Amendment of Life.

To RESIST [resistere, L.] to withstand, to oppose, to be against.

RESISTENCE [resistentia, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding.

RESISTENCE [in Philos.] resisting Force, any Force which acts contrary to another, so as to destroy or diminish its Effect; that Property of solid Bodies which resists and opposes whatsoever comes against them.

RESISTENCE of the Medium, is the Opposition against, or Hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body, moving in a Fluid, as in the Air, Sky, Water, &c.

RESOLVABLE [resolubilis, L.] that may be resolved.

RESOLVABLENESS [of resolubilis, L.] Capableness of being resolved.

A RESOLVE [resolutio, L.] an Intention, Design, Purpose; also Deliberation, Decision.

To RESOLVE [resolvere, L. properly to loose and untie] to solve or clear a hard Question, Difficulty, &c. also to soften or melt; also to turn into, or reduce; also to be reduced or changed; also to design or purpose.

RESOLVEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVE'ND [resolvendum, L.] a Term used with Arithmeticians in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. to signify the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOLVENTS [Resolventia, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [with Chymists] Liquors for dissolving of Metals and Minerals.

RESOLUTE [resolu, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RESOLUTENESS [of resolutio, L.] a full Purpose or Intention to do a Thing, also Courage.

RESOLUTION, a Resolve, Mind, full Purpose or Intention to do a Thing; Resoluteness, Courage; also a Determination or Decision; a solving or clearing of a Matter in Question.

RESOLUTION [with Chymists] a separating the Parts of mix'd Bodies, by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [in Physics] the Reduction into its original or natural State, by a Dissolution or Separation of its aggregated Parts.

RESOLUTION [with Logicians] a Branch of Method called also Analysis.

RESOLUTION [with Mathemat.] is an orderly Enumeration of the several Things to be done to obtain what is required by a Problem; or it is a Method by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition is discovered in an Order

contrary to that of Synthesis or Composition, the same that is called Analysis or analytical Method.

RESOLUTION [in Music] is when a Canto or perpetual Fugue is not written all on the same Line, or in one Part; but all the Voices that are to follow the Guido are written separately, &c.

RESOLUTION [in Medicine] the Coction of the crude Matter of a Disease, either by the natural Strength of the Patient, or of its own Accord, or by the Application of Remedies.

RESOLUTIVE, of a dissolving Quality.

RESONANCE, a Resounding.

RESONANT [resonans, L.] founding or ringing again with an Echo.

A RESORT [ressort, F.] a Meeting together of People; also a Refuge.

To RESORT [ressortir, F.] to repair or betake one's self to.

To RESOUND [resonare, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOURCE [ressource, F.] something to apply back to for Succour.

To RESPECT [respectare, L. respecter, F.] to shew Respect to, to honour; to consider, to regard; also to concern.

RESPECT [respectus, L.] Esteem, Honour, Reverence; also Consideration, Regard, Relation.

RESPECTFUL, full of Respect, submissive, humble.

RESPECTFULNESS [of respectueux, F. &c.] a respectful Behaviour.

RESPECTIVE, particular, relative.

RESPECTU computi, &c. [in Law] a Writ for respiting a Sheriff's Accompt, L.

RESPESSION, a besprinkling, or sprinkling again, L.

RESPIRATION, Breathing; which is performed by an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest; whereby the Air is taken in by the Wind-Pipe, and then driven out again, F. of L.

To RESPIRE [respirare, L.] to breathe.

RESPIRIT } [respit, F.] Breathing-time; also Debate,
RESPIRE } Delay, Forbearance.

RESPIRE of Homage [in old Rec.] the Forbearance of the Homage due from a Vassal or Tenant holding by Homage arising from Knight's Service, which is thereby likewise annulled.

To RESPIRIT [of respit, F.] to put off for a Time.

RESPLENDENT [resplendens, L.] shining or glittering.

RESPLENDENTNESS [of resplendescencia, L.] Resplendency, great Lustre, or Brightness.

To RESPOND [respondere, L.] to make, or give an Answer.

RESPONDEAT superior [Law Phrase] where the Sheriffs are removeable, as in London, for Insufficiency, 'tis said respondeat superior, i. e. let the Mayor, &c. answer for them.

RESPONDEAT Dominus libertatis [Law Phrase] i. e. let the Lord of the Liberty answer for the Bailiff of a Franchise or Liberty, when he is accused of Insufficiency.

RESPONDENT [respondens, L.] a Student in an University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation; or who maintains a Thesis in any Art or Science.

RESPONDENT [in com. Law] one who undertakes to answer for another; or binds himself as Security for the good Behaviour of another, or another Person who excuses or declares the Cause of a Party who is absent.

RESPONDE'NT [in Civ. Law] he who makes Answers to such Interrogatories or Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPONSAL } [responsale, L.] an Answer made by the Pa-

RESPONSE } rish-Clerk and People, during the Time of divine Service.

RESPONSALIS [in Law] one who gives Answer, or appears for another in Court at a Day appointed.

RESPONSALIS [in Canon Law] an Attorney; or one who excuses or declares the Cause of the Party's Absence.

RESPONSE [responsum, L.] an Answer; also the same as Responsal.

RESPONSIBLE [responsable, F. of responsare, L.] able or liable to answer for a Matter, or to pay Money; accountable, answerable for.

RESPONSIBLENESS, Capableness of answering Demands.

RESPONSIONS [of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem] certain Accompts made to them by such as held their Commandories, Lands, or Stocks.

RESPONSORY [responsorius, L.] answering.

RESPONSORY Song [in Cathedrals] an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns, as it were, one answering the other.

RESSOURCE, the Means or Foundation of a Man's recovering himself from his Fall or Ruin; or an After-Game for repairing his Damages, F.

To REST [*Reyt, Sax.* probably of *Perōm, Gr. Camden*] to take Rest, to be quiet or still.

To REST [*refter, F.*] to remain.

To REST upon [*Arrefter, F.*] to lean or stay upon.

REST [*neyt, Sax.*] Quiet, Peace.

REST [*in Musick*] a Pause or Interval of Time, during which there is an Intermission of the Voice or Sound.

REST-Harrow, an Herb.

RESTAGNA'TION, a stagnating again, being all in a Plash.

RESTAURA'TION, a Restoring, or a Re-Establishment; a setting a Thing in its former good Estate, *F.* of *L.*

RESTIBLE [*restibilis, L.*] that which is renewed or repaired.

RESTI'NCTION, a quenching or putting out, *L.*

RESTI'NCTION [*in Chymistry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITU'TION [*in a moral Sense*] a restoring, returning or giving back again; a refunding or making good.

RESTITU'TION [*in Philos.*] the returning of elastick Bodies forcibly bent to their natural State.

RESTITU'TION [*in Law*] is the setting of one in the Possession of Lands and Tenements, who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITUTIO'NE temporalium [*in Law*] a Writ which lies where a Man is elected and confirmed Bishop of a Diocese, for the Recovery of the Temporalities or Barony of the said Bishoprick.

RESTITUTIO'NE extracti ab Ecclesiâ [*in Law*] a Writ to restore a Man to the Church or Sanctuary from which he had been forced away, being suspected of Felony.

RE'STIVE ? [*restif, F.* of *restare, L.* to withstand] the

RE'STY § drawing back instead of going forward; as some Horses do; stubborn, headstrong, froward; a resty Horse is a malicious, unruly Horse, who shrugs himself short, and will only go where he pleases.

RE'STIVENESS [of *restif, F.* of *re* and *stare, L.*] Headstrongness, Stubbornness.

RESTO'RATIVE [*restaurativus, L.*] of a restoring or strengthening Nature or Quality.

A RESTO'RATIVE [*restaurativum, L.*] a Remedy proper for the restoring and retrieving Strength and Vigour.

RESTO'RATIVENESS, a restoring Quality.

RESTORA'TION, a restoring a Thing to the good State it was in before.

To RESTO'RE [*restaurare, L.*] to give up again; also to re-establish or settle again; to put into its first State and Condition again.

To RESTRAI'N [*restringere, L.* *restringere, F.*] to keep in, to bridle or curb; also to limit, confine, or stint.

RESTRAI'NT [*restraint, F.*] is when any Action is hinder'd or stopped, contrary to the Inclination, Volition or Preference of the Mind.

RESTRI'CT Line [with Pretenders to *Palmistry*] that Line which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm, either by a single or double crossing; this Line is by such called the Dragon's Tail.

RESTRI'CTION, a Restraint, Limitation, Stint; the Act of limiting or restraining a Thing, *F.* of *L.*

RETRI'CTIVE [of *restritus, of restringere, L.*] binding hard, also making coſtive.

RESTRI'CTIVENESS, a restraining Quality.

RESTRI'NGENTNESS, a binding Quality.

RESU'LTANCE ? [of *resultans, L.*] a Rebouncing back.

RESU'LTANCY §

RESU'LT [*resultus, L.*] the Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of a Business; what is gathered from a Conference, Meditation, Discourse, or the like.

To RESULT [*resultare, L.*] to follow, to accrue, to arise from.

To RESU'ME [*refumere, L.*] to take up again, as to resume an Argument.

RESU'MMONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESU'MPTION [with *Schoolmen*] a summary Repetition or running over of an Argument or of the Substance of it, in order to a Refutation of it.

RESUMPTION [*in Logick*] the Reduction of some figurative or quaint Proposition to a more intelligent and significant one. As the *Meadows smile, i. e.* they look pleasant.

RESU'MPTION, a refusing or taking up again, *L.*

A RESUMPTIVE [*in Pharmacy*] an Unguent for recruiting and restoring languishing Constitutions.

RESU'MPTIVES [*in Physick*] Medicines serving to restore decay'd Nature and a languishing Constitution.

RESUPI'NE [*resupinus, L.*] lying with the Face upwards.

To RESU'RG [*resurgere, L.*] to rise again.

RESURRE'CTION, a rising again from the Dead; the Act of returning to a new or second Life, after having been dead.

The RESURRE'CTION [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a Phenix, that riseth out of its Ashes, when it hath been consumed by the Violence of the Sun-Beams, as is reported.

To RESU'SCITATE [*resuscitare, L.*] to raise up again; to revive or renew.

RESUSCITATION, a raising up again from either Sleep or Death, a Revival.

To RETAI'L [*retailer, F.*] to buy by the Great, and sell again in Parcels and small Quantities.

RETAI'L, a buying in large, and selling by smaller Quantities.

RETAILLE' [*in Heraldry*] signifies cut again, meaning that the Escutcheon is divided into three Parts by two Lines in Bend Sinister, *F.*

To RETAI'N [*in Horsemanship*] a Term used of Mares, who conceive and hold after covering.

To RETAI'N [*retinere, L.*] to keep or hold back a Thing delivered to one, and afterwards demand it again; to preserve the Qualities one once had; also to keep in Mind or remember.

RETAI'NABLE, that may be retained.

RETAI'NER, a Servant or Person who is not of the Family or Household of a Nobleman, but only wears a particular Livery or Badge given him by his Lord, and sometimes attends on him on special Occasions.

RETAI'NING Fee, the first Fee given to a Serjeant or Counsellor at Law, whereby to engage him sure that he shall not be on the contrary Side.

To RETA'LIATE [*retaliare, L.*] to do like for like, to return one good or ill Deed for another.

RETALIA'TION, the Act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD [*retardare, L.*] to delay, to hinder or stop, to keep or put off.

RETARDA'TION, a hindering, &c.

RETARDATION [*in nat. Philos.*] a delaying the Motion or Progress of a Body or diminishing its Velocity.

To RETA'RE [*old Rec.*] to implead or prosecute at Law.

To RETCH [prob. of *retcher, Dan.*] to stretch, to lengthen or enlarge, by a violent pulling or straining.

To RETCH [*hpecan, Sax.*] to strain, to vomit.

RE'TCHLESS [*pecce-leay, Sax.*] slothful, lazy, careless.

RE'TCHLESSNESS [*pecce-leayneyre of peccan, Sax.* to care] Carelessness, &c.

RE'TE, a Net, *L.*

RETE mirabile [with *Anat.*] a small Plexus or Net-Work of Vessels or Arteries in the Brain, especially in that of Bruits.

RETE-Penny [*in ant. Deeds*] a Rate-Penny or customary Due of one Penny for every Person pay'd to the Parish-Priest.

RETENEMENTUM [*in Law*] a Restraint, Detainment, withholding.

RETE'NTIO [*in Law Books*] a Retinue.

RETE'NTION, the Act of retaining or holding back; also a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby in order to a further Progress in Knowledge it keeps or retains those simple Ideas, which it had received before, either by Sensation or Reflection.

RETENTION [*in Physick*] that State of Contraction in the Solids or vascular Parts of the Body, which makes them hold fast their proper Contents; as the Stay or Holding of the Urine, Excrements, &c.

RETE'NTIVE [*retentivus, L.*] apt to retain or hold in.

RETE'NTIVENESS, a retentive Faculty.

RETIA'RII [among the *Romans*] a Sort of Combatants, who fought with a Trident or three-forked Instrument in one Hand, and a Net in the other, in which they endeavoured to entangle their Adversary.

RETI'CENCE ? [*reticentia, L.*] Concealment, passing over

RETI'CENCY § in silence.

RETI'CENCE [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure in which the Orator makes oblique Mention of a Thing, in pretending to pass it by unmentioned.

RESSAULT [*in Architect.*] the Effect of a Body, which either projects or sinks, *i. e.* stands either more out or in than another, so as to be out of the Line or Level, as a Sockle, Entablature, Cornice, &c. upon an avant Corps, arriere Corps, or the like, *F.*

RESSORT [*in Law*] its common Meaning is the Spring or Force of Elasticity, whence it is used for a Jurisdiction and the Extent or District thereof; also a Court or Tribunal where Appeals are judged, as the House of Lords judge *en dernier ressort*; it is also used for a Writ of Tail or Cousenage, in the same Sense as Descent in a Writ of Right.

REST

REST [with *Philos.*] the Continuance of a Thing in the same Place; or its continual Application or Contiguity to the same Parts of the ambient and contiguous Bodies.

Absolute REST, is the Continuance of a Body in the same Part of *absolute* and immoveable Space.

Relative REST, is the Continuance of a Body in the same Part of *relative* Space.

RETICULA'RIS plexus [with *Anat.*] the same as Choroides: The folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net.

RETI'CU'LA } [with *Astron.*] a Contrivance for the exact
RE'TICLE } measuring the Quantity of Eclipses.

RETI'CU'LA'R Body [Anat.] a Body of Vessels lying immediately under the Cuticle or Searf-Skin.

RETI'CULUM [in *Anat.*] so termed from its net-like Structure, the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the 4 Stomachs of ruminant Animals.

RETIFO'RMIS tunica [Anat.] one of the Tunics or Coats of the Eye, the principal Instrument of Sight, so called from its resembling a Net.

RETINA'CLE [retinaculum, L.] any Thing by which a Thing is stopped, stay'd, or held back.

RETINE'NTIA [old Rec.] Retinue, or such Persons who are Retainers to a Nobleman, L.

RETI'NUE [retenue, O. F. of *retinere*, L. to retain] Attendants or Followers of a Person of Quality, especially in a Journey.

RETIRA'DE [in *Fortif.*] a Kind of Retrenchment made in the Body of a Bastion, or other Work that is to be disputed Inch by Inch, after the first Defences are dismantled.

RETIRADE compure [in *Fortif.*] a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.

RETIRA'TION [with *Printers*] the Outside of a Sheet, as it lies on the Press.

To RETI'RE [retirer, F.] to withdraw, to depart or go away.

RETIRED, withdrawn, departed; also lonely, solitary.

RETI'REDNESS [of *retirement*, F.] private Life, Privacy.

RETI'REMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company, L.

RETORNE'LLO [in *Mu.*] a *Retornel*, a short Symphony for various Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there in the midst of a Song, and often after a Song is ended, *Ital.*

To RETO'RT [retortum, sup. of *retorquere*, L.] to throw back, to return.

RETORT [with *Chymists*] a Vessel made either of Glass, Earth, or Iron, according to the Nature of the Matter to be distilled, and the Degree of Fire necessary to perform the Operation in this Figure. It is commonly used in distilling Oils, volatile Salts, and acid Spirits.



A RETO'RTION, the returning of an Argument, F. of L.

To RETRA'CT [retractare, L.] to recant or unsay.

RETRA'CT } [with *Farriers*] a Prick in a Horse's Foot, by
RETRAIT } driving the Nails in Shoeing.

RETRACTA'TION, a retracting, unsaying, or revoking one's saying, Opinion, Writing, &c.

RETRATA'CTION [in *Anat.*] the Contraction or shortening of a Part.

RETRA'CTORES, *alarum nasi* & *elevatoros labii superioris*, [with *Anatom.*] certain Muscles arising from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and let into the *Alæ nasi*, and the upper Lip, the Office of which is to lift up the Nose and upper Lip, L.

RETRA'CTUS aquæ [old Records] the Retreat of the Tide, Ebb, or Low-Water, L.

RETRAHENS auriculam [Anat.] a Muscle or pair of Muscles of the external Ear, which consist of a Parcel of fleshy Fibres which in some Bodies are divided into three distinct Muscles, arising from the *Os Temporale*, and fixed to the hinder part of the *Concha auriculæ*, L.

RETRANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] denotes the Escutcheon is twice cut a-thwart bendwise, or doubly cut in *Bend-dexter*; and then it is said to be *Tranché* & *retranche*, F.

RETRAITE, a Retiring, Retreat, Shelter, F.

RETRAITE [in *Fortif.*] See *Berme* and *Foreland*.

RETRA'XIT, i.e. He hath retracted or withdrawn, L. [in *Law*] a Term used when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes in Person, into Court, and says, he will not proceed any farther.

A RETRE'AT [retraite F.] a retiring or going away; also a retiring Place.

A RETRE'AT [in *Masonry*] a little Recess or Diminution of the Thickness of a Wall, &c. in proportion as 'tis raised.

To RETRE'AT [faire se retrait, F.] to depart from a Place.

RETRE'AT, a Beat of Drum in the Evening, at the Firing of a Piece, call'd the *Warning-Piece*; at which the Drum-Major, with all the Drums of the Battalion, beats round the Regiment.

To RETRE'NCH, [retrancher, F.] to cut off, abridge, diminish, &c. also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRE'NCHMENT [retranchement, F.] a retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, especially of superfluous Expences.

RETRE'NCHMENT particular, [in *Fortif.*] is that made in Bastions, after some Part of them has been won, the Enemy having advanced so far, that he can no longer be resisted or beaten from the first Post.

RETRE'NCHMENT [in *Fortif.*] a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, and secured with Gabions or Bavins, laden with Earth: Sometimes it is taken for a simple Retirade made on a Hornwork or Bastion, when it is intended to dispute the Ground Inch by Inch.

RETRIBU'TION, a giving back, a making a Recompence or Requit, F. of L.

RETRIBU'TION, a handsome Present, Gratuity or Acknowledgment, given in lieu of a formal Salary, or Hire, to Persons employ'd in Affairs that fall not under the common Commerce of Money.

To RETRIE'VE [retrovare, Ital. *retrouver*, F.] to recover, get again, or repair a Thing lost or damaged.

To RETRIE'VE [with *Falcon.*] is to spring or find Partridges again, which have been sprung before.

RETRIE'VABLE, recoverable.

RETRIMENT [retrimentum, L.] Drops or Dregs.

RETROA'CTION, a driving or forcing backwards.

RETROA'CTIVE [in *Phys.*] driving back.

RETROA'CTIVE [in *Law*] a Term used of new Laws and Statutes, which are said to have no *retroactive Effect*, i. e. no Force or Effect, as to what was done before their Promulgation.

To RETROCE'DE [retrocedere L.] to go backwards.

RETROCE'SSION, the Act of going backwards, F. of L.

RETROCESSION of the Equinoxes [with *Astronom.*] the receding or going backwards of the Equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, about 50 Seconds annually.

RETROCO'PULA'TION, a Coupling backwards, L.

RETROGRADA'TION, a going backwards step by step, L.

RETROGRADA'TION [with *Astron.*] is an apparent Motion of the Planets, wherein they seem to go backwards in the Zodiac, and contrary to the Order or Succession of the Signs.

RETROGRADA'TION of the Nodes [in *Astron.*] is a Motion of the Line of the Moon's Nodes, wherein it continually shifts its Situation from *East* to *West*, contrary to the Order of the Signs, completing its retrograde Circulation, in the Space of 19 Years; after which time either of the Nodes having receded from any Point of the Ecliptick, returns to the same again.

RETROGRADA'TION of the Sun [Astron.] is thus; when the Sun has his Declination greater than the Latitude of the Place; but either *Northern* or *Southern*, as the Place is; the Sun will appear twice upon the same Point of the Compass, both before and Afternoon, to the Inhabitants of that Place, and is therefore said to be retrograde.

RETROGRADA'TION [in the higher *Geom.*] is the same that is otherwise called, *contrary Flexion*.

RETROGRADE, [retrogradus, L.] a going backwards, or in a Direction, contrary to its natural one.

RETROGRADE Order [in *Numer.*] is the reckoning thus 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. instead of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

RETROGRADE Verses, the same as reciprocal Verses, or Recurrents; certain Verses which give the same Words, whether read forwards or backwards; as *Signa te, signa temere me tangis* & *angis*.

RETROGRADE [with *Astron.*] a Planet is said to be so, when by its proper Motion in the Zodiac it goes backwards, or contrary to the Succession of the Signs, as from the second Degree of *Aries* to the first, and from that to *Pisces*.

RETROGRADENESS [of *retrogradus*, L.] the Faculty of going backwards.

RETROGRESSION, a going backwards, L.

RETROGRESSION of Curves, the same with what is called contrary Reflection.

RETROMINGENTS [retromingentes, L.] Animals who stale or piss backwards, as Cows, &c.

RETROPA'NNAGIUM [Ant. *Deeds*] after Pannage, or what is left when the Beasts have done feeding.

RETROSPECT [retrospectus, L.] a Look or View backwards.

RETROSPE'CTION, a Looking backwards, L.

To RETU'RN [retourner, F.] to send or come back; also to restore; also to requite or repay; also to give an Answer.

A RETURN [*retour*, F.] a coming back, an Answer and Acknowledgment.

RETU'RN [in *Build.*] a Side or Part which falls away from the Fore-side of any strait Work.

RETU'RN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETURNO habendo, a Writ which lies for him who has avow'd a Distress made of Cattle, and proved his Distress to be lawfully taken for the Return of the Cattle distrained upon him; which before were replevied by the Party distrained upon Surety given to pursue the Action, L.

RETURNS of a Mine, are the Turnings and Windings of a Gallery.

RETURNS of a Trench [in *Fortifi.*] the several Windings and crooked Lines of a Trench, drawn in some measure parallel to the Sides of the Place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the Shot of the Enemy scour along the Length of the Line.

RETURNS } [in *Law*] certain Days in each of the
RETURN-DAYS } four Terms, peculiarly set apart for the several sorts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined.

Every Term has four, five, or six Returns, which are of six Kinds; and thence one of them is repeated in most Terms, with the Name of this or that Festival, whereunto they are appropriated, *viz.* *Craftino*, *i. e.* the Morrow after the Day nominated; *Ostabis*, the eighth Day after inclusively; *Quindeno*, the fifteenth Day after; *Tres*, that Day three Weeks; *Mense*, that Day Month; and *Quingue*, that Day five Weeks.

Hilary-Term, has four such Returns, *viz.* *Ostabis Hilarii*, eight Days after Hilary Day, two, *Undena Hilarii*, fifteen Days; *craftina Purificationis*, the Day of the Purification; and *Ostabis Purificationis*, eight Days after, inclusive.

Easter-Term, has five Returns, *viz.* *Quindena Paschæ*, fifteen Days after Easter; *Tres Paschæ*, three Weeks after Easter; *Mense Paschæ*, the Day Month after Easter; *Quingue Paschæ*, the Day five Weeks after Easter; and *Craftino Ascensionis Domini*, the Day after Ascension-Day.

Trinity-Term, has four Returns, *viz.* *Craftino Trinitatis*, the the Day after Trinity; *Ostabis Trinitatis*, eight Days after Trinity, inclusive; *Quindena Trinitatis*, fifteen Days after; and *Tres Trinitatis*, three Weeks after.

Michaelmas-Term, has six Returns, *viz.* *Tres Michaelis*, three Weeks after Michaelmas; *Mense Michaelis*, the Day Month after Michaelmas; *Craftino Annarum*, the Day after All-Souls; *Craftino Martini*, eight Days after, inclusive; and *Quindena Martini*, fifteen Days.

RETU'RNUM averiorum [in *Law*] a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare, L.

RETU'RNUM irreplegiabile [in *Law*] a Writ judicial, sent out of the Common Pleas to the Sheriff, for the final Restitution or Return of Cattle to the Owner, unjustly distrained, as Damage Feasant, and so found by the Jury.

RETU'SUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writers*] blunt.

REVE [in *Ant. Cust.*] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

REVE [in *Ant. Cust.*] a Duty or Imposition on Merchandizes either imported or exported.

REVE'LED [*revelatus*, L. *revelé*, F.] laid open, disclosed.

REVEL-ROUT, a great Concourse of People, a Riot.

RE'VELLER [of *reveilleur*, F.] a Rioter.

REVEI'LLÉ, *i. e.* to awake F. [in the *Milit. Art.*] a beat of Drum in the Morning, that summoneth the Soldiers from their Beds, and is usually called the *Travelly*.

To RE'VEL [of *reveiller*, F. to keep awake or awaken] to make merry, especially in the Night-time; to riot.

RE'VELS, Sports of Dancing, Masking, Dicing, acting Farces, Comedies used in Noblemens Houses, Inns of Courts, &c. in the Night-time.

Master of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in those Divertisements; and in the Inns of Court, and is some young Student chosen to that Office.

RE'VELATION, a revealing, a laying open, a discovering, F. of L.

REVE'NGE [prob. of *re* and *vengeance*, F.] the Act of taking full Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

To REVE'NGE [of *re* and *venger*, F.] to inflict a Punishment, or punish for an Injury done.

The Desire of REVENGE, say the Moralists, turns to Vice, when it exceeds a moderate Defence of ourselves, and our Dependants, and Concerns, and a just Assertion of our Rights against the Invaders of them.

REVE'NGEFUL [of *vengeance*, F.] given to Revenge.

REVE'NGEFULNESS, a revengeful Temper.

REVENUE [*revenue* of *revenir*, F. to return] the yearly Rents or Profits arising to a Man from his Lands, Possessions, &c.

REVE'NUE [*hunting Term*] a Mass of Flesh formed chiefly of a Cluster of whitish Worms on the Heads of Deer, which gnaw the Roots of their Horns, and so is the Occasion of their casting them.

REVE'NUE of a Partridge [with *Fowlers*] a new Tail of a Partridge, growing out after the former is lost.

To REVE'RBERATE [*reverberare*, L.] to strike or beat back.

REVERBERA'TION, a striking or beating back, L.

REVERBERA'TION [in *Chymist.*] is the causing the Flame of a Fire to beat back down on the Metal in a Furnace.

REVE'RBERATORY, of or pertaining to Reverberation, or serving to reverberate.

A REVE'RBERATORY [*reverberatorium*, L.] a Chymical Furnace, built close all round, and covered at top, so as not to give Vent to the Heat or Flame, but to make it return or beat back to the Bottom of the Furnace.

To REVE'RE [*revereri*, L.] to stand in fear, to honour with an awful respect.

To RE'VERENCE [*revereri*, L.] to honour or respect.

RE'VERENCE [*reverentia*, L.] is an humble, awful, and ingenuous Regard for the divine Nature, proceeding from a due Esteem and Love of God, which renders us unwilling to do any Thing which may argue a Contempt of him, or which may provoke or offend him.

RE'VEREND [*reverendus*, L.] a Title given to the Clergy; *Right Reverend*, to Bishops, *Most Reverend* to Archbishops.

RE'VEREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be revered and honoured.

RE'VERENDNESS [of *reverendus*, L.] a reverend Quality.

RE'VERENT, [*reverens*, L.] respectful, awful.

REVERE'NTIAL [of *reverens*, L.] awful, respectful.

RE'VERENTNESS [*reverentia*, L.] a reverent Quality, humble Behaviour.

REVE'RIES [*reverie* of *rever*, F. to rave or be light-headed] delirious Ravings, Distraction, idle Talk, Conceit, Fancy.

To REVE'RSE [*reversum*, L. *reverser*, F.] to undo, repeal or make void.

A REVE'RSE [*revers* F.] that which is on the back side, as the Reverse of a Medal.

A REVE'RSE [of a Medal] is the backside, in opposition to the Head or principal Figure.

REVERSED [*reversus*, L.] repealed, made void.

REVE'RSE [in *Fencing*] a Back-stroke.

REVERSED [in *Herald.*] turned back, or upside down. When a Man bears in his Escutcheon another reversed, it is a Mark of his having ravished a Maid or Widow, or that he has run away from his Sovereign's Banner: Or, when a Man's own Escutcheon is reversed entirely, it is a Mark of his being a Traitor.

REVE'RSIBLE, that may be reversed, F.

REVE'RSIBLENESS, Capableness of being reversed.

REVE'RSING } [in *Musick*] the inverting of the Order
RENVE'RSING } of the Parts, or the placing of the higher Part or Treble in the Place of the lower Part or Bass.

REVE'RSION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the same that in Greek is called *Epistrophe*.

REVE'RSION, a returning or coming back again, L.

REVE'RSION [in *Com. Law*] is a Possibility reserved to a Man's self and his Heirs, to have again Lands or Tenements, made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such Conditions.

REVE'RSION [in *Law*] is also when an Estate is possessed, which was parted for a time, ceases, and is determined in the Person to whom it was alienated, assigned or granted, and their Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donor, his Heirs or Assigns, whence it was derived.

REVE'RSION, is also the right a Person has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit after the Decease of another.

REVE'RSION of Series [in *Algebra*] a Method of finding a natural Number from its Logarithm given; or the Sine from its Ark, or the Ordinate of an Ellipsis from an Area given to be cut off from any Point in the Axis.

To RE'VERT [*revertere*, L.] to return to its first Owner, as an Estate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVER'TIBLE [*reversibile*, F.] that may return, or be returned.

REVE'STIARY } [of *revestire*, L. to clothe again] the Place
REVE'STRY } in a Church, where the Church-Vestments are kept.

To REVI'CTUAL [*revitailler*, F.] to furnish with Victuals again.

REVI'CTUALLING [*revitaillment*, F.] a Victualling again.

REVIEW [*revue*, F.] a second looking over, or Examination.

A REVIEW, the Show or Appearance of a Body of Troops or Soldiers ranged in Form of Battle, and afterwards

wards made to file off, to see if the Companies be compleat, or to receive their Pay, &c.

BILL of REVI'GW [in the Court of *Chancery*] a Bill taken out by Licence of that Court where the Cause has been heard, and the Decree sign'd and inroll'd; but some Error in Law appears in the Body of the Decree, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.

To REVI'LE [prob. of *res* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to abuse, to taunt or rail at.

REVILE, reviling, reproaching, *Milton*.

REVISAL, a second Examination.

To REVI'SE [revifum, sup. of *revidere*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A REVI'SE [with *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet taken off the Press, to examine whether the Faults, marked in the former by the Corrector, have been amended.

To REVI'SIT [revifum, L. *revifter*, F.] to visit again.

To REVIVE [of *re* again, and *vivere*, L. to live, *revivere*, F.] to bring to Life again; also to renew; also to come to Life again; to recover, to flourish again.

To REVIVE [in *Chymistry*] is to restore a mix'd Body, which lies disguised by Salts, Sulphurs, &c. mingled with it, to its natural Form and State.

BILL of REVI'VOR [in the Court of *Chancery*] is where a Bill has been exhibited in Chancery against one who answers; but before the Cause is heard, or at least before the Decree is inrolled, one of the Parties dies: In such Case, this Bill must be brought to revive the Proceedings, &c.

To REVIVIFICATE [revivifcere, L.] to recover Life again.

REVIVIFICATION [in *Chymistry*.] See to Revive.

REVIVING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they had been extinguished.

RE-UNION [re-union, F.] the Act of reuniting, or rejoining, or closing together again; also the Reconciliation of Friendship that has been interrupted.

To REUNIT'E [reunir, F.] to unite or join together again those Things that have been disjoined or separated; also to reconcile Persons who have been at Variance.

REVO'CABLE [revocabilis, L.] that may be recalled, repealed or reversed.

REVO'CABLENESS [of *revocabilis*, L.] Liableness to be revoked, repealed, &c.

REVOCA'TION, a Revoking or Repealing, F. of L.

REVOCA'TION [in *Law*] the recalling a Thing that has been granted; the revoking or annulling a Law.

To REVO'KE [revocuer, F.] to call back again, to repeal a Law, to make void an Act or Deed; also to take away a Commission or Trust; also to renounce an Error.

To REVO'LT [revolter, F.] to rebel, or rise against a Prince or State; to renounce or forsake one's Religion.

A REVO'LT [revolte, F.] a Rebellion, a Rising.

A REVO'LT'ER, one who rises against, or, who forsakes the Cause of his Sovereign.

To REVO'LTE [revolvere, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.

REVO'LTING [revolvens, L.] rolling in Mind, considering, *Milton*.

REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a turning round or again.

REVOLU'TION [in *Politicks*] a great Turn or Change of Government.

REVOLU'TION [in *Geom.*] is the Motion of any Figure round a fixed Line, as an Axis.

REVOLU'TION [in *Astron.*] is the Period of a Star, Planet, Comet, or other Phenomenon; or its Course from any of the Zodiack Point till it return to the same.

Mean REVOLU'TION of a Planet in the Zodiack [Astron.] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of a Planet from any Point in the Zodiack to the same Point again.

True REVOLU'TION of a Planet in the Zodiack [Astron.] the Return of the Line of the Motion of that Planet, from any one Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS, those who approved of the great Turn of Affairs, after the Abdication of King James.

REVU'LSION, a plucking away or back, L.

REVU'LSION [with *Phys.*] is the turning of a violent Flux of Humours from one Part of the Body to another, either a neighbouring or opposite Part.

REVU'LSIVE [of *revulsivus*, L.] pulling back or away.

REVULSO'RIA [in *Medicine*] is when the Course of Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another Way, by the opening of a Vein in a remote or convenient Place.

To RE'VY [of *revir*, F.] a Term used at a Game at Cards.

REW, a Rank, a Row.

A REWA'RD [of *re* and *þearþ*, Sax.] a Recompence.

To REWA'RD [of *re* and *þearþian*, Sax.] to recompence.

REWA'RDABLE, that is capable or worthy of being recompensed.

REWE'LT, the Lock of a Gun.

REWI'SH, lecherous, a Term used of the Copulation of Doves.

RHABDOI'DES *futura*, a Suture or Seam of the Scull, the sagittal Suture.

RHABDO'LOGY [ῥαβδολογία of ῥαβδος, a Rod, and λογος, Gr.] the Art of numbering or computing by Napier's Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMANCY [ῥαβδομαντεία of ῥαβδος and μαντεία, Gr.] an antient Method of Divination performed by Means of Rods or Staves.

RHA'BDOΣ [ῥαβδος, Gr.] a Rod or Wand; also a Meteor like a strait Wand.

RHA'CHIS [with *Anat.*] the Spine or Chine-Bone of the Back.

RHACHISA'GRA [with *Phys.*] the Gout in the Spine, &c.

RHACHI'TAE ? [with *Anat.*] certain Muscles that lie over the Back-Bone.

RHACHI'TAEI }
RACHITIS [ῥαχίτις, Gr.] the Rickets, a Disease in Children.

RHADAMA'NTHUS [so called of ῥηι τα ῥόδα ευάνη, Gr.] a wise Legislator of the *Cretans*, who upon that Account, by the Poets, was feigned to be one of the three Judges of Souls in Hell: He is said to have lived about the Year of the World 2660.

RHAGA'DES [ῥαγάδες, Gr.] Chaps or Clefts in the Hands, Feet, Lips, &c. also Sores or small Ulcers in the Fundament, &c.

RHAGOI'DES [ῥαγοειδης, Gr.] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise called the *Uvea tunica*.

A RHA'MNUS [ῥάμνος, Gr.] the white Bramble, called *Rhamn*, or *Christ's Thorn*, L.

RHA'MNUS *Catharticus*, the Buckthorn-Shrub, L.

RHAMNU'SIA, the Goddess of Indignation, so called of *Rhamnus*, a Town of *Attica*, where she had a Statue. This is the same Deity that the *Greeks* called *Nemesis*, L.

RHA'NDIX, the Part of a Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest, containing four Tenements; as every Gavel contained four *Rhandixes*, every Township four Gavels, and every Mansour four Townships.

RHANTE'RES [with *Oculists*] the internal Corners of the Eyes.

RHA'PHE [ῥαφή, Gr.] the Suture or Seam of the Scull-Bone.

RHA'PSODY [ῥαψωδία, L. of ῥαψωδία, of ῥάπω to sew, and ὠδή a Verse or Song, Gr.] a confused Collection of divers Passages, Notions, &c. mustered up for the composing of some Work; also a tedious and impertinent spinning out of a Discourse, to little or no Purpose; so denominated (as some say) of a Contexture or Repetition of a great Number of Verses, especially *Homer's Poems*, which were collected and digested into Books by *Pisistratus*.

RHAPSO'DOMANCY [of ῥαψωδία and μαντεία, Gr.] an antient Kind of Divination performed by pitching on a Passage of a Poet at Hazard, and reckoning on it as a Prediction of what was to happen.

RHE'A [of ῥέω, to flow, Gr. because she abounds with all Manner of good Things] *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods, according to the Poets. See *Cybele*.

RHE'GMA ? [ῥήγμα, Gr.] that which is broken; a Rupture or Breaking.

RHE'GMA [with *Surgeons*] the breaking or bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, the Eye, &c.

RHETO'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side.

RHETO'RICAL [rhetoricus, L.] of, or pertaining to Rhetorick, eloquent.

RHETO'RICALNESS [of *retorique*, F. *rhetorica*, L. of ῥητορικη, Gr.] Eloquentness.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Terms of Rhetorick, empty and unsound Reasonings.

RHETORI'CIAN [rhetor, L. *retoricien*, F.] one versed in, or a Professor of Rhetorick; also a Sect of Hereticks in *Egypt*, so called from their Leader *Rhetius*.

RHETO'RICK [rhetorica ars, L. ῥητορικη, Gr.] the Art of speaking copiously on any Subject, with all the Advantages of Beauty and Force.

RHEU'M [rheuma, L. of ῥεύμα of ῥέω, Gr. to flow] a thin, serous Humour occasionally oozing out of the Glands about the Mouth and Throat.

RHEU'MATICK [ῥευματικος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Rheumatism; also troubled with Rheum.

RHEU'MATICKNESS, Subjectness to be afflicted or the being troubled with a Rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM [rheumatismus, L. ῥευματισμός, of ῥέω to flow, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Body, accompanied with

with Heaviness, Difficulty of Motion, and sometimes a Fever.

RHIN'LAND *Rod*, a Measure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot.

RHINE'NCHITES [of *ῥῖν* and *ἔγχυσ*, Gr. to pour in] a small Syringe to squirt medicinal Liquors into the Nostrils.

RHINO'CEROS [*ῥινόκερως*, of *ῥῖν* the Nose, and *κέρας*, Gr. a Horn] a large Beast in *India*, who has a Horn on his Nose, and his Skin full of Wrinkles, like that of an Elephant, with deep Furrows, and so hard that it can scarce be pierced with a Sword.

RHIZA'GRA [*ῥιζάγρα*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to draw out a Splinter, Bone, or Tooth.

RHIZO'TOMUM [of *ῥίζα* a Root, and *τόμη*, Gr. a cutting] a Medicine that roots out a Disease.

RHODAE'LEUM [*ῥόδαιον ἔλαιον*, Gr.] Oil of Roses.

RHO'DI *Radix*, Rose-Wort, a Kind of Herb.

RHODI'TES [*ῥοδίτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Rose-Colour.

RHODODA'PHNE [*ῥοδοδάφνη*, Gr.] the Rose Bay-Tree.

RHODODE'NDRON [*ῥοδόδενδρον*, Gr.] the Rose Bay-Tree.

RHOMBU'S [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage of a Rhomboidal Figure.

RHO'DIUM *lignum*, a Sort of Wood that smells like Roses, growing in the Island of *Rhodes*.

RHO'DOMEL [*ῥοδόμηλον*, Gr.] the Honey of Roses.

RHO'DON [*ῥόδον*, Gr.] the Rose; a Flower.

RHO'DON [in *Pharmacy*] a medicinal Composition, in which Roses are the chief Ingredient.

RHO'DORA [*Botany*] a Plant that bears a Leaf like a Nettle, and a Flower like a Rose.

RHODOSA'CCHARUM, [of *ῥόδον* and *σάκχαρον*, Gr.] Sugar of Roses.

RHODOSTA'GMA, [of *ῥόδον* and *στάγμα*, Gr.] Rose-Water.

RHOMBOI'DAL, of, or pertaining to the Figure Rhomboides.



RHOMBOI'DES [of *ῥόμβος* a four Square, and *εἶδος* Form, Gr.] is a four-sided Figure, whose opposite Angles and opposite Sides are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

ROMBOI'DES [*Anat.*] a certain Muscle so called.

RHOMBOI'DES [*Anat.*] a Muscle so called from its Shape. It lies under the *Cucullaris*, and arises from the two inferior Spines of the Neck, and four superior of the Back; and is inserted fleshy into the whole Basis of the *Scapula*, which it draws forwards, and a little upwards.

RHO'MBUS, is a four-sided Figure, whose Sides are equal and parallel, but the Angles unequal.

RHO'NCHUS [*ῥόνχος*, Gr.] a Snorting or Snoring; also a Sneering at, or Mocking; a Scoff, Flout, or Jeer.

RHONCHISO'NANT [*rhonchifonus*, L.] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHO'PALON [*ῥόπαλον*, Gr.] the Water-Lilly, so named because its Root resembles a Club.

RHOPO'GRAPHERS [of *ῥοπος* Toys, and *γράφω* to write] Painters who confined themselves to low Subjects, as Animals, Landscips, Plants, &c.

RHU'BARB [*rhubarbarum*, L.] a Purging Root well known.

RHUS, a Bushy Shrub, called *Sumach*, or *Curriers Sumach*, with which Hides of Leather are dressed.

RHYPARO'GRAPHER [*ῥυπαρογράφος* of *ῥυπαρός*, Filthy, and *γράφω*, Gr. to write] a Writer of Trifles.

RHYA'S [*ῥυιας*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes, that causes continual Watering.

RHYMES [*rhythmus*, L. of *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] the Likeness of Sound at the End of Words. Some think Rhymes to have been a modern Invention; but others think otherwise; and Mr. *Dryden* says, that Monsieur *le Clerc* has made it out, that *David's* Psalms were written in as errant Rhyme as they are translated into.

Mr. *Skinner* is of Opinion, that Rhyme was first brought into *Europe* by the *Arabians*; but Instances are given of Rhymes in the *Saxon* Poetry, long before the *Arabians* made such a Figure in the World: Though Rhymes indeed are of such Importance in modern Poetry, that scarce one Part in ten can have any Pretence to that Title, but for the sake of the Rhymes, yet they are not so essential to it as some imagine. The Lord *Roscommon* was of another Opinion, and wrote his Translation of *Horace's Art of Poetry* in Blank Verse; and Mr. *John Milton's Paradise Lost*, which is the best Poem in our Tongue, is without Rhyme.

The Harmony of our Numbers appears not only from the Moderns, but the Antients; and *Shakespeare*, that wrote a hundred Years ago, is an Example of the Dignity of our

Verse, and the Musick of Poetry, without the Ornament of Rhyme.

The *English* Tongue wants no Advantage of Harmony for the forming a Poet; and tho' Rhymes may be well enough spared, yet those *English* Poets, that have rhymed well, have in that excelled the *French* and *Italians* too.

RHY'THMICAL [of *rhythmicus*, L. of *ῥυθμικός*, Gr.] being in Rhyme.

RHYTI'DOSIS [with *Surgeons*] a wrinkling of any part of the Body.

RHYF'TICA [of *ῥυπαρός*, Gr. filthy] Scouring Medicines for Cleansing away of Filth.

RHY'THMICA [in *Ant. Mus.*] that Branch of Musick that regulated the Rhymes.

RHUMB [*Rhombus*, L. *ῥόμβος*, Gr.] with Navigators

RUMB } a verticle Circle of any given Place; or the Intersection of part of such a Circle with the Horizon.

RHYTHMOPO'IA [*ῥυθμοποίησις* of *ῥυθμός* and *ποιέω*, to make Gr.] one of the Musical Faculties, as they are called, that prescribes Rules for the Motions.

RIAL, a Piece of Gold current at 10 Shillings.

In the first Year of K. *Henry VI.* a Pound Weight of Gold, of the old Standard, was, by Indenture of the Mint, coined into 45 Rials, current at 10s. each, or 90 half Rials at 5s. a-piece.

RIALS *Farthings*, which went at 2s. 6d. in the Time of *Henry VIII.* the golden Rial was ordered to go at 11s. 3d. In the 2d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, Rials were coined at 15s. a-piece, when a Pound Weight of old Standard-Gold was to be coined into 48 Rials. In the 3d Year of K. *James I.* the *Rose-Rials* of Gold were coined at 30s. a-piece, and the *Spur-Rials* at 15s.

RIB [*pibbe*, Sax.] a Side-Bone of the Body.

RIB [with *Archers*] a hard Goose-Quill which lies between the Feather.

RIBS [of a Ship] are the Timber of the Futtocks, when the Planks are off; so named, because they bend like the Ribs of a human or other animal Body.

Ribs of the Parrels [of a Ship] certain long Pieces of Wood, made with Holes like the Comb at the Beak-Head, and belong to the Parrels of the Yards.

RI'BALDRY [of *ribaude*, F. a Whore] Debauchery, or obscene Talk.

RI'BALDROUS [of *ribaudre*, F. a Whore] debauched, obscene.

RI'BBAND } [prob. of *Band*] a narrow Woven-Silk for

RI'BBON } Ornaments of Womens Heads, &c.

RI'BAUD [*old Stat.*] a Vagabond, a luxurious Spendthrift; a Whoremonger, a Lecher; a Debauchee, F.

RIBB'D [of *pibbe*, Sax.] having Ribs.



RI'BBLE-RA'BBLE, a Mob.

RI'BBON [in *Heraldry*] is the 8th Part of a Bend: It is borne a little cut off from the Out-Lines of the Escutcheon thus: He beareth Or, a Ribbon Gules.

To **RIB-ROAST**, to be ator bang soundly.

RIBES [*Botany*] the Curran-Bush; Bastard Currans, L.

RICE [*oryza*, L. *ris*, F.] a Sort of Grain.

RI'CERCATE [in *Mu. Books*] a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same as a Voluntary.

RIC [*Ric*, Sax. powerful.] Hence *Alfric* signifies altogether strong, *Arhelric* noble powerful, &c.

RICH *Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] and a good Subject, who submits to the Commands of his Superiors, was represented by a Camel, being an Animal useful, strong, laborious, and very docile.

RICH [*ric*, Sax. *riche*, F.] that has great Incomes, plentiful, very precious.

RI'CHES [*Hunting Term*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICHES [prob. of *ricysom*, Sax.] Wealth, a vast or great Estate.

RICK } [*hneac*, Sax.] a Heap of Corn or Hay.

REEK }

RI'CKETS [*ῥαχίτις* of *ῥάχις*, Gr. the Back-Bone] a Disease common to Children.

RI'CKETY [of *ῥαχίτις*, Gr.] troubled with the Rickets.

RI'CTURE [*riatura*, L.] a Gaping.

RI'CTUS, the Jaws, L.

RI'CTUS [with *Botan. Writ.*] the Opening of the Mouth, or the Edges where the Lips meet, as in *Antyrrhinum*.

To **RID** [of *Aridan*, Sax.] to gain Ground in walking; also to free or disengage from.

RI'DDANCE, a ridding or clearing Places littered or encumbered; also Dispatch.

To **RI'DDLE** [of *hriudol*, Sax.] to sift in a Sieve.

To **RIDDLE** [of *Ancient Sax.*] to propose; also explain Riddles or hard Questions.

To **RIDE** [from *Sax.*] to be carried on a Horse, Coach, &c.

To **RIDE Land-locked** [Sea Phrase] is when Land lies all round the Ship, so that no Point of the Compass is open to the Sea.

To **RIDE a-crofs** [Sea Language] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore-Yards hoisted up, both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE a-peek** [Sea Language] is to ride with one End of the Yards peeked up, and the other End hanging; also a Ship is said to ride a-peek, when in weighing an Anchor it is brought directly over it.

To **RIDE a-shot** [Sea Phrase] is when a Ship rides with two Cables spliced or fastened together, that are double to the Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE athwart** [Sea Phrase] is to ride with the Ship's Side on the Tide.

To **RIDE betwixt Wind and Tide** [Sea Phrase] is when the Wind has equal Force over her one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE Hawse-full** [Sea Phrase] is when the Ship, in Strefs of Weather, falls so deep into the Sea at her Head, that the Water breaks into her Hawses.

To **RIDE Portoise** [Sea-Lang.] is said of a Ship when her Yards are down, or struck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE Wind-Road** [Sea Lang.] is when the Wind has more Power over a Ship in her riding than the Tide.

To **RIDE by the Stoppers**, [Sea Term] is when the Cable is fastened or staid only by them, and not bitted.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood, a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU, a Curtain or Cover, *F.*

RIDEAU [in *Fortif.*] a small Elevation of Earth, extending it self lengthways, serving to cover a Camp, or add an Advantage to a Post; also a Ditch, the Earth whereof is thrown upon its side.

RIDERS [in *Sea-Lang.*] large Pieces of Timber, some in the Hold and others Aloft, bolted on the other Timbers, to strengthen them, when the Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [hijicge, *Sax.*] the Top of a House, Hill, &c. Hence *Cotheridge*, *Waldrige*, &c.

RIDGES [in *Architect.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGES [of a Horse's Mouth] are Wrinkles in the Roof, running from one side of the Jaw to the other, with Furrows between them.

RIDGE-BAND [of a Horse-Harness] that part of it that runs over a-crofs his Back.

RIDGLING ? [some derive it of *rejiciendo* with the *Dim.*

RIDGEL } *Ling.*] the Male of any Beast that has been but half Gelt.

To **RIDICULE** [*Ridiculisere*, *F.*] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RIDICULE [*ridiculum*, *L.*] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a laughing Stock.

RIDICULOUS [*ridiculosus* *L.*] fit to be laugh'd at, impertinent, foppish.

RIDICULOUSNESS [*le ridicule*, *F.* of *ridiculosus*, *L.*] Worthiness to be ridiculed.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] a Division of that County of which there are three Ridings, the *East*, *West*, and *North*.

RIDING Clerk [in *Chancery*] one of the six Clerks, who in his turn for one Year, keeps the Comptrollment-Books of all Grants that pass the Great Seal.

RIDI'TTA [in *Mus. Bo.*] the same as *Reddita* and *Replica*, *Ital.*

RIDO'TTA, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, &c. an Opera, or part of it, *Ital.*

R'ENS arriere [Law Phrase] a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges that there is nothing in Arrear, *F.*

R'ENS deins le garde [old Law] a Challenge to a Jury or Inquest of London, for that four sufficient Men, &c. were not impannell'd, *F.*

R'ENS passe, &c. [in Law] i. e. nothing passes by the Deed, is the Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action, *L.*

R'ENS per descent [Law Phrase] i. e. nothing by Descent; the Plea of an Heir when issued for his Ancestor's Debt, tho' he had nothing from him by Descent, *F.*

R'ER County, is the Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court is ended) for the Reception of the King's Money.

R'FE [hyfe *Sax.*] frequent, common.

R'FENESS [Rixeneſſe, *Sax.*] Frequency, Commonness.

R'FF-RAFF [probably of *Reax*, *Sax.* and old Coat, accord-

ing to *Minſew*, of *riffen raffen*, *Dut.* a mingle mangle] Dregs, Scum, the Refuse of Things, &c.

To **R'FLE** [of *peaxian*, *Sax.* *rifler*, *F.*] pillaged, robbed.

RIFLETUM [old *Rec.*] a Coppice or Thicket; a Place full of Bushes or Thorns.

R'FFLING ? [of *raffler*, *F.*] a sort of Gaming, when a

RA'FFLING } certain set of Persons lay down a Stake of Money against a Piece of Plate or other Thing, and he who throws most upon the Dice takes it.

A **RIFT**, a Clift, Chink, or Crack.

To **RIFT** [of *peaxian* *Sax.* to snatch, or *rifber*, *Dan.*] to split, to cleave.

RIFTS [in *Horses*] a Disease, when Corruption is lodged in the Palate of the Mouth.

RIG, a Horse who has one of his Stones cut out; and yet he has gotten a Colt.

A **RIG** [prob. of *ridendo*, *L.* laughing] a ramping, wanton Girl.

To **RIG about**, to ramp or be wanton and frisky.

To **RIG a Ship** [Sea Phrase] is to furnish it with Tackling.

RIGA'TION, the sprinkling or moistening any thing, *L.*

Well RIGG'D [Sea Terms] used of a Ship, when her Rigging is of a fit size, in proportion to her Burden; and also when her two universary Ropes, as the two main Shrowds, Tackles, Crow-feet, &c. are put up.

Well RIGGED [Metaphor] is said of a Person who is well dressed.

Over RIGG'D [spoken of a Ship] which is said to be so, when her Ropes are too big for her Burden.

RIGGING, all the Ropes which belong to any part of a Ship; but more especially those which belong to the Masts and Yards.

RIGADOO'N, a French Dance, performed in Figures by a Man and a Woman.

RIGHT [in *Geom.*] something that lies even, without inclining or bending one way or another.

RIGHT [piht, *Sax.*] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in Law] any Title or Claim, by vertue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT [in *Ethicks*] imports a Power of acting, granted or left free by the Law; but it is not to be taken for the Law it self: Right denotes Liberty, but Law includes some Bond or Engagement, by which our natural Liberty is restrained.

RIGHT, strait; also honest or just; also true, proper, natural.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed on some one of the four Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Angle [with *Geomet.*] is an Angle, one of whose Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, leaning no more one way than the other.

RIGHT-angled Figure [Geom.] a Figure, the Sides of which are at Right-Angles, or stand perpendicular one to another.

RIGHT-angled Triangle [Geom.] a Triangle which has one Right-Angle.

RIGHT Line [Geom.] a Line that lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning one way or another.

RIGHT Sphere [Astron.] such a Position of a Sphere, that it has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in its Zenith.

To **RIGHT one**, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGHT Circle [in the *Stereographical Projection* of the Sphere] is a Circle at right Angles to the Plane of Projection.

RIGHT the Helm [Sea Phrase] a Direction for the Steerman to keep the Helm in the middle of the Ship.

R'IGHTNESS [Rihtneſſe, *Sax.*] the true or proper Quality.

R'IGHTEOUSNESS [Rihtpiyeneſſe, *Sax.*] Justness, Equitableness, &c.

R'IGHTFUL [Rihtull, *Sax.*] by Right, Lawful, &c.

RIGID [*rigidus*, *L.*] exact as to the Observation of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

R'IGIDNESS } [*rigiditas*, *L.*] Severity, Strictness.

RIGIDITY } [*rigiditas*, *L.*] Severity, Strictness.

RIGIDITY [in *Phys.*] a brittle Hardness or that Kind of Hardness, supposed to arise from the mutual Indentation of the component Particles, within one another; it is opposite to Ductility and Malleability, &c.

R'IGIDUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] stiff.

R'IGLET, any square, flat, thin Piece of Wood, like those which are designed for making the Frames of small Pictures, before they are moulded.

R'IGLETS [with *Printers*] thin Slices or Plates of Wood set between Verses in Poetry; or Furniture to enlarge or lessen Margins.

RIGOLS, a Musical Instrument, consisting of several Sticks bound together, only separated by Beads.

R'IGOR [*Rigor*, *L.*] a great, stiff, cold, Roughness, Sti-

Stiffness; a shaking of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilliness, or a convulsive Shuddering for Cold; also Severity of Manners and Disposition, Sternness, Harshness, the utmost Extremity.

RI'GOROUS [*rigorofus*, L. *rigoreux*, F.] full of Rigour, over-Harsh.

RI'GOROUSNESS, Fulness of Rigour, Over-harshness.

RI'LL [prob. a Contraction of *rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet, a little Stream or Brook.

RI'LLY [contract. of *rivulus*, L. a Rivulet] full of Rills or Rivulets.

RIM [*pima*, Sax.] the Border or Edge of any thing.

RI'MA, a Rift, Cleft, or Chink, L.

RI'MA [with *Surgeon*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone.

RIME [*hime*, Sax.] a falling Mist, which dissolves gradually by the Heat of the Sun.

RIME } [*rime*, F. *rhythmus*, L. of *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] the Likeness

RHIME } of Sound at the end of Words.

Doggerel RIME, paltry, sorry, pitiful Rime.

RI'MER [of Rime; Sax. of *rhythmus*, L. of *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] a Maker of Rhymes.

RI'MMON [*rimmon*, Heb. i. e. a Pomegranate,] was the chief God of *Damascus*, where he had a famous Temple. He held out in his Right-Hand a Pomegranate, to shew he was the Protector of that People, who bore a Pomegranate in their Coat of Arms, i. e. the *Caphtorims*; and it is very probable was the same that some Authors call *Jupiter Cassius*, who was adored on the Confines of Mount *Cassius*, which was near *Damascus*.

RI'MY [of *hime*, Sax.] misty, hazy, foggy.

RIMO'SE [*rimofus*, L.] full of Clefts and Chinks.

RIMO'SITY [*rimofitas*, L.] fullness of Chinks or Clefts.

RINA'US [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Nose, otherwise call'd *Nasalis*.

RIND [*pinb*, Sax.] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off, as of an Orange, Apple, &c.

To RIND [of *pinb*, Sax.] to take off the Rind.

RIND [with *Botan.*] the Ble or inner Bark of Trees, or that soft, whitish, juicy Substance, which adheres immediately to the Wood.

RI'NDY [of *pinb*, Sax.] having a Rind, i. e. a Skin to be pared off, as some Fruits.

RING [of *hping*, Sax.] an Ornament for the Finger, &c. also the Sound or Tone of a Bell.

To RING [of *hping*, Sax.] to cause or give a Sound, as Bells, Metal, &c.

RING of an Anchor, that part of it to which the Cable is fastened.

RINGS of a Gun, are Circles of Metal, and are the Basing, the reinforced Ring, trunnion Ring, cornice Ring, and muzzle Ring.

RI'NGLETS, little Rings, Curls, *Milton*.

RING-Bolts [in a Ship] Iron-Pins which serve for bringing the Planks too.

RING of Saturn [with *Astron.*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it in any Part.

RING-Bone [in a Horse] a hard, callous Substance growing in the hollow Circle of the little Pastern, above the Coronet.

RING-Dove, a Wood-Pidgeon.

RING-Head, an Instrument for stretching Woollen-Cloth.

RING-Leader, a Person who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RING-freaked [said of Cattle] marked on the Hair or Skin with round Streaks.

RING-Tail, a Kind of Kite, with a whitish Tail.

RING-Walk [with *Hunters*] a round Walk.

RING-Worm, a-kind of Disease.

To RINSE [*rinser*, Dan. *rinser*, F.] to wash lightly, to wash the Sopiness out of Linen, after the Lathers.

RI'OT [*Riote*, F.] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery, Revelrout, Tumult, Rabble.

Riot [in Law] the forcible doing an unlawful thing, by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose.

To RI'OT [*rioter*, F.] to make a Riot; also to live riotously.

RI'OTOUS [*rioteux*, F.] given to Luxury, lewd, disorderly; that makes a Riot, tumultuous.

RI'OTOUSNESS [of *rioteux*, F. or of *riota*, L. Barb. or of *ῥιόγχαρδ*, Brit. according to *Baxter*,] after a riotous Manner.

To RIP [*ripian*, Sax.] to cut up.

RIPA'RIAE [*old Rec.*] any Waters that run between Banks.

RI'PE [*pipe*, Sax.] come to Maturity, as Fruits, &c.

RI'PENESS [*pipeneyre*, Sax.] Maturity.

RI'PENERS [in *Phys.*] a Sort of topical Remedies called *maturantia*.

To RI'PEN [*ripian*, Sax.] to grow to Maturity.

RIPIA'NO [in *Mu. Bo.*] the same as *repiano*, Ital.

RI'PIERS [of *ripa*, L. a Bank or Shoar, or of *ripp*, a Basket to carry Fish, &c. in] Men who bring Fish from the Sea-Coasts to sell in the inland Parts, the same as *Transters*.

To RI'PPLE, to lave or wash lightly over, as the Surface of the Sea over the Surface of the Sand.

To RI'PPLE Flax, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Vessels.

RIPT [*nypt*, Sax.] unsewed, cut open.

RIPRESA [in *Mu. Bo.*] the same as *represa*, Ital.

RI'PTOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward, given to Tenants after they had reaped their Lord's Corn.

RISAGALLUM, white *Arsenick*, or Ratsbane.

To RISE [*apijan*, Sax. *reiser*, Dan.] to spring up, to proceed or come from; to get up from one's Seat or from Bed.

RISE [*piye*, Sax.] Cause, Occasion, Preferment; also the Head or Spring of a River, &c.

To RISE the Tacks [Sea-Phrase] is to slacken the Ropes, called Tacks.

RI'SIBLE [*risibilis*, L.] capable of laughing, F.

RI'SIBLENESS } [*risibilitas*, L. *risibilité*, F.] laughing Fa-

RI'SIBILITY } culty.

RI'SING, in the Body [in Cattle] a Disease.

RISING of the Sun, its appearing above the Horizon.

RI'SING, Yeast or Barm.

RISING Timbers [in a Ship] the Hooks placed on the Keel, so called, because according to their gradual rising; so in like manner her Rake and Run rise, from the flat Floor.

RI'SINGS [in a Ship] are those thick Planks which go before and behind, on both Sides, under the Ends of the Beams and Timbers of the second Deck to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck; so that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them at both ends, by the Side of the Ship.

RISK } [*risque*, F.] Hazard, Venture, Peril, Danger.

RISQUE }

To RISK } [*risquer*, F.] to venture, to hazard.

RISSE'LES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies, made of the Breasts of Capons, Calves Udder, Marrow, Bacon, sweet Herbs, and fry'd in Lard to give them a brown Colour.

RISUS *Sardonicus* [with *Phys.*] a Contraction of each Jaw, or a convulsive Kind of Grinning, caused by a Contraction of the Muscles on both sides of the Mouth, L.

RITES [*ritus*, L.] an Order or Rule to be observed upon solemn Occasions; Church-Ceremonies.

RITERNE'LLO [in *Mu. Books*] the Burthen of a Song, repeating the six Notes at the End of a Song, or a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza, Ital.

RITO'RNELLO, the same as *retornello*.

RITUAL [*rituale*, L.] a Church-Book, directing the Order and Manner of the Ceremonies to be observed in the Celebration of Divine Service, in a particular Church, Diocess, &c.

RI'TUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RI'VALITY } [*rivalitas*, L. *rivalité*, F.] Rivalship.

RI'VALTY }

RI'VALS [*Hieroglyph.*] were represented by two Rams running at one another.

RI'VAGE, a Toll antiently paid to the King in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats therein.

RI'VAL [*rivalis*, L.] a Term of Relation apply'd to two Persons who have the same Pretensions, especially in Love-Affairs.

To RIVE [*riffber*, Dan.] to cleave asunder or in Pieces.

RIVER [of *rivus*, L. *rivere*, F.] a Stream or Current of fresh Water, flowing in a Bed or Channel, from a Source or Spring into the Sea.

RIVERS have given Names to several Families in Britain, and elsewhere; as *Derwentwater*, *Troutbeck*, *Trent*, &c. as among the Romans, *Tiberius*, from the River *Tibris*, *Aufidius*, from a River of the same Name.

To RI'VET [*river*, F.] to put a Rivet or Iron Peg into a Cavity, &c.

RIVO'SE [*rivofus*, L.] full of Rivers.

RI'VULET [*un ruisseau*, F. of *rivulus*, L.] a little River.

RI'XABUND [*rixabundus*, L.] quarrelsome, contentious.

RIXA'TION, a Scolding or Brawling, L.

RIXO'SE [*rixofus*, L.] full of Contention, Brawling, or Chiding.

RIX-Dollar, a German Coin, worth about four Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

ROACH [*hpeoce*, Sax.] a kind of Fish.

ROAD [Roab, of *riban*, Sax. to ride] a High-way to travel in.

ROCKINESS, a rocky Nature or Quality.
ROAD [with *Sailors*] a Place fit for Anchorage, at some Distance from the Shoar, and sheltered from the Winds; where Ships usually moor, and wait for a Wind or Tide, either to carry them into the Harbour, or to set sail out to Sea.

A **Rod ROAD**, a broad, high, champion Road.

A **good ROAD**, [with *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A **wild ROAD**, one which has but little Land on either Side.

ROA'DER [Sea Term] a Ship riding at Anchor in a Road.

To **ROAM** [prob. of *Rome*, because of the common Practice of going to *Rome* on Vows, and to court for Benefices, &c. of *romeare*, Ital.] to wander, strole or straggle about.

A **ROAM**, a Ramble, a Wandering, *Milton*.

A **RO'AMER** [prob. of *Roma*, L. q. d. one that wanders to *Rome* upon some religious Pretence] one that rambles up and down.

RO'AN [*roano*, Ital. of *ravus*, L.] a Colour of Horses; a bay, black, or sorrel Colour, intermix'd all over with white or grey Hairs.

To **ROAR** [*roan*, Sax.] to cry out like a Lion; to make a Noise like the Sea.

RO'ARING [*roaring*, of *roan*, Sax.] a making a Noise like a Lion, the Sea, &c.

To **ROB** [*roban*, Sax. prob. of *roba*, L. Barb. a Robe, Hence *robber* and *derober*, F. q. d. to take off the Robes; or Clothes] to take away Clothes, Money, &c. by Force.

ROB [in *Pharmacy*] the Juice of Fruits purified and boiled to a Consumption of two Thirds of their Moisture.

ROBBERY [*robberie*, O. F.] a violent and forcible taking away of another Man's Goods openly against his Will, and putting him in bodily Fear; so named, because the Person was depriv'd of some of his Robes, or because his Money, &c. was taken out of some Part of his Robe.

ROBERVALIAN Lines, a Name given to certain Lines for the Transformation of Figures, so named from M. *Roberval* their Inventer.

ROBBERY [in *Law*] a felonious taking away another Man's Goods from his Person, Presence, or Estate, against his Will; putting him in fear.

ROBBINS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes reeved or put through the Oilet Holes of a Sail, under the Head-Ropes, which serve to tie fast, or tie the Sails to the Yards.

ROBE, a long Gown or Vest that covers the whole Body.

RO'BERSMEN [old Stat.] a Sort of bold and stout Rob-

RO'BERTSMEN bers, or Night-Thieves, said to be so called from *Robin Hood*, a famous Robber on the Frontiers of *England* and *Scotland* in the Time of King *Richard I*.

RO'BERT Sauce, a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Festivals celebrated by the *Romans* in *May*, in Honour of the Deity *Robigus*, thought to preserve their Corn from being robiginous, i. e. blasted or mildew'd.

RO'BIGUS, or *Robigo*, a *Roman* Deity to whom they observed a Festival called *Robigalia* on the Kalends of *May*, that Mildew and Blasting might be kept from their Corn and Fruit, L.

RO'BIN, a Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of *August*.

RO'BIN Red-Breast, a Bird well known.

ROBO'REAN [roboreus, L.] of the Nature of, or per-

ROBO'REOUS taining to Oak.

ROBOROSE [robustus, L.] stiff and hard like an Oak.

ROBORA'NTIA [in *Physick*] Medicines which strengthen and comfort the Heart.

ROBU'ST, [robustus, L.] strong like Oak, strong-limbed, lusty, sturdy, hardy.

ROBU'STNESS [of robustus, L.] being like an Oak,

ROBU'STOUSNESS also strong limb'd, lusty.

ROCAMBO'LE, a Sort of small Garlick, of the Bigness of a Shalot, *Spanish* Garlick.

A **ROCCOLO** [prob. of *roc*, Sax.] a great loose Cloak or Coat.

ROCHE Allum [q. *Rock Allum*] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

RO'CHET [rochetto, Ital.] a Sort of Surplice, a Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, &c.

RO'CHETS, Mantles worn on Days of Ceremony by the Peers sitting in the *English* Parliament.

Rock [*roche*, F. *rocca*, Ital. *rupes*, L. prob. of *ῥωξ*, Gr.] a large Mass or Block of hard Stone rooted in the Ground.

ROCKET [in *Pyrotechny*] an artificial Fire-work, being a cylindrical Case of Paper filled with combustible Ingredients, and which, being tied to a Stick, mounts in the Air to a considerable Height, and there bursts.

ROD [*roed*, Du. *radius*, L. and prob. *rod*, Sax.] a Wand, or small Stick, of 16 Foot and an half; also a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch to correct Children with.

ROD-Knight [rod-enihty, Sax.] certain Tenants, or **RAD-Knights** Servitors, who held Land by serving their Lord on Horseback.

ROD Net [with *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

RODE [*rode*, of *roban*, Sax.] did ride.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl something like a Duck, but lesser.

A **RODOMONTA'DO** [rodomontade, F.] a vain-glorious Bragging or Boasting.

RODONDE'LEUS [old Rec.] a Roundle, an old Riding-Cloak.

A **ROE** [*ro*, Sax.] a Kind of Deer.

ROES [*raun*, Dan.] the Milt of Fishes.

ROE-Buck [*roah-buck*, Sax. *raah-buch*, Dan.] a Kind of Deer.

RO'GA, Donatives or Presents, which the *Roman* Emperours made to the Senators, Magistrates, and People; and Popes and Patriarchs also to their Clergy, L.

RO'GAL [*rogalis*, L.] belonging to a funeral Pile.

RO'GAMENT [*rogamentum*, L.] a Proposition to be granted.

ROGA'TION, an Asking, L.

ROGA'TION Week, the Week immediately preceding *Whitsunday*, thus called from three Fasts observed therein, viz. on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, called *Rogation-Days*, because of the extraordinary Prayers and Processions then made for the Fruits of the Earth, or as a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy-Thursday*.

RO'GUE [prob. of *rogue*, F. impudent; but *Minsheu* rather chuses to derive it of *roah*, Sax. to hate, &c. but *Skinner*, of *ῥάκος*, Gr. or *רוח*, Heb. Evil] a Villain, Knave, a Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar, who wanders from Place to Place without a Licence; who, for the first Offence, is called a *Rogue of the first Degree*; and punished by whipping and boring thro' the Gristle of the right Ear with an hot Iron, an Inch in Compass; and for the second Offence, is called a *Rogue of the second Degree*, and put to Death as a Felon, if he be above 18 Years of Age.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; also merry Drolling, Raillery, Waggyery.

RO'GUISH, knavish, wicked; also drolling, waggish.

RO'GUISHNESS, Villainy, Knavishness, &c. also Waggishness.

A **RO'LLSTER** [prob. of *rustre*, F. a Clown] a rude, boisterous Fellow.

A **ROLL** [*rolle*, F. *rotulus*, L.] a Bundle of any Thing rolled up; a List of Names.

A **ROLL** [of *Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is let.

Muster-ROLL, a Roll wherein are enter'd the Soldiers of every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

To **ROLL** [of *rouler*, F. or *rollen*, Sax. and *Tent*.] to push or draw a round Thing over, to make smooth and even; also to move or tumble in the Manner of a rolling Stone; also to wind, &c. into a Roll.

Ridder ROLL [in *Law*] a small Piece of Parchment, added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

ROLL [in the *Customs*] a List of the Names of several Persons of the same Condition, or enter'd in the same Engagement.

Court-ROLL [in a *Manour*] is a Roll wherein the Names, Rent, Services of each Tenant, are copied and enrolled.

Calves-head ROLL [in the 2 *Temples*] a Roll wherein every Bencher is taxed annually at 2 s. every Barrister at 1 s. 6 d. every Gentleman under the Bar at 1 s. to the Cook and other Officers of the House, in Consideration of a Dinner of Calves-heads provided every *Easter* Term.

Ragman's ROLL, [for *Ragimund's* Roll] a Legate in *Scotland*, who having cited before him all the People in that Kingdom who held Benefices, caused them to give in the Value of their Estates upon Oath; according to which they were afterwards taxed in the Court of *Rome*.

RO'LLER [of *rollen*, Du. *rouler*, F.] a Swathing-Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for the moving of great Stones, and also for other Uses.

ROLLING-Press, a Press for printing Pictures, &c. on Copper-Plates.

The **ROLLS**, the Office where the Records of *Chancery* are kept in *Chancery-lane*; this House, or Office, was antiently built by King *Henry III.* for converted *Jews*, and called *Domus Conversorum*; but their Irregularities and Lewdness having provoked King *Edward III.* he expell'd them, and caus'd the Place to be appropriated for keeping the Rolls or Records of *Chancery*.

Master of the ROLLS, is the second Person in that Court; and, in the Absence of the Lord-Chancellor, sits as Judge.

ROLLS

ROLLS [of *Parliament*] the Manuscript Registers, or Rolls of the Proceedings of Parliament, before the Invention of Printing.

Ro'MAN [*Romanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Romans, or to Rome, or the Roman Catholics.

Ro'MAN Beam, a Kind of Balance or Stilliards, otherwise called a *Steller*.

Ro'MAN Catholics, those who adhere to the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church of Rome.

Ro'MAN Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the Romans exacted their several Tributes, 1. of Gold, 2. of Silver, 3. of Brass and Iron.

Ro'MAN Language, a Mixture of *Gaulish* and *Latin*, the French Tongue so called by the *Walloons*; for the Romans, having subdued several Provinces in *Gaul*, established *Prætors* or *Proconsuls*, &c. to administer Justice in the *Latin* Tongue; on this Occasion, the Natives were brought to apply themselves to learn the Language of the Romans, and so introduced abundance of *Latin* Words into their own Tongue.

Ro'MAN Letter, the Character that this Line is printed in.

Ro'MAN Order [in *Architect.*] the same as the Composite.

A Ro'MANCE [*romanze*, Ital. prob. of *Roma*, *Rome*] a meer Fiction of feigned Story; a fabulous Relation of certain Intrigues and Adventures of Love and Gallantry, invented to entertain and instruct the Readers.

To ROMA'NCE [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent Lie, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

A ROMA'NCER [*romanzier*, F.] a Teller of Lies or false Stories.

Ro'MANIST, one belonging to the Church of Rome, a Papist.

Ro'MANS, the polite Language formerly spoken at the Court of France, in Contradistinction to the *Walloon* Language. The former was half *Latin*, half *Gaulish*.

ROMA'NTICK [*romantique*, F.] of, or pertaining to; or that favours of a Romance.

ROMA'NTICKNESS [of *romantique*, F.] Fictitiousness, egregious Fallacies.

ROME [*Roma*, L. which some derive from *'Pōma*, Gr. Strength, Power, &c. others of *רומ*, Heb. he was exalted, when *רומ*, Heb. Height, &c. but others of *Romulus*] a City of Italy.

ROME Scot, was an annual Tribute of a Penny for every Family paid to the See of Rome at the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, i. e. on the 1st of August.



ROMPEE [in *Heraldry*.] So they call a Chevron, when it is borne of this Figure. He beareth a Chevron Rompee, between three Mulletts, or by the Name of Saul.

Ro'NDEAU [in *Mu. Books*] a Name apply'd to all Songs and Tunes; which end with the first Part or Strain, whether they are *Gavots*, *Jiggs*, *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, or any other Kind of Strain; and for that Reason they have the Letters D. C. or DA CAPO at the End of them; which signify, that the first Part must be begun again.

Ro'NDEL [in *Fortif.*] a round Tower, sometimes erected at the Foot of a Bastion.

RONVILLE, a fine Pear which comes to its full Ripeness in January and February.

ROOD [*Rad*, Brit. of *radius*, L. of *ῥαδ*, Gr.] a long Measure of 40 Perches.

ROOD [of Land] a Quantity equal to the 4th Part of an Acre, and containing 40 square Perches or Poles.

ROOD [*rote*, Sax.] a Cross.

ROOD Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed.

ROOF [*hrof*, Sax.] the upper Part of the Mouth; of a House, &c.

ROOF-Trees } [in a Ship] are small Timbers which bear up the Gratings from the Half-Deck to the Fore-Castle.

ROOK [*hroc*, Sax.] a Sort of Carrion Crow; a Cheat at Gaming; a Sharper; one that lends Money to Gamesters.

To ROOK one, to wipe one of his Money.

ROO'KERY, a Place where Rooks haunt or reside.

This was first granted by *Offa*, as some say; or by *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, as others say; who being on a Pilgrimage, and at Rome A. D. 725, gave it as an Alms. This Tribute amounted to 300 Marks and 1 Noble a Year. Our Ancestors did frequently complain of this Mark of Slavery to the Church of Rome, as a Burthen and a Scandal to the *English* Nation. And in the Time of King *Edward III.* it was forbidden to be paid, tho' the Parliament had complain'd of it as a Grievance, A. D. 1206, in the Time of K. *John*.

K. Henry VIII. abrogated it, but it was servilely restored by Queen *Mary*; but at last utterly abolished by Q. *Elizabeth*.

ROOM [*rum*, Sax.] an Apartment in a House; also large or sufficient Space.

A ROOMER [with *Sailors*] a very large Ship.

ROO'MINESS, Largeness of Place.

ROO'MY, large, capacious.

To ROOST [prob. of *hroystan*, Sax.] to rest as Fowls do.

A ROOST [*hroyst*, Sax.] a Perch, or resting Place for Fowls.

A Root [*radix*, L. *roed*, Dan.] that Part of a Plant, &c. that extends it self downwards, that imbibes the Juices of the Earth, and transmits them to other Parts for their Nutrition; also the Original of a Thing or Matter, or by which it naturally draws in its Nourishment.

Root [in *Mathemat.*] a Number or Quantity which is multiply'd by it self, or considered as the Basis or Foundation of a higher Power.

Roots [with *Gramm.*] original Words.

Square Root [in *Arithm.*] a Number, which, being multiply'd by itself, produces a Power called a Square, as 5 is the square Root of 25.

Cube Root, a Number, which being multiplied, twice by itself, produces a Power called a Cube; so 5 is the Cube-Root of 125.

Root of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is the Value of an unknown Quantity in an Equation.

ROPE [*pape*, Sax. *Roop*, Du.] a Cord, &c.

Bolt-ROPE [with *Marin.*] a Rope wherein the Sails are sewed.

Buoy-ROPE, a Rope ty'd to the Buoy at one End, and to the Anchor's Flook at the other.

Cat-ROPE, a Rope for haling in the Cat.

Chest-ROPE, } a Rope added to the Boat-Rope, when towed at the Ship's Stern, to keep her from Sheering.

Entring-ROPE, a Rope belonging to the Entring-Ladder to hold by.

Jeer-ROPE, a Piece of a Hawser made fast to the Main-yard, and Fore-yard, close to the Ties, &c. to succour the Ties; by helping to hoise up the Yards, &c. that, if the Ties should break, they may hold up the Mast.

Keel-ROPE, a Hair-Rope, which runs between the Keelson, and Keel of the Ship, to clear the Limber-Hole, when choaked up with Ballast, &c.

Preventer-ROPE, a Rope over the Ram-head, if one Part of the Tie should break, to prevent the other Part from running thro' the Ram-head, and endangering the Yard.

Running-ROPES, [in a Ship] are those which run on Blocks and Shivers.

Standing-ROPES [in a Ship] the Shrouds and Stays.

Top-ROPES, those wherewith they set or strike the Main or Fore-Top-masts.

ROPE-Yarn, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

ROPE-Weed, an Herb.

Ro'PY, clammy, slimy, [prob. *papiz*, Sax.]

RORA'STRUM, white Briony, L.

RORA'TION, a Falling of Dew, L.

RORIFERUS Ductus [with *Anat.*] a Vessel arising about the Kidney, on the left Side, which ascends along the Chest, and ends at the Subclavian Vein, on the left Side; the Use of which is to convey the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower Parts, to the Heart, call'd also, *Ductus Chyliferus*, L.

RORI'GENOUS [*rorigena*, L.] produced of Dew.

RORI'FLUOUS [*rorigluus*, L.] flowing with Dew.

Ro'RULENT [*rorulentus*, L.] full of Dew.

Ro'RID [*roridus*, L.] dewy, wettish, moist.

RORI'FEROUS [*roriferus*, L.] bringing Dew.

Ros, the Dew which falls upon the Ground in the Night time, L.

Ros [in *Medicine*] a kind of Moisture whereby all Parts of an animal Body are nourished, L.

Ros Vitrioli [in *Chym.*] the first Phlegm that is distilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariae*, L.

Ros, i. e. Dew [with *ant. Phys.* &c.] the first Moisture that falls from the Extremities of the Vessels, and is dispersed upon the Substance of the Members.

Ros [according to *Galen*] is a third Sort of Moisture whereby the Parts of animal Bodies are nourished, and is contained in all the Parts of an Animal, like a certain Dew sprinkled upon them.

ROSA, a Rose, L.

ROSA'LIA [in *Med.*] a Disease common to young Children, something like the Measles.

Ro'sa Solis, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, Sugar, and other Ingredients, very palatable.

Ro'sary [*rosarium*, L.] a particular Mass or Form of Devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary, to whom the Chaplet of that Name is accommodated; a set of Beads called Fifteens, containing 15 Ave Maria's, and 15 Pater-Nosters.

Rosa'de, a Liquor made of pounded Almonds, Milk, and Sugar.

Ro'seate [of *roseus*, L.] scented with, or smelling of Roses.

Rose [*Rosa*, L.] a Flower, call'd the Flower of Venus, consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the God of Silence.

Rose [emblematically] represents the momentary, and fickle State of Man's Life, the Frailty and Inconstancy of which is such, that we are no sooner born into the World, but we presently begin to leave it; and as the delectable Beauty, and redolence of Smell of this Flower, does suddenly fade and perish, so the Life of Man, his Beauty, Strength, and worldly Estate, are so mutable, weak, and momentary, that often, the same Day that he flourishes most, he dies.

Rose-Noble, an English Gold-Coin, in Value, antiently 16 s.

Rose-Ryal, an antient Gold-Coin, in Value one Pound ten Shillings, Sterling.

Golden Rose, a Rose which the Pope commonly blesses at Mass, upon a Sunday in Lent.

Under the Rose, privately, secretly, not to be divulged.

Ro'semary [*rosmarinus*, L.] a Medicinal and fragrant Plant, well known.

Rosetum, a Rose-Bed, a Garden or Place planted with Roses, L.

Rosetum [in *Ant. Deeds*] a low, watery Place, full of Reeds and Rushes; also Thatch for the covering of Houses, made of Reeds.

Rosicrucians, certain Chymists, or Hermetical Philosophers, who style themselves *Brothers of the Holy Cross*.

Ro'sin [*resina*, L.] an oily Juice, that oozes out of the Pine-tree, &c.

Rosolis, See *Rosa Solis*.

Ro'sland [of *rhog*, Brit.] heathy Land, or Land full of Ling; also a watery, or moory Ground.

Ro'ssalia [with *Phys.*] red, fiery Spots which break out all over the Body.

To Rost [*Lejorotan*, Sax. *rotir*, F.] to dress Meat before the Fire.

Rostra, a Part of the Roman forum, wherein Orations, Pleadings, and Funeral Harangues, &c. were deliver'd.

Ro'strum, the Beak of a Bird, L.

Ro'strum [in *Chymist.*] the Nose of an Alembick.

Rostriformis Processus [with *Anat.*] a Process of the Shoulder-blade; and also of the lower Jaw-Bone; also severe, harsh, hairy or bristly.

Rosy [*roseus*, L.] full of, or like Roses.

To Rot [*notan*, Sax.] to putrify, perish or consume away.

Rot, [*not*, Sax.] a Disease in Sheep.

Rota, a Wheel; also the Name of the first Jurisdiction of the Court of Rome, L.

Ro'ta Aristotelica, Aristotle's Wheel, a celebrated Problem in Mechanicks, founded on the Motion of a Wheel about its Axis; so called, because first taken Notice of by Aristotle, L.

Rota'ted [*rotatus*, L.] turned round like a Wheel.

Rota'tion, a turning round like a Wheel, L.

Rota'tion [in *Geom.*] the Circumvolution of a Surface, round an immoveable Line.

Rota'tion [with *Anat.*] the Action of the Muscles, call'd *rotatores*; or the Motion they give to the Parts to which they are affixed.

Rota'tor Femoris extorsum [with *Anat.*] a Muscle that turns the Thigh outwards, L.

Rota'tor major & minor [with *Anat.*] two Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh-Bone, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated, called *Trachanters*.

Roté [of *rota*, L. a Wheel] as to say a Lesson by rote; is to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

Ro'ther Nails [with *Shipwrights.*] Nails, with very full Heads, used for fastening the Rudder-Irons of Ships.

Rother Beasts, horned Beasts.

The Ro'tonda [in Rome of *rotundus*, L. round] was

Ro'tundo antiently called the *Pantheon*, because dedicated to all the Gods. It is a great massy Vault 120 Foot high, and as many broad, having a Hole open at the Top of nine or ten Foot Diameter, which, at this Day, stands a bold and firm Piece of Architecture, altho' it is open at the Top and hath not had for many Years Pillars to bear up

its Roof. There are now lying along on the Ground, but on the Outside of this Structure, thirteen of its Columns, each of them being all of one Piece, 6 Foot in Diameter, and 53 Foot in Height. This Fabrick Pliny, in his Time, accounted one of the rarest Wonders then extant.

Rotundifolius, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has round Leaves.

Rotu'ndness [*rotunditas*, L. *rotundité*, F.] Roundness.

Rotu'ndus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] round.

Rotu'ndus [with *Anat.*] a Name given to several Muscles, from the Roundness of their Form; particularly one of the Radii which serves to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

Ro'tten [of *notan*, Sax. to rot] unsound, perished by corrupting.

Ro'ttenness [*notneſſe* of *notan*, Sax. or *rotten*, Du.] Putridness, or being infected with the Rot.

Ro'tula, a little Wheel or Pulley, L.

Ro'tuli placitorum [old *Writ.*] Court-Rolls, or Records upon Rolls, L.

Ro'tulus Wintoniæ [in *Doom's-day Book*] a Roll containing an exact Survey of all England; so called, because it was, in antient Times, kept at Winchester.

To Rove [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

Rove, an Iron-Pin, to which a Clinch-Nail is fasten'd.

Ro'ver [*rodeur*, F.] a Rambler.

Rouge, red, F.

Rouge Cross } [in *Heraldry*] the Names of two of the
Rouge Dragon } Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

Rough [*hruh*, Sax.] uneven, rugged; also severe, harsh, hairy or bristly.

Rou'ghings, latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing.

Rou'ghness [*hruynneſſe*, Sax.] Unevenness, is that which by the Inequality of its Parts is disagreeable to the Touch; Hairiness, Bristliness, &c.

To Rou'l [Military Term] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to rou'l.

Roula'de [in *Musick*] a Trilling or Quavering.

Roula'des [in *Cookery*] Veal-Steaks, thin Slices of Bacon, Calves Tongues, &c. covered, made into Rolls, and boiled.

Rounce, the Handle of a Part of a Printing-Press.

Rou'nceval Peas [so called of *Rounevalle*, near the Pyrenean Mountains] a large Sort of delicious Peas.

Round [*rotundus*, L. *rund*, Dan. *rond*, F.] the being in the Form of a Circle or Ball.

To Round a Horse [in *Horsemanship*] is a general Expression for all Sorts of Manage upon Rounds: So that to round a Horse upon a Trot, Gallop, or otherwise, is to make him carry his Shoulders and his Haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller Circle, without traversing or bearing to a Side.

A Round, [roud F.] a Ring or Circle.

Rou'ndness [*rondur*, F. *rotunditas*, L.] a round Form.

Rou'ndel } a Song beginning and ending with the

Rou'ndelay } same Sentence, or one that turns back

Rou'ndo } again to the first Verse, and then goes round.

Round-Heads [in the Time of the Civil Wars in England] a Name given to those of the Parliament-Party, who generally had their Hair cut short.

Round-House [of a Parish] a Prison wherein to secure those who are apprehended by the Constable, &c. for committing Disorders in the Night.

Round-House [in a Ship] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

To Round [*arrondir*, F.] to go round, Milton.

Rou'nding, encompassing round, Milton.

To Round in the Ear [prob. of *junnan*, Sax. to mutter] to chide a Person sharply.

Round-Top [of a Ship] is a round Frame of Boards, lying upon the cross Trees, near the Head of the Mast, where the Men may stand to furl and loose the Top-sails, &c.

Round-Splice [with *Mariners*] is when a Rope's End is so let into another, that they shall be as firm as if they were but one Rope.

Round in } [Sea Phrase] is to let rise the Main or Fore-

Round aft } Tack, &c. when the Wind larges upon them, i. e. grows fairer.

Rounds [in *Masonry*] are the Fragments or broken Pieces of Statues.

Rounds [Mil. Term] a Watch commanded by an Officer, who in the Night-time walks round about the Ramparts of a

fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison, to see that the Centinels do their Duty, and to keep the Town in good Order.

ROU'NDELAY ? a Shepherd's Song; or, as it were, a
ROU'NDO } Song sung in a Round by a Company
where each takes his Turn.

ROUNT [in *Horses*] a Flesh-Colour.

To ROUSE ? [of *anyan*, *Sax.*] to raise, excite, or stir up;

To ROUZE } also to awake from Sleep.

To ROUSE a Hart [*Hunt. Phrase*] is to raise him from his Harbour.

To ROUSE a Hawser, &c. [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale in that Part of it which lies slack in the Water.

To ROUSE [in *Falconry*] is said of a Hawk, when he lifts up and shakes himself.

A ROU'SING Lie, a whisking great one.

ROU'SSELET, a small Pear of a delicious Taste.

ROUT [prob. of *Rhann*, or *rhodio*, *Brit.* a Walk, *Bast.*] a Company of People, Mob, or Rabble; a Combustion, Noise, Trouble, or Disturbance.

To ROUT [either of *protan*, *Sax.* or *Root*] to turn up the Ground, or root up Plants, as Swine do.

ROUT of an Army [*deroute*, *F.*] the Discomfiture.

ROUT [route, *F.*] a publick Road, Highway, or Course; especially the Way an Army is to march.

A ROUT of Wolves, a Company or Herd of them.

To ROUT an Army, is to discomfit or put it to flight.

ROUT [in the *civil Law*] an Assembly of three or more Persons, who are going forcibly to commit an unlawful Action, tho' they do it not; for if it be done, it is a Riot.

ROW [of *row*, or *row*, *Sax.* a Street, *rue*, *F.* *repe*, *Teut.*] a Rank, or Order.

To ROW a Boat [of *rowan*, *Sax.*] to pull it along by Oars.

ROWEL [of *rouelle*, *F.*] the Prickles of a Spur.

RO'WEL [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread thro' the Nape of the Neck.

RO'WEL [in a *Ship*] is a round Piece of Wood or Iron, wherein the Whip goes, being made to turn about, that it may carry over the Whip the easier from Side to Side.

RO'WEN-Hay, latter Hay.

RO'WING [of *Cloths*] is the smoothing them with a Rowler.

To ROWNE [*Junian*, *Sax.*] to whisper.

To ROWSE in [*Sea Phrase*] signifies to hale or pull in.

ROW'SING [with *Hunters*] the putting up and driving of a Hart from its resting Place.

ROWT, a Company or Number of Wolves.

ROW'TY, over-rank, or strong, said of Corn or Grass.

ROY'AL [*regalis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a King, kingly.

ROYAL Antler [with *Hunters*] the third Branch of the Horn of a Hart, or Buck, which shoots out from the rear, or main Horn, above the Bezanter.

ROYAL Assent, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL Fishes, Whales and Sturgeons, to which some add Porpoises; which are the King's, by his Prerogative, when cast on Shore.

ROYAL Parapet [*Fortificat.*] a Breast-work raised on the Edge of a Rampart towards the Country.

ROYAL Poverty, a modern Name given to the Liquor or Strong-waters, commonly called *Genevre* or *Geneva*; because Beggars, when drunk, are as great as Kings.

ROYAL Society, an Academy or Body of Persons of eminent Learning, instituted by King Charles II. for the promoting of natural Knowledge.

The ROY'AL [with *Hunters*] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROY'ALIST, one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains their Interest; a loyal Person.

ROYA'NESS [*royaute*, *F.* *regalitas*, *L.*] Royalty.

ROYALTIES, the royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen; which the Civilians reckon to be 6 in Number, viz. the Power of Judicature, the Power of Life and Death, of War and Peace, of levying Taxes; the Goods that have no Owners, as Waifs, Strays, &c. and the Coinage of Money.

ROY'ALTY [*regalitas*, *L.* *royaute*, *F.*] royal Dignity.

The ENSIGNS of ROY'ALTY [in *Great Britain*] are the Crown, Scepter, and Dove, Cross, St. Edward's Staff, four different Sorts of Swords, the Orb and Cross, &c. used at Coronations.

ROY'NES [*old Rev.*] Currents, Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [Skinner derives it of *reiben*, *Teut.*] to wipe hard.

A RUBBER [of *reiben*, *Teut.*] one that rubs, or a Rubbing-Brush.

RUBBISH [prob. *q. d.* Rubbings off, or of *putte*, *Gr.* Filth] the Refuse of Building, as Brick-bats, Mortar-dirt, &c.

RUBEO'LA [with *Physicians*] a Sort of Small-Pox or Measles.

RUBER, ra, rum, [in *Botan. Writers*] red, *L.*

RUBELLUS, a, um, } [in *Botan. Writers*] reddish, *L.*

RUBESCENS }

RUBETUM, a Close full of Rushes or Brambles; or a Place where many Rushes grow, *L.*

RUBIA [with *Botanists*] Goslin-Weed or Clivers, *L.*

RUBIA *syvestris*, the Herb Woodroof, *L.*

RUBICAN Colour [of a *Horse*] is a Bay, Sorrel, or Black, with a light Gray, or White, upon the Flanks; but so, that the Gray, or White, is not predominant there.

RUBICUND [*rubicundus*, *L.*] blood-red, ruddy.

RUBICUNDITY, Redness.

RUBID [*rubidus*, *L.*] reddish, swarthy, red.

RUBIED, tinged of the Colour of a Ruby, red, *Milton.*

RUBIGINOSE } [*rubiginosus*, *L.*] rusty.

RUBIGINOUS }

RUBIGO [with *Botanists*] Mildew, a Disease that happens to Plants, and proceeds from a dewy Moisture, which falling upon them, and not being drawn up by the Heat of the Sun, by its Sharpness, gnaws and corrupts the inward Substance of Plants, *L.*

RUBIGO, Rust, the Rustiness of Iron or Brass, *L.*

RUBRICA, a Marking-stone, Ruddle, or Red-oker, *L.*

RUBRICA [with *Phys.*] a Kind of Ring-Worm, or red Tetter.

RUBRICATED [*rubricatus*, *L.*] made of a red Colour.

RUBRICK [*rubrica*, *L.*] Directions given in the Liturgy, for the Order and Manner wherein the several Parts of the Office are to be performed; so called, because formerly written or printed in red, the Office itself being in the black Letter.

RUBRICK [in the *Canon Law*] a Title or Article in the antient Law-Books, so called, because antiently written, as the Titles of the Chapters in our antient Bibles are, in red Letters.

RUBUS [with *Botanists*] the Blackberry Bush, *L.*

RUBUS-Caninus, the Dog-Briar, or wild Eglantine, *L.*

RUBUS-Idæus, the Raspberry Bush, *L.*

RUBY [*rubis*, *F.* of *rubere*, *L.* to be red] the most valuable of precious Stones, next to the Diamond; and when perfectly beautiful, nothing inferior.

RUBY [in *Heraldry*] being red, is used for Gules, by those who blazon the Arms of the Prime Nobility by precious Stones, instead of Metals, and Colours.

RUCK, a certain Bird of a prodigious Strength, which (as some Writers relate) is able to truss up a Lion with his Talons.

RUCTA'TION [with *Phys.*] Belching, a deprav'd Motion of the Stomach, caused by an Effervescence there, whereby Vapours and flatulent Matter are sent out of the Mouth.

RU'DDER [*rowdon*, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber which is hung at the Stern-Posts of a Ship, on Hinges, and which being turned sometimes one Side to the Water, and sometimes the other, turns or directs the Vessel this Way or that.

RU'DDER ? the widest Sort of Sieves for separating Corn
RU'DDER } from Chaff.

RU'DDER-Rope, a Rope let through the Stern-Post, and the Head of the Rudder; so that both Ends may be spliced or fastened together. The Use of this Rope is to save the Rudder, if it should be torn off from the Irons by any Accident.

RU'DDER-Irons [of a *Ship*] the Cheeks of that Iron, whereof the Pintle is Part, which is fastened and nailed down upon the Rake of the Rudder.

RU'DDINESS [*ruddine*, *Sax.*] Fresh-colouredness.

RU'DDLE, a Sort of red Chalk.

RU'DDOCK, a Robin-red-breast, a Bird; also a Land-toad.

RU'DDY [of *rowdu*, *Sax.* Redness] of a blood-red Colour; fresh-coloured in Complexion.

RUDE [prob. of *rudis*, *L.* but *Skinner* says, rather of *ruce*, *Sax.* fiery] rough, coarse, unpolished; clownish, ignorant; also saucy, uncivil.

RU'DNESS [of *rowney*, *Sax.* or *rudesse*, *F.* of *Ruditas*, *L.*] Sauciness, Unpolishedness.

RU'DERARY [*rudarius*, *L.*] belonging to Rubbish.

RUDGE-wash'd Kersey, Kersey-Cloth made of Fleece-Wool, only wash'd on the Back of the Sheep.

RU'DIMENT [*rudiment*, F. of *rudimentum*, L. of *rudis*, L. ignorant] the first Element, Principle or Ground of any Art or Science so called, because those that first come to be instructed, are *Rudes*, supposed to be altogether ignorant.

RUDE'NTURE [in *Architect.*] the Figure of a Rope or Staff, sometimes plain, and sometimes carved, wherewith the Flutings of Columns are frequently filled up.

RUDE'RATION [in *Architect.*] the laying of a Pavement with Pebbles or little Stones, L.

RU'DITY [*ruditas*, L.] Unlearnedness, Ignorance, Unpolishedness.

RUE [*chepin*, Brit. *rue*, F. of *ruta*, L.] Herb de Gras.

To RUE [*reuen*, Teut. *hypo* *pyian*, Sax.] to repent of, to be much concerned or sorry for.

RUE'FUL [of *pyian*, Sax. &c.] sorrowful, woeful.

RUE'FULNESS, Sorrowfulness, Repentance.

RU'EL Bone, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee.

RUE'LE [of *rue*, F. a Street] a little Street. It is of late brought into Use among us, to signify an *Alcove*, or other genteel Apartment, where the Ladies receive Visits either in Bed or up.

RUFF [some derive it of *rupfret*, Du. to wrinkle] an old-fashioned Ornament worn on the Neck, made of several Rows of fine Linnen stiffened and plaited.

RUFF, a Fish somewhat less than a Perch.

RUFF, a Bird, which in fighting raises up its Feathers like a double Ruff.

To RUFF [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to ruff, when she hits the Prey, but does not trust it.

To RUFF [at *Cards*] is to get the better of the Game; also to trump a Card not a Trump.

RU'FFIAN [*Rofbire*, Dan. a Robber, *rufien*, F. *ruffiano*, Ital.] a desperate Villain, an Assassin.

RU'FFIANS Hall, *Smithfield*, where Cudgel-playing, &c. was exercised by ruffianly People.

To RU'FFLE [prob. of *rupfelen*, Du.] to lay or fold into Ruffles or Plaits; also to put into Disorder of Mind.

RU'FFLES, a Sort of Ornaments of Linnen or Lace worn on the Arms of Women, and of Men, &c.

RU'FTER Hood [with *Falconers*] a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG [prob. of *rocc*, Sax. *rock*, Teut. of *rugosus*, L.] a Coat, or shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RU'GGED [*hpuhtze*, Sax. *rugosus*, L.] rough, uneven; also severe, cross-grained.

RU'GGEDNESS, Roughness, Unevenness.

RO'GITUS [with *Phys.*] an Effervescence of Chyle, and Excrements in the Blood, whereby Wind and several other Motions, excited in the Guts, roll up and down the Excrements, when there is no easy Vent upwards or downwards, L.

RUGO'SUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] wrinkled, L.

RUGO'SENESS [of *rugosus*, L.] Roughness, Fulness of

RUGO'SITY { Wrinkles, Plaits, or Furrows, &c.

RUIN [*ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Undoing, Destruction, Overthrow.

To RU'IN [*ruinare*, L. *ruinere*, F.] to bring to Ruin, to destroy, to undo; also to spoil, or lay waste.

To RU'INATE [*ruinatum*, L.] to ruin, or bring to Ruin.

RUINA'TION, Destruction, Ruin.

RU'INOUS [*ruinosus*, L. *ruineux*, F.] falling to Decay; ready to fall; going to wrack.

RU'INOUSNESS, a ruinous or ruining Faculty.

To RULE [*regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Ruler, to govern.

RULE [*regula*, L.] a certain Maxim, Canon, or Precept, to be observed in any Art or Science, Law, or Principle to go by; a Statute or Decree of a religious Order; Sway or Command.

RULE [in *Arithm.*] a Method of resolving Questions relating to that Art.

RULE of Three [in *Arithm.*] is so named, because,

RULE of Proportion { by Means of 3 Numbers given, a 4th unknown is found, which has the same Proportion to one of those given Numbers, as they have to one another. Hence it is called, the *Rule of Proportion*, and also for its Usefulness, the *Golden Rule*.

RUM, a Spirit drawn off from Sugar.

RUMB [in *Navigation*] the Course of a Ship, i. e. the

RHUMB { Angle which she makes in her Sailing with the Meridian of the Place she is in; also one Point of the Mariner's Compass, or 11 Degrees and $\frac{1}{2}$, viz. the 32d Part of the Circumference of the Horizon.

RUMB-Line [in *Navigation*] a Line described by the Ship's Motion on the Surface of the Sea, steered by the

Compass, so as to make the same or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the RUMB [with *Navigators*] is the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator, by the Line of the Ship's Run or Course.

To RU'MBLE [*rammelen*, Teut. *romelen*, Dut.] to make a hollow Noise.

RU'MEN, the Cud of Beasts; also the Herb Sorrel, L.

RU'MINANT [*ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMIGERA'TION, the spreading abroad a Rumour or Report.

RU'MINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [with *Astrologers*] those Signs of the Zodiack, that are represented by Animals that chew the Cud.

To RU'MINATE [*ruminare*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in Mind; to study or think seriously upon.

RUMINA'TION, a chewing the Cud, &c. a natural Motion of the Stomach, &c. mutually relieving one another, by which means the Food that was eaten hastily at the first, is convey'd back to the Mouth again, and there chew'd and swallow'd down a second time, to the great Advantage of the Creature.

To RU'MMAGE [*remuer*, F. to remove, or *roumen*, Teut. to empty] to remove Goods or Luggage from one Place to another; especially to clear the Ships-hold of any Goods or Lading, in order to their being handsomely stowed.

To RU'MMAGE [in a *figurative Sense*] is to rake into, or to search narrowly.

RU'MMER [prob. *q. roomer* of *room* from its Largeness] a broad-mouth'd large drinking Vessel; or such a one fill'd up to the Brim.

RU'MOUR [*rumor*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

To RU'MOUR [*rumorem spargere*, L.] to tell abroad.

RUMoured, generally talk'd of.

A RUMP [*rumpe*, Dan.] the Tail-piece, especially of a Bird, Ox, Sheep, &c.

A RUMPLE [*rompel*, Du. *pumpelle*, Sax.] a Crease or Fold in a Garment, made by tumbling and towzing, or by being pressed.

To RUN [*rennen*, Teut. a *junian*, Sax.] to move swiftly on Land or in Water.

Run of a Ship [*Sea-Term*] is that Part of her Hull under Water, which comes narrower by Degrees from the Floor-Timbers to the Stern-post.

Good-RUN [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is said to have a good Run, when she comes off handsomely by Degrees, and her Tuck lying not too low.

Bad-RUN [*Sea-Term*] is when a Ship's Tuck lies too low, so that it hinders the Passage of the Water towards the Rudder, so that she cannot steer well, nor make any good Way thro' the Sea, but will still be falling to the Leeward.

RU'NAGATE [of *run* and *gate*, or *renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow; also one who runs away from his Master, &c.

RU'NAWAY, one who runs away from his Master.

RUNCA'TION, a Weeding, L.

RU'NCIUS [in *Doom's-day Book*] a Sumpter-Horse; also

RU'NCINUS { a Load-Horse, or Cart-Horse.

RU'NDEL [in *Herald.*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

RU'NDLET [prob. *q. d. roundlet*] a close Cask for Liquors, containing from three to twenty Gallons.

RU'NE [*june*, Sax.] a Water-course.

RUNGS [of a Ship] are the Floor-Timbers or Ground-Timbers that thwart the Keel, and are bolted to it, and constitute her Floor.

RUNG-Heads [of a Ship] the Heads of the Ground Timbers, which are made a little bending, or where they begin to compass, and that direct the Mould or Sweep of the Futtocks and Navel-Timbers.

Runic Language, that of the Goths, Danes, and other ancient Northern Nations; but this is more frequently called *Schavonic*. Some imagine it was called *Runic*, as being mysterious and scientific, like the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*.

RU'NNEL, Pollard-wood, so called from its running up apace.

RU'NNER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RU'NNER [in a *Gaming House*] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

RUNNET [in a Ship] a Rope which belongs to the Garnet and Bolt-Tackles, having a double Block or Pulley at one End,

End, and a Hook at the other End, to hitch into any thing for hoisting of Goods into the Ship.

To *overhale the RUNNER* [Sea Phrase] is to pull down that End that has the Hook, that it may be hitch'd into the Sling.

RU'NNET } the Maw of a Calf, or an acid Juice found in

RE'NNET } the Stomachs of Calves, that have fed on nothing but Milk; and are killed before the Digestion be perfected, commonly used in turning Milk, to be made into Cheese-Curds.

RU'NNING Knot, a Collar for catching Hares and Conies.

RUNT, a Scotch or Welsh Neat or Cow of a small Size; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above three Years old.

RUPEE } an East-Indian Coin, in Value about two Shil-

ROUPIE } lings and three Pence, Sterling.

RU'PTA [old Writ.] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

RU'PTION, a breaking or bursting any Part of the Body, L.

RU'PTURE [with Surgeons] a corrosive Medicine or Caustick.

RU'PTURE [ruptura, L.] a Bursting, Breaking, Rent, Breach of Treaty, Friendship, Falling out.

RU'PTURE [in Surgery] a Burstness, or burst Belly.

RU'PTURE-Wort, an Herb.

RURAL [ruralis, L.] of, or pertaining to the Country.

RURA'LITY } [of ruralis, L.] Country-likeness, Clown-

RURA'LNES } shness.

RU'RAL-Dean, an Ecclesiastical Officer under the Arch-Deacon. Every Diocesis has in it one or more Arch-Deaconries, for the Dispatch of Church-Affairs, and every Arch-Deaconry is divided into fewer or more rural Deanries: the Office of these Deans is upon Orders to summon the Clergy; to signify by Letters the Bishop's Pleasure, &c.

RURI'COLIST [ruricola, L.] an Husbandman.

RURI'GENOUS [rurigena, L.] born or dwelling in the Country.

RU'SCA apum [old Rec.] a Hive of Bees.

RU'SCA butyri, a Tub or Barrel of Butter salted up.

RUSH [riyc, Sax.] a Plant.

RU'SHINESS [of riyc, Sax. a Rus] a being full of or having Rushes.

To RU'SH in [of in rujan, Sax.] to enter violently or hastily.

To RUSH [hneoyan, Sax.] to enter into; also to issue forth with Violence or Haste.

A RU'SHING [hriyca, Sax.] an Irruption.

RUSH Grown [in Archery] the same as Bob-tail.

RU'SSET [rouffet, F. of rufus, L.] a dark brown Colour.

RU'SSETIN [rouffetin, F.] an Apple, with a rough Coat of a brown Colour.

To RUST [roefften, Teut.] to contract Rust.

RUST [noyt, Sax.] a Crust that grows upon Iron.

RU'STICAL [rusticus, L.] Country-like, Clownish, Unmannerly.

RUSTICITY } [rusticitas, L. rusticité, F.] Clownishness,

RU'STICALNESS } Violentness.

RU'STICI [in ant. Writs] the Clowns or inferior Tenants, who held Lands and Cottages, by doing the Service of Ploughing and other laborious Services in Husbandry for their Lord.

RU'STICK Gods, those who presided over Agriculture; Country Deities.

RU'STICK [in Architect.] a Method of Building in imitation of Nature, rather than according to the Rules of Art.

RU'STICK Work [Architect.] is where the Stones of a Building, instead of being smooth, are hatch'd or pick'd with the Point of a Hammer.

RU'STICK Order [Architect.] an Order with Rustick-Quoins, Rustick-Work, &c.

RU'STINESS [noytigneye, Sax.] the being rusty.

RU'STLING [of hriyelan, Sax.] making a Noise, as Armour and new Garments do.

RU'SRY [noytig roftig, Teut.] covered with Rust.

RUSY, full of Stratagems and Devices; subtle, crafty.

RUSTRE [in Heraldry] is exactly the same square Figure as the Mascle, only the Rustre is pierced round, whereas the Mascle is pierced square, as in the Figure.

To RUT [some derive it of rotten, Du. but Menagius of rugitus, L. roaring, or of ruendo, L. rushing, Sc. into Vener] to cry like Deer, by reason of Desire of Copulation.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, wild Boars, &c.

RUT [rota, L. a Wheel] the Mark or Track of a Wheel in the Road.

RU'TA [in Botany,] Rue, L.

RU'THFUL [riyul, Sax.] pitiful, compassionate.

RU'THFULNESS [riyulneye, Sax.] Compassionateness.

RUTTIER [un vieux routier, F.] an old beaten Soldier.

RU'TTING [with Hunters] signifies a Hart or Buck going to couple of Jgender.

Ry, a Shore, Coast or Bank, Brit.

Ry'AL, a Spanish Coin, in Value about Sixpence three Farthings, English Money.

Ry'AL, a Piece of Gold-Coin, which in the Time of King Henry VI. was current for 10s. under Henry VIII. for 11s. 3d. and in Queen Elizabeth's Time for 15s.

Ry'MMERS about [ant. Deeds] Vagabonds or idle roaming Fellows.

RyTH [ryth, Brit.] a Ford.

S.

S s Roman, S s Italick, S y Sax. S s Old English, S s Gr. are the eighteenth Letters in Order of the Alphabet the fifteenth, and U the twenty first of the Hebrew.

S [une esse, or, S, F.] an iron Bar like an S.

S, is lost, and may be term'd a Liquid in the Words Isle, Island, Viscount. S sounds like z in Chaise, Praise, &c. and z like s in raze. A long s must never be placed at the End of a Word, as maintain, nor a short s in the Middle of a Word, as conspires.

SS, in the Title-Pages of Books, often stand for Socius, L. a Companion or Member, or Societatis of the Company, as R. S. S. regie Societatis Socius, i. e. a Member of the Royal Society.

S among the Antients, was a numerical Letter, and signified 7.

S with a Dash over it [in Phys. Bills] is sometimes a Note of Weight and Measure, and signifies half a Semis, L. i. e. half what went before; sometimes Secundum, L. according to, as S. A. Secundum Artem, L. i. e. according to the Rules of Art.

S [in Mus. Books] stands for Solo, Ital. and is used in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, to intimate, that in such Places the Voice or Instrument performs alone.

S [in Books of Navigation] stands for South.

S. N. it is sometimes used for Salvator noster, L. i. e. our Saviour.

S. N. [in Physical Writings] is used to signify secundum Naturam, i. e. according to Nature.

S. S. S. is frequently put for stratum super stratum, i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is used in speaking of laying or packing up Things.

SABA'OTH [צבאות, Heb. i. e. Hosts or Armies] as the Lord God of Sabaoth.

SABASIA [σαβασία, Gr.] nocturnal Mysteries celebrated by the Greeks in Honour of Jupiter Sabazius, into which all that were initiated had a golden Serpent put in at their Breasts, and taken out at the lower Part of their Garments, in Commemoration of Jupiter's ravishing Proserpina, in the Form of a Serpent.

SABATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SABA'THIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks, so named after one Sabathias a Jew, and afterwards a Bishop in the 4th Century, who held Heterodox Opinions.

SABBATA'RIANS, Anabaptists, who observe the Saturday as a Sabbath, from a Persuasion that it was never abrogated in the New Testament, nor any other instituted.

SA'BETH שבת, Heb. i. e. rest] the seventh Day of the Week, observed by the Jews, as a Festival and Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting the seventh Day, after working six.

SA'BETH [of Witches] a nocturnal Assembly, supposed to be held on Saturday, in which the Devil is said to appear in the Shape of a Goat, about which they make several Dances and magick Ceremonies. In order to prepare themselves for this Meeting, they take several soporifick Drugs, after which they are fancied to fly up the Chimney, and to be spirited or carried thro' the Air, riding on a Switch to their Sabbath-Assembly.

SA'BETH Day's Journey [among the Jews] a Measure of 729 English Paces, and 3 Feet, or of 2000 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

SABBA'TICAL } [Sabbaticus, L.] of, or pertaining to the

SABBA'TICK } Sabbath.

SABBA'TICAL Year [with the ant. Jews] every 7th Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground; and then Bond-slaves were set at Liberty.

SABBAT'INE [in the Colléges in Paris, in France] a Thesis or Disputation on any Part of Logick or moral Philosophy.

SABBA'TICALNESS [of sabbatique, F. or sabbaticus, L. of שבת, Heb.] the Being of the Nature or Quality of a Sabbath.

SA'BBATISM [sabbatismus, L.] a Time of Rest.

SA'BBATUM, the Sabbath, L.

SA'BBATUM [in Dooms-day Book] Peace or Quiet.

SABBA'L.

SABELLIANS [so called of their Ring-leader *Sabellius*] a Sect of Hereticks, who reduced the three Persons in the Trinity to three Relations, or rather reduced the whole to one Person of the Father, as that they were as the Body, Soul and Spirit, which constitute a Man.

SABI'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Savin, *L.*

SABLE [*le sebeline*, *F.*] a rich Fur of a Colour between black and brown.



SABLE [in *Herald.*] signifies black. It is expressed in Engraving by Lines hatch'd a-crofs each other, as in the Escutcheon. Of the Virtues and Qualities of the Soul, it denotes Simplicity, Wisdom, Prudence, and Honesty; of the Planets, Saturn; of the four Elements, the Earth; of Metals, Lead, Iron; of precious Stones, the Diamond; of Trees, the Olive; of Birds, the Crow or Raven; of the Ages of Men, the last.

SABLIE'RE, a Sand or Gravel-pit, *F.*

SABLIE'RE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber, as long as a Beam; but not so thick.

SA'BRE, a Sort of Hanger, or Scymetar; a broad Sword, thick at the Back, and crooked turning up towards the Point.

SABULONARIUM [*old Rec.*] a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, within a certain District.

SA'BULOUS [*fabulosus*, *L.*] full of gross Sand, gravelly or sandy.

SA'BULOUSNESS } [*fabulositas*, *L.*] Sandiness, &c.

SABULO'SITY

SAC [*yaca*, *Sax.*] a Royalty or Privilege, touching a Plea or Correction of Trespas within a Manour.

SACEA, Festivals held by the *Babylonians*, &c. in honour of their God *Anaitides*.

SACCA'DE [in the *Manage*] a violent Check the Cavalier gives his Horse, by drawing both the Reins very suddenly; a Correction used, when the Horse bears too heavy on the Hand.

SA'CCO Beneditto, a Kind of Linnen Garment of a yellow Colour with two Crosses on it, and painted over with Devils and Flames, worn by Persons condemn'd (by the *Spanish* Inquisition) to be burned, as they go to Execution.

SA'CCHARINE [of *jaccharum*, *L.* *sugar*] of the Quality of Sugar.

SA'CCHARUM *sugar*, the Juice of *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined by boiling, and hardened by baking, *L.*

SACCHA'RUM [among the *Antients*] a kind of Honey of a gummy Substance, formerly found in some Reeds.

SACCHA'RUM Saturni [with *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead.

Adiposi SA'CCULI [in *Anat.*] little Cells or Vesicles in the *Membrana adiposa*, wherein the Fat of the Body is contained.

Medicinales SA'CCULI [in *Pharmacy*] Bags of Ingredients hung up in Liquors in making Diet Drinks.

SA'CCULUS, a little Bag or Purse, a Satchel, *L.*

SA'CCULUS Medicinalis [in *Medicine*] a Medicine applied to some pained Part of the Body, composed of Herbs or Drugs, inclosed in a Linnen-Bag, *L.*

Chyliferus } **SA'CCULUS** } [in *Anat.*] a Passage which makes
Roriferus } the Beginning of the *Thoracick*
Duct. it is seated under the *Cæliac* Artery and emulgent Veins, between the Kidnies and *Capsula atrabiliaris*, upon the *Vertebra's* of the Loins; it is called the *common Receptacle*, because it promiscuously receives the Humours, call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, *L.*

SA'CCULUS Cordis [*Anat.*] the *Pericardium*, the Skin or Bag that covers the Heart, *L.*

SA'CCUS, a Sack, Bag, or Pouch, *L.*

SA'CCUS [with *Anat.*] the Gut, *rectum*, *L.*

SA'CCUS cum brochia [*old Rec.*] a Tenure or Custom of holding Land, by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach for the King, for the Use of his Army, *L.*

Ignis SA'CER [in *Physick*] i.e. the Holy Fire: an Inflammation called *Herpes exedens*, *L.*

Morbus SA'CER [in *Physick*] the Holy Disease, the Falling-Sickness or Epilepsy, so named on an Imagination that something supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure, *L.*

Musculus SACER [*Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the hind Part of the *Os Sacrum*, and running along under the *longissimus dorsi*. It assists in erecting the Trunk.

SA'CERBO'RCH } [*Yicebungh*, *Sax.*] a sufficient Pledge,

SA'CKERBO'RCH } or Surety.

SACERDO'TAL [*sacerdotalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a Priest, or Priesthood.

SACERDO'TALNESS [of *sacerdotal*, *F.* *sacerdotalis*, *L.*] Priestliness, or Likeness to a Priest.

SACHEM [among the *West-Indians*] a great Prince or Ruler.

SACK [*sack*, *C. Br.* *sac*, *Sax.* of *pw*, *Heb.*] a Bag.

SACK [*sec*, *Sax.*] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*.

SACK [of *Cotton*] a Quantity, from one hundred Weight and a half, to four hundred Weight.

SACK [of *Wool*] contains 26 Stone, and each Stone 14 Pound.

SA'CKBUT [*Sacabuche* of *Sacar de buche*, *Span.* to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly] a Musical Instrument of the Wind-kind; being a Sort of Trumpet, tho' different from the common Trumpet, both in Form and Size.

SACKS of Earth [in *Military Affairs*] are for several Uses, as for making Retrenchments in haste; to be placed on Parapets, or at the Head of Breaches, to repair them.

To SACK [*saccager*, *F.* *saxxiſer*, *Gr.* q. d. to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage; to lay Waste or destroy.

SACRAFIELD-Rents, certain small Rents paid by some Tenants of the Manour of *Clinton*, in *Somersetshire*, to the Lord of the Manour.

SA'CRAMENT [*Sacramentum*, *L.*] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; or an outward and visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*sacramentalis*, *L.*] of or pertaining to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*ant. Deeds*] certain Sacrament-offerings, or customary Dues, formerly paid to the Parish-Priest at *Easter*, &c. *L.*

SACRAMENTA'RIANS, a general Name given to all such as have held erroneous Doctrines concerning the Lord's-Supper, and by the *Roman Catholics* to the Protestants.

SACRAMENTA'RIVM, an antient Church-Book, comprehending all the Prayers and Ceremonies practised at the Celebration of the Sacraments, *L.*

SACRAME'NTO recipiendo, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ or Commission to one, for taking an Oath of the King's Widow (i. e. of the Widow of the King's Tenant) that she will not marry without the King's Licence.

SACRAME'NTUM [in *Law*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions made by a legal Jury, *L.*

SACRAME'NTUM, an Oath given to the *Roman* Soldiers, to be true and faithful to their General and Country; any Thing that is done by Virtue of an Oath, also the Eucharist, *L.*

SACRAME'NTUM altaris, the Sacrament of the Mass, that which is called by Protestants the Lord's-Supper, *L.*

SA'CRED [*sacer*, *L.* *sacrée*, *F.*] holy, hallowed, that deserves Veneration; that is not to be violated.

SA'CRED Writ, the Book of the holy Scriptures, the Old and New Testament.

SA'CREDNESS [of *sacer*, *L.* *sainteté*, *F.* *sanctitas*, *L.*] Holiness.

SACRI'COLIST [*sacricola*, *L.*] a devout Worshipper.

SACRI'FEROUS [*sacriser*, *L.*] bearing or bringing holy Things.

To SA'CRIFICE [*sacrificare*, *L.*] to offer up in Sacrifice; to devote or give one's self up to; to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration.

SA'CRIFICE [*sacrificum* of *sacra*, holy Things, and *facio*, *L.* to perform] an Offering made to God on an Altar by a regular Minister, as the Payment of Homage, &c.

Writers say that the Devils being Enemies to God and his Glory, from the Malignity of their Natures, were not content with the Offerings of the Fruits of the Earth, and of all manner of Creatures that were usually sacrific'd to them, but were so barbarous as to require human Victims, viz. Men and Women, to be butcher'd and burnt alive upon their Altars.

The *Romans* did sometimes dedicate their young Infants to the Household-Gods, the Gods of the Family. The *Scythians*, that inhabited about that Part call'd *Taurica*, were wont to Sacrifice to their *Diana* all Strangers that came into their Hands. Many Damsels were beaten to Death with Bundles of Rods at an Altar of *Bacchus* in *Arcadia*. The *Germans* and *Cimbri* were wont cruelly to torment Men, and afterwards to sacrifice them. The Inhabitants of the most Northern Climates were wont to make a Feast for their Aged, and crown them with Garlands, and afterwards cast them down from an high Rock into the Sea; and others threw them off from Bridges into Rivers; whence they were called *Senes Depontani*. And *Cæsar*, in his Commentaries, relates, that the antient *Gauls* used to dress up a huge Statue made of Branches of *Ozier*, having filled it with living Persons, to burn it to their Idols. The *Egyptians* and Inhabitants of *Palestine* offered their own Children to their Gods, and the *Israelites* themselves so far imitated their Barbarities, as to cause their Children to pass between two Fires, till they were miserably scorched; and they also shut them up in a hollow Idol of Brass, call'd *Moloch*, made red-hot, and while these innocent Victims were in this Manner tormented,

mented, they sounded Trumpets, beat Drums, &c. to drown their Outcries. Thence the Place was named *Tophet*, i. e. a Drum. And *Abaz* and *Manasseh*, Kings of *Judea*, were so wretched as to cause their own Children to pass thro' the Fire to *Moloch*.

In Sacrifices to Idols, a Choice of Animals was made according to the Dispositions of their Gods: For *Mars* is supposed to have lov'd no Creatures but such as were furious and warlike, as the Bull, &c. and *Neptune*, the Bull and the Horse. The He-goat was dedicated to *Bacchus*, because it is propense to spoil Vineyards; *Ceres* and *Juno* had Cows offered in Honour of them; *Diana*, She-goats; and *Faunus*, Kids.

The Ceremonies observ'd in their Sacrifices were these; They were carefully to observe, if the Victim had any Blemish; if so, it was rejected, and another taken, and the Priest took a Lump of burnt Corn and Salt, and sometimes Meal mingled with Salt, and threw it on the Victim; and when they had kill'd the Beast, they laid it on the Fire, and those that offer'd it held their Hands upon it, and prayed with the Priest, and then poured Wine into the Fire: If it were a *Holocaust*, i. e. a whole Burnt-Offering, the whole was consumed in the Flames: But if not, Part of it was laid aside for the Priests and those that offered it.

Then they danced round the Altar, singing Hymns and Songs in Honour of the Deity to whom it was offered. These Hymns consisted of three Parts, or Stanza's; the first was sung in turning from East to West; the other in turning from West to East; and the third Part they sung standing before the Altar.

The Superior Gods had their Altars in eminent Places, and their Temples built on such high Ground, that they might, without any Impediment, receive the first Rays of the rising Sun. The Priest wore a Gown, either white or purple; and, before he approach'd the Altar, wash'd his Hands in pure Water, fancying that this Washing cleansed the Soul, and rendered it acceptable to the Gods. The Priest then, having his Head adorned with Garlands and Ribbons, led the Beast adorned in like Manner to the Altar, being follow'd by a Crowd of People adorn'd with Crowns made of such Trees as were supposed most acceptable to the God. The Victim stood by the Altar a small Time, while the Priest offered a set Form of Prayer to *Janus* and *Vesta*, and then with a Knife mark'd the Beast from Head to Tail; and if it was any Thing unruly, and willing to get away, they imagined it was not acceptable to the God, and therefore procured another. After the Performance of these and other such like Ceremonies, the Priest laid on the Head and Back of the Beast the *Mola Salsa*, i. e. Meal and Salt mingled with Frankincense, and after he and his Assistants had tasted of a Cup of Wine, he poured the rest between the Horns of the Beast, and pulling a few Hairs from the Place, threw them into the Fire; then the Beast was slain, either by knocking down or cutting his Throat, and dead; then the Soothsayer with a long Knife turned the Bowels up and down, for it was unlawful to touch them with his Hands, and having made his Observations, and given his Judgment of them, they were presented to the Deity on a Lance, or if to a Sea-God thrown into the Waves; then the Priest threw Frankincense into the Fire with Wine, and took a Part of every Member which his Ministers had cut out into a Platter, and cast them into the Flames; and while they were burning, he and the Offerers made Prayers to the God, holding their Hands upon the Altar, and afterwards retired with the Assistants to feast upon the remaining Part of the Beast, singing the Praises of the Deity. After they had eaten, they returned back to the Altar, and cast into the Flames the Morsels of Meat that they had left, with the Tongue and some Wine, with Thanks to the Deity for the Honour and Advantage of sharing with him in the Victim offered to him.

To the superior Gods they pray'd standing, but to the infernal, sitting.

The Gods of the Air were adored with Musical Instruments, and melodious Songs, more than the former.

The Sea-Gods were worshipped near the Sea, and the Blood of the Victim was poured into the salt Water.

The Sacrifices to the infernal Deities were performed in the Night. The Beasts were black, and offered in some Cave, or dark Place, except it were to *Pluto*.

The Nymphs and Divinities of the Field had Milk, and Honey, and Wine offered to them in their Sacrifices; the Male Deities had usually Male Beasts offered to them, and the Goddesses Females.

SACRIFICIAL [*sacrificialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Sacrifice.

SACRIFICIALNESS [of *sacrificialis*, L.] the being of the Nature of a Sacrifice.

SACRILEGIOUS [*sacrilegus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS [of *sacrilege*, F. of *sacrilegium*, L.] sacrilegious Nature or Quality, or the Stealing of sacred Things.

SACRIST [*sacristarius*, L.] a Vestry-Keeper, or Sexton.

SACRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, L.] the stealing of sacred Things, Church-Robbing; the Crime of profaning sacred Things, or alienating to Laymen, or common Uses, what was given to pious Uses and religious Persons.

SACRISTAN [*sacristarius*, L. *sacristain*, F.] a Sexton, or Vestry-Keeper.

SACRISTY, the Vestry, the Place where the Vessels and Ornaments of the Church were kept.

SACROLUMBARIS [*Anat.*] a Musclic arising from the su-

SACROLUMBUS } perior Part of the *Os sacrum*, Posterior of the *Ilium*, and transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins. This, with the *Serratus psoicus* and *Triangularis*, help to contract the Ribs in Respiration. See *Dorsi longissimus*.

OS SACRUM [with *Anat.*] the sacred Bone, the lower Extremity of the *Spina dorsii*, being that whereon we sit. It is the broadest of all the Bones of the Back, which bears up all the other *Vertebrae*, something resembling a Triangle in Form, L.

SAD [prob. of *sat*, *Teut.* of *Satur*, L. full, i. e. of Grief] melancholy; also of a deep Colour.

To **SAD'DEN**, to make melancholy; also to make of a deep Colour.

A **SAD'DLE** [*sadel*, C. *Brit.* *yadl*, *Sax.* *fella*, L.] a Seat for a Horseman.

To **SAD'DLE** [of *sadel*, *Brit.* or *gaelian*, *Sax.*] to put on a Saddle; also to embarrass, as to *saddle a Cause*; also to furnish, as to *saddle a spit*.

SAD'DUCEES so called, as some say, of *צדק*, *Sadok*, their first Founder; or, as others, of *צדק*, Justice, *Heb.*] a Sect among the *Jews*, esteemed as Deists or Free-Thinkers.

SAD'DUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees*. They allowed no Books of the Scripture, but the five Books of *Moses*; they deny'd the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SAFE [*σῶος*, Gr. *salvus*, L. *sauve*, F.] that is out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A **SAFE**, a Vessel, or Sort of Cupboard, contrived with Holes to let in Air, to keep cold Victuals in.

SAFE CONDUIT [*sauve conduit*, F.] a Security or Protection given by the King under the Great Seal, for a Stranger's quiet coming in or going out of the Realm.

SAFE-GUARD [*sauve-garde*, F.] the Protection which a Prince, or other Magistrate, gives to such Persons who implore Aid against Oppression or the Violence of some Person, for seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SAFE-GUARD [in War] a Protection given to the Prince, or his General, to some of the Enemy's Country, to secure them from being plundered and pillaged by his Soldiers, or Quartering them; also Soldiers placed in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFE-PLEDGE [in Law] a Security given for a Person's Appearance at the Day appointed.

SAFE-GUARD, a Sort of Dust-Gown, or upper Riding-Garment, worn by Women.

SAFENESS [of *sauve*, F. *safe*] Safety, Security.

SAFETY and Preservation, [in Hieroglyph.] were represented by the *Ichneumon*.

SAFELLOW, Bastard Saffron.

SAFFRON [*safran*, F.] Part of the Flower of the *Crocus*.

SAFFRON of Mars [with *Chymists*] Saffron of Steel, so called from its red Colour.

To **SAG** [of *Yac*, *Sax.* a Bag] to hang as a Bag on one Side.

SAGATHEE, a slight woollen Stuff, being a Kind of Ratten or Serge, sometimes mixed with a little Silk.

SAGA'CIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension, subtle, shrewd.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS [*sagacitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Quickness of Apprehension, &c.

SAGA'CITY [Hieroglyph.] was represented by a Dog's Head.

SAGAMORE [among the *American Indians*] a King, or supreme Ruler.

SAGA'NI [Chymical Philosophy] imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGAPE'NUM [*σαγαπεννον*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel-Giant.

SAGDA [*גדל*, *Chald.*] a Kind of Gem, about the Size

Size of a Bean, of a Leek green Colour, which attracts Wood, as Amber does Straws, a Load-Stone, Iron, &c.

SAGE, prudent, wise, discreet, considering, F.

A SAGE, a wife, prudent, discreet Man, F.

SAGE [*salvia*, L. *sauge*, F.] a fragrant and wholesome Herb, a Purifier of the Blood, and Comforter of the Brain and Nerves.

SAGEBA'RO } [old Rec.] a Judge or Justice.

SAGHBA'RO } [old Rec.] a Judge or Justice.

SAGE Rose, the Flower called Holly-Rose.

SAGE'NESS [*sageffe*, F. of *Saggio*, Ital.] Wisdom, Prudence, Gravity.

SAGIT'TA [with *Botanists*] the upper Part of any small Cyon, Graft, or Twig of a Tree; also the Herb Adder's-Tongue, L.

SAGIT'TA [with *Astron.*] an Arrow; a Constellation in the Heavens, consisting of eight Stars, L.

SAGIT'TA [in *Geom.*] the versed Sine of an Arch; so called, because, standing on the Chord, it resembles a Dart.

SAGITTA'LIS *futura* [with *Anat.*] a Suture or Seam in the Scull; so called from its Resemblance to an Arrow in Shape; it begins at the coronal Suture, and ends at the *Lambdoidal*.

SAGITTA'RIOUS [whose Characteristick is ♂] is by Astrologers call'd a masculine, choleric, and diurnal Sign, by Nature hot and dry, of the fiery Triplicity, and is represented on a celestial Globe by the Figure of an Archer.

SAGITTA'RIA [*Botany*] the Herb Water-Archer or Arrow-Head, L.

SAGITTI'FEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] bearing Arrows or a Shaft of them.

SA'GUM, a military Garment, a Sort of Cassock covering the Thighs, and sustaining the Sword, worn by the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Gauls*.

SA'ICK, a *Turkish* Vessel, proper for the Carriage of Merchandise.

To SA'IGNER a Moat [in *Fortif.*] is to empty and draw out the Water, by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over the more easily, after they have laid Hurdles or Rushes on the Mud that remains.

To SAIL [*Seilian*, *Sax.* *sepler*, *Dan.*] to swim or pass thro' the Sea in a Ship, or Vessel, having Sails.

Main-SAIL, that which belongs to the Main-Yard.

Fore-top SAIL, that which belongs to the Fore-top Mast-Yard.

SAILS [*ycgley*, *Sax.* *seplg*, *Dan.*] large Pieces of double Canvas placed on the Masts of Ships, which catch the Wind, and serve to give way to the Ship; so that every Yard has its proper Sails, which take their Name from the Yard.

After-SAILS, are those of the Main and Mizen-Masts, which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head-SAILS, are those that belong to the Fore-Mast and Bolt-sprit, and are used to keep a Ship from the Wind, and flat her.

SAILS [in *Falconry*] the Wings of a Hawk.

SAILS, are also the Vanes of Windmills, or the Arms, whereby the Wind has its Effect on them.

SA'ILORS, elder Seamen, employ'd in ordering the Sails, getting the Tackle on Board, and steering the Ship.

SA'INFOIN, Holy-Grafs, Meddick-Fodder, Trefoil, F.

SAINGARA'Z [in *Cookery*] as Rabbits dress'd *a la Saingara*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon, F.

SAINT [*Sanctus*, L. *Saint*, F.] a holy or godly Person.

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has pleas'd to admit to be Partakers of his Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Romish Church*] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAKE [*yaca*, *Sax.*] Cause, as for my Sake.

SA'KER [in *Falconry*] a Sort of Hawk.

SA'KER [*sacre*, *Span.*] a Sort of great Gun, of which there are three Sizes.

SA'KER Extraordinary, one which is four Inches Diameter at the Bore, and ten Foot long; its Load is 5 lb. its Shot 3 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ Diameter, and its Weight 7 Pounds; its Point Blank-shot is 163 Paces.

SA'KER Ordinary, one that is three Inches in Diameter at the Bore, and 9 Foot long; its Load 4 lb. its Shot 3 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ Diameter, its Point Blank-shot 160 Paces.

SA'KER, least Size, is 3 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$ Diameter at the Bore, and 8 Foot long; its Load near 3 Pounds $\frac{1}{2}$, its Shot 4 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$, its Diameter 3 Inches, its Point Blank-shot 350 Paces.

SAKERE'T [in *Falconry*] the Male of a Saker-Hawk. This Kind of Hawks are esteemed next after the Falcon and Gyrfalcon, but are differently to be managed.

SAL, Salt, L.

SAL *Alkali* [of the Herb called *Kali* by the *Arabians*] an ingredient used in Glass-making.

SAL *Armoniack* } so called of *ἀμμος*, Gr. Sand, because

SAL *Ammoniack* } in antient Times digged up in Lumps from under the Sands in *Cyreniaca* in *Africa*; but that which we now have is commonly gotten out of the sulphureous Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*.

Chymical SAL *Armoniack* } is made of five parts of human

Artificial } Urine, one of Sea-Salt or *Sal Gemmae*, and half an one of the Soot of Wood, boil'd together into a Mass; which Mass is afterwards sublimed in the Form of that Salt.

SAL *Gemmae*, a Salt digged up for the most Part in *Poland*, &c. and so named from its transparent and crystalline Brightness.

SAL *Lambrot* [with *Chymists*] a very sharp and eager Salt; called also *Salebrol*.

SAL *Petreæ*, Salt-Petre; a Salt which is replenished with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which renders it volatile. It is gathered from amidst Stones and Earth of old Buildings, &c.

SAL *Polychrestum* [*ἄλς πολυχρηστῆς*, Gr. so called, as being good for many Uses] a Preparation of Salt-Petre, made by burning equal Parts of that with Sulphur, which deprives it of its volatile Parts, L.

SAL *Prunellæ*, is Salt-Petre which has had some of its volatile Parts separated from it, by burning a 30th Part of its Weight of Flower of Brimstone, when the Salt-Petre has been melted in a Crucible, L.

SAL volatile *Oleofum*, an Aromatick volatile Salt, of *Sal Armoniack*, distilled with Salt of *Tartar*, and dulcified with Spirits of Wine, a Dram and a half of some Aromatick Oil or Essence, drawn from one or more sweet-scented Plants, being added to every Ounce of it. The Plants are such as Balm, Rosemary, &c.

SALA'CIOUS [*salax*, L.] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

SALA'CIOUSNESS } [*salacitas*, L.] Salacity, Lechery,

SALA'CITY } Lustfulness.

SA'LAD [*salade*, F.] a Sallet.

SA'LAD, a Kind of Head-piece or Armour worn by Light-Horsemen.

SA'LADINE, a Tax imposed in *England* and *France* in the Year 1188, to raise a Fund for the *Croisade*, undertaken by *Richard I.* King of *England*, and *Philip Augustus*, King of *France*, against *Saladine*, Sultan of *Egypt*, then going to besiege *Jerusalem*.

SALAMA'NDER, a spotted Creature, something resembling a Lizard in Shape; commonly, but erroneously, supposed to breed and subsist in the hottest Fire, and to quench it.

SALAMA'NDER [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the *Egyptian* Priests put to represent a brave and generous Courage, that the Fire of Affliction cannot overcome or consume, because it is related of this Animal, that it will live in the Flames without receiving the least Prejudice from the Violence of the Heat; for some Authors say, it is of such a moist and cold Constitution, that the Fire cannot quickly have a Power to hurt it. *Pliny* says, that the Salamander infects all Fruits that it touches, leaving them some Impression of its cold Nature, so that they become afterwards as dangerous as Poison.

SALAMANDER'S Blood [with *Chymists*] the red Vapours, which, arising from Spirits of Nitre towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds, and are the most fixed and strongest Part of the Spirit.

SA'LARY [*salarium*, L.] Wages given to Servants, an annual Pension or Allowance.

SA'LARY [in a *Law Sense*] a Consideration or Recompence made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in the Business of another Man.

SA'LARY [old *Law Books*] a Toll or Duty paid for Salt.

SALE [of *Yallan*, *Sax.*] a selling, or putting up to be sold.

SALEABLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALE'ABLENESS, Fitness for Sale.

SALE'BROUS [*salebrofus*, L.] rough, uneven, craggy.

SALE'BRITY } [of *salebrofus*, L.] Unevenness, Rough-

SALE'BROUSNESS } ness, Cragginess.

SA'LESMAN [of *Sale*, *Sax.*] one who sells Clothes or any Commodity.

SALE'NA, a Salt-Pit, Vat or House.

SA'LIENT Angle [in *Fortif.*] an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SA'LIENT [in *Heraldry*] is when the Right Foot answers to the Dexter Corner of the Escutcheon, and the hindmost Foot to the Sinister Base Point of it, being, as it were, in a Readiness to spring forward.



SALIA'RIA [among the *Romans*] a Solemnity held in *March*, in Honour of *Mars*, whose Priests, at this Feast, danced with Targets in their Hands.

SALICA'STRUM, a wild Vine, running on Willow-Trees, *L.*

SA'LIGOT, a Plant, the Water-Caltrop, or Water-Nut.

SALI'I [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, whereof there were 12 instituted by *Numa*; they were painted in parti-coloured Garments, with round Bonnets, with two Corners standing up on their Heads; they went dancing along the Streets in their Processions.

SALI'NE [*salinus*, *L.*] salt, brinish.

SALI'NESS } [of *salinosus*, *L.*] Saltness, or salt

SALI'NOUSNESS } Quality.

SA'LIQUE-Law, so called of the Words *si aliquæ* often mentioned in it, or of the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* antiently inhabited: an antient and fundamental Law of the Kingdom of *France*; as to the Author of which it is disputed, by Virtue of which the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, *i. e.* be inherited by a Woman.

SA'LIVA spittle, *L.* a thin, pellucid Humour, separated by the Glands, about the Mouth and Fauces, and convey'd by proper Salival Ducts into the Mouth, for several Uses.

SA'LIVALES Ductus [*Anat.*] the Passages of the *Saliva*, *L.*

SA'LIVARIOUS [*salivarius*, *L.*] like Spittle.

To SA'LIVATE [*salivare*, *L.*] to gather or make Spittle, to cause Rheum to flow out of the Mouth.

SALIVA'TION [with *Surgeons*, &c.] a fluxing or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, especially such as are Preparations of Mercury.

SALIVATION [with *Physicians*] a preternatural Increase of Spittle.

SALIU'NCULA [with *Botan.*] a Kind of Spike, or Lavender, *L.*

SALIX, the Sallow or Willow-Tree, *L.*

SALLE'NA, a Kind of Salt-Petre.

SA'LLET [*fallade*, *F.*] a Dish of raw Herbs with Vinegar, Salt, &c.

SA'LOW [*saule*, *F.* *salix*, *L.*] a Kind of Willow-Tree, or the Goat's Willow.

SALLOW [of *saule*, *F.*] pale.

A SA'LLYING } an issuing out of the Besieged from their
SA'LLY } Fort or Town, and falling upon the Besiegers to cut them off, nail their Cannon, hinder the Progress of their Approaches, destroy their Works, &c.

To SALLY [*salire*, *L.* to leap, *Sc.* forth *saillir*, *F.*] to issue forth, as above.

To cut off a SALLY [in *War*] is to get between those that made it and the Town.

A SALLY [Figuratively] a Flash of Wit; also a Rant, a Flight, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c.

SALLY [with *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SALLY-Port, a Door in the Body of a fortified Place, through which the Sally is made.

SALMAGU'NDI } [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of cold Turkey,

SALMINGU'NDIN } Anchovies, Lemons, Oil, and other Ingredients; also a Sort of Hotch-potch of several cold Meats, cut in Pieces, and stew'd in a Chafing-Dish with Wine, Verjuice, Vinegar, &c.

SA'LMODO, a Psalm, *Ital.*

SALMODIA [in *Mu. Books*] signifies the singing of Psalms, Hymns, and spiritual Songs, *Ital.*

SA'LMON [*Salmo*, *L.*] a large fine Fish.

SA'LMON-Peel, a Fish much like to *Salmon*, so plentiful in some Rivers in *Wales*, that they are not much valued.

SA'LMON-Pipe, an Engine or Device for catching Salmon and other like Fish.

SA'LMON-Seuse, the young Fry of Salmon.

SALOO'N [*Architect.*] a State-room for the Reception of Ambassadors, and other great Visitors. A very lofty spacious Hall, vaulted at Top, and sometimes having two Stories or Ranges of Windows: A grand Room in the Middle of a Building, or Head of a Gallery, &c.

SA'LPICON [in *Cookery*] a Kind of Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capon's Livers, Fat Pullets, Mushrooms, and Truffles, to put into Holes cut in Legs of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.

SALSAMENTARIOUS [*salsamentarius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to salt Things.

SALSAPERILLA. See *Sarsaperilla*.

SA'LSIFIE, the Plant called Goat's-Beard.

SALSUGINOUS [of *salugo*, *L.*] salt or saltish.

Volatile SALT [with *Chymists*] is that which is principally drawn from the Bodies or Parts of living Creatures, and from some fermented and putrified Parts of Plants.

SALT [*realz*, *Sax.* *sal*, *L.*] the third of the five

chymical Principles, the first of those Chymists call Hypostatical; it being an active Substance, and said to give Consistence to all Bodies, and to preserve them from Corruption; and also to occasion all the Variety of Tastes, and is of three Kinds.

Essential SALT, is a Salt drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystallization.

Fixed SALT [in *Chym.*] is made by calcining or reducing the Matter to Ashes, and then boiling it in a good Quantity of Water, and afterwards straining the Liquor, and evaporating all the Moisture; which being done, the Salt will remain in a dry Form at the Bottom of the Vessel.

SALT of Glass, is the Scum which is separated from the Matter, before it is vitrified or turned into Glass.

SALT of Saturn, is the Body of Lead opened and reduced to the Form of Salt by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of Sulphur [with *Chymists*] the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture: In either of these Operations, much Water is to be poured on it, to make a Lye; and after that the Liquor must be strained and evaporated in a Sand-Heat, till the fixed Salt remains at the bottom of the Vessel.

SALT of Tartar [in *Chymis.*] is made either by pulverizing that which remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation of it, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turns white.

SALT-Petre [of *Sal. L.* and *πῆλες*, *Gr.* a Rock] a Kind of mineral Salt, whose minute Parts, or Crystals, are in Form of Needles, tho' some say they are triangular.

SALTA'TION, a Dancing or Leaping, *L.*

SALTATO'RIMUM [*old Rec.*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in, *L.*

SA'LTATORY [*saltatorius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Leaping or Dancing.

SA'LTER, one who sells or trades in Salt or Salt-fish.

SALTIMBA'NCO, a Mountebank, *Ital.*

SALTI'RE [in *Herald.*] is an Ordinary that consists of a four-fold Line, two of which are drawn from the Dexter-Chief towards the Sinister-Base Corners, and the other from the Sinister Chief towards the Dexter-Base Points, meeting about the Middle by Couples in Acute Angles, as in the Escutcheon.

SA'LTISH, something salt.

SALTI'SHNESS, having a saltish Relish.

SALT-SILVER, an ancient customary Payment of one Penny at the Festival of *St. Martin*, made by several Tenants to their Lord, to be excused from the Service of carrying their Lord's Salt from Market to his Larder.

SALTS [*saltus*, *L.*] the Leaping and Prancing of a Horse.

SA'LTUARY [*saltuarius*, *L.*] a Forester.

SALTUOSE [*saltuosus*, *L.*] full of Forests or Woods.

SA'LTVS, a Forest, *L.*

SA'LTVS [in *Law*] high or tall Wood, in distinction from Coppice or Under-wood.

SA'LTZ } [with *Chym.*] a Pickle made of Salt, dissolved
SU'LTZ } by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SA'LVABLENESS [of *salvus*, *L.* safe] Capableness of being saved.

SALVABILITY [of *salvus*, *L.*] in a Condition to be saved; a Possibility of being saved.

SA'LVA Gardia [in *Law*] a Security given by the King, to a Stranger, who is afraid of being used in a violent Manner by some of his Subjects, for seeking his Right by a Course of Law.

SA'LVAGE [in *Civil-Law*] a Recompence allowed to such Persons as have assisted in saving Merchandises, Ships, &c. from perishing by Wrecks, or by Pyrates, or Enemies.

SALVA'GIUS [*Ant. Deeds*] savage, wild.

SALVATILLA [of *salus*, *L.* Health] a famous Branch of the cephalick Vein, passing over the *Metacarpus*, between the Ring-Finger and the little Finger: So called, because it has been a received Opinion, that the opening that Vein was a Cure for Melancholy.

SALVA'TION, a being saved or rescued from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness.

SA'LVATORY [*salvatorium*, *L.*] a Surgeon's Box, with Partitions for holding several Sorts of Salves, Ointments, Balsams, &c.

SALU'BRIOUS [*saluber*, *L.*] wholesome, healthful.

SALU'BRIOUSNESS } [*salubritas*, *L.* *salubrité*, *F.*] Whole-

SA'LUBRITY } someness, Healthfulness.

To SALVE [*salvare*, *L.*] to save or preserve; also to make up

up a Business, so as to come off well; to accommodate a Difference.

SA'LVE [*yealy, Sax.*] an Unguent or medicinal Composition for Plaisters, &c.

SALVE, God save you, I wish you Health, *L.*

SALVEDICTION, a wishing Health to others, *L.*

SA'LVER [*of sauer, F. to save*] one who has saved a Ship or its Merchandizes.

SA'LVER, a Piece of wrought Plate to set Glasses of Wine, Cups of Liquor, &c. to save a Table-cloth, Carpet, &c.

SA'LVIA [*in Botan.*] the Herb Sage, so called from its salutiferous Quality, *L.*

SALVIA'TI, a Sort of Pear.

SA'LVO, an Exception, a Come-off.

SALUTA'TION, a Saluting, a Greeting; the formal Act of shewing Respect or Civility, either in Words, or by the Carriage or Gesture of the Body.

SA'LUTARY [*salutaris, L.*] healthful, wholesome.

SA'LUTARINESS, Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.

SA'LUTARY Diseases [*with Phys.*] such as are not only curable, but leave the Constitution in better State than before.

To SALUTE [*salutare, L.*] to shew Respect and Civility, either in Words or Ceremonies; also to kiss.

A SALUTE [*salut, F.*] an outward Mark of Civility, as a Bow or Congee; also a Kiss.

A SALUTE [*in Milit. Affairs*] a Discharge of Cannon, or small Shot, in Respect and Honour to some Person of Quality.

A SALUTE to Princes, Generals, &c. is performed by bowing the Colours down to the Ground at their Feet.

SALUTIFEROUSNESS [*of salutifer, L.*] an Health-bringing Quality.

SA'MARA [*in Botany*] the Seed of an Elm.

SAMA'RR, a Sort of long Robe.

SAMBENI'TO. See *Sacco Benedetto*.

SA'MBUCUS [*in Botan.*] the Elder-Tree, *L.*

SAMBU'CUS, an antient musical Instrument of the Wind-Kind, and resembling a Flute; so called because probably made of the *Sambucus*, or Elder-Tree.

SAME [perhaps of *yame, Sax.* together] Identity.

SA'MENESS, Identicalness.

SA'MIAN Earth, a medicinal Earth, brought from *Samos* in the *Indian Sea*.

SA'MLET, a young Salmon.

SAMOSETE'NIANS [so called of *Samosetenus*, Bishop of *Antioch*] an antient Sect of *Anti-trinitarians*.

SA'MPHIRE } [*Minshaw* supposes it to be derived of *Saint*
SA'MPIRE } *Pierre*. *F. q. d. St. Peter's-Herb*] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea.

SA'MPLAR [*exemplare, L.*] a Pattern or Model; also a Piece of Canvas, on which Girls learn to mark, or work Letters and Figures, with a Needle.

SA'MPLE [*exemplare, or exemplum, L.*] some Part of a Commodity, given as a Pattern, to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAMPSAE'ANS, a Sect, neither properly *Jews*, *Christians*, nor *Gentiles*: They allow of one God, and are stiff Unitarians.

SAMPSU'CHINON [*σαμψύχινον, Gr.*] an Ointment wherein *Marjoram* is the chief Ingredient.

SA'MPSUCHUM [*σαμψύχον* of *ψαίον ψυχόν*, healing the Mind, *Gr.*] sweet *Marjoram*.

SA'NABLE [*sanabilis, L.*] curable, that may be healed or cured.

SA'NABLENESS, Capableness of being healed.

SA'NATIVE [*of sanare, L.*] of a healing Quality.

SA'NATIVE-Waters, mineral Waters of a Kind, that are good to preserve or restore Health.

SA'NATIVENESS [*of sanare, L.*] an healing Quality.

SA'NCE-Bell [*q. Saint's-Bell, or the Sanctus-Bell, formerly rung, when the Priest said, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus, Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell in Church-Steeple.

SANCTIFICA'TION, a Hallowing or making holy and separate to God, *F. of L.*

To SA'NCTIFY [*sanctificare, L.*] to make Holy.

SANCTIMO'NIAL [*sanctimonialis, L.*] of, or pertaining to Holiness.

SA'NCTIMONY } [*sanctimonia, L.*] Holiness, De-
SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS, } voutness.

SANTIMO'NIOUS [*of sanctimonia, L.*] holy, devout.

SA'NCTION, a decreeing, enacting or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself; the Authority given to any judicial Decree or Act, whereby it becomes legal or current.

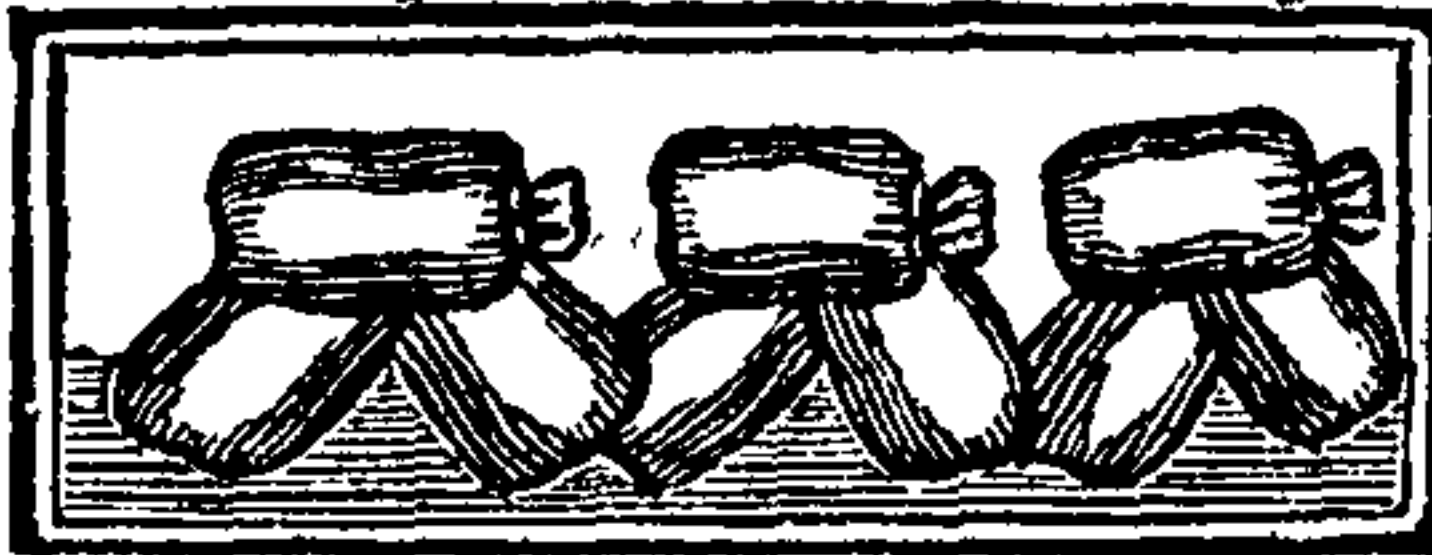
SA'NCTITY [*sanctitas, L.*] Holiness.

SA'NCTUARY [*sanctuarium, L.*] in antient Times, was a

Place privileged by the Prince, for the Safeguard of the Lives of Men, who were capital Offenders. Traitors, Murderers, &c. were protected in these Sanctuaries, if they acknowledged their Fault in forty Days, and consented to Banishment; but after forty Days no Man might relieve them. Of these Sanctuaries, there were many in *England*.

SA'NCTUM [*sanctum, i. e. the Holy of Holies, L.*]

SAND [*yanb, Sax. and Dan.*] a fine hard gravelly Earth.



SAND-Bags, are Bags containing about a cubical Foot of Earth; they are used for raising *Parapets* in haste, or to repair what is beaten

down; they are of use when the Ground is rocky, and affords no Earth to carry on their Approaches, because they can be easily brought from far off, and removed at will. The smaller Sand-bags hold about half a cubical Foot of Earth, and serve to be placed upon the *superior Talus* of the *Parapet*, to cover those that are behind, who fire through the *Embrasures* or *Intervals* which are left betwixt them.

SA'ND-Blind, purblind, or near-sighted.

SA'NDY, [*yanb, Sax.*] having Sand, or made of Sand.

SA'NDINESS [*of sandineyye, Sax.*] Fulness of Sand.

SA'NDAL [*sandalium, L.*] a Sort of Slipper or Shoe for the Foot, consisting of a Sole, with a Hollow at one End to embrace the Ankle.

SA'NDAL, a Kind of Wood brought from *India*.

SA'NDARACK, a Mineral of a bright red Colour, not much unlike to red *Arsenick*; also a white Gum oozing out of the *Juniper-Tree*.

SA'NDARACH, is either *natural* or *artificial*; the *Natural* is found in Mines of Gold and Silver, the *Artificial* is made of *Orpiment*, put into an Earthen-pot, close stopped, and baked five Hours in a Furnace.

SA'ND-Eels, Eels which lie in the Sand.

SA'NDERS, a precious Kind of *Indian* Wood, of which there are three Sorts, red, yellow, and white.

SA'NDEVER [*juin de verre, F. i. e. the Grease of Glass*] the Drops of Glass, or the Scum that arises from the Ashes of the Herb *Kali*.

SA'ND-Gavel [*in Redley in Gloucestershire*] a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.

SA'NDLING, a Sea-Fish.

SANE [*sanus, L.*] sound, whole; in his Senses or right Mind.

SA'NENESS [*sanitas, L.*] Soundness of Health.

SA'NDYX, a red or purple Colour, made of *Cerus* and *Ruddle* burnt together; red *Arsenick*, also a Shrub bearing a Flower of a scarlet Colour.

SA'NGIACK, a Governor of a City or Country in the *Turkish* Dominions; next in Dignity to a *Beglerbeg*.

SA'NGLANT, bloody, *F.*

SANGLI'ER [*with Hunters*] a wild Boar of four Years old.

SANGUIFICA'TION [*with Physicians*] the Conversion or turning of *Chyle* into Blood, which is performed (not as the Antients imagined in some peculiar Part of the Body, as the Heart, Liver, &c. but) in all the Parts of it.

To SA'NGUIFY [*sanguificare, L.*] to make Blood.

SANGUI'FLUOUS [*sanguifluus, L.*] flowing with Blood.

SA'NGUINARINESS, blood-thirstiness, cruelty.

SA'NGUINARY [*sanguinarius, L.*] that delights in shedding Blood; Blood-thirsty, Cruel.

SA'NGUINE [*sanguineus, L.*] full or abounding with Blood; a being of a Complexion, where that Humour is predominant.

SA'NGUINE-Stone, a Blood-stone; a Kind of *Jasper*, brought from *New-Spain*, of a dark-brown Colour, marked with Spots of a Blood-red, used for stopping Blood.

SA'NGUINE [*in Heraldry*] is express'd in engraving by Lines hatch'd cross one another diagonally, both dexter and sinister, as in the Figure.

SA'NGUINEM redimere [*old Records*] to redeem the Blood, *i. e.* to pay the *Mercheta Mulierum*, or accustom'd Fine, for Leave to servile Tenants to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage, *L.*

SANGUISO'RBA [*with Botanists*] the Herb *Pimpernel, L.*

SA'NGUIS *Dracanis, i. e. Dragon's-Blood*, the Gum of the Dragon Tree, *L.*

SA'NGUIS Blood, [*Anat.*] a red, florid Humour, contained in the Veins and Arteries, so as to give Nourishment, Life, and Strength to all the Parts of the Body.

SA'NGUIS [*in our antient Customs*] a Right or Power, which the chief Lord of the Fee had to determine in Causes where Blood was shed.

SA'NGUIS calceus [with *Chymists*] a Term apply'd to whatsoever is of a Taste, as quick and tart as *Calx*, L.

SA'NHEDRIN [סנהדרין, *Heb.* of Συνάγωγη, *Gr.*] the supreme Council among the antient *Jews*, or the Court of Judicature of their Republick; wherein were dispatch'd all the great Affairs both of their Religion and Policy. This consisted of the High-Priest, and 70 Seniors or Elders.

SA'NICLE [*Sanicula*, L.] the Herb Self-heal, L.

SA'NIES [in *Physick*] a thin serous Matter-issuing out of Wounds and Ulcers, L.

SANIO'DES ? [of σάνιδος, *Gen.* of σάνις, *Gr.* a Table]

SANIDO'DES } a Disease when the Breast is straitened and flattened like a Table.

SANS without, *F.* as *sans Ceremonie*, *F. i. e.* without Ceremony or Complement.

To SA'NTER ? [prob. of *sancta terra*, L. *i. e.* the Holy-

To SAU'NTER } Land, because in antient Times, when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy-Land, many idle Persons faunted about from Place to Place, under Pretence that they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended so to do, and go thither] to wander or rove up and down.

SA'NTALUM, a hard, heavy, odoriferous, medicinal Wood brought from the *East-Indies*, the Wood of the Tree *Saunders*, L.

SANTO'NICA [with *Botanists*] a Sort of Wormwood, L.

SANTO'NICA [so called of the *Santones* in *France*] a Kind of Wormwood.

SANTERNA, artificial Borax or gold Sodder, L.

SAP [σαπε, *Sax.*] the Juice of Trees, which, rising up from the Root, runs to the Ends of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest Part of Timber, *Du.*

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the *Rhamnus*, or *Buck-thorn-Berry*.

To SAP ? [*saper*, *F.*] to undermine or dig into the

To SAPE } Ground; also to cut open.

A SAP ? [*sape*, *F.*] a digging with Pick-axes, Shovels,

A SAPE } and other such Tools at the Foot of a Wall, or any Building, to undermine and overthrow it. Or,

ASAP, is the digging deep under the Earth, in sinking lower by Degrees, to pass under the *Glacis*, and open a Way to come under Cover to the Passage of the *Moat*. After they have overcome all the Obstacles which the Besieged have opposed to hinder the Advancement of their Approaches, and that, notwithstanding their frequent Sallies, they are at last got near the Foot of the *Glacis*, the *Trench* is carried directly forwards, the Work-men covering themselves the best way they can, with *Blinds*, *Wool-packs*, *Sand-bags*, or *Mantelets* upon *Wheels*; when they are got to the Foot of the *Glacis*, they make *Epaulments* or *Traverses* on each Side, to lodge a good Body of Men. The *Sap* is made five or six Fathom from the *Salient Angle* of the *Glacis*, where the Men are only cover'd side-ways; wherefore they lay Planks over-head, with Hurdles, and Earth above them. Having by this means obliged the Enemy to quit the *Covert-Way*, the *Pioneers*, with *Mantelets*, *Wool-packs*, or *Sand-bags*, make immediately a *Lodgment*, covering themselves the most advantageously they can from the Fire of the opposite *Bastion*.

SA'PA [in *Medicine*] an old Form, like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, as that of *Grapes* especially.

SA'PE Sapiencie [in *Chymif.*] common Salt, L.

SAPHA'NA [prob. of سفا, *Arab.* or of σάφης, *Gr.* easy to be seen] the crural Vein, a Vein which descends under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architect.*] the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and opposite to the Window-board at the Bottom.

SAPPHIRE [*Sapphirus*, L. Σάπφειρος, *Gr.*] a Gem or precious Stone, of a beautiful azure, or Sky-blue Colour, transparent and glittering with golden Sparkles.

SAPPHIRE [in *Herald.*] the blue Colour in the Coats of Noblemen, answering to the *Jupiter* in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and *Azure* in those of the Gentry.

SA'PID [*sapidus*, L.] relishing, savoury.

SA'PIDNESS [of *sapidus*, L.] Saviouriness.

SA'PPHIRE Ruby, a certain precious Stone, between blue and red, and is in reality nothing but a Ruby, whose Colour is not yet perfectly formed.

SA'PPHIC [in *Poetry*] a Kind of *Greek* and *Latin Verse*; so called of *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mytelene*, the Inventress of it, consisting of 11 Syllables or 5 Feet, of which the first, fourth and fifth are *Trochees*, the second a *Spondee*, and the third a *Dactyl*. As *Sedibus gaudens variis dolisque*.

SAPHA'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a dry Scurf on the Head, L.

SAPHYR [in *Herald.*] is used by those that blazon Coat-Armour by precious Stones for *Azure*.

SAPIENTI'POTENT [*sapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wisdom. **Dentes SAPIENTIEA**, Teeth, so called, because they do not appear till Persons are come to Years of Discretion.

SAPIENTIAL, an Epithet used of certain Books of Scripture, calculated for our Instruction and Improvement, in Prudence or moral Wisdom, as *Proverbs*, *Canticles*, *Ecclesiastes Ecclesiasticus*, the *Psalms*, and Book of *Job*.

SA'PLESS [of *sæpeley*, *Sax.*] without Sap.

SA'PLESSNESS, having no Sap, wanting Sap.

SA'PLING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAPOVA'RIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Sope-wort, L.

SAPOSA'PIENTIEA [with *Chymists*] *i. e.* the Soap of Wisdom, *i. e.* common Salt, L.

SAPORI'FEROUS [*saporifer*, L.] causing a Savour.

SA'PORATED [*saporatus*, L.] made savoury.

SA'POR [in *Botan. Writers*] the Taste, *sapore*, with the Taste, L.

SAPORI'FICK [of *saporificus*, L.] causing Savour, Relish or Taste.

SAPORI'FICK Particles [in *Physick*] are such, as by their Action on the Tongue, occasion that Sense we call Savour or Taste.

SAPORI'FICKNESS [of *saporificus*, L.] a Taste-causing Quality.

SA'POROUS [*saporus*, L.] savoury, relishing.

SA'POROUS Bodies [in *Physicks*] are such as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste, when touch'd with the Tongue.

SA'POROUSNESS [of *saporus*, L.] Saviouriness.

SA'PPINESS [*sæpencyye*, *Sax.*] the having Sap.

SA'PPING [of *saper*, *F.*] undermining.

SA'PPING [in *Milit. Art.*] a working under Ground to gain the Descent of a Ditch, Counterfarp, &c. and the attacking of a Place. It is performed by digging a deep Ditch descending by Steps from top to bottom under a Corridor, carrying it as far as the Bottom of the Ditch, when that is dry, or the Surface of the Water, when wet.

SA'PPY [*sapic*, *Sax.*] having Sap.

SA'RABAND [*sarabande*, *F.*] a musical Composition always in triple time, and is in reality no more than a Minuet, the Motions of which are slow and serious.

SA'RABAND, a Dance to the same Measure which usually terminates when the Hand rises, whereby it is distinguished from a Courant, which usually ends when the Hand that beats Time falls; and is otherwise much the same as a Minuet.

SARACE'NICA [with *Botanists*] a Sort of Birth-Wort, L.

SA'RCASM [*sarcasmus*, L. σαρκασμός, *Gr.*] a biting or nipping Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt, or a keen Irony, whereby the Orator scoffs and insults his Adversary.

SARCA'STICAL, scoffing, biting, satirical, done by way of Sarcasm.

SARCA'STICALNESS [of *sarcasticus*, L. of σαρκασμός, *Gr.*] Scoffingness, Satiricalness.

SA'RCEL [with *Falconers*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SA'RCENET [*saracinetto*, *Ital.* prob. q. *Saracen's Silk*] a Sort of thick Silk for Women's Hoods, &c.

SA'RCLING time [cf *sarcler*, *F.* to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed the Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [σαρκοκήλη of σὰρξ, *Flesh*, and κήλη a Tumour, *Gr.*] a Rupture or fleshy Excrescence very hard, rising by little and little, about the Testicle or inner Membrane of the *Scrotum*, L.

SARCOCO'LLA [of σὰρξ and κόλλα, *Gr.* Glue] a Gum oozing out of a Thorny-Tree in *Persia* or *India*.

SA'RCOE'RIPILO'GE'LE [of σὰρξ, επίπλοον and κήλη, *Gr.*] a carncous, omental, fleshy Rupture.

SARCO'LOGY [Σαρκολογία, *Gr.*] a Discourse on the Flesh, or the soft Parts of a human Body.

SA'RCOMA [σάρκωμα, *Gr.*] a fleshy Excrescence, or Lump growing in any Part of the Body, especially in the Nostrils.

SARCO'MPHALUM [σαρκόμφαλον, of σὰρξ and ὄμφαλος, *Gr.*] a fleshy Excrescence, or bunching out in the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS ? [σαρκοφάγος of σὰρξ and φάγειν, *Gr.* to eat]

SARCOPHA'GUM } a Tomb-stone or Coffin, made of a Stone, so called, because it would consume a dead Body in 40 Days, and therefore the Antients laid in them those Bodies they had not a Mind to burn.

SA'RCOSIS [σάρκωσις, *Gr.*] the Faculty of breeding Flesh.

SARCO'TICKS [σαρκοτικά, *Gr.*] Remedies proper to fill up Wounds and Ulcers with new Flesh.

SARCULA'TION, a Weeding, or plucking up of Weeds, L.

SARCULUTU'RA [in *old Writ.*] the Weeding of Corn.

SA'RDA

SARDA [*sarēda*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of Flesh, half transparent.

SARDACHATES [*sarēdaghātēs*, Gr.] a Kind of Agate of a cornelian Colour.

SARDIUS lapis, a Sort of Onyx Stone of a black Colour called a *Carneol*.

SARDOIN, the *lapis Sardius*.

SARDO'NIAN } [so named of the Island *Sardinia*]

SARDO'NICK } *Laughter* } an involuntary shew of Laughter,

said to be caused by a convulsive Distortion of the Muscles of the Mouth; likewise by eating a venomous Herb growing there; this Laughter is, immoderate and deadly.

SARDO'NYX [*sarēdōnyx*, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly of the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of the Colour of a cornelian Stone.

SARDONYX [with *Heralds*] the murrey Colour, in the Coats of Noblemen.

A SARK [*šcyrk*, Sax.] a Shirk; a large Sea-fish, which will bite off a Man's Leg.

SARKE'LLUS [*old Rec.*] a Kind of unlawful Net or Engine for destroying Fish.

SARMENTOUS [*sarmentosus*, L.] full of Twigs or Suckers.

SAR'PLAR of Wool [*serpillere*, F.] half a Sack, containing 40 Tods; a Pocket in Scotland.

SARPL'ER [of *serpilliere*, F.] a Piece of Canvas for wrapping up Wares; a Packing-Cloth.

SARRASINE [in *Fortif.*] a Sort of Port-Cullice, otherwise called an *Herse*, which is hung with a Cord over the Gate of a Town or Fortrefs, and let down in Case of a Surprise.

SARSAPERILLA [in *Medicine*] a Plant growing in *America*, a Sudorifick of great Efficacy in several Distempers.

SAR'SENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE, a Sort of fine Lawn-Sieve.

To SARSE [*sasser*, F.] to sift through a Sarse.

SART [in *Agriculture*] a Piece of Wood-Land turned into Arable.

SARTO'RIOUS Musculus [with *Anat.*] the Taylor's Muscle, so called, because it serves to throw one Leg across the other.

To SARVE a Rope [in *Sea Language*] is to lay on Sinnet, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH-Windows [prob. of *chass*, F. a Frame] a Window of wooden Work with large Squares.

SASH [perhaps of *Seffa*, Ital.] a Sort of Girdle for tying Night-Gowns, &c. also an Ornament worn by military Officers.

SASHOONS, Leathers put about the Small of the Leg under a Boot, to prevent it from wrinkling. &c.

SA'SSAFRAS } [*saxifraga*, L. *q. d.* the breaking Stone] a

SA'XAFRAS } yellow, odoriferous Wood, of a brisk aromatick Scent, somewhat resembling Fennel, brought from *Florida* in *America*.

SA'SSE, a Sluice or Lock, especially in an artificial River, or one that is cut, with Floodgates, to shut up or let out Water, for the better Passage of Barges, Boats, &c. *Du*.

SA'TAN [*šw*, Heb. *i. e.* an Adversary] the Devil.

SATA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to *Satan*, devilish.

SATA'NICALNESS [of *Satan*] Devilishness.

SA'TCHEL [*sacculus*, L. *ta. kel*, Teut.] a little Bag or Sack.

SATE'LLITE Instrument [with *Mathemat.*] an Instrument invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of *France*; to assist in finding the Longitude both by Sea or Land, by the *Satellites* of *Jupiter*. This may be added to a Watch.

SATE'LLITE Guard, a Person who attends on another, either for his Safety, or to be ready to execute his Pleasure.

SATE'LLITES, Life-Guards, or Officers attending on a King or Prince, *F. of L.*

SATE'LLITES [with *Astron.*] certain secondary Planets moving round the other Planets, as the Moon does round the Earth, thus named, because they are always found attending them from rising to setting, and making the Tour of the Sun together with them.

Jupiter's SATE'LLITES [*Astron.*] four little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round *Jupiter's* Body, as that Planet does round about the Sun, first discovered by *Galilæo*, by the Help of a Telescope.

Saturn's SATE'LLITES [*Astron.*] five little Stars revolving about the Body of the Planet *Saturn*, in the like Manner discovered by M. *Cassini*, in the Year 1684.

To SA'TIATE [*satiare*, L.] to satisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATI'ETY [*satietas*, L.] Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SATISFACTION, a being satisfied, Content, Pleasure; also Payment, a making Amends, Recompence; also a Reparation of Damage.

SATISFACTORY [*satisfactoire*, F.] sufficient to satisfy, or give Satisfaction.

To SA'TISFY [*satisfacere*, L.] to fill with Meat; also to humour, content, or please; also to convince; also to discharge a Debt.

SA'TIVUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writers*] which is sown in Gardens or Fields, *L.*

SA'TTEN } [*sattina*, Ital. *satén*, F.] a sort of fine, glossy

SA'TTIN } Silk.

SA'TTINET, a flight, thin Sattin.

SA'TRAPA [*sarēpāns*, Gr.] a Peer of a Realm; the chief Governour of a Province in *Persia*.

SA'TRAPY [*satrapia*, L. *sarēpānēia*, Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a Province; of a Lord-Lieutenant or President of a Country.

SATURANTIA [with *Phys.*] Medicines which qualify sharp Humours, sometimes called *Aborbents*.

SA'TURATE [in *Botan. Writers*] deeply, as to Colour, *L.*

SA'TURATIUS, more deeply, *L.*

SA'TURDAY [*seatepbe*, of *seatep*, *Saturn*, and *be*, Sax. a Day] the 7th Day of the Week, so called of an Idol worshipped by the antient Saxons.

SA'TURDAY Slop [in the Northern Parts of *England*] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to fish for Salmon.

SATURE'IA [in *Botany*] the Herb Savoury, *L.*

SATU'RITY [*saturitas*, L.] Fulness, Excess, Glut.

SA'TURN [*Saturnus*, L. or *Saturn*, of *satus* sown, because he is supposed to preside over Agriculture, according to *Varro*;] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Cælus* and *Terra*, which *Cælus* having cast his Sons the *Cyclops* into Hell, *Saturn* in Revenge, with his Scythe, cut off his Privities, and deprived him of the Power of begetting. What he had taken from him, he cast into the Sea, where, by a continual Agitation of the Waves, it found a favourable Womb among the Froth, and thence the Goddess *Venus* was produc'd.

Saturn had an elder Brother named *Titan*, to whom the Kingdom of the World did of Right belong; but he, by the Persuasions of his Mother *Vesta* and his Sister *Cybele*, resign'd the Scepter to *Saturn* for his Life, upon Condition that he should not suffer any of the Male-Children to live, that the Empire of the World might devolve to his Posterity after the Death of *Saturn*.

For this Reason, *Saturn* is said to have devoured his Male-Children; but his Wife *Cybele* saved *Jupiter* and *Juno*, by conveying them away, and *Neptune* and *Pluto*, who were privately nourish'd by their Mother, and sent him a Stone wrapp'd in Swaddling-Clouts instead of a Child, which he greedily devoured in the dark. But *Apollodorus* says, that he did swallow *Neptune* and *Pluto*; and that, when *Jupiter* was of Age, he married *Metis*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, who gave a Drink to *Saturn* that made him vomit them up; whereupon *Titan*, seeing his Expectations frustrated, made War upon *Saturn* with the Assistance of his Sons, and having vanquish'd him, clapp'd him up into Prison, and there kept him, till his Son *Jupiter* became of Age, and deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* having learn'd by some Oracle, that one of his Sons should take his Scepter and Kingdom from him, resolv'd to lay Snares to destroy his Son *Jupiter*; but he, taking Arms against his Father, cast him out of his Kingdom and Empire of Heaven; whereupon *Saturn* retired to *Italy* to hide himself, which was thence call'd *Latium a latendo*. (*Bochartus* applies this Story to *Nimrod's* Usurpation of the supreme Power.) *Janus*, the King of *Italy*, is said to have received *Saturn* with all Civility and Respect.

Saturn is said to have brought upon the Earth the *Golden Age*, when the Ground yielded all Sorts of Fruits, without Labour and Tillage, when *Astræa* or Justice manag'd the Affairs of Men, and they liv'd together in a perfect Love and Amity. The four Ages mention'd by the Poets were the *Golden* under *Saturn*, or *Noah*; the *Silver* under *Jupiter*, or the Posterity of *Noah*; the *Brazen* under *Nimrod*; and the *Iron*, which yet continues.

The learned *Bochartus* endeavours to prove that *Saturn* is *Noah*, and that all the Fables of him are Delineations of his true History; The three Sons of *Saturn*, that divided the Empire between them, are equal to the three Sons of *Noah*; the youngest *Ham*, he proves to be *Jupiter*, *Japhet*, to be *Neptune*, and *Shem* to be *Pluto*; and that their different Governments have a Relation to the Places they have inhabited. And that *Ham* going into *Egypt* and *Lybia*, being hot Places, is said to have possessed Heaven; and that *Japhet* going into *Europe*, and the *Islands*, they feigned him God of the Sea, or *Neptune*; and that *Shem* being remarkable for his Piety, his profane Brethren, by Way of Derision made him the God of Hell or *Pluto*.

Guatruchius says, that *Saturn*, or *Time*, is represented as an old Senior, with Wings upon his Shoulders, and a Scythe in his Hand, as cutting down all before him; and that he is represented as swallowing his own Children with hard Stones, because *Time* eats and consumes the most durable Substances.

The Antients painted *Saturn* with six Wings, to intimate the Swiftneſs of *Time*, and Feet of Wool, or, as others ſay, with the Gout, holding in his Hand a Serpent biting his Tail, with a Sickle and an old Garment hanging upon him.

The Romans deposited under his Protection and in his Temple their Treasure, becauſe in his Reign, *i. e.* in the Golden Age, there was no Theft or Robbery committed; and there they laid up the Rolls of the Names of the Roman People, which were made of the Skins of Elephants.

SATURN [in *Blazonry*] in the Arms of ſovereign Princes, is uſ'd inſtead of *Sable* and *Black*, in thoſe of Gentlemen, and *Diamond* in the Eſcutcheons of Noblemen.

SATURN [with *Aſtrolog.*] is accounted an Enemy to the Nature of Man, and all living Creatures, and thence by them called the greater ill Fortune.

SATURN [with *Aſtron.*] is the higheſt of all the Planets, but the ſloweſt in Motion; and ſome reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [with *Alchymiſts*] Lead.

SATURNIA [in *Chiromancy*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, call'd the Line of *Saturn*.

SATURNALIA, were feſtival Days obſerv'd in *December* in Honour of *Saturn*; and, as *Bochartus* is of Opinion, took their Original from *Noah's Drunkenneſs*. Theſe were Times of all Debauchery and Licentiousneſs, Servants taking upon them to command their Maſters, and Slaves to be unruly, without Fear of Punishment.

The Priests of *Saturn* were initiated in ſcarlet Robes, to expreſs their Bloody-mindedneſs, and offered to him young Infants in Sacrifice, for which Inhumanity they were all crucified under *Tiberius Cæſar*. And the *Carthaginians* likewise did every Year offer to him human Sacrifices, which was the Subject of an Embaſſy from *Rome*; for tho' the Romans did mightily honour and eſteem *Saturn*, yet they did not approve that Men ſhould be offered to him. But they ſhew'd him this particular Reſpect, that they cauſed Torches and Tapers to be burning continually upon his Altars.

Saturn is ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Moloch* of the *Iſraelites*. It is derived of מלך a King. And Kings, and powerful Men, were called *Saturni* by the Heathens.

SATURNINIANS [of *Saturnus*, a Diſciple of *Menander*] a Sect, a Sort of Gnoſticks.

SATURNINE, of pertaining to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; alſo barren; alſo dull, heavy, melancholy.

A *SATURNINE* Perſon, one of a ſullen melancholy Complexion, ſuppos'd to be under the Predominancy of *Saturn*.

SATURNINESS [of *Saturn*] Dulneſs, Slowneſs.

SATYR [*ſatyræ*, L. *ſatyre*, F. *σατυρ*, Gr.] an inveſtive Poem, that inveighs ſharply againſt Vice and vicious Perſons, all Manner of Diſcourſe, wherein any Perſon is comprehend'd; but commonly taken for a Poem that ſharply and wittily rebukes Vice and reflects on vicious Perſons: A Lampoon. That *Satyr* be juſt, it ought to be general; or if it be of general Uſe, it ought to be true, or elſe it will be a Libel, and accountable to the Law; and it ought to be ſtrong, to ſtrike powerfully, and the Style and Manner muſt be manly and ſmooth.

SATYRS [*σατυροι*, Gr.] Fabulous Demi-Gods, who with the Fauns and Silvens were ſuppos'd to preſide over Groves under the Direction of *Pan*. They are repreſented in Painting, as half Beaſts, half Men, having Horns on their Heads, and Feet like Goats.

SATYRIASIS [*σατυριας*, Gr.] the luſtleſs Extension of the Yard; alſo the immoderate Deſire of Vencry; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the Leproſy, becauſe that Diſeaſe makes the Skin rough, like that of a *Satyr*; alſo a Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears.

SATYRIASMUS, the ſame as *ſatyriaſis*, L.

SATYRICAL [*ſatyricus*, L. *σατυρικος*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to *Satyr*; ſevere, ſharp, biting, cenſorious.

SATYRICALNESS, Bitingneſs in Speech, Inveſtiveneſs.

SATYRIST [*σατυρις*, Gr.] a Writer of *Satyrs*, or Lampoons.

To *SATYRIZE* [*ſatyriſer*, F.] to reprehend or rally after a ſatyirical Manner, to lampoon.

SATYRION [*σατυριον*, Gr.] the Herb *Stander-graſs*, *Ragwort*, or *Priest's Pintle*.

A *SAVAGE* [*un ſauvage*, F.] a wild Indian.

SAVAGES, wild, barbarous People, who keep no fix'd Habitation, have no Religion, Law, or Policy.

SAVAGENESS [*naturel ſauvage*, F.] Wildneſs, Cruelty.

SAVANNA, a Pasture-Ground in *America*, Span.

SAUCE [*ſauſ*, C. Br. prob. of *ſaluſ*, L. ſalted] pickled Roots, Herbs, Sallets, &c.

SAUCE-alone, an Herb.

SAUCE-Box, a ſaucy Perſon.

SAUCINESS [prob. of *ſauſ*, Brit. Salt.] Unmannerli-neſs, Preſumptuouſneſs, &c.

SAUCER [*ſauciere*, F.] a ſmall Diſh to hold Sauce.

SAUCISSE [in *Gunnery*] a long Train of Powder ſew'd up in a Roll of pitch'd Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb-Cheſt.

SAUCISSON, a Sort of thick Sausage, F.

SAUCISSONS [in *Milit. Art.*] Faggots or Falcines made of large Boughs of Trees bound together; they are commonly uſed to cover Men, to make Epaulments, Traverſes, or Breast-Works in Ditches full of Water, to render the Way firm for Carriages, and for other Uſes.

SAUCY, preſumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To *SAVE* [*ſalvare*, L. *ſauver*, F.] to deliver, to preſerve, to keep, to ſpare.

SAVER de faute [in *Law*] to excuſe a Fault; which is properly when a Man, having made a Default in Court, come afterwards and alledges a good Cauſe why he did it.

SAVINE [*ſabina*, L.] a Plant.

SAVING, or *ſave*, except.

SAVING [*qui ſauve*, F.] preſerving, healthful, ſparing.

SAVIOUR [*ſalvator*, L. *ſauveur*, F.] one who ſaves or delivers.

SA'UNKEFINE [old *Law*] the Determination or final Race of a Deſcent of Kindred.

SA'VOUR [*ſapor*, L. *ſaveur*, F.] Taſte or Reliſh; alſo Scent or Smell.

To *SA'UNTER* [probably of *Sancta Terra*, L. the Holy-Land, of thoſe that ſauntered, or went on Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*] to go idling up and down.

SA'VOURY [*ſavoreux*, F. *ſaporus*, L.] reliſhing, &c.

SA'VOURY [*ſavorée*, F.] a Winter Pot-herb.

SA'VINGNESS [of *ſauver*, F. of *ſaluſ*, L.] Frugality.

SA'VOURINESS [of *ſauveureux*, F. of *ſaporus*, L.] Reliſh-bleneſs, &c.

SAVOY's [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence firſt brought] a Sort of fine Cabbage.

SA'USAGE [*ſauciſſe*, F.] a Sort of Pudding made of Pork, Spice, &c. in Hog's Guts.

To *SAW* [*ſagen*, Teut. or *ſaſan*, Sax.] to cut with a Saw.

A *SAW* [prob. of *ſaſa*, Sax.] an Inſtrument with Teeth, for cutting Boards or Timber.

SAW-Fiſh, a Sea-fiſh ſo named, as having a ſharp-toothed Bone, about three Foot long, like a Saw, in its Fore-head.

SAWS [*ſage*, Teut. *ſaſa*, Sax.] old grave Sayings, Proverbs, Maxims.

SAW-Wort, an Herb, having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw.

SAXIFRAGA [with *Physicians*] Medicines which break the Stone, L.

SA'XIFERAGE [*Saxifrage*, L. *i. e.* Stones-breaking] an Herb good for the Stone in the Bladder.

SA'XONS [*ſeaxum*, Sax.] a warlike People call'd into Britain by King *Vortigern*, either to defend him againſt the Scots and Picts, or to ſecure him in the Command he had uſurp'd over the Britains. They began to eſtabliſh their Heptarchy about the Year of Chriſt 457. As to the Original of their Names, Authors differ. *Iſidore* derives the Name *Saxon* from *Saxum*, L. a Stone, they being a hardy and warlike Nation. But the Name *Saxon*, according to the Northern Antiquities, is older even than the Latin Tongue itſelf. *Krantzus* derives it from *Aſchanex*, the Son of *Gomer*; but he does not ſupport it by ſufficient Authority. *Goſopius Becanus* fetches it from *Sacce*, a People about *Armenia*; but this ſeems to be without any Foundation. But it is moſt probable they were call'd Saxons, from the ſhort Swords they commonly wore, called *Saxen* or *Seaxen*; and *Tacitus* ſays, the Northern Germans were diſtinguiſhable by a round Shield, and a ſhort Sword, that they wore. And as *Pontanus* obſerves, the Arms of *Saxony* at this Day are two ſhort Swords a-croſs.

SA'XON-Lage [*ſeaxen-Laga*, Sax.] the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which was of Force in nine Counties, *viz.* Kent, Surrey, &c. *Suffex*, *Berkſhire*, *Hampſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Somersetſhire*, *Dorſetſhire* and *Devonſhire*. See *Danelage* and *Merchenlage*.

SAY [*Sayette*, F.] a Sort of thin Woollen-Stuff or Serge.

To *SAY* [*ſaſan*, Sax.] to ſpeak, to tell, to relate.

To *Take SAY* [with *Hunters*] is to draw a Knife leiſurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, who has been taken by Hunting, to diſcover what caſe it is in as to Fatneſs.

A SCAB [*scabies*, L.] a dry'd Scuff of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore or Wound.

SCA'BBARD [of *schabbe*, Du. according to *Minsheu*] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCA'BBED [*scabiosus*, L.] having Scabs.

SCA'BBED Heels [in *Horses*] a Distemper, called also the Frush.

SCA'BBEDNESS } [*scabitus*, L.] the being scabby.

SCA'BBISS

SCABELLUM [in the *ant. Architect.*] i. e. a Foot-stool; a Kind of Pedestal usually square, sometimes polygonous, very high and slender, commonly terminating in a Kind of Sheath or Scabbard; or profiled in Manner of a Balluster.

SCABIO'SA [with *Botanists*] scabious, L.

SCA'BBIY [*scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.

SCA'BROUS [*scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCA'BROUSNESS [of *scabrosus*, L. *scabreux*, F.] Ruggedness, Roughness.

SCACU'RCULE [in *Chymistry*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of an Hart.

SCA'FFOLD [*scabot*, Du. *echafaud*, F.] a Place raised higher than the Ground, for the better Prospect.

SCA'FFOLDING [*echaufaudage*, F.] Poles and Boards erected for the Conveniency of Building.

SCA'LA, a Ladder, L.

SCA'LA [with *Surgeons*] a certain Instrument to reduce a Dislocation, L.

SCA'LA [in *Anat.*] the Canal or Cochlea, that is divided by a *Septum* into two Canals, called *Scala*, L.

SCA'LA Tympani, that Canal which looks towards the Tympanum, L.

SCA'LA Vestibuli, that Canal that has a Communication with the Vestibulum, L.

SCALA'DO [*escalada*, Span. *scalatta*, Ital.] a furious Attack upon a Wall or Rampart of a fortified Place, with scaling Ladders.

Ad SCA'LAM [old Rec.] i. e. to, or at the Scale: The ancient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20 s. and 6 d. was paid for 20 s.

To SCALD [*scaldare*, L.] to burn with hot Liquor.

A SCALD-Head [q. d. a scaly Head] a scurfy, scabbed Head.

SCALE [*escaille*, F. *scaglia*, Ital.] of a Fish, a Bone, &c.

SCALE [in *Mathemat.*] the Degrees of any Arch of a Circle, or of right Lines drawn or engraven upon a Rule, as Sines, Tangents, Secants, &c.

Plain SCALE, and diagonal, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE of Musick } a Series of Sounds rising or falling

SCALE of the Gamut } towards Acuteness or Gravity from any given Pitch of Tune to the greatest Distance.

SCALE of Miles [in a Map] a Scale for the Measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

To SCALE [*skallar*, Dan.] to take off the Scales of Fishes, Bones, &c.

To SCALE Walls [*scalare*, Ital. *eschalader*, F.] to mount up them with Ladders.

SCA'LENI [of *σκαληνός*, Gr.] three Muscles of the Chest, so called from their Figure, having three unequal Sides, L. of Gr.

SCALE'NUM [with *Geom.*] a Triangle that has its three Sides unequal to one another; see the Figure.

SCA'LENUS primus [in *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the Fore-part of the second, third, and fourth transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and let into the first Rib; the Office of which is to draw the upper Rib together with the others upwards, in fetching Breath, L.

SCA'LENUS secundus, a Muscle taking its Rise from the second, third, fourth, and fifth transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck side-ways, and passing over the first Rib to its Insertion in the second, and sometimes to the third, L.

SCA'LENUS tertius, a Muscle that takes its Rise near the *Scalenus secundus*, from the same transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and also from the sixth of those Processes, and is inserted to the first Rib, L.

SCALES [of *scaley*, Sax.] a Pair of Ballances.

SCALINESS, the being covered with Scales.

SCA'LY [*ecaille*, F.] covered with Scales.

SCAL'NGA [ant. Writ.] a Quarry or Pit of Stones, but rather of Scales or Slates for covering Houses.

SCALL [q. scald] a Sort of Scurf on the Head.

SCA'LLION [*scalogna*, q. d. an Onion of *Afalon*, a City of Palestine] a Kind of small Onion.

SCALP [*scalpio*, Ital. *schelpe*, Du. a Husk] the Skin covering the Skull-Bone.

SCA'LPER [*scalprum*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape corrupt Flesh from the Bones.

SCA'LPEL [in *Anat.*] a Knife used in Dissections; and also in many chirurgical Uses.

To SCA'MBLE [perhaps of *σκαμβό*, Gr. oblique] to rove or wander up and down.

SCA'MBLING [prob. of *σκαμβός*, Gr. oblique] at a Distance one from another; as a scambling Town, a Town where the Houses stand at a great Distance one from the other.

To SCA'MPER [*escamper*, F.] to run away in a Hurry.

SCAMMO'NIA [with *Botanists*] Scammony, L.

SCAMMO'NIUM, the Juice of Scammony, L.

Impares SCAMI'LE [in *Architect.*] certain Zocco's or Blocks which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Statue beneath which they are placed beneath the Projectures of the Stylobatæ Cornices, and are well represented by the Pedestals of our Statues.

SCA'MMOZZI's Rule, a two-footed Joint-Rule, adapted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by *Scamozzi*, the famous Architect.

SCA'MNUM caducum [old Rec.] a Ducking-stool, L.

SCAM'NUM *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates's* Bench] an Instrument in Length 6 Ells, and used in the setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scandere*, L.] to sift or canvass a Business; to examine a Thing thoroughly, to consider it well.

To SCAN a Verse, to measure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCA'NDAL [in the vulgar Sense] is some Action or Opinion contrary to good Manners, or to the general Sense of the People; also a disadvantageous Rumour or Report, or an Action whereby any one is affronted in publick.

SCA'NDAL [*scandalum*, L. *σκανδαλον*, Gr.] in a scriptural Sense, is any Thing that may draw Persons aside, or solicit them to Sin; an Offence; also a Stumbling-block.

Active SCA'NDAL, is a real Induction to Sin.

Passive SCA'NDAL, the Impression an active Scandal makes on the Person that is induced to sin.

To SCA'NDAL } [*scandalizare*, L. of *σκανδαλιζέιν*,

To SCA'NDALIZE } Gr.] to give Offence, to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCA'NDALOUS [*scandaleux*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

SCA'NDALOUSNESS, Reproachfulness, Infamousness.

SCA'NDALUM magnatum [i. e. Scandal of great Men] an Offence or Wrong done to any high Personage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, &c. Great Officers, as the Chancellor, Treasurer, &c. by false News, as scandalous Reports, Messages, &c. also a Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCA'NDENT Stalk [with *Botanists*] i. e. climbing Stalk, is one which climbs by the Help of Tendrils, as the Vine, &c.

SCA'NSION [in *Gram.*] the Scanning of a Verse; a Measuring it by the Number of Feet and Syllables.

SCANT } [prob. of *echantillon*, F.] less than is requisite,

SCA'NTY } narrow, or short in Measure; also scarce.

SCA'NTINESS [prob. of *echantillon*, F. or *wantingness*, Eng.] being less than is requisite.

SCA'NTLING [*eschantillon*, L.] the Size and Measure, Size or Standard, whereby the Dimensions of Things are to be determined.

SCAPELLA'TUM [with *Anat.*] a Denudation or making bare the Glans of the Penis, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

SCA'PHA [with *Anat.*] the inner Rim of the Ear, L.

SCA'PHA [*σκάφη*, Gr.] a Cock-boat.

SCA'PHISM [of *σκάφη*, of *σκάπω*, Gr. to make hollow] among the ancient Persians, a Kind of Punishment executed by locking the Criminal close up in the Trunk of a Tree, bored thro' to the Dimensions of his Body, only with five Holes for his Head, Arms, and Legs to come thro', in which he was exposed to the Sun, and the appearing Parts were anointed with Milk and Honey to invite the Wasps. The Criminal was forced to eat abundantly till his Excrements, close pent up in the Wood, rotted his Body. Some write, that some have lived there 40 Days.

SCAPHO'IDES [*σκαφοειδής*, of *σκαφα*, Gr. a Boat] the third Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle-Bone and three hinder Bones; otherwise called *Naviculare Os*, from the Resemblance it bears to a Boat.

SCA'PULA [in *Anat.*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder, the Shoulder-blade; a broad Bone resembling a scalenous Triangle on each Side of the upper and back-part of the *Thorax*.

SCA'PULAR [*scapularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Shoulder-blade.

SCAPULA'RIS externa [Anat.] the scapular Vein which arises from the Muscles covering the Scapula, L.

SCAPULUS interna [Anat.] a Vein arising from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapula*, L.

SCAPULUS [scapularis, F. of *scapula*, L. the Shoulder-bone] Part of the Habit of several Orders of religious People, worn over their Gowns, as a Badge of their peculiar Veneration for the Virgin.

SCAPUS [in Botany] the upright Stalk of a Plant, L.

SCAPUS [in Architecture] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapter and the Pedestal.

SCAR [ycap, Sax. *escharre*, F. *escarpe*, Gr.] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [cappe, Sax.] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. Hence *Scarborough Castle*.

SCARAMOUCHE, the Name of a famous Italian Buffoon, or Posture-Master, who acted here in England in the Year 1673.

SCARCE [of *scars*, Du.] not plentiful, rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; hardly, viz. L.

SCARCENESS [prob. of *carus*, L. dear, or *scars*, Du.]

SCARCITY [sparing] Difficulty to be come at, Uncommonness, Not-plenty.

To SCARE [prob. of *scare*, Ital. to frighten, or *schrecken*, Teut. to vex] to put in fear, to affright.

A SCARE-CROW, a Figure of Clouts stuff'd with Straw, or any Thing set up to affright away Birds from Fruit.

SCARF [ycap, Sax. Clothing, or prob. of *schurf*, Teut. Segment or *Escharpe*, F.] an Ornament of Silk worn by Women, Military Officers, or Divines.

SCARF-SKIN [with Anat.] the outward Skin, which serves to defend the Body which is full of Pores, thro' which it discharges Sweat and other Moisture.

SCARFATION [of *σκαρίσις*, Gr.] the same as Scarification.

SCARFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [Sea Term] pierced, fastened, or joined in.

SCARIFICATION [with Surgeons] an Operation whereby several Incisions are made in the Skin, with an Instrument proper for that Purpose, usually practised in Cupping, L.

SCARIFICATION, an Instrument made in Form of a Box, with 12 or more Lancets, all perfectly in the same Plane; which being, as it were, cock'd by Means of a Spring, are all discharged at the same Time, by pulling a Kind of Trigger, and the Points of the Lancets are at once equally driven within the Skin.

SCARIFICATION, a Surgeon's Instrument, having a Number of Points set in a Plane, which are all struck into the Parts at once in scarifying, L.

To SCARIFY [*scarificare*, L. *scarifier*, F.] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCARLET [*scarlato*, Ital.] a bright red Colour.

SCARLET-Grain, a Matter used in dying a scarlet Colour. It is usually taken for the Grain of a Plant growing on a Kind of Holm, in some Parts of France, Spain, and Portugal. The Arabs call it *Kermes*.

SCARLETTINA Febris, the scarlet or purple Fever, L.

SCARIO'LA [Botany] the broad-leaved Endive, L.

SCARP [*escarpe*, F.] the Slope on that side of a Ditch which is next to a fortified Place, and looks towards the Field; also the Foot of a Rampart-Wall; or the sloping of a Wall from the Bottom of a Work to the Cordon on the side of the Moat.



SCARPE [in Heraldry] is the Scarf which military Commanders wear for Ornament, as he bears Argent, a Scarpe Azure; see the Figure annexed.

SCARRY [of *scap*, Sax. *escharre*, F. of *εσχάρω*, Gr.] having the Mark or Seam of a Sore or Wound.

SCATCH [*escache*, F.] a Kind of Horse-bit for Bridles.

SCATCHES [*escasses*, F.] Stilts to put the Feet in to walk in dirty Places.

SCATE [*schere*, Du.] a sort of Iron Patten to be fastened on the Shoes for sliding on the Ice; also a Kind of Fish.

SCATE'BROUS [*scatebrosus*, L.] bubbling like Water out of a Spring; abounding.

SCATEBRO'SITY [*scatebrositas*, L.] a Flowing or Bubbling out.

To SCATH [ycē'dian, Sax.] to injure, hurt, or do Damage to.

To SCAT'TER [*schetteren*, Du.] to disperse, to spread abroad here and there.

SCATURIENT [*scaturiens*, L.] running or flowing over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURIGINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, L.] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCA'VAGE [of *ycapan*, Sax. to shew] a Kind of Toll or Custom, exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties. But this Custom is prohibited by Stat. 19. Henry VII.

The SCA'VANS, the learned, of *scavans*, learned, F.

SCA'Venger [of *ycapan*, Sax. to scrape or brush] a Parish-Officer, chosen annually, to see that the Streets be cleaned from Dirt and Filth, and they hire Rakers to carry it away in Carts.

SCA'WRACK, a sort of Sea-Weed.

SCE'LETON. See *Sceletus*.

SCE'LETON serpentis, a Kind of Stone which resembles the Body of a Serpent, L.

SCE'LETUS [of *σκέλω*, to dry up] a proper Connection of all the Bones of the Body, after they are dry'd.

SCELOTY'RBE [*σκελοτύρβη*, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Legs, which proceeds chiefly from the Scurvy.

SCE'NE [*scena*, L. *σκηνη*, Gr.] in the ancient Drama, in its general Sense, was the Theatre wherein dramatick Pieces and other publick Shews, were represented; also the Place where the Action is conceived to have passed, as the *Scene of War*; also a Division or Part of a dramatick Poem determined by a new Actor's entering.

SCENES, the Pictures representing Lands, Buildings, Ships, &c. placed round about the Stage.

SCE'NIC [*scenicus*, L. *σκηνικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Scene.

SCENOGRAPHICAL [*scenographicus*, L. *σκηνογραφικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Scenography.

The SCENOGRAPHICK Appearance, is different from an Orthographick one, in that the latter shews the Side of a Figure, Body, or Building, as it is seen when the Plane of the Glass stands directly to that Side; whereas *Scenography* represents it as it seems thro' a Glass not parallel to that Side.

SCENOGRAPHICK Projection, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAPHY [*scenographia*, L. *σκηνογραφία*, Gr.] is the Representation of a Building, &c. as it is represented in Prospective with its Dimensions and Shadows, or such as it appears to the Eye.

SCENOGRAPHY [in Prospective] is that Side that declines from, or makes Angles with a straight Line, imagined to pass through the two outward convex Points of the Eyes; and is by Architects generally called the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GLA [*σκηνοπήγεια*, Gr.] a Feast of the Jews, more commonly called the Feast of Tabernacles, instituted after their being possessed of the Land of *Canaan*, in Commemoration of their having dwelt in Tents in the Wilderness.

SCE'PTER [*sceptrum*, L. *σκήπτρον*, Gr.] a royal Staff or Battoon worn by a King, as a Badge of his sovereign Command and Authority, at such Times as he appears in Ceremony, as at a Coronation, &c. The Scepter is an Ensign of Royalty, of greater Antiquity than the Crown.

A SCEPTER [figuratively] signifies royal Authority and Power.

A SCEPTER [hieroglyphically] having on the Top a Stork's Head, and supported upon the Hoof of a River-Horse, was put to intimate, that Piety was to be preferred to Impiety, and Religion before Atheism and Contempt of Civil Power: For the Stork is an Emblem of Piety, which the Scepter should maintain and support above the Reach of Profaneness, intimated by the Hoof of the River-Horse, which is an Animal cruel and rapacious, that hath no Regard to its Parents, but cruelly murders them in its Rage.

A Scepter with an Eye upon it was used as an Hieroglyphick of God.

SCE'PTICAL [*scepticus*, L. *σκηπτικός*, Gr.] of the Sceptick ticks or Scepticism, that is in Doubt or Suspence, doubtful; also contemplative.

SCE'PTICALNESS [of *σκηπτικός*, Gr. to contemplate] Scepticism, or a doubting or suspending the Judgment of Things.

SCEPTICISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of the Scepticks. It consisted in doubting of every Thing, and affirming nothing at all, and in keeping the Judgment in Suspence to every Thing.

SCEPTICKS [*scepticus*, L. *σκηπτικός*, of *τε σκηπτικός*, Gr. to look out or observe, to contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers founded by *Pyrrho*, whose distinguishing Tenet was, that

that all Things are uncertain and incomprehensible. Con-
aries equally true; that the Mind is not to assent to any
Thing, but to keep up an absolute Hesitancy or Indifference.
Whence the Name is apply'd to a Person who maintains that
there is nothing certain.

SCHAFERENNY [σχαφαρηνίς, Sax.] a small Duty
SCHAFERENNY paid in ancient Times by Tenants, that
they might be excus'd from penning up their Cattle in
their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dreg did belong.

SCHSAT Pegasi [Astron.] a fixed Star of the second Mag-
nitude, in the Juncture of the Leg, with the left Shoulder
of Pegasus.

SCHÉDULE [schedula, L. σχέδιον, Gr.] a Scroll of
Paper or Parchment annexed or appended to a Will, a Lease,
or other Deeds, which contains some Particulars left out in
the main Writing; an Inventory of Goods, &c.

SCHÉLING, a Dutch Coin, containing 12 Groots, or 6
Stivers, in Value 6d. of English Money; 33 of which
and 4d. make 20s. Sterling.

SCHÉMATISMUS [of σχηματισμός, Gr.] the Habit, Consti-
tution, or Disposition of the Body.

SCHÉMATISMUS [with Gram.] the particular Manner of
forming one Word from another.

SCHÉME [schema, L. σχῆμα, Gr.] a Model, Draught,
&c. or the Representation of any geometrical or astronomi-
cal Figure or Problem, by Lines sensible to the Eye, or of
the celestial Bodies in their proper Places, for any Moment,
called the *Schema cæli*.

SCHÉSIS [with Rhet.] a Figure whereby a certain Af-
fection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned, on purpose
to be answered. This the Latins call *Adfectio*.

SCHÉREN { Silver } [old Rec.] Money antiently paid
SHEARING { } to the Lord of the Manour by the
Tenant, for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCHÉSIS [σχίσσις, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the
Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHÉRIC Fever, a Fever so termed, because it is seated
chiefly in the Blood, and may be easily cured; and on that
account is distinguished from an Hectick-Fever, that is fixed
in the very Habit of the Body, and is very difficult to be re-
moved.

SCIORA [of Σκίρον or Σκιδάριον, Gr.] *Athenian* Festivals
dedicated to *Minerva*, which took their Name from that
Umbrella or Fan, carried about them in Procession, to screen
Persons from the Heat of the Sun.

SCHISM [Schisma, L. σχίσμα, Gr.] a Division or Separation
it is chiefly used of a Separation, happening through Diver-
sity of Opinions, among People of the same Religion and
Faith.

SCHISMA'TICAL [σχισματικός, Gr.] inclining to, or gail-
SCHISMATICK } ty of Schism.

A SCHISMATICK [σχισματικός, Gr.] a Separatist, or one
who separates from the Christian Church.

To SCHISMATIZE [schismatizare, L.] to separate from,
or rend away from the Church.

SCHIRE'MOTE [scipemote, Sax.] was in antient Times a
solemn Meeting of all the free Tenants and Knights in a
County, to do Fealty to the King, and elect an annual
Sheriff.

SCHOENANTHUM [χοιρανθον, Gr.] the Herb Camel's-Hay,
or sweet-smelling Reed, L.

SCHOENO'PRASUM [χοινοπρασον, Gr.] a Plant call'd Porrel
or Cives, L.

SCHOLAR [scholaris, L.] one who learns any thing at
School.

SCHO'LARSHIP [of scholaris, L.] the Qualification of a
Scholar.

SCHOLA'STIC [of scholasticus, L. of Σχολαστικός, Gr.]

SCHOLA'STICAL } of, like, or pertaining to a Scholar or
SCHOLA'STICK } School.

SCHOLA'STICK Divinity, is that Part of Divinity which
clears and discusses Questions, by means of Reason and Ar-
guments; and is in some Measure oppos'd to *Positive Divi-*
nity, which is founded on the Authority of the Fathers,
Councils, &c.

SCHOLA'STICKNESS, a being qualified with School-Learn-
ing.

SCHO'LIAST [scholiastes, L. σχολαστής, Gr.] one who
makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator, &c.

SCHO'LUM [with Mathemat.] a Remark by the By, as
after the demonstrating of a Proposition, it is pointed out how
it might be done some other Way; some Advice is given, or
Precaution to prevent Mistakes, or some particular Use or
Application thereof.

SCHO'LUM [σχόλιον, Gr.] a Note, Annotation, or Re-
mark, made on some Passage, Proposition, &c. a Gloss, a
brief Exposition, a short Comment.

A SCHOOL [Schola, L. σχολή, Gr.] a Place where any Lan-
guage, Art, or Science is taught.

To SCHOOL, to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL-Men, Persons well skilled in School-Divinity, or
Academical Learning.

SCIA'GRAPHY [sciagraphia, L. of σκιαγραφία, Gr. of
SCIO'GRAPHY Σκιά, a Shadow, and γραφω, Descrip-
tion, Gr.] a Profile or Platform; the first rude Draught of
a Thing.

SCIA'GRAPHY, also the Art of Dialling; that Part of
Astronomy which serves to find out the Hour of the Day or
Night, by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCIAGRAPHY [in Architect.] the Draught of an Edifice or
Building, cut in its Length or Breadth, to shew the Inside of
it, as the Convenience of every Room, with the Thickness
of the Walls, Timbers, Floors, &c.

SCIAMACHY [Σκιάμαχία, of σκιά, and μάχη, Gr. a
Fight] a Fighting with Shadows.

SCIATHE'RICAL [σκιαθραϊκός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to
SCIATHE'RICK } a Sun-dial.

SCIA'TICA [σκιατική, Gr.] the Hip-Gout.

SCIA'TICA-Cresses, an Herb good for the Sciatica.

SCIA'TICK-Vein [in Anatomy] a Vein seated above the
outward Part of the Ankle.

SCIDACEUM [with Surgeons] a Kind of Fracture, or break-
ing of a Bone, according to its Length, or long-wise, L.

SCI'ENCE, as oppos'd to Art, is a formed System of any
Branch of Knowledge, comprehending the Doctrine, Rea-
son or Theory of the Thing, without any immediate Ap-
plication of it to any Uses or Offices of Life.

SCIENCE [scientia, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill, &c.

SCIENCE [in Philos.] a clear and certain Knowledge of any
Thing founded upon self-evident Principles and Demonstra-
tions.

SCIENCE in God [by Divines] is distinguished into three
Kinds,

1. The SCIENCE of mere Knowledge, whereby he knows
himself and all Things possible.

2. SCIENCE of Vision, whereby he knows all Things he
has resolved to do, or to permit, in the same Order in which
he has resolved to do and permit them.

3. An intermediate SCIENCE, whereby he knows what
Angels and Man will do in certain Cases and certain Cir-
cumstances, if he resolves to bring them about.

The seven liberal SCIENCES, are Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric,
Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy and Musick.

SCIENTIAL, of, or pertaining to Science.

SCIENTIFICAL [of scientia and facio, L.] which causes
SCIENTIFICK } or promotes Knowledge.

To SCINTILLATE [scintillare, L.] to sparkle like Fire.

SCINTILLA'TION, a sparkling as fire does.

SCILLA, [with Botanists] a Squil, or Sea- Onion, L.

SCILLITES [σκιλλαίτες, Gr.] Wine, wherein Squils have
been steeped.

SCILLITES-Acetum, Vinegar of Squils, L.

SCINTILLO'SE [scintillofus, L.] full of Sparks.

SCI'METER, a Sort of broad crooked Sword.

SCI'OGRAPHY [σκιαγραφία, Gr.] the Profile or Section
of a Building, to shew the Inside thereof.

SCI'OGRAPHY [with Astron.] the Art of finding the Hour
of the Day or Night, by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon,
Stars, &c.

SCIOTHE'RICK [sciothericus, L. σκιοθραϊκός, Gr.] a Part
of Opticks.

SCIOTHERICK Telescope, an Instrument for observing the
true Time of the Day, in order to adjust Pendulum-Clocks
or Watches.

SCIOLIST [sciolus, L.] a Smatterer in any kind of Know-
ledge or Learning.

SCIO'MANCY [σκιομαντία, of σκιά and μαντεία, Gr. Di-
vination] a Divination by Shadows; or the Art of raising
and calling up the Manes, or Souls of deceased Persons, to
give the Knowledge of Things to come.

SCI'ON [Scion, F.] a Graft, or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCI'RE-HACIAS [in Law] a Writ calling one to shew why
Judgment passed, at least a Year before, should not be exe-
cuted.

SCIRO'NA [according to Pargolus] the Dew of Autumn.

SCI'OPTICKS [of σκιά and ὀπτικαί, Gr. to see] a Sphere
or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a
Lens placed in it, and so filled, that it may be turned round
every way, like the Eye of an Animal, used in making Ex-
periments of the darkened Room.

SCI'RHIOUS, of, or belonging to a scirrhous.

SCI'RHOMA [σκιρρόμα, of σκίρρην, Gr. to harden] an
SCI'RHOMA } Induration or Hardening of the Glands.

SCI'RHOMA } caused

caused by gritty and obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIRRHUS [*σχιρρῶς*, Gr.] a hard immovable Swelling that resists the Touch, but is without Pain.

SCI'SSURE [*scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, a Chap.

SCLAVONIC Language, is held to be the most extensive Language in the World, next to the *Arabick*, being spoken from the *Adriatick* to the North-Sea, and from the *Caspian* to *Saxony*, by many Nations, viz. the *Poles*, *Muscovites*, *Bulgarians*, *Bohemians*, *Hungarians*, *Carinthians*, *Prussians*, and *Suabians*, all which are Descendants of the antient *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, and *Sclavonick* is their Mother-Tongue, tho' they have different Dialects.

SCLEROPHTHALMY [*σκληροφθαλμία* of *σκληρός*, hard, and *ὀφθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] a Disease, wherein the Eye is dry, hard, red, and painful, and the Eyebrows also, so as, by their excessive Dryness, not to be opened after Sleep, without great Pain.

SCLEROSARCOMA [of *σκληρός* and *σάρξ*, Gr. Flesh] an hard Tumour with an Ulceration in the Gums.

SCLEROSIS [*σκληρόσις* Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLEROTICA [in *Anat.*] one of the common Membranes of the Eye, situated between the *Adnata* and the *Uvea*.

SCLEROTICKS [*σκληρότις*, Gr.] hardening Medicines, such as consolidate the Flesh.

To SCOT } a Wheel is to stop it, by putting in a Stone
To SCOTCH } or Piece of Wood under it before.

SCOBs [with *Chym.*] Pot-ashes, also the *Scoria* of any Metal.

To SCOFF [see *scoffer*] to deride or mock at.

A SCOFF, a Mock, Derision.

SCOFFER [of *stoppen*, Du. of *σκάπτω*, Gr.] a Derider.

To SCOLD [*schelden*, Du.] to chide, to wrangle, to quarrel, to brawl, to use angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLDING Women [according to our antient *Laws*] were to be set in a Trebuchet, commonly called a *Ducking-Stool*, commonly set over some deep Water, into which they were to be let down or plunged twice under Water, to cool their Heat and Choler.

SCOLIA'SIS [with *Anat.*] a Distortion of the Back-bone.

SCOLLOP [perhaps of *ŷceala*, Sax.] the Shell of a Fish; a Sort of Indenting of any Thing; also a Kind of Fish.

SCOLLOP-Shell, [in *Herald.*] is often put into the Coat-Armour of military Persons.

SCOLOPOMACHAERON [*σκολοπμαχαίριον* of *σκολόπις*, a Woodcock, and *μαχαίριον*, a Knife, Gr.] a Kind of Scalpel, or Surgeon's Knife, thus called from its Resemblance to the Bill of a Woodcock; used for opening and dilating narrow Wounds of the Breast, Abscesses, &c.

SCOLOPE'NDRA [*σκολόπενδρα*, Gr.] a Sort of Worm engendered of a melancholy Humour, which makes the Gums become swell'd and ulcerated, and the Teeth loose.

SCOLOPE'NDRIA [*σκολοπένδριον*, Gr.] the Herb Hart's-Tongue, L.

SCHOLYMUS [*σκόλυμος*, Gr.] the Artichoke, L.

SCONCE [*skantz*, Dan.] a small Fort, built for the Defence of some Pass, River, &c. a Block-house.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To SCONCE [in the University of *Oxford*] is to set up so much in the Buttery-book, upon a Person's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for a Duty neglected, or an Offence committed; to fine.

To-build a SCONCE, to run a Score at an Ale-house, Tavern, &c. so as to be afraid to go there, for fear of being dunn'd.

A SCOOP [*schœpe*, Du.] a hollow, crooked, wooden Shovel, to throw out Water with.

To SCOOP, to throw out Water with a Scoop, or hollow Shovel.

SCOOPER, a Water-Fowl, so named from its crooked Beak, resembling a Scoop.

SCOPE [*scopus*, L.] *σκοπός*, Gr.] Aim, Design; Mark to shoot at; also space, room, distance.

SCOPER Holes. See Scupper-holes.

SCOPULOUS [*scopulosus*, L.] rocky, full of Rocks.

SCOPULO'SITY } [*scopulositas*, L.] a Rockiness, or being

SCOPULOUSNESS } full of Rocks.

SCORBU'TICK [of *scorbutus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

SCORBU'TICKNESS } [of *scorbutus*, L. a being troubled

SCORBUTICALNESS } with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*eschorcher*, F.] to dry or parch with Fire or great Heat.

SCORE [in *Musick*] Partition, or the original Draught of the whole Composition, wherein the several Parts, viz. Treble, second Treble, Bass, &c. are distinctly scored and marked.

SCORE [of *score*, Du. a Fissure or Notch, *Minshew*] an Account or Reckoning, written or set down in Chalk, &c. also Account or Consideration.

SCO'RIA, the Dross, the Recrement of Metals.

SCO'RDION [*σκόρδιον*, Gr.] the Herb Water-Germander.

To SCORNE [*icbornen*, Du. *ecorner*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to condemn, to despise.

SCO'RNER, a Contemner.

SCO'RNFUL, contemptuous, disdainful, &c.

SCO'RNFULNESS, Contemptuousness.

SCO'RODON [with *Botanists*] Garlick, L.

SCORODO'PRASUM [*σκοροδιπρασον*, Gr.] a Plant between Garlick and Leeks, L.

SCO'RPIO [whose Characteristick is ♏ ,] is one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, call'd by Astrologers a feminine, nocturnal, cold, and phlegmatick Northern Sign of the watery Triplicity, and is represented, on the Celestial Globe, by the Form of a Scorpion, L.

SCORPION [*σκορπιός*, Gr.] a venomous Insect of a blackish Colour, having eight Feet and a Sting in its Tail.

SCORPION-Grass } an Herb good against the Poison of

SCORPION-Wort } Scorpions.

A SCORPION [in *Hieroglyphicks*] represents Malice and wicked Subtlety, because it is reported to be cunning in watching an Opportunity to wound an inconsiderate Passenger.

SCORPI'URUM [*σκορπίουρος*, Gr.] the Plant, Turnsole, L.

SCORZO'NERA [in *Botany*] the Plant called *Spanish Salsify*.

SCOT [*ŷceat*, Sax.] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and Lot [*ŷceat* and *lot*, Sax.] a customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their Ability. Hence those, who are assessed or rated to any Contribution, are said to *pay Scot and Lot*.

SCOT-Ale [in the *Forest-Charter*] the keeping an Ale-house within the Forest, by an Officer of the Forest, who, under Colour of his Office, causes Persons to come to his House and spend their Money, for fear of having Displeasure.

SCOT-Free, excused from paying his Scot or Club; also free from Punishment.

SCOTCH-Collops, Slices of Veal, fry'd with several Ingredients a particular Way.

The SCOTCH-Language, is a corrupt *English*, mix'd with *German*, *Low-Dutch*, and *French*.

SCOTIA [*σκοτία*, Gr.] a Member of Architecture, hollowed like a double Channel between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; also the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars.

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *John Duns Scotus*, called the subtil Doctor, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCO'TOMY [*scotoma*, L. *σκότμα*, Gr.] a Dizziness or Swimming in the Head causing Dimness of Sight, wherein the animal Spirits are so whirled about, that external Objects seem to turn round.

SCOTTERING [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys to burn a Wad of Peas-straw at the End of Harvest.

SCOVEL, a Sort of Mop of Clouts for sweeping an Oven.

To SCOUL } [*Skinner* supposes of *ŷceal-eaŷ*, Sax. squint-

To SCROWL } ey'd] to knit one's Brows, to look crabbed, gruff, cloudy or furly; to put on a sour or grim Countenance; or a disdainful Air.

A SCOUNDREL [*scoundrulo*, Ital. as *Skinner* supposes, of *ab-scondere*, L. to hide, q. d. one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful, rascally Fellow.

To SCOUR } [*schœuren*, Teut.] to cleanse or make clean;

To SCOWR } also to purge by Stool; also to rove and rob on the Seas.

To SCOUR the Length of the Line [*Milit. Phrase*] is to rake a Line from End to End with the Shot; so that every Bullet, which comes in at one End, sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

To SCOUR away, to scamper or run away.

SCOU'RING [in *Horses*] a Disease, a Looseness.

SCOU'RING Long-sought [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

SCOU'RINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle Purges, or purging Medicines for Horses.

A SCOURGE [*scorregia*, Ital. *escourgee*, F.] a Whip made of Thongs of Leather, or Lashes of small Cord.

To SCOURGE [*scoreggiare*, Ital.] to whip, to chastise with Whipping, to punish.

A SCOUT [*Esoute*, F. *schout*, Du.] a Spy sent to bring Tidings of the Army of an Enemy, or to discover their Designs; also a Judge or Magistrate in *Holland*.

SCOUTS [in an Army] Scout-Watches, Centinels who keep Guard in the advanced Posts.

To SCRABBLE [*krabbelen*, *Du.*] to tear with the Nails] to feel or grope about with the Hands.

A Lean SCRAG, a Body which is little else but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG of Mutton, &c. [of *Craig*, Scotch, *the Neck*] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAGGY [of *Craig*, Sc. lean.] very lean.

SCRAGGEDNESS, Leanness.

To SCRAMBLE [prob. of *krabbelen*, or *ycneopan*, *Sax.* to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up a Tree or steep Place.

To SCRANCH, to make a crashing Noise with the Teeth in eating.

To SCRAPE [*ycneopian*, *Sax.*] to shave or raze off with a Knife or other Instrument.

A SCRAPE [of *Scraep*, *Sax.*] as a meer Scrape, a saving industrious Person.

A SCRAPE-Good } a Niggard, a covetous Person.

A SCRAPE-Penny }

SCRA'PINGNESS, Savingness, Parsimony, Over-seduloufness in getting.

SCRAPS [q. *scrapings*] small Bits.

A SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes.

To SCRATCH [*kratsen*, *Teut.* *kratzen*, *Dan.*] to tear with the Nails, or with a Pin, Needle, or any pointed Instrument.

SCRATCH-Work [*sgraffiti*, *Ital.*] a Method of Painting in *Fresco*, by preparing a black Ground, on which was laid a white Plaster, which being taken off with an Iron Bodkin, the White appeared through the Holes, and served for Shadows.

SCRATCHES [with *Farriers*] a Disease in Horses, consisting of dry Scabs, Chops or Rifts, which breed between the Heel and the Pastern Joint.

To SCRAWL } [prob. of *krabbelen*, *Du.*] to write after a
To SCRALL } sorry careless Manner.

SCRAY, a Bird, called a Sea-Swallow.

SCRE'ABLE [*screabilis*, *L.*] which may be spit out

To SCREAM [prob. of *skriger*, *Dan.*] to make a shrill or hoarse Noise, as that of a Door, whose Hinges are rusty; or a Wheel that is not well greased.

SCREA'ING, [probably of *skriger*, *Dan.*] a shrill Noise like that of rusty Hinges, &c.

To SCREAM [prob. of *skriger*, *Dan.*] to cry out, especially in a Fright; also on receiving some Hurt or Wound.

SCRE'AMING, a Crying out loudly, shrilly, and violently.

SCREATION, a Hawking or Spitting, *L.*

To SCREECH [prob. of *skriger*, *Dan.*] to hoot or howl like a Screech-Owl.

SCREECH-Owl, [prob. of *Scricciola*, *Ital.*] an Owl that makes a Shrieking or Hooting in the Night.

A SCREEN } [prob. of *secerniculum*, *L.*] a Device or Par-

A SKREEN } titution to keep off the Wind; also a Sort of Fan or Device for defending from the Heat of a Fire; also a wooden Frame grated, for sifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To SCREEN } [prob. of *secernere*, *L.*] to shelter or defend

To SKREEN } from; to sift through a Skreen.

To SCREW [prob. of *schroeben*, *Du.*] to press or force with a Screw.

A SCREW [*Escroue*, *F.*] one of the five Mechanick Powers; chiefly used in pressing or squeezing Bodies close; and also in raising weighty Things.

To SCRIBBLE [*scribillare*, *L.*] to scratch or dash with a Pen; also to write after a pitiful Manner; also to write meanly or in low Stile, as a poultry Author.

SCRIBBLER, a poultry Writer.

SCRIBBLE-scrabble, pitiful, sorry Writing.

A SCRIBE [*scriba*, *L.*] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the Synagogue, expounded the Law, called also *Doctors of the Law*.

SCRIBING [with *Joiners*] a Term used, when one Piece of Stuff is to be fitted to the Side of another, which is irregular, to make the two join close together all the Way; this is done by marking it with the Point of a Pair of Compasses.

SCRINIUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels in; also a Cupboard or Press to put Books in, *L.*

SCRIP [*Skinner* derives it of *ycraepe*, *Sax.* commodious, i. e. for travelling; but *Minshew* of *Scirpus*, *L.* a Bulrush, because antiently Wallets were made of them] a Budget or Bag; also a little Piece, as of Paper, &c.

SCRIPTURE [*scriptura*, *L.*] the writing a Book; the Style or particular Manner of Writing used by an Author; the Writings of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

SCRIPTURAL [*scripturalis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the holy Scriptures.

SCRIPTURISTS, those who ground their Faith on the holy Scriptures only.

SCRIVENER [*scrivano*, *Ital.*] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRO'BICLE [*scrobiculus*, *L.*] a little Ditch, or Furrow.

SCRO'BICULUS Cordis [with *Anat.*] the Heart-Pit, or Pit of the Stomach, *L.*

SCRO'BY [prob. of *scrobs*, *L.* a Ditch, *q. d.* deserving to be thrown into a Ditch] sorry, pitiful.

SCRO'FULA } [of *scrofula*, *L.* a little Pig] scirrhus Tu-

SCRO'PHULA } mours, or hard Glandules, or Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears; the Disease commonly called the *King's-Evil*, *L.*

SCRO'FULARIA [in *Botany*] the Herb Pile-Wort, Blind-Nettle, or Fig-Wort, *L.*

SCRO'FULOUS } [*scrofulosus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the
SCROPHULO'US } King's-Evil; hard, full of Kernels or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCRO'FULOUSNESS, being afflicted with the King's-Evil.

SCROLL [prob. of *roll*] a Slip or Roll of Parchment; also the same as *Voluta* in Architecture.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *scrotum*, *L.* the Cod, and *κλή*, *Gr.*] a Rupture of the *scrotum*.

SCRO'TUM [in *Anat.*] the Bag, or common *Capsula*, or Membrane, which contains the Testicles, thus named from its Resemblance to a Pouch or Purse of Leather, *L.*

SCRO'TUM Cordis [with *Anat.*] the same as *Pericardium*, the Skin which encompasses the Heart, *L.*

SCRUB [*ycneope*, *Sax.*] an old Broom or Brush much worn; also a pitiful or sorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [*ycneopan*, *Sax.*] to rub hard.

SCRUBBA'DO, the Itch, a Distemper; also slovenly, mean-habited.

SCRUFF, little Pieces of Wood, Coals, &c. that poor People gather up at the Side of the *Thames* at low Water, for Firing.

SCRU'PLE [*scrupulus*, *L.*] a Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRU'PLE [with *Chronologers*] a small Part of Time used by several Eastern Nations, among the *Chaldeans*, a $\frac{1}{1080}$ Part of an Hour.

SCRU'PLE [with *Apoth.*] the third Part of a Dram, or the Weight of 20 Grains.

To SCRU'PLE [of *scrupulus*, *L.*] to be in Doubt whether one shall do a Thing, or not, on a conscientious Account.

SCRU'PLES [with *Astron.*] as Scruples eclipsed, are that Part of the Diameter of the Moon, which enters the Shadow, expressed in the same Measure wherein the apparent Diameter of the Moon is expressed. See *Digit*.

SCRUPLES of half Duration [*Astron.*] are an Arch of the Orbit of the Moon, which is described by her Center, from the Beginning of the Eclipse to the Middle.

SCRU'PLES of Immersion or Incidence [*Astron.*] are an Arch of the Orbit of the Moon, which is described by her Center, from the Beginning of the Eclipse till the Time, when its Center falls into the Shadow.

SCRU'PLES of Emerfion [*Astron.*] are an Arch of the Orbit of the Moon, which is describ'd by her Center, in the Time from the first Emerfion of the Moon's Limb to the End of the Eclipse.

SCRU'PULOUS [*scrupulosus*, *L.*] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS } [*scrupulositas*, *L.*] a scrupulous Hu-

SCRU'PULOSITY } mour, Nicety, Exactness.

SCRU'TABLE [*scrutabilis*, *L.*] that may be searched.

SCRUTA'TION, a Searching, *L.*

To SCRU'TINIZE [of *scrutinium*, *L.* a Search] to make a strict Inquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINE'ER [of *scrutinium*, *L.*] one who makes a Scrutiny, or examines nicely.

SCRU'TINY [*scrutinium*, *L.*] a strict Search or diligent Inquiry; a Perusal or Examination of the Suffrages or Votes at an Election of a Magistrate; an Examination of the Poll.

SCRU'TINY [in the *Canon Law*] a Ticket, or small Paper-Billet, in which the Electors write their Notes privately at Elections, so that it may not be known for whom they vote.

SCRUTOIR [*scriptorium*, L. *escritore*, F.] a Kind of
SCRITOIRE } long Cabinet, with a Door or Lid opening
downwards, for the Conveniency of writing on.

A SCRY of Fowls, a great Flock of them.

A SCUD, a sudden Shower of Rain.

To SCUD away [prob. of *schudden*, Du. to agitate] to run
away all of a sudden.

A SCUFFLE, a Quarrel with fighting.

To SCUFFLE [*q. d.* to shuffle, and that *Vossius* derives from
συρταίνω, Gr. to handle roughly] to strive together in a
Fray or Fighting.

To SCULK [prob. of *sculcare*, L. to watch] to hide one's
self, to lurk here and there.

SCULK [with *Hunters*] a Company, as a Sculk of Foxes.

SCULL } [prob. *q. shell*, or of *schedel*, Teut. the Head]

SKULL } the Bone of the Head which contains the Brain,
Eyes, &c. also a little Oar to row a Boat with.

SCULL of Freres, a Company of Friars or Brothers.

SCULL of Fishes [of *yccole*, Sax.] a Shole or great Com-
pany of Fishes.

A SCULLER, a Boat rowed with Sculls; also the Waterman.

SCULLERY [prob. of *culinarius*, L.] a Place to do the
dirty Work of a Kitchen in.

SCULLION [prob. of *culinarius*, belonging to a Kitchen, or
cuiloin, F.] one who does Drudgery in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*sculptura*, L.] a Cut, Print, or engraven Picture.

SCULPSIT, he carved or engraved, L.

SCULPTURE [*sculptura*, L.] the Art of cutting or carv-
ing Wood, Stone, or other Matter, to form various Figures
for Representations. Sculpture includes both engraving
and working in *Relievo*.

SCUM [*kuim*, Dan. *ecume*, F.] Froth, Dregs; also the
Dregs of the People.

To SCUM [prob. of *skummer*, Dan. or *escumer*, F.] to
take off the Scum, Froth, Dregs, &c. from any Liquid,
melted Metal, &c.

SCUMBER [*Hunting-Term*] the Dung of a Fox.

To SCUMMER [prob. of *skummer*, Du.] to squirt a wa-
tery Substance out of the Body.

SCUPPER-Holes [of *schoppen*, Du. to draw off] small
Holes made thro' the Sides of a Ship, thro' which the Water
that is pumped out of the Ship's Hold, or comes any other
Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUPPER-Leathers, Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCUPPER-Nails, short Nails with broad Heads, for nail-
ing on the Scupper-Leathers.

SCURF [*scurf*, Sax.] a whitish scaly Swelling raised in
the Skin of the Head by a slimy and mixed Flegm.

SCURFINESS [*scurfiness*, Sax.] the having Scurf on
the Head, &c.

SCURFY, full of, or having Scurf.

SCURRILOUS [*scurrilis*, L.] railing, saucy, abusive,
scandalous.

SCURRILOUSNESS } [*scurrilitas*, L. *scurrilité*, F.] scan-
SCURRI'LITY } dalous Language, saucy Drollery,
Buffoonry.

SCURVINESS, Badness, Naughtiness, Sorriiness.

The SCURVY [*scorbutum*, L.] a Disease, the Symptoms
of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Feet, Weak-
ness of the Legs, stinking Breath, &c.

SCURVY-Grass, an Herb so named for its particular Vir-
tue in curing the Scurvy.

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

SCUT [*cp. d.*, Sax. *kurte*, Du.] the Tail of an Hare or
Coney.

SCUTAGE [*scutagium*, L. of *scutum*, L. a Shield, *q. d.*
Shield-Money, *yeilopenig*, Sax.] a Tax granted to King
Henry III. for his Expedition to the Holy-Land.

SCUTA'GIO habendo, a Writ to the Tenants, who held
Lands by Knights-Service, to attend the King in his Wars,
or to pay a Scutage, which was 3 Marks for every Knight's
Fee.

SCUTCHEON [*escutcheon*, F. of *scutum*, L. a Shield] the
Field or Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [with *Architects*] the Key or Center-Stone
in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron to be set
before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [with *Gardeners*] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTIFEROUS [*scutifer*, L.] Shield-bearing.

SCUTIFORM [*scutiformis*, L.] in the Form of a Shield or
Buckler.

SCUTIFORME Os [*Anat.*] the chief Bone of the Knee,
called also *Patella*.

SCUTIFORMIS cartilago [*Anat.*] the broadest and biggest
of the Cartilages of the *Larynx*; so called, because in the
Form of a square Buckler or Shield, called also *Thyroides*.

SCUTTLE [*scutel*, Sax.] a Dust-Basket; a wooden

Trough of a Mill, thro' which the Flower falls into the Meal-
Tub; also the Bowe on the Top of the Mast of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [in a *Ship*] small square Holes cut in the
Deck, enough to let a Man thro'; they are used to let Per-
sons down upon Occasion; also those little Windows cut
out in Cabbins to let in Light.

SCUTUM, a Buckler [in *Anat.*] the Knee-Pan or round
Bone of the Knee.

SCYBALON [*σκύβαλον*, Gr.] Dung or Ordure, espe-
cially of Sheep, Goats, &c. also ruff-ruff Rubbish.

SCYLLA, a Rock in the Sea between *Sicily* and *Italy*,
over-against the Gulf *Charybdis*, so that the Passage there is
dangerous for Ships; whence the *Latin Proverb*, *Incidit in*
Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim, to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into
Charybdis, i. e. to leap out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

SCYMITAR, a Kind of crooked *Persian* Sword.

SCYPHUS [with *Anat.*] those Passages that convey the
Saliva from the *Os Cribiforme* or Sieve-like Bone to the
Palate.

SCYREGEMOT [*scype-gemot*, Sax.] a Court held twice
every Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the *Earldor-*
man in Shires that had them, or Sheriff, in those committed
to Sheriffs.

SCYTALA, a Field-Mouse, L.

SCY'TALA [in *Mechanicks*] a Kind of Radius or Spoke,
standing out of the Axis of a Machine, as a Handle or Lever
to turn it round or work it by, L.

SCY'TALA Laconica [with the *Lacedæmonians*] a little
round Staff; an Invention for the secret writing of Letters to
Correspondents, by Means of two Rollers or Cylinders ex-
actly alike, one being kept by each of the Correspondents.

SCYTALIDES [*σκυταλίδες*, Gr.] the three small Bones
in each Finger.

SCY'THE [*yc. the*, Sax.] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SCY'THICA [with *Botanists*] Sweet-Root or Liquorice, L.

SEA [*yæ*, Sax. *see* or *zer*, Du.] that general Collection of
Waters which encompasses the Earth, and is called by several
Names according to the Countries it washes, as the *Brit-*
ish Sea, *Irish Sea*, *Baltic Sea*, *Mediterranean Sea*, &c.

SEA-Board [*Sea-Phrase*] towards the Sea.

SEA Bind-Weed, an Herb.

SEA-Cock, Bream, Devil, Dragon, several sorts of Fishes.

SEA-Chart, a geographical Description of Coasts, with
the true Distances, Heights, Course, or Winds leading to
them; also called a *Plot*.

SEA-Drags [with *Sailors*] any Things which hang over a
Ship under Sail; as Shirts, Gowns, &c. or also a Boat
when it is towed; or any Thing that hinders the Course of
the Ship.

SEA-Gate [*Sea-Term*] when two Ships are brought close
one to another, by Means of a Wave or Billow, they say,
the Ships lie aboard one another in a Sea-gate.

SEAFARING [of *sæ*, Sax. and *yapan*, Sax. to go] em-
ploy'd or living at Sea.

SE'A-PORT [of *sæ*, Sax. and *portus*, L.] *q. d.* a Gate or
Door of the Sea.

SEA-Longs [with *Sailors*] the Froth of the Sea.

SEA-Navel, a small Shell-fish in the Likeness of a Navel.

SEA Navel-Wort, an Herb.

SEA-Turn [in *Sea-Language*] a Gale or Breeze of Wind
coming off from the Sea.

SEA-Yoke [in *Navigation*] a sort of Contrivance or Tackle
made use of, when the Sea is so rough that the Men cannot
govern the Helm with their Hand.

SE'AH [*שֵׁא*, Heb.] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing a-
bout 10 Quarts.

SEAL [*sigel*, Sax. *sigillum*, L.] the Print of a Coat of
Arms, or some other Device made in Wax, and set to any
Deed or Writing; also the Instrument or Piece of Metal,
&c. on which the Figure is engraven that impresses the Wax.

To SEAL [*sigillare*, L. *seghelen*, Du.] to set a Seal to a
Writing, &c.

To SEAL hermetically [with *Chymists*] is to stop the Neck
or Mouth of a Glass-Vessel with a Pair of Pincers heated
red-hot.

A SEAL, a Sea-Calf, the Skin of which is used in making
Watch-Cases, &c.

SEA'LER, an Officer in the Chancery, appointed by the
Lord Chancellor, or Keeper of the Great Seal, to seal the
Writs and Instruments there made.

SEA'LING [in *Architect.*] is the fixing a Piece of Wood or
Iron in a Wall, with Plaster, Mortar, Cement, Lead, or
other solid Bindings.

To sew a SEAM [*yeamian*, Sax.] to sew a Length with a
Needle.

SEA'MLESS [*yeamleŷŷe*, Sax.] without a Seam.

SEAM

SEAM [*yeam, Sax.*] a Row of Stitches made with a Needle.

SEAM [*sarm, C. Br. yeim, Sax.*] Fat, Tallow, also the Fat of an Hog fry'd.

SEAM of Glass, 120 Pounds or 24 Stone.

SEAM of Corn [*yeam, Sax.*] 8 Bushels.

SEAMS [of a Ship] the Places where her Planks meet and join together.

SEAMS [in Horses] a Disease.

SEA'MSTER } [*yeam'ster, Sax.*] a Person who sews or
SEA'MSTRESS } makes up Linen Garments.

SEAM } [*sagena, L. saym, Gr.*] a sort of large Fishing-
SEAN } Net.

SEAN-Fish, Fish taken in such a Net.

To SEAR [*yeapan, Sax. prob of Engls. Gr. dry*] to burn with an hot Iron, or a Wax-Candle, &c.

SEAR-Leaves withered, or dead Leaves, such as they are at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR-Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees in a Forest.

SEAR-Cloth [*yeislaß, Sax.*] a Plaster for Pains, Aches, &c.

To SEARCH [*chercher, F.*] to seek, to look for, to be in quest of.

A SEARCH [*recherche, F.*] a seeking after, a looking for.

A SEA'RCHER [*chercheur, F.*] one who searches, seeks, or looks for.

A SEARCHER, an Officer of the Customs; also one whose Business it is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of Woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [*fas, F.*] a fine Sieve made of Lawn, &c.

SARSE }

SEA'SON [*saison, F.*] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are four, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter; also a fit and proper Time to do any Thing in.

To SEASON [*seasonare, Ital. assaisonner, F.*] to salt, or give any Thing a Relish with Salt, Pepper, and Spices.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in Season, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, Opportuneness.

SEA'SONINGS [in the *West-Indies*] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first Coming.

A SEAT [*co'tole, Sax. sedes, L.*] any Thing whereon to sit.

To SEAT [of *Yitcan, Sax.*] to place upon a Seat, to cause to sit.

SEATER [*seatep, Sax.*] an antient Idol of the *Britains*, or *Saxons* in *Britain*, painted with an old and envious Countenance, with a thin Visage, a long Beard, holding a Wheel and a Basket of Flowers in his Hand, girded about the Loins with a long Girdle, supposed to be the *Saturn* of the *Greeks, Romans, &c.* whence our *Saturday* took its Name, *seatep* *beaß, Sax.*

SEA'VY-Ground, such Ground as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX [*yearx, Sax.*] a Sword used by the antient *Saxons*, crooked like a Scythe, whence they are supposed to take their Name.

SEBE'STENS, a Fruit resembling a little Plum, used in Medicine.

SE'CANT [*secans, L.*] cutting.

SE'CANT [in *Geom.*] a Line that cuts another, or divides it into two Parts.

SE'CANT [in *Trigonometry*] a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle thro' one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line called a Tangent, raised on the Outside at the other End.

To SECE'RN [*secernere, L.*] to separate, divide, or distinguish.

SECE'SSION, a going aside, a retiring, or withdrawing, a departing from a Side, a revolting, *L.*

SECE'SSION [in *Medicine*] the going off by Secretion.

SECE'SSION of Parliament, the Adjournment or breaking of it up,

To SECLU'DE [*secludere, L.*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of secluding, shutting out, or separating from, *L.*

SE'COND [*secundus, L.*] the last of the two.

SE'COND [with *Astronomers*] is the 60th Part of a Degree of any Circle.

SE'COND [of *Time*] the 60th Part of a Minute, either in the Division of a Circle or the Measure of Time. A Degree, or an Hour, is each divided into 60 Minutes, marked thus ('): A Minute is divided into 60 Seconds, marked thus ("); A Second into 60 Thirds, marked thus (""), &c.

A SE'COND, one who backs and defends another.

SE'COND [in *Musick*] one of the musical Intervals, being only the Distance between any Sound and the next nearest Sound, whether higher or lower.

SE'COND Terms [in *Algebra*] those where the unknown Quantity has a Degree less, than it has in the Term where it is raised to the highest.

SE'COND Sight, an odd Qualification that many of the Inhabitants of the western Islands of *Scotland* are said to have; which is a Faculty of seeing Things to come, or at a great Distance, represented to the Imagination, as if actually visible and present. Thus, if a Man be about to die, or dying, his Image shall appear distinctly in its natural Shape in a Shroud, or other funeral Apparatus, to a second-sighted Person, who, perhaps, never had seen his Person; after which, the Person, so seen, immediately dies, &c.

SE'COND Sightedness, the Faculty aforementioned, which is a Quality not hereditary; and the Person who has it, cannot exert it at Pleasure, nor can he prevent it, or communicate it to others. This Quality is held in Discredit among the People, so that none will counterfeit it, and many conceal and dissemble it. This, tho' strange, has been well attested, and that by Authors of Credit; and last by Mr. *Martin*, a Fellow of the Royal Society, in his Natural History of these Islands.

To SE'COND [*secunder, F. prob. of secundare, L.*] to back, aid, or assist another, to favour or countenance.

SE'CUNDA } the Second, or Number 2. *Ital.*

SE'CONDA }

SE'COND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SE'COND Deliverance, a Writ which lies after the Return of Cattle replevy'd, for replevyng of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevy'd.

SE'CONDARY [*secundarius, L.*] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, &c.

SECONDARY [in *Philosophical Writ.*] second, as secondary Causes.

SECONDARY Circles [with *Astron.*] all Circles which intersect the six greater Circles of the Sphere at Right-Angles, as the Azimuths or vertical Circles, with respect to the Horizon, the Meridian, and the Hour-Circles, to the Equinoctial.

SECONDARY Circles, in reference to the Ecliptick or Circles of Longitude of the Stars, are such, as, passing thro' the Poles of the Ecliptick, are at Right-Angles to the Ecliptick, and as the Meridian and Hour-Circles are to the Equinoctial.

SECONDARY Planets [*Astron.*] those which move round other Planets, as the Center of their Motion, and with them round the Sun.

SECONDARY Fever [with *Phys.*] is that which arises after a Crisis or Discharge of some morbid Matter; as after the Declension of the Small-Pox or Measles.

SE'CRESY } [of *secretus, L.*] the keeping of a Matter
SE'CRETNESS } secret or private.

SE'CREMENT, a separated Part.

SE'CRET [*secretum, L.*] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private.

SE'CRET [*secretus, L. secret, F.*] private, hidden, close; also that keeps Counsel.

SE'CRETARY [*secretarius, L.*] one who is employ'd in writing Letters, &c. for a Prince or Society.

SE'CRETNESS, Privacy.

To SECRE'TE [of *secretum, L.*] to hide or conceal by putting out of the Way.

SECRE'TED [*secretus, L.*] hid, concealed; also put out of the Way.

Animal SECRE'TION [in *Phys.*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable, by means of Glands, or something of the like Nature.

SECT [*secta, L.*] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SE'CTA ad curiam [in *Law*] a Writ which lies against a Man who refuses to perform Suit, either to the County-Court, or Court-Baron, *L.*

SE'CTA facienda per illam, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies to oblige an Heirels, that has Elders Part of the Co-heirs, to perform Service for all the Co-partners, *L.*

SECTA molendini, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ against him who, having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaves it and goes to another, *L.*

SECTA Unica, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for that Heir, who is distrained by the Lord, to more Suits than one, upon the Account of the Lord and of several Heirs descended to him.

SECTA'RIAN [*sectarius, L.*] of, or belonging to a Sect.

SECTARY [*sectarius, L.*] a Follower of a particular Sect.

SECTIO Cæsarea [*Anat.*] the *Cæsarian* Operation, the same as *Hysterotomia*.

SECTION, a cutting or dividing; also the Part cut off or divided, *F. of L.*

SECTION [of a *Book*] a certain Division in the Chapters, frequent with this Mark §.

SECTION [with *Mathemat.*] the cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

SECTION [in *Architect.*] is the Profile or Draught of its Heights and Depths raised on the Plane, as if the whole Fa-
brick or Building were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are usually counted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*.

SECTIS non faciendis [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit of Court for her Dower.

SECTOR, an Instrument of considerable Use, in all the practical Parts of the Mathematicks, having Sines, Tangents, Secants, Rhumbs, Poligons, &c.

SECTOR [of a *Circle*] is a Part of a Circle, or a mixed Triangle, comprehended between two Radii or Semi-Diameters, making an Angle at the Center, and an Arch or Part of the Circumference.

SECTOR [of a *Sphere*] is a conical Solid, whose Vertex or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Base or Bottom is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SE'CLAR [*secularis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Space of an hundred Years; also temporal, as pertaining to this World or Life; also that is conversant in this World, without being engaged in a monastick Life, or to observe the Rules of any religious Order.

SE'CLAR Games [*ludi seculares*, of *seculum*, an Age, *L.*] These Plays were so named, because they happened but once in an Age or an hundred Years; at the proclaiming of which, the Cryer said, Come to these Plays, which no Man now living hath ever seen, nor shall see again. At these Plays, besides the Contention of the Charioteers, the *Theffalian* Horsemen hunted wild Bulls, and, when they had wearied them, would leap on their Backs, and by the Horns force them down to the Earth.

At the Celebration of one of those Plays, there were given to be kill'd by *Philip*, the Emperor, after the *Persian* Expedition, thirty two *Elephants*, twenty two *Tygers*, sixty *Lions*, one hundred *Hyenæ's*, one *Rhinoceros*, ten *Archoleontes*, ten *Camelopards*, forty *Wild-Horses*, thirty *Leopards*, besides a thousand Pair of Fencers or Sword-Players, which were to delight the People with their Blood and Wounds.

SE'CLAR Priest, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, but does not live under any Rules of religious Orders.

SECULARIZA'TION, the Action of converting a regular Person, Place, or Benefice to a Secular one.

SE'CLARIZ'D [*secularisè*, *F.*] made secular, *i. e.* a Lay-Man of a Clergy-Man.

SECULA'RITY } [*secularitas*, *L.*] Worldliness, Addic-
SE'CLARNES } tedness to the Things of this World.

SECUNDA Aqua [with *Chymists*] *Second-Water* is *Aqua-fortis*, which has been already used to dissolve some Metal, &c.

SECUNDA superoneratione pasturæ [in *Law*] a Writ where Admeasurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who at first did surcharge the Common, does again surcharge it, notwithstanding the Admeasurement, *L.*

SECUNDANS [with *Mathemat.*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SE'CONDARY [*secundarius*, *L.*] an Officer next in Place to the chief Officer.

SE'CONDARY Fever [with *Phys.*] see *Secondary*.

SE'CONDATION, a seconding, forwarding or making prosperous, *L.*

SECUNDI Generis [in *Anat.*] those Lacteal Vessels that carry the Chyle from the Glands, after it has been diluted there with the *Lympha*, into the common Vessels; whereas the Lacteals of the *Primi Generis* carry it from the Intestines into the Glands, *L.*

SECUNDINE [*secundina*, *L.*] the several Coats or Membranes wherein the Fœtus is wrapped, whilst in the Womb, and which are excluded, after 'tis born; the After-birth or Burden, they are named *Allantois*, *Amnion*, and *Chorion*.

SECUNDUM Naturam [*i. e.* according to the Course of Nature] a Phrase which Physicians use, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

SECURE [*securus*, *L.*] that is safe, out of Danger; also careless, fearless.

To **SECURE** [*securare*, *L.*] to make secure, to save, protect, or shelter; also to keep from; also to seize a Person or

Thing; to apprehend, or lay hold of one, to put him in Prison.

SECURENESS [*securitas*, *L.* *securité*, *F.*] Security, Safety, *F.*

SECURITAS de bono Gestu [*Law-Term*] Surety of the Peace, *L.*

SECURITA'TE Pacis [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one who is threatened with Death or Danger against him who so threatens, *L.*

SECURITA'TEM inveniend. &c. a Writ that lies for the King against any of his Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom without his Leave, *L.*

SECURITY [*securitas*, *L.*] Safety, the being out of Danger; also Bail; also Surety for the Payment of Money; also Assurance; also Unconcernedness, Carelessness.

SECURITY, is painted like a Lady leaning against a Pillar before an Altar, with a Scepter in her Hand.

SEDA'N [prob. of *sedes*, *L.* a Seat] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried by Men.

SEDA'TE [*sedatus*, *L.*] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDA'TENESS of [*sedatus*, *L.*] Composure of Mind.

SEDA'TIVE [*sedativus*, *L.*] of a quieting, allaying, or asswaging Quality.

SE DEFENDE'NDO [*i. e.* in defending himself] a Plea for him who is charged with the Death of another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence, or else he must have been in Danger of his own Life; yet must he forfeit his Goods to the King, and procure his Pardon of the Lord Chancellor, *L.*

SE'DENTARY [*sedentarius*, *L.*] that sits much, or works sitting; that keeps at Home, or seldom stirs abroad.

SE'DENTARY Parliaments [in *France*] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SE'DENTARINESS, the State or Condition of one who sits much.

SEGE [of *γᾱς*, *Sax.*] a Kind of Weed.

SE'DGY [of *γᾱς*, *Sax.*] full of the Weed called Sedge.

SE'DIMENT [*sedimentum*, *L.*] the Settlement, Dregs, Grounds, or Lees of any Thing settling or sinking down.

SE'DIMENT of Urine [with *Physicians*] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood with the *Serum*, by reason of their Weight, sink down to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDI'TION, a Mutiny, a popular Tumult, a Rising, or Up-roar, *L.*

SEDI'TION [*hieroglyphically*] was represented by two Lobsters fighting with one another.

SEDI'TIOUS [*seditiosus*, *L.*] apt or tending to raise Sedition; factious, mutinous.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS [of *seditiosus*, *L.* *seditieux*, *F.*] a seditious Humour or Quality.

To **SEDUCE** [*seducere*, *L.*] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCEMENT } the Act of seducing or misleading, *F. of L.*

SEDU'CTION }

SEDU'CER [*seductor*, *L.*] one who draws away or misleads.

SEDU'CTIVE [*seductivus*, *L.*] apt to seduce or mislead.

SE'DULOUS [*sedulus*, *L.*] very careful, or diligent, industrious.

SE'DULOUSNESS } [*sedulitas*, *L.*] Carefulness, Diligence.

SE'DUM, Housleek or Sengreen, *L.*

SE'DUWAL } [*γῆνᾱλε*, *Sax.*] the Heb *Setwal* or *Va-*
SE'TUWAL } *lerian*.

SEE [prob. of *sedes*, *L.*] the Dignity or Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

To **SEE** [*yeon*, *Sax.* *seer*, *Dan.*] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [*ḡæb*, *Sax.* *seeb*, *Dan.*] a Matter prepared by Nature, for the Reproduction and Conservation of the Species, both in Men, Animals, and Plants; and, according to some Naturalists, even of Stones, Minerals, and Metals.

SEED [with *Botanists*] is defin'd to be a Body perfected by the mutual Operation of two Sexes, containing the Molimen of a Plant of the same Nature of that from which it was taken.

SEED of Animals, a white, liquid Matter or Humour, the thickest of any in the Body, separated from the Blood in the Testicles, and reserved in proper Vessels to be the Means of Generation.

SEED-Leep } [in *Husbandry*] a Vessel or Scooper for the
SEED-Lip } carrying their Seed-Corn at the Time of Sowing,

SEED-shedding, a Disease in Cattle.

SEE'DLINGS [with *Botanists*] Roots of Gilliflowers, &c. which come from Seeds sown; also the young tender Shoots of Plants that have been but newly sown.

SEE'DY [of *ῥαδίζω*, *Sax.*] run to, or having Seeds.

SEE'ING, since that, forasmuch as, &c.

SEE'ING } is a Sensation which proceeds from a due and
SIGHT } various Motion of the optick Nerve, which is made in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from an Object, and from thence convey'd to the Brain; by means of which, the Soul perceives the Thing illuminated, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification. Though this Sense has its Beginning in the Eye, yet it is perfected in the Brain, where the Soul is affected with the Impressions of visible Objects.

To SEEK [recan and *ῥερεcan*, *Sax.*] to search or look for; also to labour or endeavour, to get or obtain.

SEE'KING [of *ῥερεcan*, *Sax.*] looking for, searching after.

Lee-SEEL [with *Sailors*] is when a Ship heels or rolls to the Windward, in which there is Danger, lest she come over too short or suddenly, and so should founder by the Sea's breaking right into her, or else have some of her upper Works carried away; but if she rolls to the Leeward, there is no Danger, because the Sea will presently right her.

SEEL } [Sea-Term, of *ῥελλαν*, *Sax.* to give away] is

SEE'LING } the sudden and violent Tumbling of a Ship, sometimes to one Side, and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes under her Sides faster than she can drive away with it.

SEE'LING [with *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread through the Eye-lids of a Hawk, when first taken, so that she may see either very little, or not at all, to cause her to endure the Hood the better.

SEE'LING [spoken of *Horses*] who are said to feel, when white Hairs about the Breadth of a Farthing, mixed with those of his natural Colour, grow upon his Eye-brows; which is a Mark of old Age, for they never feel before the Age of 14.

To SEEM [prob. of *semblar*, *F.*] to appear.

To SEEM [*ziemen*, *Teut.*] to besee, to become.

SEE'MLY [*ziemlich*, *Teut.*] becoming, decent.

SEE'MLINESS [of *ziemlich*, *Teut.*] Comeliness.

SEE'MINGNESS [of *ziemen*, *Teut.*] Appearance.

SE'ER of *Seon*, *Sax.* to see] a Prophet.

To SEETH [*ῥεοσαν*, *Sax.*] to boil, to stew.

SE'GRUM, an Herb.

SEGMENT'ATED [*segmentatus*, *L.*] made of many Pieces, of divers Colours.

SE'GMENT [in *Geometry*] when a Line or the Side of any plain Triangle is any Way cut in two, or more Parts, either by a perpendicular Line let fall upon it, or otherwise, those Parts are usually call'd Segments; and so much as one of these Parts is longer than the other is call'd the Difference of the Segments.

SE'GMENT of a Circle [*Geom.*] a Part of a Circle comprehended between an Arch and a Chord thereof.

SE'GMENT of a Sphere [in *Geom.*] a Portion of a Sphere cut off by a Plane in any Part, except the Center; so that the Base of such a Segment must always be a Circle; and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than an Hemisphere.

SE'GMENT-Leaves [with *Botanists*] are Leaves of Plants that are cut or divided into many Shreds or Slices.

SEGMO'IDAL Valves [in *Anat.*] are little Valves of the pulmonary Artery, thus named from their Resemblance to the Segments of Circles; the same as *semilunar* Valves.

To SE'GREGATE [*segregare*, *L.*] to separate or put apart.

SE'GREGA'TION, properly a taking out or separating from the Stock, a separating, severing, or putting apart, *L.*

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Posture, *F.*

SEI'ANT [in *Heraldry*] i. e. sitting; a Term used of a Lion or other Beast sitting like a Cat, with his Fore-feet strait, *F.*

SE'IGNIOR, a Lord, a Master, *Ital.*

SE'IGNIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manour or Fee.

Grand SE'IGNIOR [i. e. the great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'rage [*seigneurage*, *F.*] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challenges Allowance of Gold or Silver, brought in the Mafs to his Exchange, for Coin.

SE'IGNORY [*seigneurie*, *F.*] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, a Lordship.

SEIMCO'LE, a Pipe or half a Tun of Wine.

SEIRI'ASIS [with *Physicians*] an Inflammation in the Head, that proceeds from excessive Heat, and happens chiefly to young Children.

SEI'SIN [in *Law*] the Possession of, or Right to Lands, Tenements, &c. *F.*

SEI'SIN in Fact [in *Law*] the actual taking Possession in Person.

SEI'SIN [in *Law*] is when something is done that the Law requires, as an inrollment, &c.

SEI'SINA habenda, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for Delivery of Seisin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

SEI'SABLE, that may be, or that is liable to be seized.

To SEIZE [*saizer*, *F.*] to take or lay hold of; to take by Force or wrongfully.

To SEIZE } [in *Sea-Language*] to make fast or bind;

To SEASE } especially to fasten two Ropes together with Rope, Yarn, &c. also the fastening of a Block or Pulley at the End of a Pendant, Tackle, or Garnet, &c.

SEI'ZED } [in *Law*] possessed of.

SEI'SED }

SEI'ZING of a Boat [in *Sea-Language*] is a Rope tied to a Ring or Chain in the Fore-ship of the Boat, by which Means it is fastened to the Side of a Ship in a Harbour.

SEI'ZING [with *Falconers*] is said of a Hawk's taking any Thing in her Claws, and holding it fast.

SEI'ZURE, Seizing, Taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEJU'NCTION, a putting asunder, *L.*

SELA'GO [with *Botanists*] Hedge-Hyssop, *L.*

SE'LANDER [in *Horses*] a scabby Disease.

SE'LDOM [*ῥελον*, *Sax.* of *ῥελο* rare, and *ῥονε*, *Sax.*] not often.

SE'LDOMNESS [*ῥελομνεῦρε*, *Sax.*] the not happening often.

SELE'CT [*selectus*, *L.*] chosen out of others, choice.

To SELE'CT [*selectum*, of *seligere*, *L.*] to choose or pick out.

SELE'CTNESS, Chosenness, Choiceness.

SELENI'TES [*σεληνίτης λίθος*, *Gr.*] the *Moon-stone*, which has this remarkable Property, that it increases and decreases as the Moon waxes and wanes, said to be found in *Persia*; also *Muscovy-Glass*, to which the aforesaid Properties have been ascribed.

SELE'NIUM [*σελήνιον*, *Gr.*] a sort of Ivy.

SELENO'GRAPHIST [of *σελήνη* the Moon, and *γραφω* to describe, *Gr.*] a Describer of the Moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY [of *σελήνη* the Moon, and *γραφη* a Description] a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, &c. which are visible by the Help of a Telescope.

SELEU'CIANS, a Sect of antient Hereticks, who taught that God was corporeal, that the elementary Matter was co-eternal with him, and many other like Tenets.

SELF [*ῥελξ*, *Sax.* self, *Dan.*] one's self.

SELF-Heal, an Herb very good for Wounds.

SELF-ended, for one's own Advantage.

SELF-dependent, independent, not depending on another.

SELF-evident, needing no Proof or Demonstration.

SELF-interested, [*interessé*, *F.*] selfish.

SELF-interestedness, a Love of one's self.

SE'LFISH, self-interested.

SE'LFISHNESS, Self-Interestedness, a being entirely bent to serve one's self.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or six Ounces.

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land lying between 2 Furrows.

SELL [with *Architects*] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber-Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELLA Curulis [among the *Romans*] the Curule-Chair or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, on which the Great Magistrate had a Right to sit, and to be carried in a Chariot, *L.*

SELLA Equina } [with *Anatomists*] a Part of the Brain

SELLA Sphenoides } composed of 4 Processes of the *O*
Sphenoides, so called, because of their forming the Resemblance of a Saddle, in *Latin*, *Sella*. It contains the *Glandula pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete mirabile*.

SELLA Solida, a Chair or Seat made of one entire Piece of Wood, on which the *Roman Augurs* sat, in making their Observations, *L.*

To SELL [of *ῥελλαν*, *Sax.*] to give the Right of any Thing to another for a Price.

SE'LLERY [of *ῥελλιον*, *Gr.*] a Sallad-Herb.

SELLI'ANDER } [with *Farriers*] a dry Scab in Horses,

SELLA'NDER } growing in the very Bent of the Ham of

SOLA'NDER } the hinder Leg.

SE'LVAGE [q. d. *salvage*, according to *Skinner*, because it preserves

preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linnen Cloth.

SE'MBLABLE [q. *simulabilis*, L.] seeming, likely, F.
SE'MBLABLY [q. *semblablement*, F.] seemingly, likely, F.
SE'MBLABLENESS [of *semblable*, F.] Likelihoods.
SE'MBLANCE, Likeness, Appearance, F.
SEME, of Corn, 8 Bushels.

SEMEI'OSIS [*σημείωσις*, Gr.] a Noting or Marking.

SEMEI'OSIS [with *Phys.*] an Observation or Mark where- by some Things are discovered, by which they find out o- thers that were unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA [*σημειωτική*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which considers the Signs or Indications of Health and Diseases, and enables the Physicians to judge what is, was, or will be the State, Order, and Degree of Health or Sick- nesses.

SE'MEN, Seed or Grain; also the Seed of Animals or Vegetables, L.

SE'MEN *Veneris* [with *Chym.*] the Scum of Brass, L.

SEMEI'FEROUS [of *semen* and *fero*, L.] bearing Seed.

SE'METS [in *Botan.*] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [*semis*, L.] an Half.

SE'MI-Arians, such as in appearance condemned the Er- rors of Arius, but yet acquiesced in his Principles; only palliating and hiding them under softer and more moderate Terms.

SE'MIBRIEF [in *Musick*] a Musical Note of half the Quan- tity of the *Brief* or *Breve*, containing two *Minims*, four *Crot- chets*, &c.

SEMICIRCLE [in *Geom.*] a Figure comprehended between the Diameter of a Circle, and half the Circumference; al- so a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIRCULAR, [of *semicircularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or in the Shape of a Semicircle.

SEMICIRCULARNESS, half Circularness.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'LOM [in *Printing*] a half Colon, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;) expressing a Stop or Pause greater than a Comma, but less than a Colon.

SEMICOMBU'ST [*semicomustus*, L.] half burnt.

SEMICONSPI'CUOUS [*semiconspicuous*, L.] visible only in the half Part.

SEMICU'BITUS, half a Cubit in Measure, L.

SEMI'DIATE'SSARON [in *Mu.*] a defective Fourth.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, wherein the Patient sits up to the Navel.

SEMI-Double [in the *Roman Breviary*] such Offices and Feasts as are celebrated with less Solemnity than the double ones; but yet with more than the single ones.

SEMICU'BICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geom.*] a Curve or crooked- lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in subtriplicate of the du- plicate Proportion of the Diameter, *i. e.* the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

SEMI'DIAMETER [in *Geom.*] a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle or Sphere to its Circumference; the same that is called a Radius.

SEMI'DIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a defective Octave, or an Octave diminished of a minor Semitone, or 4 Comma's.

SEMI'DIATE'NTE [in *Musick*] a defective Fifth, called a false Fifth.

SEMI'DIAPHA'NOUS, half diaphanous or transparent.

SEMI'DITONE [in *Mu.*] the After-third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMI'FERULATUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle, the same as *Pero- neus Secundus*.

SEMI'FISTULAR *Flowers* [with *Botan.*] are such whose up- per Part resembles a Pipe, cut off obliquely, as Birth-wort.

SEMI'FLO'SCULUS [in *Bot. Writ.*] a Semifloret, L.

A SEMI'FLO'RET [with *Florists*] an Half-Flourish, is tu- bulous at the Beginning like a Floret, and afterwards ex- panded in the Form of a Tongue.

SE'MIFORM [*semiformis*, L.] half-formed, imperfect.

SEMI'MEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg, so named from its being half tendinous, and like a Membrane; and also lying immediately under the *Semi-Nervosus*. It arises from the Knob of the *Os Ischium*, and is inserted to the up- per Part of the superior Appendix of the *Tibia* backwards, L.

SE'MIMO'DIUS half a Bushel, L.

SEMI-Nervosus [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so cal- led, from its being half tendinous and Nerve-like. It has its Rise from the outward Part of the Knob of the *Os Ischi- um*, and is inserted to the *Tibia*, L.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in *Astron.*] an Aspect of the Planets,

SEMIQUA'RTILE } when distant from each other 45 De- grees, or one Sign and a Half.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Mu.*] a Note, containing half the Quan- tity of the Quaver.

SE'MISPE'CULUM [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder.

SEMI-SPINA'TUS [with *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from all the transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Breast, and passing obliquely upwards, is inserted to the upper Spines of the said *Vertebrae*.

SEMI-TENDINO'SUS [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Thigh, arising from the outward Part of the *Os Ischium*, and is in- serted to the *Tibia* immediately below the End of the Muscle called *Gracilis*, L.

SEMI-TE'RTIAN, an Ague mixt of a Tertian and a Quo- tidian.

SE'MI-TONE [in *Mu.*] one of the Degrees of concinnous Intervals of Concords.

SEMI-LU'NAR *Valves* [in *Anat.*] are little Valves or Mem- branes of a *Semi-lunar* Figure, placed in the Orifice of the Pulmonary Artery, to prevent the Relapse of the Blood in- to the Heart, at the Time of its Dilatation.

SEMI-O'RDINATES [in *Geom.*] the Halves of the Ordinates or Applicates.

SEMIPELA'GIANS, such as retain some Tincture of *Pela- gianism*.

SEMI-PROO'F, the Proof of a single Evidence.

SEMIQUIN'TILE [in *Astron.*] an Aspect of the Planets, when at the Distance of 36 Degrees from one another.

SEMI-SEXTILE [*Astron.*] a *Semi-sixth*, an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant from each other one twelfth Part of a Circle of 30 Degrees.

SEMI-VOWELS [with *Grammarians*] *i. e.* Half-Vowels, are the Letters f, l, m, n, r, s, x, z, which are so called, be- cause, tho' they are Consonants, they are not express'd with- out the Assistance or Sound of the Vowel e, and are distin- guished into *Solids* and *Liquids*.

SEMINA'LIS [in *Bot.*] the Herb Knot-Grass, or Swine- Grass, L.

SEMINAL [*seminalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to Seed.

SEMINAL *Leaves* [in *Botan.*] are two plain, soft, and un- divided Leaves, which first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very dif- ferent from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEMINARIST, one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY [*seminarium*, L.] a Seed-Plot or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Popish Countries*] a School or College for the Instruction of young Persons design'd for the Ministry, thence called *Seminary Priests*; who are designed to propagate the Popish Doctrine in Protestant Countries.

SEMINA'TION, the Act of sowing or shedding Seeds, particularly that of Vegetables, L.

SEMINA'TION, the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition.

SEMEI'FICK [of *semen* and *facio*, L.] breeding Seed.

SEMIPE'DAL, consisting of a Foot and an half in Measure.

SE'MITA *Luminosa* [in *Astron.*] a lucid Tract in the Hea- vens, which may be seen about 6 o' Clock at Night, a lit- tle before the Vernal Equinox, extending from the Western Horizon up to the *Pleiades*.

SEMPER, always, L.

SEMPER-VIRENT [*semper & virens*, L.] ever-green.

SEMPER-VIVUM [in *Botan.*] the Herb Sengreen, Ay- green, or House-leek- L.

SEMPITE'RNITY [*sempiternitas*, L.] Everlastingness.

SEMPITE'RNAL [*sempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPERLE'NITY [*semperlenitas*, L.] continual Lenity.

SE'NA [prob. of *U. Chald.*] the Leaves of an *East-Indian* Shrub of a Purgative Quality.

SE'NARY [*senarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or consisting of six.

SE'NATE [*senatus*, L.] an Assembly or Council of Sena- tors or of the principal Inhabitants of the State, who have a Share in the Government; a Parliament; also the Court of Aldermen in a City.

SE'NATOR, a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man; also an Alderman, L.

SENATO'RIAN [*senatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Sena- tor.

SENATUS *consultum*, a Vote or Resolution of the *Roman* Senate; with us a Vote or Act of Parliament, L.

To SEND [*senban*, Sax. *sender*, Dan.] to cause a Person to go, or a thing to be carried.

To SEND [in *Sea-Language*] a Ship is said to send, when

being under Sail, or at Anchor, she falls, with her Head or Stern, deep into the Trough of the Sea, *i. e.* the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a Sort of thin *Cyprus*.

SENECIO [with *Botan.*] Grounſel, *L.*

SENEſCHALLO, & *Mareſchallo*, &c. a Writ to the Steward or Marſhal of *England*, inhibiting or forbidding them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerns Freehold, Debt, or Covenant, *L.*

SE'NESCHAL [in *Law*] the Lord High-Steward; alſo the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SENE'SCENT [*ſeneſcens*, *L.*] waxing old.

SE'NGREEN, the Herb Houſeleek.

SENIOR, elder, *L.*

SENIORITY [of *ſenior*, *L.*] Elderſhip.

SENIORITY with [*Military Men*] the Order of Time ſince the firſt raiſing of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commiſſion.

SENSATION [in *Phyſicks*] the Act of perceiving external Objects, by means of the Organs of Senſe; or that Perception the Mind has when any Object ſtrikes the Senſes: 'This is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Senſe. The Impulſe communicated by theſe ſubtile Parts of Bodies, being fitly diſpoſed, is thro' them tranſmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain.

SENSE [*ſenſus*, *L.*] a Faculty of the Soul, whereby it perceives external Objects, by means of ſome Action or Impreſſion made on certain Parts of the Body, called the *Organs of Senſe*, and by them propagated to the Senſory; alſo an Affection or Paſſion of the Soul; alſo Judgment, Reaſon; al-Meaning or Signification.

Common SENSE, thoſe general Notions ariſing in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the ſame Manner.

SENSES [*ſenſus*, *L.*] the five natural Senſes, Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Taſting, and Smelling.

External SENSES, are Powers of perceiving Ideas, upon the Preſence of external Objects.

Internal SENSES, are Powers or Determinations of the Mind to be pleaſed with certain Forms of the Mind, which occur to our Obſervation in Objects perceived by the *external Senſes*.

Moral SENSE, is a Determination of the Mind to be pleaſed with the Contemplation of thoſe Affections, Actions, or Characters of rational Agents, which we call *virtuous*.

SENSIBLE [*ſenſibilis*, *L.*] that falls within the Compaſs of the Senſes, that may be perceived or felt; alſo that feels; alſo apt to perceive, apprehenſive; alſo that is of good Senſe or Judgment.

SE'NSIBLE Qualities [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as Hardneſs, Softneſs, Weight, Heat, Cold, Colours, Sounds, Smells, Taſtes, &c.

SENSIBILITY } [*ſenſibilitas*, *L.* *ſenſibilit  *, *F.*] the ſen-

SE'NSIBLENESS } ſible Faculty.

SEN-NIGHT, *ſeven-nights*, *q. d.* ſeven Nights Time.

SENSITIVE [*ſenſitivus*, *L.*] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; which Man is ſuppoſed to have in common with Brutes, as the *ſenſitive Soul*.

SENSITIVE Plants [in *Botan.*] ſuch Plants as give ſome Tokens of Senſe, as by contracting their Leaves or Flowers when touched, as if they were really ſenſible of the Touch; but, immediately upon the Removal of the Hand, expand themſelves and flouriſh again.

SEN'SITIVE Soul, the Soul of Brutes, or the *ſenſible Soul*, which Man is ſuppoſed to have in common with Brutes.

SENSITIVENESS, the Faculty of perceiving, &c.

SENSELESS [of *ſenſus*, *L.* *ſens*, *F.* and *leaf*, *Sax.*] void of Senſe.

SENSELESSNESS, Want, or Voidneſs of Senſe.

To SE'NSUALIZE [*rendre ſenſuel*, *F.*] to render ſenſual.

SE'NSUAL [*ſenſualis*, *L.*] voluptuous, according to Senſuality.

SE'NSORIUM commune [*i. e.* the common Senſory] or that Part, where the ſenſible Soul is ſuppoſed more immediately to reſide; that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senſes, are terminated or end, which is at the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*, *L.*

SENSORY [*ſenſorium*, *L.*] the Organ or Inſtrument of Senſe; as the Eye of ſeeing, the Ear of hearing, &c. the Place to which the Species of ſenſible Things are carried through the Nerves and Brain, that they may be there perceived by their immediate Preſence to the Senſe.

SENSUALITY } [*ſenſualitas*, *L.* *ſenſualit  *, *F.*] a gratify-

SE'NSUALNESS } ing or pleaſing the Senſes.

SE'NTENCE [*ſententia*, *L.*] a Number of Words joined

together; a witty or wiſe Saying; alſo a Decree of a Court of Juſtice.

SENTENCE [in *Poetry*] a ſhort, pithy Remark or Reflection, containing ſome Sentiment of uſe in the Conduct of Life.

To SE'NTENCE [*ſentencier*, *F.*] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENCE [in *Grammar*] a Period or Set of Words, comprehending ſome perfect Senſe or Sentiment of the Mind.

SENTE'NTIOUS [*ſententioſus*, *L.*] full of, or abounding with witty or pithy Sentences.

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, the being full of pithy Sentences.

SE'NTIMENT, Thoughts, Mind, Opinion, Inclination, Paſſion, *F.*

SE'NTIMENTS [in *Poetry*, *Tragedy*, &c.] are the Thoughts which the Poet makes his Perſons expreſs.

SE'NTINEL } [*ſentinelle*, *F.*] a Soldier taken out of a
SE'NTRY } *Corps de Garde* of Foot, and placed in ſome Poſt, to watch any Approach of the Enemy, to prevent Surprizes, &c.

SE'NTINEL-Perdue, a Sentinel placed near an Enemy, in ſome very dangerous Poſt, where he is in Hazard of being killed, *F.*

SE'NSA [in *Mu. Books*] without, as *ſenſa ſtromenti*, without Inſtruments. *Ital.*

SE'NVY [*ſenepe*, *Sax.*] the Plant which bears Muſtard-feed.

SE'PAE [of *ſ    *, *Gr.* to putrify] large corroſive Puſtules.

SE'PARABLENESS } [of *ſeparabilis*, *L.*] Capableneſs of be-
SEPARABI'LITY } ing ſeparated.

To SE'PARATE [*ſeparare*, *L.*] to part, divide, or put aſunder.

SE'PARATE [*ſeparatus*, *L.*] diſtinct, particular, different.

SE'PARATENESS, a being ſeparate from.

SE'PARATORS [of a *Horſe*] the 4 middle Teeth, ſo named, becauſe they ſeparate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARA'TION, the Act of ſeparating or putting aſunder; a Divorce or Parting of Man and Wife, *F.* of *L.*

SEPARA'TION [in *Aſtrology*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aſpect, and the lighter, by reaſon of its ſwifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SE'PARATIST, one who ſeparates himſelf from the Eſta-bliſhed Church.

SE'PARATORY [*ſeparator*, *L.*] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to pick Splinters of Bones out of a Wound.

SE'PARATORY [with *Chymiſts*] a Veſſel for ſeparating Oil from Water.

SE'PIAE Os, the Cuttle-biſh Bone, *L.*

SEPIACE [in *Mu. Books*] if you pleaſe, *Ital.*

SEPHY'ROS [in *Medicine*] an hard and dry Impoſthume; alſo an hard Inflammation of the Womb.

SEPI'LIBLE [*ſepilibilis*, *L.*] that may be buried.

SE'PIMENT [*ſepimentum*, *L.*] a Hedge or Fence.

SEPI'UM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of Hedges.

SEPO'SITED [*ſepoſitus*, *L.*] ſet on one ſide.

SEPOSI'TION, a ſetting aſide or apart, *L.*

SEPTA'NGLE [in *Geom.*] a Figure having 7 Angles, and and as many Sides, the ſame as an *Heptagon*.

SEPTA'NGULAR [*ſeptangularis*, *L.*] that has 7 Angles, &c.

SEPTA'NGULARNESS [of *ſepetm* and *angularis*, *L.*] the the having 7 Angles.

SEPTE'MBER [of *ſeptem*, *Lat.* ſo call'd, as being the 7th Month, beginning at *March*] is painted, &c. in a purple Robe, with a chearful Look; crowned with a Coronet of white and purple Grapes, holding in his right Hand a *Cornucopia* of Pomegranates and other Summer Fruits, and a Balance, and in his left Hand a Handful of Oats.

SEPTE'MFLUOUS [*ſeptemfluus*, *L.*] dividing or flowing into 7 Streams.

SEPTEMPEDA'LIS [*ſeptempedalis*, *L.*] 7 Foot long; of, or pertaining to the Length of 7 Feet.

SEPTENA'RIOUS } [*ſeptenarius*, *L.*] of, or belonging to the

SE'PTENARY } Number 7.

A SE'PTENARY [*numerus ſeptenarius*, *L.*] the Number of 7, 7 Years of a Perſon's Life.

SEPTE'NNIAL [*ſeptennis*, *L.*] of the Space, Duration, or Age of 7 Years.

SEPTENTA'RIUS [in *Aſtron.*] a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemisphere.

SEPTE'NTRIO [*Aſtron.*] the North; alſo a Conſtellation of 7 Stars, called King Charles's Wain, *L.*

SEPTE'NTIONAL [*ſeptentrionalis*, *L.*] Northern, of, or pertaining to the North.

SEPTE'NTIONAL Signs [with *Aſtronomers*] the firſt 6 Signs

Signs of the Zodiack, so named, because they decline from the Equator, towards the North, Boreal Signs.

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY [of *septentrionalis*, L.] Northernliness.

SEPTENTRIONA'LIS, c. [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in the North, L.

SE'PTICA [σῆπις, Gr.] such Things as by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *putrefactientia*, L.

SEPTIE'ME [at the Game called Picket] a Sequence of 7 Cards.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [of *septifarius*, L.] having seven divers Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIIUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Setfoil.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS [of *septifolium*, L.] having seven Leaves.

SE'PTIFORM [of *septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTIMA'NE [of *septimanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Order of 7; also to a Week.

SEPTINA'RIAN [in *Monasteries*] a weekly Officer.

SEPTINE'RVIA *Plantago* [with *Botanists*] the common Plantain, having seven Fibres or Strings.

SEPTIZO'NE [of *septizonium*, of *septem* seven, and *Zonæ* Girdles] a Building girt with seven Rows of Columns.

SEPTUAGE'NARY [of *septuagenarius*, L.] of, or belonging to the Number 70.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, the first Sunday in *Lent*, or the fourth Sunday before *Quadragesima*, so called, because it is about 70 Days before *Easter*.

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL [of *septuagesimus*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Septuagesima*.

SE'PTUAGINT, the 70, a Version of the Old Testament out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*, performed by 72 *Jewish* Interpreters, in Obedience to an Order of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*.

SE'PTUM, an Hedge; a Coat or Fold for Sheep; an Inclosure or Separation, L.

SE'PTUM *Auris* [in *Anat.*] the Drum of the Ear, L.

SE'PTUM *Cordis* [in *Anat.*] that fleshy Part which divides the right Ventricle of the Heart from the left, L.

SE'PTUM *Narium* [in *Anat.*] that Part which separates the Nostrils from one another, L.

SE'PTUM *transversum* [in *Anat.*] the Diaphragm or Midriff, L.

SE'PTUM *lucidum* [in *Anat.*] a Kind of Partition which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain, so named, on Account of its Thinness and Transparency.

SEPTU'NCIAL [of *septuncialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Weight of 7 Ounces.

SEPTU'NX, a Weight of 7 Ounces; also, among the *Romans*, 7 Parts of any whole or intire Thing, divided into 7.

SEPU'LCHRAL [of *sepulchralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Grave or Sepulchre.

SEPU'LCHRE [of *sepulchrum*, L.] a Tomb or Monument, or a Place destined for the Interment of the Dead; the Term is used in a more especial Manner for the Burying-Places of the *Antients*; but those of the *Moderns* are more usually called Tombs. Besides, the *Antients* had a sort of Sepulchre, which they called *Cenotaphium*, which was an empty Sepulchre erected in Honour of one who had no Burial at all; as well as for those whose Bodies or Ashes, being burnt, were repositied.

SEPU'LTURE [of *sepultura*, L.] a burying or laying in the Ground.

SEQUA'CIOUS [of *sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUA'CITY [of *sequacitas*, L.] an easy Following.

SEQUA'TUR *sub iuo*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where a Summons *ad warrantifandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns, he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias* and a *Pluries*; and, if he come not at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth, L.

SE'QUEL [of *sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion; also a continued Succession.

SEQUE'LA *molendini* [old *Law*] an owing Suit, or a being obliged to grind Corn in a particular Mill.

SE'QUENCE [of *sequentia*, L.] an orderly Consecution or Following of Things in Order, just one after another; also a Set of Cards of the same Sort or Colour.

SE'QUENCES, Verses answering to one another.

SE'QUENT [of *sequens*, L.] following.

To SEQUE'STER [of *sequestrare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put asunder; also to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUE'STER [in *civil Law*] a Widow is said so to do, when she disclaims to have any Thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUE'STER [in *common Law*] is to separate a Thing in Dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUE'STRATION [in *common Law*] is the separating a Thing in Controversy from the Possession of both Parties, till the Right be determined by Course of Law.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in the *civil Law*] the Act of the ordinary disposing of Goods and Chattels of a Person deceased, whose Estate no Man will meddle with.

Voluntary SEQUESTRA'TION [in *common Law*] is that which is done by the Consent of both Parties.

Necessary SEQUESTRA'TION [in *common Law*] is that which the Judge doth by his Authority, whether the Parties will, or not.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in the Time of the civil Wars of *England*] a Seizing on the Estates of Delinquents, for the Use of the Commonwealth.

SEQUESTRA'TION, the collecting or gathering the Fruits of a void Benefice, for the Use of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person to whom the keeping
SEQUESTREE' } of the Thing in Controversy is committed, L.

SEQUESTRA'TOR, an Officer in the Time of the civil Wars, who received the Rents of the Estates of Delinquents.

SEQUE'STRO *habendo* [in *Law*] a judicial Writ for dissolving a Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Bishop, at the King's Command, thereby to oblige a Person at the Suit of another: For the Parson, upon his Appearance, may have this Writ for a Discharge of the Sequestration, L.

SERA'GLIO, the Palace of the *Grand Seignior* at *Constantinople*, where he keeps his Court, and where his Concubines are lodg'd, and where the Youth are trained up for the chief Posts of the Empire; also the Palace of a Prince or Lord; also the Place of Residence of a foreign Ambassador is there called a *Seraglio*.

SE'RANGODES *ulcus* [of σήραγγα, Gr. a Fistula or Pipe] a fistulous Ulcer, L.

SE'RAPH, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, in Value about 5 s. Sterling.

SE'RAPH } [סֶרָפִים, Heb. to inflame] a Spirit of the first

SE'RAPHIM } or highest Rank in the Hierarchy of Angels, or one of that Class, supposed to be most inflamed with divine Love, by reason of their nearer and more immediate Attendance upon the Throne, and to communicate the Ardour to the inferior or remoter Orders of Angels.

SERA'PHICAL } [of *seraphicus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or be-

SERA'PHICK } coming Seraphs or Seraphims.

SERA'PHICKNESS } the being of the seraphick Nature.

SERA'PHICALNESS }
SERAPIAS [σέραπις, Gr.] the Herb called Dog-stones or Rag-Wort.

SERA'PIES [among the antient *Egyptians*] Household-Gods, some of which they placed in their Pyramids, which they erected for the Preservation of those Corpses they deposited there, and to transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERAPIS [as some think, of סֶרָפִים, a Seraphim, or שֶׁרָפִים a Prince, Heb. and *Apis*] was a God of the *Egyptians*, marked in an extraordinary Manner, because they did believe that *Osiris*, one of their Kings, the Son of *Jupiter*, had been, after his Death, metamorphos'd into an Ox. And hence proceeded the *Israelites* worshipping the Golden Calves. The Ox, call'd *Serapis*, was to live a certain Number of Years, and then the Priests drowned him in the River *Nile*, and all the People of the Land mourned and lamented for his Death, till another was found with the same Marks upon him; upon which there was an universal Rejoicing over the Country, express'd by Banqueting, and all Manner of Sports.

SERAPIS [hieroglyphically] in its Temple in *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, (being an Idol made of all sorts of Metals, of such a prodigious Size, as that it filled the Temple, reaching the Roof with its Head, and both the Sides with its Hands,) represented the World; the Golden Head of the Idol signified the Heavens, the Shoulders and Stomach the Air, the Belly the Sea, and the Feet the Earth, as it is represented speaking of itself.

Εἰμι θεὸς πῖς, δέμας οἷζ καὶ εἶπω,
Οὐρανὸν κόσμον κεφαλὴν, γαστήρ δὲ θάλασσαν,
Γαῖα δὲ μοι πῖδες εἰσιν, πόδες δ' αὖτ' ἐν αἰθέρι κῆνται,
Ὅμματα πλάνης λαμπρῆ φάος Ἥλιου.

SERA'SQUIER [among the *Turks*] a Generalissimo or Commander in chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVITIAN Marble [so called of *Scravitia*, a Town in *Italy*] a sort of Marble, with Spots of an Ash-Colour.

SE'RCIL Feathers [in *Falconry*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which in other Fowls are called Pinions.

SERE [in *Falconry*] the Yellow that is between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE'IN,

SEREIN, a dampish and unwholesome Vapour, that in hot Countries falls after Sun-set; a Kind of Mildew, F.

A SERENA'DE [prob. of *seren*, F.] a Kind of Concert given in the Night-time by a Gallant, at the Door, or under the Window of his Mistress.

SERENA'TA, the same as Serenade, Ital.

To SERENA'DE [donner de serenades, F.] to play or sing to a Lady or Mistress, under her Door or Window, in the Night, or early in the Morning, Ital.

SERENE [serenus, L.] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; also calm in Mind, quiet.

Most SERENE, a Title of Honour given to sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERENITUDE [serenitudo, L.] Serenity, Clearness of the Sky, Calmness of the Mind.

SERENITY [serenitas, L.] the Clearness of the Sky, SERENENESS fair Weather; also Calmness of Mind, Cheerfulness of Countenance.

SERGA'SSO, a Sea-Weed or Herb, somewhat resembling Samphire, of a yellow Colour, which lies so thick on the Sea about the Island *Maco*, as to stop the Passage of Ships, unless carried by a brisk Gale.

SERGE [prob. of *serge*, Teut. a Covering] a sort of woollen Stuff for Garments.

SERGEANT [sergent, F. prob. of *serviens*, L. serving] an Officer of the City, who arrests Persons for Debt; also an inferior Officer in a Company of Soldiers.

SERGEANT at Law [a learned Lawyer of the highest Degree in the common Law, as a Doctor is in the civil. The Court of Common-Pleas is their peculiar, tho' they may plead in other Courts. They are called Brothers by the Judges, who shew them great Respect.

SERGEANT of the Coif [The Court of Common-Pleas is their peculiar, tho' they may plead in other Courts. They are called Brothers by the Judges, who shew them great Respect.

SERGEANT [in Heraldry] a Griffin.
SERGEANT at Arms, an Officer appointed to attend the Person of the King; and also to arrest Traitors and Persons of Quality, and to attend the Lord High-Steward, when he sits in Judgment upon a Traitor, &c.

SERGEANTS [of the Mace] Officers of the City of London, and other Towns Corporate, who attend the Mayor or other chief Magistrate, in domestick Service, or Matters of Justice.

SERGEANTY [in common Law] a Service antiently due to the King for the Tenure or Holding of Lands, and which could not be due to any other Lord.

Grand SERGEANTY, is where one holds Land of the King by Service, which he ought to perform in his own Person, as to bear the King's Banner, Spear, &c.

Petty SERGEANTY, is where a Man holds Lands of the King, to yield him annually some small Thing toward his Wars, as a Dagger, Sword, Spears, &c.

SERIES, an orderly Process or Continuation of Things one after another; Order, Course, L.

SERIES [in Algebra] a Rank or Progression of Quantities increasing or decreasing in some constant Ratio, which in its Progress approaches still nearer and nearer to some sought Value.

Infinite SERIES [in Algebra] certain Progressions or Ranks of Quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after, &c. as $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{256}, \frac{1}{512}, \frac{1}{1024}, \frac{1}{2048}, \frac{1}{4096}, \frac{1}{8192}, \frac{1}{16384}, \frac{1}{32768}, \frac{1}{65536}, \frac{1}{131072}, \frac{1}{262144}, \frac{1}{524288}, \frac{1}{1048576}, \frac{1}{2097152}, \frac{1}{4194304}, \frac{1}{8388608}, \frac{1}{16777216}, \frac{1}{33554432}, \frac{1}{67108864}, \frac{1}{134217728}, \frac{1}{268435456}, \frac{1}{536870912}, \frac{1}{1073741824}, \frac{1}{2147483648}, \frac{1}{4294967296}, \frac{1}{8589934592}, \frac{1}{17179869184}, \frac{1}{34359738368}, \frac{1}{68719476736}, \frac{1}{137438953472}, \frac{1}{274877906944}, \frac{1}{549755813888}, \frac{1}{1099511627776}, \frac{1}{2199023255552}, 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vas, or the like upon it, to prevent it from fretting or galling.

SERVE'TISTS, the Disciples and Followers of *Michael Servet*, who, being an Antitrinitarian, was burnt at Geneva, 1553.

SERV'ICE [*servitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant; also an Office, or good Turn; also a Course or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table, *F*.

Divine SERV'ICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; also the Form of publick Worship in the Church; particularly the Common-Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

Personal SERV'ICE, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

Predial SERV'ICE, are Rights that one Estate owes to another.

Royal SERV'ICE, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belonged to the King, or Lord of it.

SERV'ICEABLE [*serviabile*, F.] capable of doing Service, profitable, useful.

SERV'ICEABLENESS, Capableness of doing Service, &c.

SERVIENTIBUS [in *Law*] certain Writs which relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute-Laws made against those Abuses.

SERV'ILE [*servilis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Servant or Bondage; also slavish; also mean, base, pitiful, sorry.

SERV'ILENESS [*servilitas*, L.] Mean-spiritedness, a servile Condition or Quality.

SERVING-Man's-Joy, the Herb Rue.

SERVITIIS acquietandis [in *Law*] a Writ Judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to *A*, who owes and performs to *B*, for the Acquittal of such Services, *L*.

SERVITIUM [in *Law*] a Duty which the Tenant, by reason of his Fee, owes to his Lord, *L*.

Forinsecum SERVITIUM [in *Law*] is that Service which did not belong to the Lord, but to the King, *L*.

Regale SERVITIUM [in *Law*] Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within such a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were reckoned to be in Number 6. 1. *The Power of Judicature* in Matters of Property. 2. *Power of Life and Death* in Felonies and Murder. 3. *A Right in Waifs and Strays*. 4. *Assessments and Laying Taxes*. 5. *Of Coining-Money*. 6. *Affizes of Bread, Beer, Weights, and Measures*, *L*.

Intrinssecum SERVITIUM [in *Law*] that due to the chief Lord from his Vassals.

SERVITOUR [*serviteur*, F.] a Serving-Man, a Waiter upon any one; a Footman or Laquay.

SERVITOUR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon another for his Maintenance.

SERVITOURS of Bills [in the Court of *King's-Bench*] Officers under the Marshal, who are sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Persons to that Court; now called *Tip-Staffs*.

SERVITUDE [*servitudo*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant or Slave.

SE'RUN, Whey, *L*.

SE'RUN [in *Physick*] a thin, transparent, watery Liquor, somewhat saltish, which makes a considerable Part in the Mass of Blood.

SESAMOIDEA Offa [in *Anat.*] several very small Bones placed between the Joints of the Fingers to fortify them, and prevent their being dislocated, to the Number of 16, 20, or more.

SESAMOI'DES [in *Botany*] the Herb Catch-Flie, good to purge Melancholy.

SESE'LIS [with *Botanists*] Hart-wort, *L*.

SE'SQUI, as much and half as much, *L*.

SE'SQUI-duplicate Ratio [in *Geometry*, &c.] is when, of two Terms, the greater contains the less twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

SESQUIA'LTERA, a Fever called a semitertian by *Van Helmont*.

SESQUIA'LTERAL [*sesquialter*, L.] so much and the half.

SESQUIA'LTERAL Ratio 2 [with *Geometricians*, &c.]

SESQUIA'LTERAL Proportion 3 is a Ratio between two Lines, two Numbers, &c. where one of them contains the other once, with the Addition of an half, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIA'LTERAL Proportion [in *Musick*] a triple Measure of 3 Notes or 2 such-like Notes of common Time.

SESQUIDI'TONUS [in *Musick*] a Concord resulting from the Sound of two Strings, whose Vibrations, in equal Times, are to each other in the Ratio of 5 to 6.

SESQUILIBRA, a Pound and a half, *L*.

SESQUIME'NSIS, a Month and a half, *L*.

SESQUIPE'DAL [*sesquipedalis*, L.] in Length a Foot and a half.

SESQUIVA'DRATE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect or Position of the Planets, when they are distant four Signs and a half from each other.

SEQUIQUA'RTILE [*Astrol.*] the same as Sesquiquadrate.

SEQUI'QUINTILE [*Astrol.*] an Aspect, when two Planets are 108 Degrees distant the one from the other.

SESQUTE'RTIAN Proportion [in *Mathem.*] is when one Number contains another once, and a third Part of it more; as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

SESQUINCIA, an Ounce and a half, *L*.

SE'SSILIS [by *Phys.*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or those Eruptions in the Small-Pox, when they do not rise well, and are indented at the Top, *L*.

SE'SSION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Affizes, &c.

SE'SSION [in *Law*] the Sitting of Justices in Court, upon Commissions, *L*.

SE'SSION [of *Parliament*] the Time from their first Sitting, till they are either prorogued or dissolved.

Quarter-SESSIONS } the Affizes that are held four times a
General-SESSIONS } Year in all the Counties in England, to determine Causes, either Civil or Criminal.

Petty-SESSIONS } are Sessions kept by the High-Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the 6th, *Ital*.

SESTERTIA [of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*] a Weight containing 2 lb. $\frac{1}{4}$.

SESTE'RTIUM [with the *Romans*] a Sum of about 8 l. 1 s. and 5 d. Half-penny *English*.

SESTERTIUS [with the *Romans*] a Coin in Value about 7 Farthings *English*.

To SET [*Yettan*, Sax.] to put, lay, or place.

To SET the Land

To SET the Ship by the Compass } [*Sea-Phrase*] is to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or, upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or, when two Ships sail in Sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the Chased bears, which is termed *setting the Chase to the Compass*.

To SET the Miffen [*Sea-Phrase*] is to put the Miffen-Sail abroad.

To SET the Shrouds Taught [in *Sea-Language*] is to make them stiffer, when they are too slack.

SET-Bolts [of a *Ship*] Iron-Pins for closing her Planks, &c.

SE'TFOIL [of *Septem* and *Folia* Leaves, L.] an Herb, good for stopping of Blood.

SETHIANS, certain Hereticks who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels; and that, *Abel* being killed, the supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and also several other heterodox Notions.

SETA'CEOUS [*setaceus*, L.] bristly, or full of Bristles.

SETA'CEUM [in *Surgery*] a Seton which is made by taking up the Skin with a Needle, and drawing a Skein of Silk through the Wound, that the Humours may vent themselves; for the same Purpose as Issues.

SETI'GEROUS [*setiger*, L.] bearing Bristles, bristly.

SETON [*setaceum*, L.] a sort of Issue in the Neck, &c.

SETO'SE [*setosus*, L.] full of Bristles.

SETO'SITY [*setositas*, L.] Fulness of Bristles.

SE'TTER [with *Fowls*] a Setting-Dog to catch Fowls.

SE'TTER, the Follower of a Bailiff, &c. who sets or watches for Persons to be arrested.

SE'TTER-Wort, an Herb.

To SE'TTER [in *Husbandry*] is to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, and to put *Hereboraster* into the Wound, whereby an Issue is made for the Humours to vent themselves.

SE'TTING [in *Navigation*] see *To set the Ship*.

SE'TTING down [in *Falconry*] a Term used, when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

SE'TTING [with *Cock-Fighters*] is, when a Cock has fought as long as he is able to stand, to set him to the other Cock, back to back, and if he does not strike the Battle is lost.

SE'TTING-Dog, a Dog trained up for springing Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

SE'TTING [in *Astronom.*] is the Occultation of a Star or Planet, or its sinking below the Horizon.

Acronical SE'TTING, is when a Star sets, when the Sun rises.

Cosmical SE'TTING, is when the Star sets with the Sun.

Heliacal SE'TTING, is when a Star is immerged and hid in the Sun's Rays.

To SE'TTLE [prob. of *Yettan*, Sax. a Bench, or *Yettan*, Sax. to sit] to fix an Abode; also to establish; to adjust; also to sink to the Bottom as the Sediment in Liquors.

To SE'TTLE a Deck [with *Shipwrights*] is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SE'TTLE [of *ycetl*, *Sax.*] a Sort of Seat or Bench seated or fixed in a Habitation; a wooden Bench or Seat with a Back to it.

SE'TTLE-Bed, a Bed turned up so as to form a Seat.

SE'TTLEMENT [of *ycetl*, *Sax.*] a fixed Place of Abode; also a settled Revenue or Maintenance; also what sinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

SE'TTLEDNESS, a Fixedness, or being settled in Place, Mind, &c.

SET-Wall, an Herb, *L.*

SEVEN [*yeoƿan*, *Sax.*] the Number 7 is remarkable, and has been used by most Nations as Periods of Time, as 7 Days in the Week, 7 Years of Service, 7 Times the Distance of the Year of *Jubilee*. It is call'd critical by Physicians, who on the seventh Day were wont to give their Judgment, as to Life or Death of the Sick; and also for the climacterical Year, 7 Times 7, or 49, or 9 Times 7, *i. e.* 63. It is also named Male and Female, because a Compound of Numbers even and odd, as 3 and 4, and comprehending the 3 and 4 is a Number wholly perfect.

SE'VEN-fold [of *yeoƿon-ƿeald*, *Sax.*] seven Times as much.

SEVENTE'EN [*yeoƿontine*, *Sax.*] 17.

SE'VENTY [*yeoƿontic*, *Sax.*] 70.

To SE'VER [*severare*, *L.*] to part asunder or single.

SEVERAL [prob. of *severare*, *L.*] many, divers, sundry.

A SE'VERAL, a Particular.

SE'VERAL Tenancy [in *Law*] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; also a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint, who are several.

SE'VERAL Tail [in *Law*] is that whereby Land is given or intailed severally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies.

SE'VERANCE [in *Debt*] is when 2 or more Executors are named Plaintiffs, and one refuses to prosecute.

SE'VERANCE [of *severare*, *L.*] the singling or severing two or more, who are joined in one Writ.

SE'VERANCE [of *Corn*] is the setting out the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVE'RE [*severus*, *L.*] rough, stern, sharp, harsh, crabbed; also cruel.

SEVE'RIANS [so called of *Severus* Bishop of *Antioch*] Hereticks who condemned Marriage and the Eating of Flesh.

SEVERENESS } Roughness, Sternness, &c. also Harshness,

SEVE'RITY } Gravity, Strictness; Cruelty, &c.

SEU'TLOMA'LACHE, the Herb Spinage, *L.*

SE'VOCATION, a calling aside or away from, *L.*

SEVIL-Hole, a Hole at the lower End of a Horse-bit, on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SE'VUM, the Fat of the Cawl, Sewet, Tallow, *L.*

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [*ycƿan*, *Sax.*] to stitch or work with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

SEW'EL [with *Hunters*] any thing that is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of a Place.

SEWED [prob. of *ecuyer*, *F.* or *exicare*, *L.* to dry up] a Ship is said to be *sewed*, when she lies on the Ground, or lies dry.

SEWER [*escuyer*, *F.*] an Officer who comes in before the Meat to the Table of a King or a Nobleman, and places it; also a Common-Sewer or Passage under Ground for the Conveyance of Water, Suillage, and Filth.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer of the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of the SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament to see that Canals, Ditches, Drains, and Common-Sewers be kept and maintained in good Order.

SE'WET [of *sewum*, *L.*] the Kidney-Fat of Beasts.

SEXAGE'NARY [*sexagenarius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Number 60.

SEXAGE'NARY } *Arithmetick*, is that which proceeds by

SEXAGE'SIMAL } 60's, as the Division of Circles, &c. into 60 Degrees, the Degrees each into 60 Minutes, and every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY Tables [in *Astronomy*] are Tables of proportional Parts, shewing the Product of 2 *Sexagenary's* or *Sexagena's* which are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two that are to be divided.

SEXAGE'SIMA [*i. e.* the 60th] so called, as being about the 60th Day before *Easter*, the second Sunday before *Lent*, *L.*

SEXAGE'SIMALS, are Fractions whose Denominators pro-

ceed in a *sexagecuple* Proportion, *i. e.* the first Minute = to $\frac{1}{60}$ a second $\frac{1}{3600}$ a third $\frac{1}{216000}$ and so on.



SEX-Angled [with *Geometricians*] having six Angles, as in the Figure.

SEX [*sexus*, *L.*] the different Form or Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXENNIAL [*sexennalis*, *L.*] that is of 6 Years Duration or Continuation, or which is done every 6 Years.

SEXTAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing 6 Verses.

SE'XTANT [*sextans*, *L.*] with Mathematicians is the 6th Part of a Circle, or an Arch comprehending 60 Degrees; also an Instrument used as a Quadrant, that has its Limb divided into 60 Degrees.

SE'XTILE [*sextilis*, *L.*] an Astronomical Aspect, when 2 Planets are distant 60 Degrees or one 6th Part of the Zodiac.

SE'XTON [*sacrista*, *L.* *sacristain*, *F.*] a Sacristan or Church-Officer who takes care of the Vessels, Vestments, &c. which appertain to the Church; and is to assist the Church-Wardens, Minister, &c. at Church.

SE'XTRY, the same as *sacristry*, a Vestry.

SE'XTUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon-Law, *L.*

SEXTU'PLE [*sextuplus*, *L.*] six-fold, or six times as much.

SEYSO [*old Rec.*] a Season of the Year, due Time.

SGRA'FIT [of *sgraffiata*, *Ital.* Scratch-Work, prob. of *yeƿeo*, *Gr.* to write] a Method of Painting in black and white only, not in *fresco*, yet such as will bear the Weather.

To SHAB off, to go away sneakingly.

SHA'B, a shabby Fellow.

SHA'BBISS, Raggedness, Meanness of Habit.

SHA'BBY [prob. q. *scabby*, *sc.* like a scabbed Sheep] ragged, meanly habited, slovenly.

SHA'CK, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage.

SHACK [in *Norfolk*] a Custom of having the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Men's-Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-time.

SHACK [in *Suffolk*, &c.] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleasure, upon their Tenants Land, during the six Winter Months.

To go to SHACK, is to go to feed at large.

SHACKING Time, the Season when Maste is ripe.

SHA'CKLED [of *ycacul*, *Sax.* a Fetter] wearing Shackles or Fetters, &c.

SHA'CKLES [*ycacul*, *Sax.*] Fetters to put upon Felons and other Malefactors in Prison.

SHA'CKLES [in a *Ship*] Rings which serve for shutting up the Port-Holes, by thrusting a Billet through them.

SHAD [*shadde*, *Dan.*] a Fish.

SHADE [*ycade*, *Sax.*] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament of Hair, formerly worn by Women on their Foreheads.

SHADE of Extuberance [*Astron.*] the Shadow made by the largest bunching out Part of a globulous Body.

To SHADE [of *ycadeƿan*, *Sax.*] to cover with the Shadow.

SHA'DINESS [of *ycadeƿigneye*, *Sax.*] the affording a Shade or being shady.

SHADY [*ycadeƿig*, *Sax.*] affording a Shade or Covert.

SHA'DOW [*ycade*, *Sax.* prob. of *σκια*, *Gr.* according to *Minshew*] the Representation which is made by any thing interposed between the Sun, or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To SHA'DOW [*ycadeƿan*, *Sax.*] to make a Shade, to intercept the Lightness or Brightness of the Sun or any other luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; also to screen or cover.

SHA'DOW [in *Opticks*] a Privation of Light, by the Interposition of an opaque Body.

SHA'FFA sagittarum [*old Rec.*] a Sheaf of Arrows containing 24 in Number.

SHAFT [*yceaƿt*, *Sax.*] a Case for Arrows; also the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church-Steeple, &c.

SHAFT [*schafft*, *Du.* which *Fr. Junius* derives from *schaf*, *Gr.* to dig] a Hole like a Well, which Miners make to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHA'FTMENT [*yceaƿ-mont*, *Sax.*] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out strait to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAG [*ycacƿa*, *Sax.*] a Sort of Hairy-Stuff; also a Sea-Fowl.

SHA'GGED [*ycacƿub*, *Sax.*] hairy, having long, rough Hair.

SHA'GGEDNESS the having long, rough Hair.
SHA'GREEN [*chagrin*, F.] out of Humour, vexed; also a Sort of rough-grained Leather, as a *Shagreen Watch-Case*, &c.
TO SHAKE [*ŷceacan*, Sax.] to cause to move; also to agitate; to move to and fro violently or hastily.
A SHAKE, a Concussion or Agitation.
SHAKE-time [in *Husbandry*] the Season of the Year when Maste, &c. falls from the Trees.
SHALL [*ŷceal*, Sax.] the Sign of the future Tense.
SHA'LLOP [*chaloupe*, F.] a Sloop, a small light Vessel having only a small Main-sail, and Fore-mast and Lugg-sails, to hale up and let down upon Occasion.
SHA'LOW [some derive it of *low shew*, q. d. a Place, of which, for want of Depth of Water, the Bottom may be seen] speaking of *Water*, not having Depth, not deep; in speaking of Capacities, not penetrating, dull, empty; in speaking of Discourses, ignorant, supine, dry.
A SHA'LOW [with *Sailors*] a Flat or Ford in the Sea or a River.
SHA'LOWNESS, Want of Depth of Water, Judgment, &c.
SHALM ? [*schalmey*, Teut.] a Musical Instrument, a Kind SHAWM } of a Psaltery.
SHALOO'N [prob. of *Chalons* in France] a sort of Woollen-Stuff, well known.
SHALO'T [*echalote*, F.] a small kind of Onion used in Sauces, &c.
SHAM [*incert. etym.*] a pretended Trick, a Feint, a Flam, a Cheat.
TO SHAM one, to put a Trick upon, deceive, or cheat one.
SHAMADE [*chamade*, F.] a Beat of Drum for a Parley.
SHA'MBLES [prob. of *ŷceamo't*, Sax. or of *scannagliare*, Ital. a Butchery, unless you had rather take it from *schæmel*, Du. a Table or Stall, q. a Stall to lay Flesh upon] a Place where Butchers attend to sell Meat.
SHAME [*ŷcame*, Sax.] an Uncasiness of Mind, from a Consciousness of having done something unseemly or lessening a Person in the Esteem of others; also Reproach or Disgrace.
TO SHAME [*ŷcamian*, Sax. *schamen*, Teut.] to put to Shame or Disgrace; also to make a Person ashamed.
SHA'MEFUL [*ŷcame-yull*, Sax.] scandalous, disgraceful, &c.
SHAMEFA'CED [*ŷcam-xæŷt*, Sax.] modest, bashful.
SHA'MELESS [*ŷcam-leay*, Sax.] immodest, impudent.
SHA'MELESNESS. Immodesty, Impudence.
SHAME'LLAE [*old Rec.*] Shambles or Stalls to sell Meat in, &c. L.
SHAMOYS [*chamois*, F.] a kind of wild Goat.
SHAMO'X-Leather } Leather made of the Skin of the Goat
SHA'MMY } tanned, very soft, warm, and pliable, &c.
SHAMPI'NION [*champignon*, F.] a kind of Mushroom.
SHAMSEER, a sort of Sword used by the *Persians*, much like a Scymeter.
SHANK [*ŷanca*, Sax.] the Leg of a Man; also the Stalk of a Plant, the Stem of a Candlestick and several other Utensils.
SHANK of a Horse, that Part of the fore Leg, which is between the Knee and the second Joint next the Foot, called a Fetlock or Pastern Joint.
SHANK of an Anchor, the Beam or longest Part of it.
SHA'NK Painter [in *Sea-Language*] is a short Chain fastened under the Fore-mast Shrowds, on which the whole Weight of the After-part of the Ship rests, when it lies by the Side of the Ship.
SHA'NKER [*cancer*, L.] a pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin, or on the Yard, Surgery.
SHA'NKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kind of Kid, that bears the Furr called *Budge*.
SHAPE [*ŷceap*, Sax.] Form, Make, Du.
TO SHAPE [*ŷceapan*, Sax.] to form.
SHA'TELESS [of *ŷceapleay*, Sax.] without Shape, deformed.
SHA'POURNET [of *Chaperon*, F. a Hood] a little Hood, being a Diminutive of *Chaperon*.
SHARD [*ŷheard*, Du.] a broken Piece of a Tile, or some other earthen Vessel.
SHARE, a Part or Portion, especially of Goods on board of a Ship, which belong to several Persons by Proportion.
TO SHARE [*ŷcŷjan*, Sax.] to divide, to portion out.
SHARE [*ŷcapu*, Sax.] as the Share-bone, the *Os Pubis*, a Man's Yard or Groin.
SHARE-Wort, an Herb good for Disorders about the *Share-Bone*.
Plough-SHARE [*ŷceap*, Sax.] a Plough-Iron.
SHARK [prob. of *ŷceajan*, Sax.] to cut in Pieces, or of

chercher, F. to seek] the most ravenous of Fishes, a kind of Sea-Wolf, who, as it is reported, if it catch a Man in the Water, will chop him in two at one Bite.
SHARK [*figuratively*] is used for a sharpening Fellow, who lives by taking Persons at a Disadvantage, and tricking and cheating them.
TO SHARK up and down, to go shifting, shuffling, and cozening up and down.
SHARP [*ŷcearp*, Sax. *skarp*, Dan.] keen, smart; also shrill; also severe, biting, nipping; also violent, quick, subtle.
SHARP [in *Musick*] a kind of artificial Note or Character so formed (≡||=).
TO SHARP one, to chouse or trick a Person out of a Thing; also to sponge upon.
TO SHA'RPEN [*ŷcearpan*, Sax.] to make sharp.
SHA'RPLY [*ŷcearpplic*, Sax.] after a sharp Manner.
SHA'RPNESS [*ŷcearppneŷŷe*, Sax.] Keeness, &c.
SHARP-SIGHTED [of *ŷcearp* and *ŷeŷihŷe*, Sax.] having a quick and penetrating Sight.
SHARP-WITTED [of *ŷcearp*, and *pit*, Sax.] very witty, sagacious.
SHA'RPENING Corn, a customary Present of Corn, which Farmers in several Parts of this Kingdom make to their Smiths, about *Christmas-time*, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, &c.
SHASH [prob. of *Sessa*, Ital.] a Girdle of Silk, Woollen, &c. worn about the Waste, to tie Night Gowns, &c. also an Ornament for Military Officers.
TO SHA'TTER [some derive it of *ŷhetteren*, Du.] to shake or break to Pieces, to endamage, to impair.
SHATTER-BRA'IN'D } scarce compos *Mentis*, crazy-headed,
SHATTER-PATED } hare-brain'd, confused, acting without Thought, &c.
TO SHAVE [*ŷceapan*, Sax.] to shear or pare; also to trim or barb; also to cut off the Hair with a Razor.
SHA'VELING, one that has his Head shaved, as Monks, &c.
SHAVER, as a cunning Shaver, i. e. a crafty Fellow.
SHAVE-Grass, the Herb Horse-Tail.
SHAW-Fowl, an artificial Fowl, made by Fowlers on purpose to shoot at.
SHAWBA'NDER [among the *Persians*] a great Officer, a Vice-Roy.
SHAWM a Musical Instrument, a sort of Psaltery.
SHEA'DING [in the *Isle of Man*] a Tithing or Division.
TO SHEAF [*ŷceaxian*, Sax.] to bind Corn into Sheaves.
SHEAF [*ŷceap*, Sax.] a Bundle of Corn upon the Haulm.
TO SHEAR [*ŷceapan*, Sax.] to strip or cut off with Shears, &c.
SHEA'RD [*ŷceaprd*, Sax.] a Fragment.
SHEA'RMAN [*ŷceapra man*, Sax.] a Shearer.
SHEARS [*ŷceapŷŷ*, Sax.] a sort of large Scissars for cutting, clipping, &c.
SHEAR } [in a *Ship*] are large Iron-Hooks us'd
SHEER-Hooks } when one Ship boards another; they are like a Sickle, and let into the Main and Fore-yard Arms, in order to spoil, cut, or tear the Shrowds, Sails, or Rigging of an Enemy's Ship.
SHEAR } [with *Sailors*] a Knot by which they tie
SHEER-Shanks } up or shorten a Runner, when 'tis too long, so that they cannot hoise in the Goods by it over the Sides of the Ship.
SHEARS } [with *Sailors*] two Mast-Yards or Poles set up
SHEERS } and seized across each other aloft near the Top; the Use of them is to set in or take out a Mast.
SHEE'RING [in the woollen *Manufacture*] is the cutting with large Sheers the too long and superfluous Nap or Shag on Cloths, Stuff, &c.
SHEATS [of a *Ship*] are Ropes bent to the Clews of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to hale or round off the Clew of the Sail; but in Top-sails they are used to *hale Home*, i. e. to draw the Sail close to the Yard-Arms; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stern-Post.
Flown SHEATS [*Sea-Term*] used of Sheats when they are not haled Home.
False SHEAT [with *Sailors*] a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Sheat-Block, to succour and ease the Sheat, lest it should break, when an extraordinary Gust or stiff Gale of Wind happens.
SHEAT-Anchor [in a *Ship*] the largest Anchor which, in Strefs of Weather, is the Mariners last Refuge, when they are forced to ride on a Lee-Shore.
SHEAT-Cable [of a *Ship*] the master or principal Cable.
TO ease the SHEAT [*Sea-Phrase*] is to veer or let it go out gently.

To let fly the SHEAT [Sea-Phrase] is to let it run out as far as it will go hastily and violently, so that the Sail will then hang loose, and hold no Wind.

To tally the SHEATS [Sea-Phrase] is to hale off the Sheats of the Main and Fore-sail.

SHEATH [ſceas, Sax.] the Case of a Knife, &c.

To SHEATHE [ſceasian, Sax.] to put into a Sheath.

To SHEATHE a Ship, is to case that Part of her Hull that is to be under Water, with something to hinder the Worms from entering into her Planks; then nailing on Mill'd-Lead or Planks of Wood.

SHEATH-Fish [so named from its being covered with a thin Shell, like a Sheath] a delicate Indian Fish, in Colour like a Muscle.

To SHED [q. d. a Shade] a Pent-house or Shelter made of Boards.

SHE'DDING of Seed [in Horses] a Disease.

To SHED [of ſceasian, Sax.] to spill, to pour out, as *shed Tears, the Teeth, Hair, Horns.*

SHEEP [ſceap, Sax.] an Animal that affords Mankind both Food and Clothing.

SHE'EP [hieroglyphically] represented a Fool or silly Person, because no Beast is more simple than a Sheep; but a Ram represents a good Governor.

SHE'EPISH, faint-hearted like a Sheep, soft-headed, simple, silly.

SHE'EPISHNESS [of ſceap, and ſelicneyye, Sax.] Faint-heartedness, Simplesness, &c.

SHE'EP-Cote [ſceap-cote, Sax.] a Place to put Sheep in.

SHE'EP-Fold [ſceap-fald, Sax.] a Place to put Sheep in.

SHE'EP-Hook [ſceap-hoce, Sax.] a Shepherd's Staff or Crook.

SHE'EP'S-Head, the Head of a Sheep with its Appurtenances; also a Fish on the Coast of Virginia, which will make Broth like Mutton.

A SHEEP'S-Head [metaphorically] a mere Blockhead, a stupid, dull Fellow.

SHE'ER [ſcýne, Sax.] thin, spoken of Cloth; also quite, altogether, O.

To SHEER a-bore } an Anchor [among Sailors] signifies to

To SHEER Home } draw it Home.

SHEER over, quite over, Milton.

To SHEER. See *Shear*.

SHEE'RING [Sea-Language] a Term used of the Motion of a Ship, which is said to go sheering, when she is not steered steadily.

SHEET [ſceete or ſceate, Sax.] a large Linnen Cloth to lay upon the Bed.

SHE'KEL [שֶׁקֶל, Heb.] an antient Coin equal to four Attick Drams, or four Roman Denarii, in Value about 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

SHE'LDAPLE, a Bird, a Chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE, a Water-Fowl.

SHELF [ſcýlf, Sax.] a Board fastened against a Wall to lay Things on; also the Till of a Printing-Press.

SHELF } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELF } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELF [with Miners] that hard Surface or Coat of the Earth, which lies under the Mould, usually about a Foot deep.

SHELL [ſcýll, or ſceala, Sax. ſhelle, Du.] the woody Husk and Cover of Nuts and Stones in Fruit; also the crustaceous Coverings of Fishes, &c.

To SHELL [ſcýlan, Sax.] to take on the Husk or Cover of Nuts, &c.

To SHE'LTR, to receive a Person into one's House; also to defend or protect him.

SHE'LTR [prob. of ſceala, Sax. a Shell] a Place of Defence against ill Weather, also Protection.

To SHE'LTR, to receive a Person into one's House; also to defend or protect him.

SHE'LTRER, one who shelters, also is sheltered.

SHE'LTRLESS, having no Place of Shelter.

SHE'LVING [prob. of ſreſb, Teut. crooked] slanting.

SHE'LVINGNESS, the sinking or rising gradually like a Shelf or Sand in the Sea.

SHE'LVY [of ſcheſb, Sax.] full of Shelves or Sand-heaps, as the Sea.

SHE'NGER [with Fishers] a small Salmon, which is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way into the Sea.

SHE'PHERD [ſceapa-hyrd, Sax.] a Keeper of Sheep.

SHE'PHERDNESS [ſceapa-hyrd, Sax.] a She-Keeper of Sheep.

SHE'RBET [ſorbetto, Ital.] a Turkish Drink; also the Composition of Punch before the Infusion of the Brandy, &c.

SHE'RIF [ſcýn-ſcepe, Sax. q. d. Shire-greve] the chief Officer of a Shire or County.

SHE'RIFALTY, the Time or Function of a Sheriff's Office.

SHE'RIFWICK [ſcýn-ſcepe pic, Sax.] a Sheriff's Jurisdiction.

SHE'RIF-Tooſh [old Rec.] an antient Tenure or Manner of holding Land, by the Duty or Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff, at his County Turns or Courts.

SHEERMAN, [ſceap-man, Sax.] that sheers Cloths, Woollen-Stuffs, &c.

SHEERMAN'S-Craft [of ſceap and cþaſc, Sax.] the Sheerman's Craft, an Art, or Trade much practised at Norwich, of sheering Worſteds, Stamins, Fustians, &c.

SHE'RRY [of Xeres, a Town in Andalusia in Spain] a Wine.

To SHEW [ſceapian, Sax.] to let see, to discover or make known; also to prove or make appear; also to appear or look; to make a Show as if.

SHEW [ſchum, Du.] Appearance, publick Sight; also Pretence or Colour.

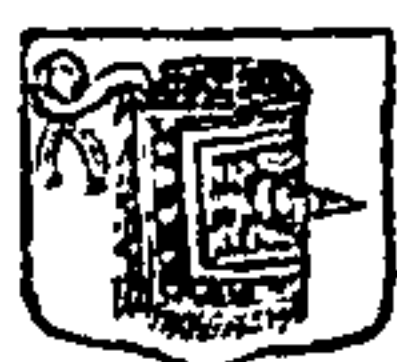
SHE'WING [in Law] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever, in Plaints shewed and not avowed.

SHEWT of Blood [in Beasts] a Disease when they discharge Blood at the Mouth.

SHE'BOLETH [שְׂבֹלֶת, Heb. i. e. an Ear of Corn] a Criterion by which the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites, by their pronouncing *s* for *sh*.

A SHIDE [of ſceasian, Sax. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

SHIELD [ſcýlb, Sax.] a sort of Buckler; also Protection or Defence, *God shield you, God protect you, O.*



SHIELD [in Heraldry] in Coat-Armour is sometimes represented as in the Figure, tho' they were of a different Shape and Size; the Use of them was to defend the Body against the Weapons of Enemies.

To SHIELD [ſcýlb, Sax.] to protect or defend.

To SHIEVE [with Sailors] is to fall astern.

To SHIFT [of ſcýſban, Sax. according to Skinner] to evade or get off, to change, to dodge, &c.

A SHIFT [Minſhew derives it of grſcheff, Du. a Buſineſs] a Shirt or Smock; a Trick or Device.

A SHIFTER, a Fellow acquainted with, and that also practises all Manner of Shifts and subtle Tricks.

SHIFTERS [in a Ship of War] Men employ'd by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which Flesh or Fish is to soak, in order to freshen or fit it for the Kettle.

SHIFTING [in Ken] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of the Nature of Gavel-Kind.

SHI'LOH [שִׁלֹה, Heb. he sent] a Name appropriated by Divines to our Lord and Saviour Christ.

SHI'LLING [ſcýlling, Sax. of ſcýlb, because antiently stamped with a Shield] a Coin well known; but among our Saxon Ancestors was in Value but 5 d.

A SHI'LLING Scotch, in Value 1 Penny.

A SHIN [ſcina, Sax.] the Fore-part of the Leg, next to the Foot.

SHIN-Bone [ſcina-ban, Sax.] a Bone between the Leg and Foot.

To SHINE [ſcinan, Sax.] to look bright, to cast a Lustre.

SHI'NING [of ſcinante, Sax.] casting a Lustre, looking bright.

SHI'NINGNESS [ſcinanbeneyye, Sax.] Lustre, Brightness.

SHI'NGLE [Minſhew derives it of ſcindere, L. to cleave] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houses, Steeples, &c. with.

SHI'NGLES [in Medicine] a Disease, a sort of St. Anthony's Fire, a spreading Inflammation about the Waste, which is said to kill the Patient, if it get quite round him.

SHIP [ſkip, Dan.] a general Name for all large Vessels, that go with Sails fit for Navigation on the Sea; except Gallies which go with Oars and Smack-sails.

SHIP-Money, a Tax antiently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of England, revived by King Charles I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by a Statute 17 Charles I.

SHI'PPER [ſchopper, Du.] the Master of a Ship.

SHI'PPING of *ſkip*, Dan. ſcip, Sax.] Ships.

SHI'P-shapen [with Sailors] unsightly, spoken of a Ship that is built strait up after she comes to her Bearings, the same that is termed *Wale-reared*.

SHI'PWACK [ſcip-ſwac, Sax.] the perishing of a Ship at Sea, &c.

SHINE [ſcýne, a Division, of ſcýnan, Sax. to divide] a Portion or Division of Land, of which there are in Eng-

land 40, in Wales 12, in Scotland 24, besides Stewarties, Baileries, and Constabularies.

SHIRE-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff, or his Deputy; or Clerk to the County-Court.

SHIRK [q. d. a Shark] a sharpening Fellow that lies upon the Catch, as the Shark-fish.

SHIRKING, sharpening, lying upon the Catch.

SHIRT [ycypc, Sax.] an inner Linnen Garment for Men.

To SHITE [ycitan, Sax.] to discharge the Belly; to ease Nature.

SHITTEN, beshit, fouled with Ordure.

SHITTLE-Cock ? [prob. of yceotan, Sax. to shoot a

SHUTTLE-Cock } Cock] a Cork stuck with Feathers, to be banded to and fro' with Battledores.

To SHIVER [prob. of schelber, Du.] to break into Shivers or Pieces.

A SHIVER [prob. of schelber, Du.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

SHIVER [in a Ship] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

To SHIVER [of schoweren, Teut.] to shake for Cold.

SHOAD [with Tin-Miners] such Fragments of Ore, which by Rains, Currents of Water, &c. are torn off from the Load or Veins of Ore.

To SHOAR ? [prob. of schoozen, Du.] to underprop.

To SHORE } [of schooze, Du.] Props or Counterforts, set to

SHOARS } support or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward.

To SHOCK [chocken, Du.] to clash with, to dash against; to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

A SHOCK of Soap-boxes, Canes, wooden Trays, &c. is 60 in Number.

SHOCK [schock, Du.] a Blow, Brunt, Onset, Disaster in a Fight.

SHOCK of Corn, a Sheaf or Bundle; or several Sheaves of Corn set together.

SHOCKING [of chocken, Du.] putting into a Commotion of Mind.

SHO'DDEN [of yceob, Sax.] having Shoes on.

A SHOE [yceo or ycoh, Sax.] a Covering or Attire Feet, Du.

To SHOE [yceotan, Sax.] to put on Shoes.

A SHOE-Maker [of yceo and macan, Sax. to make.]

To SHOG (prob. of schokeln, Teut.) to jog, to joggle, to make to wag or vacillate to and fro.

A SHOG [schock, Teut.] the meeting of two hard Bodies, which hit or strike against one another with Violence; also a Concussion or Shake.

SHOLE, shallow, as Shoal-Water.

A SHOLE [yceole, Sax.] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES [prob. q. Shallows] Flats in the Sea or Water.

SHO'LINESS [q. d. Shallowness] Fulness of Flats in the Sea, &c.

SHO'LY [q. d. shallow] full of Flats.

SHON, did shine, Milton.

SHOO'LING [in Sea-Language] as good Shooling, is a safe and convenient going in the Shoar, when the Water gradually grows shallow, and not too suddenly, and is not sometimes deep, and sometimes shallow.

SHOORS [schoozes, Du.] Underprops in Buildings.

To SHOOT [yceotan, Sax.] to discharge Shot out of a Gun, or Arrows out of a Bow; also to put forth or grow up as Plants do; also to fall like a Meteor, supposed to be a Star.

To SHOOT [spoken of Ballast] it is said to shoot, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to another.

A SHOOT [prob. of ycoete, Sax.] a young Sprout or Bud; also a young Pig that has done sucking.

A SHOOT [Hunt. Term] a young Boar.

SHOOTING-stick [with Printers] a Piece of Wood used in the locking up Pages in the Chace or Iron-Frame.

SHOP [yceope, Sax.] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOP-lifting [of sceope, Sax. a Shop, and Levatio, L.] stealing Goods out of a Shop, going under Pretence of buying, which if it be to the Value of 5s. is Death.

SHO'RAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [yceope, Sax.] the Side or Bank of the Sea, River, &c.

SHO'RLING, a Sheep-skin, after the Fleece is shorn off.

SHORN [of sceapian, Sax.] sheared or clipped off.

SHORT [yceopre, Sax.] of small Length.

Short-SAILS [in a Ship of War] are the same as Fighting-sails, and are the Fore-sail, Main-sail, and Fore-top-sail, which are all the Sails used in a Fight, lest the rest should be fired or spoiled.

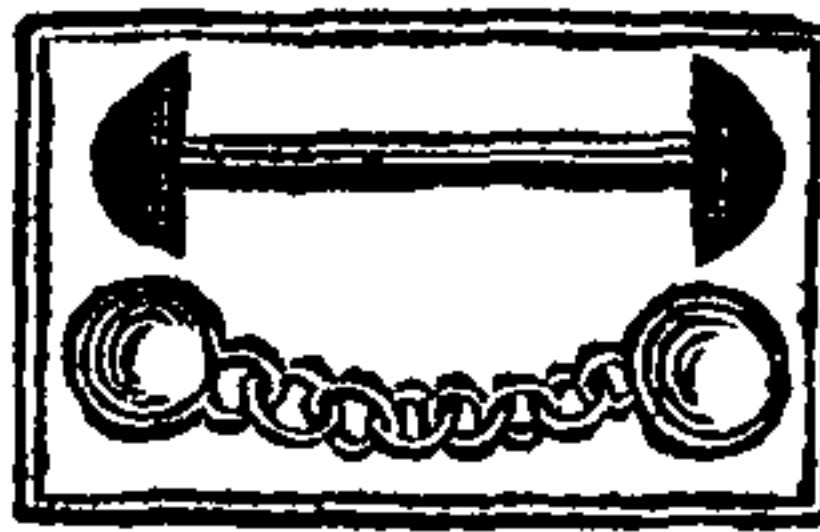
Short-SIGHTEDNESS, a Fault in the Conformation of the

Eye, in which the Crystalline, &c. being too convex, the Rays reflected from distant Objects are refracted too much, and caused to converge too fast, so as to unite together, before they reach to the Retina, by which means the Vision is render'd both dim and confused.

To SHO'RTEN [yceoprean, Sax.] to make shorter, to abridge in Length.

SHORTNESS [yceoprean, Sax.] Brevity, deficiency in Length.

Chain-SHOT, is two whole or half Bullets joined together,



either by a Bar or Chain of Iron, which allows them some Liberty asunder, so that they cut and destroy whatever happens in their Way, and are very serviceable in a Sea-Battle, to cut the Enemy's Sails.

Round-SHOT [in Gunnery] are round Bullets fitted in Proportion to the Gun.

Cross-bar SHOT, are round Shot, with a long Spike of Iron cast in each, as if it went through the Middle of it.

Cafe-SHOT, is either small Bullets, Nails, Bits of old Iron, or the like, put into a Cafe, to shoot out of Ordnance.

Langrel-SHOT, runs with a Shackle to be shortened when it is put into the Gun, having half a Bullet either of Lead or Iron, which spreads itself when it flies out.

Trundle-SHOT, is a Bolt of Iron of 16 or 18 Inches Length, having sharp Points at both Ends, and a round broad Bowl of Lead cast upon it, about a Hand's Breadth from each End, and fitted to the Bore of the Gun.

SHOT of a Cable [with Sailors] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride more safely.

SHOT [yceat, Sax. a Part or Portion] a Club or Reckoning; a particular Person's Part of it that he is to pay in an Ale-house, Tavern, &c.

SHOT [of yceotan, Sax.] hit or wounded with a Bullet, Arrow, &c.

SHOT by the Board [Sea-Phrase] is when a Yard is broken by the Shot of the Enemy.

SHOT-Flagon [in Derbyshire] a Flagon of Drink which the Host gives to his Guests, when they have spent above a Shilling.

SHO'TTEN [of schutten, Du. to pour out] spawned, or having spent the Roe, as Fishes.

SHO'TTEN-Milk, curdled, turned to Curds and Whey.

To SHOVE [yceoyen, Sax.] to push or thrust.

A SHO'VEL [ycopl, Sax.] an Instrument for digging, and also various other Uses.

A SHO'VELLER, a Fowl, called a Pelican.

To SHO'VEL [of ycoylan, Sax.] to work with a Shovel.

To SHOULDER [of yculdon, Sax.] to lay on the Shoulder; also to jostle with the Shoulder.

SHOULD [of yceolban, Sax.] of the Verb shall, ought, &c.

SHOULDER [yculdon, Sax. shulder, Dan.] a Part of the Body that joins the Arm to it.

SHOULDER-Blade, a Bone of the Shoulder, of a triangular Figure, covering the hind Part of the Ribs, called also the Scapula.

SHOULDER of a Bastion [in Fortif.] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOULDER of an Arrow [with Archers] that Part of the Head of it that a Man may feel with his Fingers, before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER-Pight [with Farriers] a Disease or Hurt in Horses, when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displac'd, which makes the Horse halt downright.

SHOULDER-splaiting ? [with Farriers] a Hurt which happens to a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER-Wrench [with Farriers] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOULDERED-head [in Archery] a sort of Arrow-head, between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOULDERING [in Fortification] a Retrenchment opposed to the Enemy's, or a Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether made of Heaps of Earth, Gabions, or Fascines; also a square Orillon made in the Bastion near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING-Piece [in Carpentry] a Bracket.

To SHOUT, to set up a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A SHOUT, a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A SHOWER [ychp, Sax. stutur, Du.] a Falling or Distillation of Rain, for a Time, a Cloud resolved into Rain.

SHO'WERINESS [ycupicgneye, Sax.] Raininess, Inclineness to be showery.

SHO'WERY [of scupicg, Sax.] rainy, apt or inclinable to produce Showers.

SHO'WY [of yceapian, Sax. schoutmen, Du. to shew] making an Appearance, gaudy.

SHRANK

SHRANK of [Scjuncan, Sax.] shrunk up, lessened in Length, Breadth, &c.

To SHREAD } [scneadom, Sax.] to cut or mince small.

To SHRED }

A SHREAD [scnead, Sax.] a small cutting of Cloth, Silk, &c.

SHREW [of schreyen, Teut. to bawl] a scolding contentious, curs'd, ill natur'd Woman.

SHREW-Mouse [skoumuf, Dan.] a kind of a Field-Mouse, about the Size of a Rat, and of a Weazel-Colour, very mischievous to Cattle; so that Country People say, if it goes over the Back of a Beast, it will make the Beast lame in the Chine; and, if it bite a Beast, it will cause it to swell to the Heart and die.

SHREWD [prob. of beschreyen, Teut. to bewitch] cunning, subtle; also smart, witty.

SHRE'WDNESS, Cunningness, Smartness, Sagacity.

To SHRIEK [schriger, Dan.] to cry out as one in a great Danger or Fright.

To SHRIEK [Hunting-Term] to cry or make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting-time.

A SHRIEK [prob. of scriccio, Ital. or schryger, Dan.] a vehement Noise or Outcry.

SHRIFT [scjift, Sax.] Confession of Sins to a Priest.

SHRILL [prob. of schreyen, Teut.] a sharp, acute Noise.

SHRILNESS, Sharpness of Sound.

SHRIMP [some derive it of schrimp, Teut. a Wrinkle, because it has a wrinkled Back,] a small Sea-fish, something resembling a Lobster, in Form; also a little short Fellow.

SHRI'ND, insprin'd, seated or placed in a Shrine. *Milt.*

SHRINE [scjin, Sax. eserin, F. scrinium, L.] a Cabinet or Desk; a sort of Case or Chest to hold the Reliques of a Saint; also the Place where Prayers and Oblations are made to a Saint.

To SHRINK [scjuncan, Sax.] to contract or lessen in Length or Breadth; also to grow less, &c.

To SHRI'VE [scjuncan, Sax.] to make a Confession to a Priest; also to hear such Confessions.

To SHRI'VEL [schrumpelen, Teut.] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles or Scrolls.

SHROVE-Sunday [q. d. Shrivng-Sunday, of scjifjar, Sax. to confess] because our Ancestors were wont at *Shrove-tide* to *shrieve*, i. e. to confess their Sins, and receive the Sacrament, in order to a more strict and religious Observation of Lent.

SHROWD } [scjup, Sax.] a Garment for a dead Corps.

SHROUD }

To SHRO'WD [of schrydan, Sax. to clothe] to cover; screen, protect, or shelter.

SHROW'DING of Trees [in Husbandry] the cutting or lopping off the top Branches of them; which is only done to Trees not fit for Timber; and designed either for some present Use, or for Fuel.

SHROWDS in a Ship [with Mariners] those large Ropes that come from either Side of all the Masts, and are fastened below to the Ship's Sides with Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

SHRUB [scjupbe, Sax.] a small or low Tree.

SHRUB [with Botanists] a Plant with many woody perennial Stalks or Trunks from the same Root, as a Briar, &c. also a little sorry Fellow.

To SHRUB one, to drub one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

SHRU'BINESS [schrybicneyre, Sax.] Fullness of Shrubs.

SHRU'EBY [of schrybig, Sax.] full of Shrubs.

A SHRUG, a shrinking up of the Shoulders.

To SHRUG [perhaps of schroeben, Du.] to shrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUNK [of scjuncan, Sax.] contracted.

SHU'DDERING [prob. of schaweren, or schuddereren, Teut.] shivering, shaking, &c. *Milton.*

To SHU'FFLE [Skinner derives it of scjofl, Sax. a Shovel] to dodge, to shift off; also to shuffle or mix the Cards in any Game.

To SHUN [a scunian, Sax.] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUT [scjutan, Sax.] as to shut a Door, &c.

SHU'TTERS [of scjutan, Sax. to lock, schutten, Du. to inclose] for Windows, &c.

SHU'TTLE [Scea Tel, Sax.] a Weaver's Tool.

To get SHUT of [prob. of sceadan, Sax. or schepden, Teut. to separate or dis-join] to get rid off, to free or clear one of any thing, Person, or Affair.

SHY [prob. of schemen, Teut. to avoid] reserved, coy, wary.

SHY'NESS, Reservedness, Coyness.

SHALI'SMOS [of salaxo, Spittle, Gr.] a Salivation.

SI'AGONA'GRA [σάγωνα γρά of σαγών, a Jaw, and ἀγέ, a Capture] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [Sib, Sax. a kin] Kindred, hence comes our Name *Gossip* q. d. the Kindred of God, a God-Father or God-Mother.

SIBYLS [σιβύλλα, q. sis of Θεσβίλη, i. e. the Counsel of God.] of these, in all, are reckoned nine or ten, as the *Sibylla Persica*, *Lybica*, *Delphica*, *Cumana*, *Erythraea*, *Samia*, *Tyburnina*, *Hellepontica*, *Phrygia*, and *Cumæa*, whose Writings seem to have prophesied of Christ so plainly, that there is Ground to suspect the *Greek Verses*, that bear their Name, were written after our Saviour's Death.

The *Sibylla Cumana* was a Virgin who liv'd an innocent Life in a Cave, near *Cuma* in *Italy*, far from all Acquaintance and Society of Men. She composed nine Books of Things to come, and brought them to *Tarquinius Priscus* to be sold, demanding about 300 Pounds for them; which he refusing to give, she burnt three of them, and required the same Price for the rest; but, the King refusing to give it, she went away; and having burnt three more, and returning, demanded the same Money for the remaining three, for which the King, by the Advice of his Soothsayers, gave her the Money. The *Duumviri sacrorum* or *Pontifex Maximus* kept these Books in their Custody; and, on all difficult Occasions, these Books were consulted by Order of the Senate. There are yet remaining some Fragments of this Sibyl, preserved in several Writers.

SI'BYLLA Agrippa was painted in the Form of an old Woman in a Roseal Garment.

SI'BYLLA Delphica like a young Woman in a black Garment, with a Horn in her Hand.

SI'BYLLA Europea, like a comely young Woman, but with a red Face, clothed with a fine Veil on her Head, and a fine Garment of golden Work.

SI'BYLLA Herophila, young and fair, in a purple Garment, and having her Head covered with a Veil of Lawn.

SI'BYLLA Lybica, like an old Woman clad in a purple Garment, and crowned with a Garland of Flowers.

SI'BYLLA Phrygia, with an old ill-favoured Face, clad in a red Garment.

SI'BYLLA Persica, clad in a golden Garment, and a white Veil.

SI'BYLS. A certain Author has endeavoured to prove, that there never was more than one Sibyl that was a Prophetess, and that she was a *Grecian*, whose Name was *Hierophyle*, born at *Erythraea*; and that the Diversity of her Names was occasioned by her Travels, or by the Spirit's transporting her from one Place to another; and that she dy'd at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *Vossius* tells us, that the ancient Books of the Sibyls at *Rome* were altogether profane; but that those, brought from *Greece* by *Craffus*, contained some Prophecies that had been given by certain *Jews* for Sibylline Oracles; which is the Reason of those Prophecies of the Coming of the Messiah, that are found among them.

SIBYLLINE [sibyllinus, L.] of the Sybils.

SI'CCATED [siccat, L.] dried up.

SICCA'NEOUS [siccanus, L.] dry of its own Nature; that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCIFICK [siccificus, L.] causing Dryness.

SI'CCETY [siccat, L.] Dryness.

SICE-Point [le six, F. of Sax. L.] the Number upon the Side of a Dice.

SICHE'TUM [old Rec.] a Sich or small Current of Wa-

SIKE'TTUS [ter which uses to be dry in the Summer-time.]

SICHA [with Botan.] the wild Carrot.

SICILIA'NA [with Botan.] Tutlar, L.

SICK [yeoc, Sax.] indisposed in the Body.

To SICKEN, to grow weak or sick.

SI'CKLINESS [of sceoclchneyre, Sax.] Unhealthfulness, Aptness to be sick.

SI'CKNESS [sceocney, Sax.] Indisposition of Body, &c.

A SI'CKLE [ycot, Sax. stel, Du. prob. of setare, L.] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SI'CKLY [of yeoclic, Sax. siettica, Teut.] infirm or indisposed in Body; of a crazy Temperament.

SI'CVLUS, a, um, [in Botan. Writers] of the Growth of *Sicily*.

SI'CVT alias [in Law] a second Writ sent out where the first was not executed, so termed from those two *Latin* Words contained in it.

SIDE [yibe, Sax.] the Side of any thing.

To SIDE with, to be of the same Side or Party, to take Part with.

SI'DELING side-ways, on one side awry. *Milton.*

SIBELINGS [old *Lat. Writ.*] Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of plow'd Lands.

SIDESMAN [of Side and Man, *Sax.*] an Assistant to a Church-Warden.

SIDERITIO [with *Botan.*] the Herb call'd Wall-Sage or Stone-Sage, growing on old Walls or Tiles; also Iron-Wort, and Clown's All-Heals, *L.*

SIDES of Horn-Work [in *Fortificat.*] are the Ramparts and Parapets, which inclose them on the Right and Left from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE-Lays [Hunting-Term] are the Dogs that are set in the Way to let slip at a Deer, as he passes by.

SIDER, See *Cyder*.

SIDERATION [with *Surgeons*] a Mortification of some Part of the Body.

SIDERATION [in *Agriculture*] the blasting of Trees or Plants, by an Eastern Wind, or by excessive Heat or Drought, *L.*

SIDERATION [in *Medicine*] a being suddenly benumbed and deprived of the Use of one's Limbs.

SIDE'CIAL Σ [*siderens*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Stars,

SIDE'RIAN Σ *Itarry*.

SIDERITIS [*σιδηίτις*, *Gr.*] the Herb Wall-Horehound, *L.*

SIDERIAL Year [in *Astronomy*] the Space of Time wherein the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same Star again, which consists of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and very near 10 Minutes.

SIDERITES [*σιδηίτης*, *Gr.*] the Load-stone.

SIDEROMANCY [*σιδηομαντία* of *σιδηος*, Iron or Steel, and *μαντία* Divination] a Divination performed by a red-hot Iron, upon which they laid an odd Number of Straws, and observed what Figures, Bendings, Sparklings, &c. they made in burning.

SIDERO'SE [*siderosus*, *L.*] Planet-struck; also full of Stars.

SIDINGS Σ [old *Rec.* [Sidelings, *L.*] Sidelings, Balks be-

SID'LINGS Σ tween or on the Sides of the Ridges of plowed Lands.

SIDY, long, as, *your Coat is very sidy*, *C.*

SIDWAYS [*side-paß*, *Sax.*] by or along the Side.

SIEF album [with *Oculists*] a Medicine for the Eyes, *L.*

ASIEGE [prob. of *sedes*, *L.* a Seat] is the Sitting or Encampment of an Army round a Place, with a Design to take it; either by Distress and Famine; or by making Lines around it to hinder any Relief from coming to them from without; or by main Force, as by Trenches, Attacks, &c. *F.*

To lay SIEGE to a Place [*assieger*, *F.*] to besiege it, as above.

SIEGE [of *siege*, *F.* a Seat] going to Stool, voiding of Excrements.

A SIEVE [*yye*, *Sax.*] a Vessel or Instrument for separating the grosser Part of any Thing from the finer.

To SIFT [of *yiſtan*, *Sax.*] to separate by a Sieve; also to examine inquisitively and sily.

To SIFT [*yiſtan*, *Sax.*] to separate the finer Part of any Thing reduced to a Powder by a Sieve; also to examine inquisitively and sily.

To SIGH [*yeoxian*; *Sax.*] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of some Trouble of Mind, or some Disease of the Body.

A SIGH [prob. of *yeox*, *Sax.* *sichte*, *Du.*] such a fetching of Breath, as above.

SIGHT [*ſeyiſe*, *Sax.* *sicht*, *Du.*] the Exercise or Action of the Sense of Seeing; also a Show or Spectacle.

SIGHTS [in *Mathematicks*] two thin Pieces of Brass on the Extreme of an *Alidade* or *Index* of a *Theodolite*, &c. for the just Direction of the *Index* to the Line of the Object.

SIGHTLESS [*ſeyiſeleay*, *Sax.*] blind.

SIGHTLINESS [*ſeyiſlicſneyr*, *Sax.*] Seemlinefs, Handfomenefs.

SIGHTLY [*ſeyiſlicſ*, *Sax.*] comely, seemly.

A SIGIL [*ſigillum*, *L.*] a Charm to be worn for the curing of Diseases, averting cross Accidents, Injuries, &c.

SIGILLA'RIA, a Festival among the *Romans*, wherein they sent Presents of Seals and other such Things one to the other, *L.*

SIGILLUM Hermetis [in *Chymistry*] an extraordinary Method of luting Glasses, by the closing the Neck of a Glass-Vessel with red-hot Pincers, *L.*

SIGILLUM, a little Image either engraven or molten; a Seal, a Print, *L.*

SIGLES [of *ſigla*, *L.*] Cyphers, initial Letters put for whole Words; as *R. S. S. Regiæ Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDA'LES [with *Anat.*] certain Valves of the pulmonary Artery, in the Shape of a half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood, from the left Ventricle of the

Heart into the *Arteria pulmonaria*; but, if it endeavours to return, they shut up the Passage and are inclosed by the Blood.

SIGMOIDES [*S* of Σ , and ῒδῖς , *Gr.* Shape] the Processes of the Bones, whose Figure resembles the Letter *C*, or the Sigma of the antient *Greeks*; also 3 Valves of the *Aorta* or great Artery, which obstructs the Blood in returning back to the Heart.

SIGN [*ſignum*, *L.*] a sensible Mark or Character, denoting something absent or invisible.

SIGN [in *Physick*] some Appearance of the Body distinguishable by the Senses, whence the Presence, Nature, and State of a Disease, or Health, or Death, may be inferred.

SIGN manual, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

To SIGN [*ſignare*, *L.* *ſigner*, *F.*] to put a Seal or set a Mark to any Writing.

SIGNA, Marks or Characters, Short-Hand, Initial or Beginning Letters, which by Way of Abbreviation are put for whole Words, as *D. D. D.* for *donum Deo dedit*.

SIGNA [among the *Romans*] Ensigns or Banners, of which there were several Sorts; on some of them was a Hand expanded as a Symbol of Concord; some had a silver Eagle; others the Image of the Emperor; others a Dragon with a silver Head, and the rest of the Body Taffery, *L.*

Si'GNAL, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing of something, *F.*

Si'GNAL, notable, special, remarkable, famous.

Si'GNALS, Signs made by Sea or Land by the Admiral, Commander, &c. of any Squadron of Ships, either for sailing, fighting, marching, &c.

To Si'GNALIZE [*ſignaler*, *F.*] to make or render famous by some notable Action.

Si'GNATORY [*ſignatorius*, *L.*] that is used in sealing or serveth to seal with.

Si'GNATURE [*ſignatura*, *L.*] one's Hand set to a Writing.

Si'GNATURE [in *Physicks*] the Resemblance that a Plant or Mineral bears to a Man's Body, or any Part of it.

Si'GNATURE [with *Printers*] some one Letter of the Alphabet, set at the Bottom of every Sheet, to direct to the Order of placing them in a Book.

Algebraical SIGNS, are the Marks and Characters + more and—less; the first intimates that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added, and—denotes Subtraction; *X* is put for into, and signifies Multiplication; also 2 Quantities set one above and another below a Line signify Division, as $\frac{b}{c}$ signifies that *b* is to be divided by *c*.

SIGNS [with *Astron.*] a twelfth Part of the Ecliptick or Zodiack, or a Portion containing 30 Degrees of it. As *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*.

Si'GNS Σ [in *Mu. Books*] Signs, Notes, Marks, or Characters of which there are more than 50, *L.*

Si'GNET, a Seal set in a Ring.

The Privy Si'GNET, one of the King's Seals, wherewith his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants and other Things, which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the Si'GNET, an Officer who constantly attends upon the principal Secretary of State, and has the Custody of the Privy Signet.

Si'GNIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard-Bearer, *L.*

Si'GNIFER [in *Astron.*] the Circle of the Zodiack, so called from its bearing or having the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT de excommunicato, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which issues out of the Chancery, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary of a Man who stands obstinately excommunicated for the Space of 40 Days, for laying him up in Prison, &c.

SIGNIFICANCY [*ſignificantia*, *L.*] the being significant.

SIGNIFICANT [*ſignificans*, *L.*] that expresses much, or is to the Purpose; clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFICANTNESS [of *ſignificantia*, *L.*] Significancy.

SIGNIFICATION, the Sign or Meaning of a Word, Phrase, Emblem, &c.

SIGNIFICATIVE [*ſignificativus*, *L.*] significant.

SIGNIFICA'TOR [with *Astrol.*] a Planet which indicates something remarkable in Nativities, &c. *L.*

To Si'GNIFY [*ſignificare*, *L.*] to mean or imply a certain Sense; also to notify or give Notice of; also to be a Sign of or a Presage.

Si'GNIOR [*ſigniore*, *Ital.* a Lord or Master]

Si'GNUM, a Sign, Mark, or Token, *L.*

SIGNUM morbi [in *Medicine*] the Symptom of a Disease, *L.*

SILE [of *yl*, *Sax.*] Filth, so named, because it subsides at the Bottom.

SILENCE [in *Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a Wolf, because it is said to make Men dumb at its first Sight.

SILENCE [*silentium*, of *filere*, L.] Peace, a Cessation of Noise or of Speaking.

To **SILENCE** [of *silentium*, of *filere*, *silentem reddere*, L.] to impose or command Silence; also to put to a Non-plus; also to suspend a Church Minister.

Seasonable SILENCE [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a wild Goose; because *Ammianus* relates, that when these Birds fly over the Mountains, where great Numbers of Eagles make their Abode, knowing their Inability of keeping Silence, they take a Stone in their Bills, which hinders them from making a Noise, and when they are out of Danger they let it fall.

SILE'NI [according to the *Poets*] were Satyrs, so called when they were grown old, who are feign'd to be great Tipplers of Wine.

SILENT [*silens*, L. *silentium*, F.] who holds his Peace or says nothing; which makes no noise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*silentarius*, L.] a Gentleman-Usher who sees to it that Silence and good Rule is kept in a Court, or else-where.

SILENTNESS [*silentium*, L.] Silence, Stillness.

SILI'CIA [in *Botan.*] the Herb *Fænugreek*, L.

SILI'CIOUS [*silicis*, L.] flinty, of, or pertaining to Flints.

SILIGINO'SE [*siliginosus*, L.] made of fine Wheat.

SILIGO, a Kind of Corn with an upright Stalk, and the Grain very white; fine Wheat, of which Manchet-Bread is made, L.

SIL'LIQUA [with *Gold-Finers*] a Weight called a Caract or Carat, of which 6 make a Scruple.

SIL'LIQUA [with *Botan.*] the Seed-Vessel, Husk, Cod, or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulse Kind, L.

SIL'LIQUA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] an Herb whose Leaf is much like Alecost, but of a sharp biting Taste, Pepperwort, *Brasil-Pepper*, St. Mary Wort, L.

SILK [*Ycolc*, Sax. *silke*, Dan.] a Kind of Weaving-Thread or Yarn, spun by Worms.

SILKE'N [*Seolcen*, Sax.] made of Silk.

SILK-GLASS [of *Virginia*] a curious Plant that has very thin and fibrous Leaves, of which a Sort of fine Stuff is made, with a Gloss like Silk, and Cordage much better than that of Hemp and Flax, both for Strength and Continuance.

A SILK-Thrower, a Tradesman or Mechanick who winds, twists, or throws the Silk, in order to render it fit for Use.

SILL [*yyl*, Sax.] the Threshold of a Door.

SILLABUB ? [*Minsbew* takes it for a Contraction of *Swell-Sillibub* ? *ling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by mixing the Milk of a Cow with Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SILLINESS [prob. of *yilic*, Sax. wonderfully] Simplicity, Foolishness.

SILLON [in *Fortif.*] an Elevation of Earth made in the Middle of a Moat, to fortify it, when too broad. The same as *Envelope*.

SIL'PHIUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb *Asferwort*.

SIL'LY [*Skinner* derives it of *feilig*, Teut. Puns, because such Persons are accounted Fools, and are plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILVER [*yylkepe*, Sax.] a Metal, next in Value to Gold, in Weight it comes next to that of Lead, being to that of Gold, as 10 to 19, and to that of Water, as 10 to 1; as to its Fixedness in the Fire, it goes beyond all Bodies except Gold; having been found by Dr. *Halley* to lose but $\frac{1}{12}$ of its Weight, having been kept in Fusion in the *Focus* of a Furnace for 2 Months; It is also the most ductile and malleable of all Bodies after Gold; again, as to its Fusibility, it easily dissolves by Fire, much more easily than Copper or Iron; but more difficulty than Gold or Lead, and runs before it ignites. Its Character with Chymists is *C. Tauri* and *Du.*

SILVER-Bush, a rare Plant, so call'd.

SILVER-adj. [*Yolgepene*, Sax.] of, or pertaining to Silver.

SILVER-Sickness ? [in *Law*] is when a Lawyer is bribed

SILVER-Squintsey by the adverse Party, and feigns himself to be sick, that he may not plead.

A SILVER-Smith [*Yolgepe ymi's*, Sax.] an Artisan who makes Silver Vessels.

SILVER-Spoon-Head [in *Architect.*] the Head of an Arrow, something like the Head of a Silver Spoon.

SILVER-Ward, the Herb *White-Tansy*.

SILVERED [of *yylpene*, Sax.] done over with Silver.

SILVESTRIS, a red Grain, used in dying Scarlet.

SIMA [in *Architect.*] a *Cymarium*.

SIMA'RR, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves, F.

SIMILAE Flower or Meal, L.

SIMILAR [*similaris*, L.] of a like Form or Quality.

SIMILAR Arks [of a Circle with *Geometricians*] such Arks as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR Bodies [in *Physicks*] such Bodies as have their Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another.

SIMILAR Disease, a Disease of some simple, solid Part of the Body; as of a Fibre, in regard to its Tension or Flaccidity, a Membrane, &c.

SIMILAR Figures [with *Geomet.*] are such Figures, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides which are about the Angles of equal Proportion.

SIMILAR right-lined Figures [in *Geom.*] are such Figures as have equal Angles, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Numbers [with *Arith.*] those Numbers, which may be ranged in the Form of similar Rectangles, the Sides of which are proportional; as 12 and 48, for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2; and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR Parts [with *Anat.*] the same as simple Parts, are those Parts of the Body, that are throughout of the same Nature and Frame; as the *Flesh*, *Bones*, *Arteries*, *Nerves*, and *Veins*.

SIMILAR Polygons [in *Geom.*] are such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Rectangles [in *Geom.*] are such Angles as have their Sides about the Angles proportional; which properly belongs to all Squares.

SIMILAR Segments of a Circle [in *Geom.*] are such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR solid Numbers [in *Arith.*] are such Numbers, whose little Cubes may be so ranked as to form similar and rectangular Parallelpipeds.

SIMILAR Triangles [in *Trigonometry*] are such as have all their 3 Angles respectively equal one to the other.

SIMILAR Light [in *Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILAR Sections [in *Conicks*] are such, whose Diameters make equal Angles, with their Ordinates.

SIMULA'RITY ? [of *similaris*, L. *similaire*, F.] Likeness, Si'MULARNESS the being of the same Nature.

A Si'MILE, a Similitude, a Comparison of 2 Things, which, tho' different in other Respects, yet agree in some one; also a Parable, L.

SIMILITU'DINARY [*similitudinarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or expressed by Way of Similitude.

SIM'ITAR ? [*scimitarra*, Ital.] a Sort of broad Sword, **SCI'MITER** ? used by the *Turks*.

SIM'NEL [prob. of *simila*, L. fine Flower] a Sort of Cake or Bun, made of fine Flower, Spice, &c.

SIMONI'ACAL [*Simoniacus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Simony.

SIMO'NIACKS, those Persons who practise Simony.

A Si'MONIST, a Person guilty of Simony.

Si'MON'Y [*Simonia*, L. prob. so named after *Simon Magus*, who would have purchased the Gift of the Holy Ghost of the Apostles with Money] the making a Trade of spiritual Things; the buying or selling of Church-Livings; any unlawful Contract to have a Man presented to a Parsonage.

To **Si'MMER** [according to *Skinner* of *Yimboln*, Sax. to keep Holiday] to smile or look pleasantly; thus the Phrase, *you put on your Holiday-Looks*, is you look pleasantly.

Si'MPLE [*simplex*, L.] pure, unmixed, uncompounded; plain, destitute of Ornament; also downright, free from Deceit, harmless; also silly, foolish.

SIMPLE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are such as consist of no more Parts than one connected by the Signs $+$ and $-$.

SIMPLE [in *Musick*] is chiefly used in Opposition to Double; sometimes to a Compound of several Parts or Figures of different Values.

SIMPLE Problem [in *Mathemat.*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIMPLE Leaf [with *Botanists*] is that which is not divided to the Middle in several Parts, each resembling a Leaf itself, as in a *Dock*.

SIMPLE Nouns [with *Gram.*] are the same as primitive Nouns.

SIMPLE Wound [with *Surgeons*] is that which only opens the Flesh, and has no other Circumstances attending it.

SIMPLEYING [in *Ecclesiastical Affairs*] is the taking away the Cure of Souls from a Benefice, and dispensing the Beneficiary from his Residence.

SIMPLENESS [*simplicitas*, L. *simplicitas*, F.] Silliness, Foolishness.

SIMPLE-tenaille ? [in *Fortif.*] a Work whose Head or *Si'mple-tenaille* Front consists of two Faces, which make one re-entering Angle.

SIMPLETON [q. d. *simple one* or *Tony*] a silly Person.

SIMPLER ? a Gatherer, or one who has Skill in simple

SIMPLIST ? Herbs.

SIMPLES [in *Botan.*] all Herbs or Plants, as having each its particular Virtue, whereby it becomes a simple Remedy.

SIMPLEX [with *Botan. Writ.*] single.

SIMPLEX Charta, a Deed-Poll, a single Deed, or Instrument, *L.*

SIMPLEX Beneficium [old *Rec.*] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a *Sine-cure*; also a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice which is opposed to a Cure of Souls, *L.*

SIMPLEX justitiarius, a puny Judge, who was not Chief in any Court, *L.*

SIMPLI'CIA, Simples or Medicines that are uncompound-ed, *L.*

SIMPLI'CITY [*simplicitas*, *L.* *simplicité*, *F.*] Plainness, Singleness of Heart, Plain-dealing, downright Honesty; also Indiscretion, Silliness, Foolishness.

SIMPLI'CITY [in *God*,] is an incommunicable Attribute, and is a Freedom from all Kind of Composition or Mixture, either of Principle or Parts.

SIMPLICITY [in *Metaphysics*] is an indivisible Unity, and is either absolute or limited.

SIMPLICITY absolute, is when a Thing is indivisible independently, which is the Property of *God* himself.

SIMPLICITY limited, is when any Thing is really indivisible, but yet that depends upon some external Being.

SIMPLY [*simplex*, *L.*] singly, purely, merely; also foolishly.

SIMPLUDA'RIA [of *simplex* and *ludus*, *L.*] a kind of Funeral Honour paid to the Deceased.

SIMPLING, as to go a simpling, is to go into the Fields to gather Simples or physical Herbs.

SIMULA'TION, Dissembling, Feigning, Disguise; a Colour, a Pretence.

SIMULTA'NEOUS [*simultaneus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a private Grudge.

To SIN [prob. of *Yinnan*, *Sax.* or *synder*, *Dan.*] to offend, to provoke *God*, to transgress *God's* Law.

SIN [*Yinne*, *Sax.*] a Transgression of the Law, an Offence.

SINA'PI [with *Botanists*] Senvi-Seed, or Mustard, *L.*

SINA'PIUM, a sharp Sauce made with Mustard, *L.*

SINA'PISM [*σιναισμός*, *Gr.*] a Medicine made of Mustard to raise Blisters.

SIN-born, born of, sprung from, or owing its Being or Original to *Sin*. *Milton*.

SINLESS, free from, without *Sin*. *Milton*.

SINCE [*Dr. T. H.* derives it of *sithence*, of *Yi'San*, *Sax.*] from, or after that time; also seeing that.

SINCE'RE [*sincerus*, *L.*] honest, true-hearted, plain, downright.

SINCE'RITY ? [*sinceritas*, *L.* *sincerité*, *F.*] Upright-
SINCE'RENESS } nels, Plain-heartedness.

SINCERITY [in *Ethicks*] is defined to be that Virtue, Act, or Power of the Mind, by which the Will is determined to follow and perform that which the Intellect determines to be best, and to do it, because it is so.

SINCIPUT, the Fore-part of the Head, *L.*

SINDON [*σινδών*, *Gr.*] a little round Piece of Linnen, or Lint, used by Surgeons in dressing a Wound, after trepanning, *L.*

SINE ? [in *Geometry*] is a Right-Line drawn from
Right-SINE } one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the
Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or it is half the Chord or twice the Ark.

SINE-Complement of an Ark [in *Geometry*] is the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less or greater than 90 Degrees.

Verfed SINE of an Ark [in *Geometry*] is an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter, which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Sine.

SINE assensu capituli [in *Law*] a Writ which lies against a Bishop, Dean, Prebendary, &c. or Master of an Hospital, &c. who alienates or disposes of Lands, which are held in Right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society, *L.*

SINE Die [in *Law*] when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, he is then said to be in *miseriordia pro falso clamore suo*; but for the Defendant it is said, *eat inde sine die*, i. e. he is dismissed the Court, *L.*

SINE-Cure [with the *Clergy*] a Benefice without the Cure of Souls.

SINENSIS, e. [with *Botan. Writ.*] of the Growth of *China*.

SIN'EWINESS [of *yineht*, of *yinu*, *Sax.*] Nervousness.

SINEW [*yinpe*, *Sax.*] a Nerve.

SINEW-brinking, a Disease in Cattle.

SINEWY [*yinpealt*, *Sax.*] nervous.

SINFUL [*yynkull*, *Sax.*] impious, wicked.

SIN'FULLY [*yynfulic*, *Sax.*] impiously.

SIN'FULNESS [*yynfulneyye*, *Sax.*] Impiety.

To SING [*yin'gan*, *Sax.*] to make Melody with the Voice.

To SI'NGE [*yæn'gan*, *Sax.*] to scorch or burn lightly.

SI'NGLE [*singularis*, *L.*] simple, alone.

To SINGLE out, to pick out or set apart from other Persons or Things.

SINGLE [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Roebuck, or any other Deer.

SINGLE Excentricity [with *Astronomers*] is the Distance between the Center of the Ellipsis and the Focus, or between the Sun and the Center of the Excentrick.

SI'NGLENESS [of *singulus*, *L.*] Simplicity, Sincerity.

SINGLE-Ten, a silly Person.

SI'NGULAR [*singularis*, *L.*] particular, special, rare, extraordinary, choice; also odd, affected.

SINGULAR Number [with *Grammarians*] a Number, whereby a Noun Substantive is apply'd to signify but one Person or Thing; as *Manus*, *L.* a Hand.

SINGULA'RITY ? [*singularitas*, *L.* *singularité*, *F.*] the be-
SI'NGULARNESS } ing singular; Uncommonness; also
Excellency; also a particular Way of Behaviour, &c. Affect-
edness.

SINGU'LTUS [with *Physicians*] the Hiccough, a convulsive Motion of the Midriff.

SI'NICAL Quadrant [with *Mathemat.*] a Quadrant furnished with an Index and two Sights, to take Altitudes, &c. by.

SI'NISTER, on or towards the left Hand; also unlucky, unfortunate, indiscreet; also unfair, dishonest, unjust.

SINISTER Aspect [in *Astrol.*] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succession of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the same Degree of *Gemini*.

SINISTER-Base [in *Heraldry*] is the left Angle of the Base represented by the Letter I in the Escutcheon.

SINISTER-Chief [in *Heraldry*] the left Angle of the Chief represented by the Letter C in the Escutcheon.

SI'NISTERNESS [*sinisteritas*, *L.*] Unfairness, Self-interestedness, Awkwardness, &c.

SINISTER Side of an Escutcheon, the left Side.

SINI'STRI, a Sect of antient Hereticks, so called, because they held [*sinistram*] their left Hand in Abhorrence, and made it a Point of Religion not to receive any thing with it.

To SINK [*yincan*, *Sax.*] to fall or settle to the Bottom; also to fall or faint; also to plunge under Water.

To SINK a Deck, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SI'NKING [of *yincan*, *Sax.*] falling or settling to the Bottom or under Water, falling or fainting.

SINLESS [*yinleay*, *Sax.*] free from, or without *Sin*.

SI'NNER [of *yin*, *Sax.*] a Transgressor.

SI'NNET [*Sea-Term*] a Line made of Rope-Yarn to bind round Ropes to keep them from being fretted or galled.

SI NON O'MNES [in *Law*] a Writ of Association; whereby if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allow'd that two or more of them may dispatch the Business.

SINO'NIA [with the *Paracelsians*] the white Grew in the Joints.

SI'NOPER [*sinnoper*, *Teut.* *σινωπης*, *Gr.*] a Mineral, otherwise called Ruddle or Red-Lead, used by Painters, &c.

A SI'NUATED Leaf [with *Botanists*] is that which is cut about the Edges into several long Segments, as in Oak-Leaves.

SINUATUS, a, um, [with *Botan. Writ.*] curled.

SI'NUOUS [*sinuosus*, *L.*] crooked, having many Turnings and Windings.

SINUO'SITY ? [of *sinuofitas*, *L.* *sinuofité*, *F.*] Fulness of
SI'NUOUSNESS } Turnings and Windings, or a Series of
Bends and Turns in Arches.

SINUS [in *Physicks*] those Clefts or Fissures that are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, &c. *L.*

SINUS [in *Anat.*] a kind of Cavity in certain Bones and other Parts, the Entrance of which is narrow and the Bottom wide, *L.*

SINUS [with *Surgeons*] a little Bag or *Sacculus* formed by the Side of a Wound or Ulcer, wherein pus is collected, *L.*

SI'NUS in the dura Mater [in *Anat.*] is that strong and thick Membrane, which covers all the Cavity of the *Cranium*, *L.*

SI'NUS Meningium [with *Anatomists*] four Cavities in the Brain; the first and second, call'd *Lateral Sinus's*, are seated between the Brain and the *Cerebellum*, and terminate in the *Vertebral Sinus's*; the third begins at the *Os Cripiforme*, and ter-

terminates in the Middle of the former; the fourth arises from the *Glandula Pinealis*, and terminates in the Middle of the *Lateral Sinus's*. These are called by *Galen* the Ventricles of the thick Membrane, and by others *Ventriculi Cerebri*, L.

SINUS ossium [with *Anat.*] the Cavities of the Bones which receive the Heads of other Bones, L.

To SIP [ῥίππερ, *Du.* or ῥίπαν, *Sax.*] to scoop a little.

SIPHON [σίφων, *Gr.*] a crooked Tube in Hydraulicks, one Leg or Branch whereof is longer than the other; used in the raising of Fluids, emptying of Vessels, and various hydrostatical Experiments.

SIPPETS [q. d. *soppets*] little Sops.

ASQUIRIS [i. e. if any one *Sc. invenerit*, L. shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim the Loss of any thing in an University, L.

SI RECOGNOSCAT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who has acknowledged in the County-Court before the Sheriff, that he owes to his Creditor such a Sum of Money received of him in *pecuniis numeratis*, i. e. in Money numbered, L.

SIR [ῥῑρ, *Brit. Sieur*, F.] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [Sire, O. F.] a Father, a male Animal.

To SIRENIZE [of *Siren*, L.] to allure Persons to their Destruction.

SIRENS [either of *σῑρῑεν* or *σῑρῑεν*, to draw or allure, or *σῑρῑεν*, to deceive, &c.] a Sort of Monsters who are said to have their upper Parts like beautiful Virgins, and the lower like the Body and Tail of a Fish. The Names of the chief of them were *Aglaope*, *Pisinoe*, *Thelxiope*, *Molpe*, *Alogophonos*, *Leucosia*, *Ligea*, *Parthenope*, whence the famous City of *Naples* in *Italy* was called *Parthenope*. These are said to have inhabited between the Coasts of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and to have play'd harmoniously on several Instruments of Musick, and to have sung so melodiously, that they allured Passengers to them to their Destruction.

By these *Sirens* are said to be signified the Allurements of Lust, which will infallibly bring us to an unhappy End, unless we imitate the Example of *Ulysses*, who sailing that Way caus'd his Men to stop their Ears with Wax, and himself to be bound fast to the Mast of his Ship, that they might not prevail upon him.

SIRIASIS [σῑρῑασῑς, *Gr.*] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membrane, L.

SIRIUS [Σῑρῑς, *Gr.*] the Dog-star, a bright Star of the first Magnitude in the Mouth of the Constellation, called *canis major*.

To SIRNAME [surnommer, F.] to give the Name of a Family to a Person.

A SIRNAME [surnom, F. q. d. the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family Name.

SIRO'NES [with *Surgeons*] are little Pushees in the Palm of the Hand or Sole of the Foot, in which there are little Worms or Insects.

SISKIN, the Bird called a Green-finch.

SIRY'NCHION [with *Botanists*] a Sort of great Onion.

SISTER [ῑρῑτερ, *Sax.* *sutter*, *Dan.*] a Female, born of the same Father and Mother or of one of them.

SISTER-HOOD [of ῑρῑτερ, *Sax.* or *sutter*, *Dan.* and hood a Termination added to Relation] the Society of Sisters.

SISTRUM, an antient Musical Instrument used by the Priests of *Isis* and *Osiris*, L.

SISYMBRIUM [σῑσῑμβῑριον, *Gr.*] Water-Mint, L.

SISYRIHCHUM [σῑσῑρῑχχον, *Gr.*] a Kind of great Onion.

To SIT [of ῑτετῑ, *Sax.*] to repose upon a Seat.

SITE [ῑtus, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory or Building.

SITE [with *Logicians*] one of the 10 Predicaments, which declares the Subject to be so and so placed.

SIT-Fast [of a Horse] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITHE } [ῑῑῑan, *Sax.*] since, seeing that.

SITHE'NCE }

SITHCU'NDMAN [ῑῑῑcunῑman, *Sax.*] a Gentleman who was the Leader of the Men of a Town, &c. or one who had so much Land as might render him capable of Knight's Service.

A SITHE [ῑῑῑe, *Sax.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SITIBUND [ῑtibundus, L.] exceeding thirsty.

SITICULOUS [ῑticolosus, L.] very thirsty.

SITUATE [ῑtuatus, L.] situated, seated, placed.

SITUATED [ῑtus, L. ῑῑῑe, F.] seated.

SITUATION, the Manner of being situated; also a Seat, F. of L.

SITUATION [with *Logicians*] is the ninth of the Cate-

gories, as *sitting*, *standing*, *before*, *behind*, *to the Right*, *to the Left*.

SITUS [in *Geometry*, *Algebra*, &c.] the Situation of Surfaces, Lines, &c. L.

SIX [ῑex, L. ῑex, *Sax.* ῑῑ, *Gr.*] the Number VI or 6.

SIXAIN [in *Milit. Affairs*] an antient Order of Battle for 6 Battallions, which supposing them to be all in a Line is formed thus. The 2d and 5th Battallions advance and make the *Van*. The first and sixth fall into the Rear, leaving the 3d and 4th to form the main Body. Each Battallion ought to have a Squadron on its Right, and another on its Left. Any Number of Battallions, produced of the Number 6, may be drawn up by this Order: so 12 Battallions may be put into 2 *Sixains*, and 18 into 3 *Sixains*.

SIXTH [ῑῑῑῑa, *Sax.*] the VIth or 6th.

SIXTH [in *Musick*] one of the original 2 Concords or harmonical Intervals.

SIXTEEN [ῑῑῑῑne, *Sax.*] XVI. or 16.

SIXTY [ῑῑῑῑe, *Sax.*] LX. or 60.

SIX-FOLD [ῑῑῑῑe, *Sax.*] six Times as much.

SIZE [prob. of *affix*, F.] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length, Thickness.

SIZE, a glewish Matter, which Painters in Distemper mix with their Colours; also a Kind of Paste used by Shoemakers; also a Sort of Jelly used by Plaisterers, &c.

SIZE at the University [of *Cambridge*] so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of their Names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is marked with the Letter S.

To SIZE, to do over with Size; also to score as Students do in the Buttery-Book at *Cambridge*, the same that is called to *battle* at *Oxford*.

SIZEABLE, of a fit or convenient Size.

SIZEABLENESS [of *affix*, F. &c.] the being of afit Size.

SIZE'L [with *Minters*] the Remains of the Bars of Silver-Metal, &c. after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their Respective Sizes.

SIZER, a Scholar of the lowest Degree at the University of *Cambridge*; the same as a Servitour at *Oxford*.

SIZIE'ME [ῑῑῑῑme, F.] a Sequence of 6 Cards, at the Game called Piquet.

SIZING [at the *Tin-Works*] a curious Method of dressing the Tin-Ore, after it comes from the Launder of the Stamp-mill; which is by sifting it through an Hair-Sieve, and casting back that which remains in the Sieve into the Tails, to be trampled over again.

SKADDLE [of ῑceῑῑnyre, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage; also ravenous, mischievous.

SKADDO'NS [prob. of ῑceῑῑῑa, *Sax.*] the Embryo's of Bees.

A SKAIN } [ῑῑῑene, *Sax.*] a Sort of short *Irish* Sword.

A SKEIN }

SKEIN } [ῑscaigne, O. F.] a Length of Yarn, Thread,

SKAIN } Silk, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKARFED [with *Sailors*] a Ship is said to be skarfed, when one Piece of Timber is let into another.

To SKATCH a Wheel, is to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Wagon, by putting a Stone or Block before it.

SKATE [ῑceῑῑῑ, *Sax.* ῑade, *Dan.*] a Fish.

SKEG, a Sort of a wild Plum growing in Hedges, and of a reddish Colour.

The SKEG [with *Sailors*] that small and slender Part of a Keel, that is cut slanting, and standing a little without the Stern-post.

SKE'GGER [of ῑceῑῑῑa, *Sax.*] a Kind of small Salmon.

SKE'GGER-Trout, a Kind of Fish or Salmon.

SKE'LETON [Σκελετος, *Gr.*] the Bones of an Animal cleared from the Flesh, &c. and put together again in their natural Order, with Wires at the Joints.

SKE'LLET [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *Ecuelitte*, F.] a Vessel of Metal with Feet for boiling.

SKELLE'TTA [old *Rec.*] a little Bell for a Church-Steeple.

A SKE'LLUM [skellum, *Du.*] a Rogue.

SKE'PTIC } [Σκεπτικος, of τῑ Σκεπτικος, *Gr.* to observe, to contemplate, &c.] a Philosopher who doubted of every Thing, and admitted of no determinate Judgment concerning any Thing.

SKE'PTICALLY [of Σκεπτικος, *Gr.*] after the Manner of a Skeptic.

SKE'PTICISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of the Skepticks; which was, that Persons ought to suspend their Judgment, as to the Determination or firm Belief of any Thing.

SKETCH, the first Draught of a Design or Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To SKETCH out, to draw the Outlines of a Thing, to chalk or pencil out.

SKREW

SKREW [prob. of *skew*, *Teut.*] to look askew, to look on one Side scornfully, to squint, to leer.

SKB'WER [*skibe*, *Dan.*] a slender Pin used by Butchers, Cooks, &c.

SKIFF [*esquiff*, *F.* *scapha*, *L.*] a small Ship-boat.

SKILL [*skell*, *Dan.* *Minshew* will have it from *scio* I know, or *Schola* a School] Capacity, Knowing, Experience.

SKI'LFUL [according to *Minshew* of *Sciolus*, *L.* and *jull*, *Sax.*] knowing, experienced in.

SKI'LFULNESS, Knowledge in, Experience in any Art or Science.

To **SKI'M** [*escumer*, *F.*] to take off the Froth, Scum, or Top of any liquid Thing.

To **SKIN** [*skinden*, *Teut.*] to flay, to take off the Skin of an Animal.

The **SKIN** [*skin'n*, *Dan.*] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Froth.

SKI'NNINESS, the having much of or being little else but Skin; Leanness.

SKI'NNY, consisting much of Skin, lean.

A **SKINK**, a four-footed small *Egyptian* Animal or Serpent, in the Form of a Crocodile.

SKINK-Pottage, a Sort of *Scotch* Pottage, made of the Sinews of a Leg of Beef.

To **SKINK** [*ycencan*, *Sax.*] to serve Drink at the Table.

A **SKINKER** [*skinker*, *Dan.*] a Cup-bearer, a Butler.

To **SKIP** [prob. of *squittare*, *Ital.* to dance, or *esquiver*, *F.* to fly back] to leap or jump to and fro.

A **SKIP**, a Leap or Jump.

A **SKIP-Jack**, a Lacquey, a sorry Fellow that roves up and down.

A **SKIP-Kennel**, a Lacquey or Foot-Boy.

A **SKIPPER** [*skipper*, *Du.*] a Master of a Ship or Sea-Vessel, *Dan.*

SKIP-Pound [*q. d.* Ship-pound] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 3 to 400 Pounds.

To **SKI'RMISH** [*scaramucciare*, *Ital.* *escarmoucher*, *F.*] to fight on a sudden Surprise, surprizedly, and without Order, as straggling Parties of Soldiers do before the main Battel.

A **SKI'RMISH** [*escaramuza*, *Span.*] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight, as above; or a Combat in Presence of two Armies, between two Parties, who advance from the Bodies for that Purpose, and introduce and invite to a general regular Fight.

SKI'RRRET [*chirrivia*, *Span.*] the Plant Skirwort, whose Root is something like a Parsnip; a great Dainty.

SKIRTS [prob. of *ycynre*, *Sax.*] Parts of a Garment below the Waist; also the Borders of a Country.

SKIT [prob. of *ycynre*, *Sax.* to shoot] a Caprice, Whimsy.

SKI'TTISH [*Skinner* will have it from *skittos*, *Gr.*] jaddish or resty, as some Horses are; also fantastical, frisking.

SKI'TTISHNESS, Wantonness, Friskiness.

To **SKREAM** [prob. *hjamman*, *Sax.*] to squawl out, to make a sudden loud Noise with the Voice.

A **SKREA'MING**, a making such a Noise.

To **SKREEN** [some derive it of *cherumen*, *Teut.* or prob. of *secernere*, *L.*] to defend or protect from; also to sift thro' an Instrument called a Skreen.

A **SKREEN** [*Somner* derives it of *ycpimbne*, *Sax.* *Minshew*, of *secerniculum*, *L.* others of *escrein*, *F.*] a Device to keep off the Wind, Heat, &c. from Bodies; also a Device for sifting Gravel through.

To **SKRW**, to go sideling along, to waddle.

SKULL [prob. of *schell*, *Teut.* a Shell, or *schedel*, *Teut.* the Head] is the uppermost Bone of the Head, fashioned in the Form of a Globe, and distinguish'd with its Orders of small Holes and Seams, and outwardly covered with Skin and thin Flesh, lest it should be over-burthened with too much Weight. These are full of Pores, for the more convenient Evaporation of the gross Humours of the Brain, and certain Excrements of it, whereof Hairs are produced. The Skull is inwardly hollow, that the Brain, which is the Seat of all the Senses, may be the more commodiously placed in it. It is distributed into three Parts; the Fore-part (call'd *Sinciput*,) and joineth into the Forehead; the Hinder-part (call'd *Occiput*,) and the Middle or Crown (call'd *Vertex*) seated between the Fore and Hinder-parts. In these three Partitions are placed three sensible Faculties; in the Fore-part is the *Sensus communis*, or Fancy, i. e. the Judgment of the Senses, or universal Notion of Things; in the Middle, the Imagination; in the Hinder-part of the Head, the Memory.

SKUTE [*skutte*, *Du.*] a small Boat; also a large long Barge for Passengers.

SKY [*sky*, *Dan.*] the azure Concave of the Heavens.

SKY-Lark, a Singing-Bird.

SKY'VENAGE [*old Rec.*] the Precincts of the Town of

Calais in France, so named while it was in the Possession of the English.

SLAB [*slab*, *Du.*] a Puddle.

SLAB [with *Carpenters*, &c.] the outside sappy Board or Plank, that is sawn off from the Sides of Timber.

SLABBY [of *slabby*, *Du.*] splashy, dirty, full of Water and Dirt.

SLAB'BINNESS, Sloppiness, Fulness of Plashes.

SLACK [*ylac*, *Sax.* *laxus*, *L.*] loose, not tight; also slow in doing Business.

SLACKNESS [*laxitas*, *L.*] Looseness.

To **SLACKEN** [a *ylacian*, *Sax.* *slacken*, *Du.*] to let a Cord, &c. loose, which before was tight; also to grow remiss.

SLAG, the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

To **SLAKE**, to mix Lime with Water.

SLAM [at a Game at Cards] the Winning of all the Tricks.

SLAM [at the *Allum-Mines*] a Substance often produced by the too much or too little calcining it.

A **SLAM-Fellow**, a tall slim Fellow.

SLANDER [*scandalum*, *L.* *schande*, *Du.* *esclandre*, *F.*] a Reproach, Backbiting, an Evil-speaking of.

To **SLANDER** [of *scandalizare*, *L.* *esclandrer*, *F.*] to backbite, to speak evil of, to scandalize, to reproach.

SLANDEROUS, reviling, apt to rail at, reproachful.

SLANDEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK, slim, slender; also a Sort of Sea-Weed.

SLANT ? [some derive it of *slanghe*, *Du.* a Snake]

SLANTING § glancing, deviating aside, not strait.

To **SLAP** [prob. of *alapa*, *L.*] to strike, to give a Person a Buffet or Blow, and most properly with the open Hand.

A **SLAP** [*alapa*, *L.*] a Blow or Buffet.

A **SLAP**, a Cut.

To **SLASH** [of *slagen*, *Du.*] to cut or make a Slash with some edged Instrument.

SLATCH [*Sea-Term*] used for the Middle Part of a Rope or Cable that hangs down, when it hangs slack.

SLATCH of Fair-Weather [*Sea-Phrase*] is when there comes an Interval of Fair-Weather, after long Foul-Weather.

SLATE [prob. of *esclat*, *F.* *Minshew*] a scaly or Sort of stony Substance, easily parted into Scales or Slates, for tiling Houses, &c.

SLATTERN, a slatternly Woman, i. e. one who does not regularly dispose of Family-Utensils; sluttish in her Dress or Apparel.

SLATTERNLy [of *slorcken*, *Du.*] negligent and careless, as to Neatness in Dress and Housewifery.

A **SLAVE** [*esclave*, *F.* *q. d.* a *Slavonian*, great Numbers of which were taken Captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, *Du.*

To **SLA'VER** [of *baver*, *F.* or *saliva*, *L.* Spittle] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLA'VERY [*esclavage*, *F.*] perpetual Servitude, Drudgery.

SLA'VINNESS [*esclavage*, *F.*] hard Service, Drudgery.

To **SLA'UGHTER** [of *slagan*, *Sax.* *schlagen*, *Teut.*] to kill or slay, to butcher.

To **SLAY** [*ylagan*, *Sax.*] to kill.

A **SLAY** [*ylac*, of *ylagan*, *Sax.* to strike], an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom.

SLIAZINESS [of *Clath*] Slightness of Workmanship.

SLIAZY [prob. of *Silesia*, the Place where made, *L.*] slight or ill wrought, as Silk and some Linnen are.

SLID ? [*slidde*, *Du.* or of *ylidjan*, *Sax.* to slide] a

SLIDGE § Sort of Carriage without, or with broad low Wheels used in *Holland*; also a Sort of Trough or Cart, in which Traitors are carried to Execution.

A **SLIDGE** [*ylacge*, *Sax.*] a Smith's great Hammer, which they use with both Hands.

About **SLIDGE** [with *Smiths*] one that is used for battering or drawing out the largest Work, and is held by the Handle with both Hands, which they swing round over their Head, to strike as hard as Blow as they can.

Uphand SLIDGE [with *Smiths*] is used by under Workmen; it is used with both the Hands before, and is seldom raised higher than the Head, and is for Work that is not of the largest Size.

SLEEK ? [*ylid*, *Sax.*] smooth, even, glib, made so by

SLICK § often rubbing with the Slickstone.

SLICKNESS [*ylidnesse*, *Sax.*] Smoothness.

To **SLEEP** [*ylapan*, *Sax.*] to take Rest by sleeping.

SLEEPERS [on *Skipboard*] those Timbers are so called that lie before and behind the Bottom of a Ship, the Use of them is to strengthen the *Futtocks* and *Rungs*.

SLEEP'LESS [*ylapleas*, *Sax.*] without Sleep.

SLEEP'Y [*ylapicg*, *Sax.*] inclined to Sleep.

SLEEP'Y

SLEE'PY-Grave [*ylapig nava, Sax.*] a Tomb or Sepulchre.
SLEE'PY-Evil, a Disease in Sheep.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [prob. of *ylise, Sax. q. d.* slippery Rain] a sort of Meteor betwixt Rain and Snow.

SLEE'TINESS, Raininess and Snowiness, or snowy Rain.

SLEE'TY, betwixt rainy and snowy.

SLEEVE [*ylieye, Sax.*] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEE'VELESS [*ylieyleay, Sax.*] without Sleeves; also trifling, impertinent, as a sleeveless Errand or Message.

SLEIGHT [prob. of *schlāw, Teut.* cunning] Dexterity.

SLE'NDER [*slender, Du.*] slim, not thick about in Bulk.

SLICE [*ylite, Sax.*] a broad or thin Cut.

To SLICE [*ylitan, Sax.*] to cut in Slices.

To SLI'CKEN [*slitichen, Du.*] to smooth.

SLI'CKNESS [of *ylisneyre, Sax.* or *schlischen, Teut.* to slicken] Smoothness.

A SLIDE [*ylise, Sax.*] a frozen Place to slide on.

To SLIDE [*ylisan, Sax.*] to glide along on Ice, &c.

SLIDING [in *Mechan.*] a Motion when the same Point of a Body, moving along a Surface, describes a Line on that Surface.

SLI'DING-Rule [with *Mathemat.*] a Rule to be used without Compasses in gauging, &c.

To SLIGHT [*q. d.* to make light of, or of *schleden, Du.*] to disrespect or disregard; also to do Business slightly.

SLIME [*ylim, Sax.*] soft Mud; also a clammy or glewish Humour.

SLI'MINESS [of *ylimingneyre, Sax.*] a muddy Softness, Clamminess.

SLI'MNESS [of *ylimneyre, Sax.*] Slenderness.

SLI'MY [*yliming, Sax.*] full of Slime, ropy, &c.

SLI'NESS, Craftiness, Clandestineness, Reservedness.

SLING [*slinge, Dan.*] a String-Instrument or Machine for throwing Stones; also used by Brewers in carrying Barrels, and also for other Uses.

To SLING [*slanger, Dan.*] to cast or throw with a Sling, &c.

SLI'NGING of the Yards [*Sea-Phrase*] is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross-Tree and Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; and that if the Yard by any Means should happen to break, the Yard may be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

A SLINK [*slank, Dan.*] a cast Calf or other Beast.

To SLINK [of *ylincan, Sax.*] to sneak or go away privately; also to cast or bring forth a Calf before its Time.

A SLIP [of *ylippan, Sax.*] a Sliding, a Fall; also a Mistake; also a narrow Slip cut off from any Thing.

To SLIP [*ylippan, Sax.*] to slip, to fall, to mistake.

A SLIP [with *Gardeners*] a small Sprig or Twig, pulled off from a Tree.

SLI'PPERS [*ylippejay, Sax.*] loose Shoes for wearing in dry Places.

SLI'PPERINESS, Aptness to cause slipping or sliding.

SLI'PPERY [of *ylippan, Sax.* to slip] apt to cause slipping.

To SLIT [*ylitan, Sax.*] to cut a Thing with the Grain, as Wood, Whalebone, &c.

A SLIT [*slite Sax.*] a Cut or Division according to the Grain, as of Wood, &c.

To SLIVE [prob. of *slæver, Dan.*] to creep or go about dromily.

To SLI'VER [*ylisan, Sax.*] to cut or divide into thin Pieces or Slivers.

SLOATS of a Cart, are those Under-pieces which keep the Bottom together.

To SLOCK, to entice away another Man's Servant, O.

SLOCKSTER } one who entices away other Men's Servants, a Kidnapper, *Du.*

SLOE [*yla, Sax.*] a wild Plum.

SLOE-Worm [*ylap p'um, Sax.* prob. so called because flow in its Motion] an Insect.

SLOOP, a small Sea-Vessel.

To SLOP [prob. of *slabben, Du.*] to dash with Water or other Liquids.

SLO'PENESS } Slantingness, a going diagonally.

SLO'PINGNESS }

SLO'PPY [of *slabben, Du.*] plashy.

SLOPS [*sciloppi, Ital.*] Physical Potions.

SLOPS [of *slabbe, Du.*] a Sort of wide-kneed Breeches, worn by Seamen.

Slot of a Deer [of *floor, Du.*] the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

SLOTH [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a Tortoise, because it is of a Nature very lazy, and slow in its March.

SLOTH [prob. of *yla's, Sax.* unwilling, or of *slow*] Idleness, Laziness, Dronishness.

SLO'THFUL [*q. d. yla'sful, i. e.* full of Unwillingness] idle, dronish, lazy.

SLO'THFULLY [of *yla'sfullic, Sax.* or *ylap, Sax.* slow] dronishly, &c.

SLO'THFULNESS [of *yla'sfullneyre, Sax.*] Slowness, Dronishness, &c.

A SLOUCH [prob. of *slot, Dan.*] a great lubberly, dogged, ill-behavioured, slovenly Fellow.

SLOUCHING, clownish, lubberly, awkward in Deportment.

A SLOUGH [prob. of *Luh, Sax.* a Lake] a deep muddy Place; also the cast Skin of a Snake.

A SLOUGH, the spongy or porous Substance in the Inside of the Horns of Oxen or Cows; also a Piece of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore or Wound; also the Scar of it.

SLOUGH [in a *Coal-Mine*] a Damp.

SLOUGH of a wild Boar [*Hunting-Term*] the Bed, Soil, Filth, or Mire wherein he wallows; or the Place in which he lies in the Day-Time.

SLOUGH-xilver [at *Wigmore*] a Rent antiently paid to the Castle, instead of some Day's-Works in Harvest, antiently performed for the Lord of the Manour.

SLOVEN [some derive it of *slæf, Du.* others of *schlant, Teut.* careless] a nasty, beastly Fellow.

SLO'VENLINESS [of *schlang, Teut.* careless, or *slæf, Du.*] Nastiness, Carelessness in Dress, Carriage, &c.

SLOUTH [prob. of *ylot, Sax.*] concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin, the cast Skin of a Snake.

SLOUTH [with *Hunters*] a Herd or Company; as a Slouth of Bears, *i. e.* a Company of them.

SLOW [*ylap, Sax.*] dilatory, tedious, dull in Motion.

SLOW of Course [with *Astron.*] is when a Planet moves less in 24 Hours than his mean Motion.

SLOW'NESS [*slapneyre, Sax.*] Tediousness in Motion.

SLOW'NESS of Motion. Our learned Countryman Mr. J. Dee relates, that he being in his Travels, in Company with the noted Cardan, saw an Instrument (which was first sold for 20 Talents of Gold) wherein there was one Wheel, which constantly moved round amongst the rest, yet did not finish one Revolution under 7000 Years.

To SLU'BBER over [*Skinner* derives it either of *lubricare Lat.* to make slippery, or of *schluppen, Teut.*] to do a Thing fluttishly, carelessly, or without Application.

SLUCE [*schluse, F. slugse, Du.*] a Vent or Drain for Water on Land; also a Frame of Wood in a River for keeping the Water from overflowing low Grounds.

SLUC'd, issuing or pouring forth from a Sluce. *Milton.*

SLUG, a Dew-Snail, without a Shell.

SLUG [prob. of *schlagen, Du.* to slay or smite] a great Gun; also a battered Leaden Bullet.

SLUG [prob. of *slugen, Du.* to act slothfully] a Ship that is a dull, heavy Sailor.

A SLU'GGARD [*sluggerih, Du.*] an idle, slothful, dronish Person.

SLU'GGISH [prob. of *slugghen, Du.*] slothful.

SLU'GHISHNESS, Slothfulness.

To SLU'MBER [of *ylumejan, Sax.*] to sleep unsoundly, to doze.

SLU'MBROUS, Slumbering, of, or pertaining to Slumber. *Milton.*

To SLUMP, to slip or fall down plum into any wet or dirty Place.

SLUNK [of *ylincan, Sax.*] stolen or sneaked away; also cast as a Calf.

To SLUR [*slorer, Du.*] to soil or daub; also to bespatter or fully a Person's Reputation.

SLUR [of *sluoren, Du.*] a Mark of Ignominy; a Soil or Dawb.

SLUT [prob. of *lutum, L.* Mire, &c.] a nasty Housewife.

SLU'TTISH [prob. of *lutofus, L.*] nasty, not cleanly in Cookery or Housewifery.

SLU'TTISHNESS, Nastiness in Housewifery.

SLY [of *schleichen, Teut.* to creep, as *Minshew* supposes] craftily reserved in Words or Deeds, &c.

SMACK [*ymæc, Sax.*] a Taste, a Relish, a Smattering.

SMACK [*schmachet, Teut.*] an eager or amorous Kiss, with a Noise made with the Lips.

To SMACK [of *ymæccan, Sax.*] to taste or relish with the Smack of the Lips; also to kiss eagerly or amorously.

To have a SMA'CKERING for a Thing, to long for it; to be very desirous of it.

SMACKA [*old Rec.*] a Smack or little Ship.

SMALL [*ymæl, Sax. smale, Dan.*] little in Size, or in Number.

SMALL-Craft [with *Fishermen*] all such Lines, Nets, and Hooks, as are used in fishing; also all sorts of small Sea-Vessels, as Smacks, Catches, Hoys, &c.

SMALL-Piece [in *Scotland*] a Coin in Value 2 Pence Farthing *English*, of which 3 make a Noble.

SMALL-Pox [ymæl-pocca, *Sax.*] the Epidemical Distemper of *England*.

SMA'LLAGE, an Herb.

SMA'LLNESS [smælnes, *Sax.*] Littleness.

SMALT, a blue Colour used by Painters; also blue Enamel.

SMARA'GDINE [*smaragdinus*, L. of *σμαργδινος*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to an Emerald.

SMARA'GDUS [*σμαργδος*, Gr.] an Emerald, a precious Stone of a transparent and lovely green Colour.

To SMART [ymeoɾtan, *Sax.*] to cause Pain.

SMART [ymeoɾt, *Sax.*] Pain from a Prick, Cut, &c.

SMART [of ymeoɾt, *Sax.*] quick, violent, sharp, biting; also witty.

SMA'RTNESS, Sharpness, Pungency; also Wittiness, &c.

SMATCH [of ymæc, *Sax.*] a small Taste of a Thing.

SMA'TTERING [of ymæc, of ymæcan, *Sax.*] a superficial or flight Knowledge of an Art, &c.

ASMA'TTERER [prob. of ymæcan, *Sax.* to taste] one who has some Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

To SMEAR [ymisjan, *Sax.*] to daub over with Grease.

SMECTY'MNUS, a Word made out of the 5 first Letters of the Christian and Surnames of 5 Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow*, who wrote a Book against *Episcopacy* and the *Common-Prayer*, in the Year 1641. whence their Followers were called *Smectymnians*.

SME'GMA [*σμήγμα*, Gr.] Soap, or any Thing that scours.

SMEGMAT'ICK [*smegmaticus*, L. *σμηγματικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Soap, of a soapy or scouring Quality.

To SMELL [*incertæ Etymologia*, but the most prob. that Etymologists have given us, is by *Minshew*, who derives it of *shamaden*, *Teut.* to taste; but it may as well be derived of ymæc, *Sax.* a Taste or Relish] to perceive Scents by the Nostrils.

SMELLING [with *Philosophers*] is an external Sense, by which an Animal, by the Assistance of his Nostrils, (which are furnished with very subtile Fibres) receives all Manner of Smells; and those, that have the most tender Fibres, enjoy this Sense in the most exquisite Manner. This Sense in Man is spoiled by the Vapours of different and dainty Viands or Meats, which is alledg'd as the Reason why Men have not this Sense to that Perfection that most other Animals have, who, by feeding on a more simple Diet, enjoy this Sense in greater Perfection, and can by their Smelling find out their Food, tho' at a great Distance.

SMELLING, the Act whereby we become sensible of odorous Bodies, by means of certain Effluvia of them, which striking on the olfactory Organ, with Briskness enough to have their Impulse propagated to the Brain, do excite a Sensation in the Soul.

SMELT [ymelt, *Sax.*] a fine small Fish.

To SMELT [with *Refiners*] is to melt Metal in the Ore in a Furnace, called a Smelting-Furnace.

To SMERK } [of ymeɾcian, *Sax.*] to look smilingly

To SMICKER } and amorously.

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

SMI'CKET [of ymoc, *Sax.*] a Woman's inner Garment of Linnen; the o chang'd into an i, and the Term *et*, the better to fit the Mouth of a *Prude*.

SMI'LAX [*σμίλαξ*, Gr.] the Herb Bind-Weed; also the Yew-Tree, L.

SMI'LAX *Hortensis* [with *Botan.*] the French-Bean or Kidney-Bean, L.

SMI'LAX *Levis*, Rope-weed or Withy-weed, L.

To SMILE [*smilar*, *Dan.*] to look pleasant, to laugh silently.

SMI'NTHEAN [of *σμήνθας*, Gr. a Rat] an Epithet given to *Apollo*, from killing Rats, Mice, &c.

SMI'RIS } [of *σμίς*, Gr. to cleanse] the *Emery* or *E-*

SMY'RIS } *meril-stone*, a kind of hard Stone used by Glaziers to cut Glass, and by Jewellers, to polish Jewels, &c.

To SMITE [*smiten*, *Du.*] to strike, hit, or beat.

To SMITE [with *Falconers*] a Phrase used of a Hawk, when she wipes her Beak after feeding.

SMI'TING-Line [in a *Ship*] a small Rope fastened to the Mizzen Yard-Arm, serving to loosen the Mizzen-Sail, without striking down the Yard.

To SMITE the Mizzen [*Sea-Phrase*] is to pull by that Rope that the Sail may fall down.

A SMITH [ymis, *Sax.*] one who works in Iron.

SMI'THERY [ymis-cnaɾt, *Sax.*] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow SMITHERY [ymis-an, *Sax.*] to work in making Utensils of Iron, &c.

SMI'THY [of ymis, *Sax.*] a Smith's Shop.

SMOCK [ymoc, *Sax.*] an inner linnen Garment for Women.

SMOCK-fac'd, effeminate, womanish of Countenance.

SMO'KINESS [of ymoca, *Sax.*] a being smoky or infested with Smoke.

SMO'KE [ymoca, *Sax.*] a humid Matter exhaled in the Form of a Vapour, or the black Exhalation which ascends from Fire.

SMO'KY, [ymocicɾ, *Sax.*] sending forth Smoke, &c.

To SMOKE [ymocian, *Sax.* smooken, *Du.*] to send forth a fuliginous Vapour of fat unctuous Woods.

SMOKE Farthings, an annual Rent, formerly paid for customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsuntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother-Cathedral-Church.

SMOKE-Silver } Money paid in antient Times to the Mi-

SMOKE-Penny } nisters of several Parishes, instead of the Tithe-Wood.

To SMOOTH [ymæɾgian, *Sax.*] to make smooth, plain, or even.

SMOOTH [ymeɾse, *Sax.*] even, plain.

SMOO'THNESS [ymeɾsenes, *Sax.*] Evenness, Plainness.

SMOOTH-Boilin of Sugar [with *Confectioners*] is when Sugar is boiled to such a Height, that dipping the Tip of the Finger in it, and afterwards applying it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String will immediately break, and remain in a Drop upon the Fingers.

To SMOTHER [ymorian, *Sax.*] to suffocate, to stop the Breath.

A SMOTHER, a Vapour or Smoke, caused by burning Straw, &c.

SMUG [ymicne, *Sax.*] spruce, neat.

To SMUG one's self [*smucken*, *Dan.* &c.] to trim, clean, adorn, and set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To SMUGGLE [*smuckelen*, *Du.*] to handle or kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them on Shore by stealth without paying the Custom.

SMU'GNESS, Spruceness, Neatness.

A SMU'GGLER, one who runs uncustom'd Goods ashore.

To SMUGGLE [as before, or of *smaggeret*, *Dan.* or *schmerckelen*, *Teut.*] to kiss amorously; to run Goods, &c.

To SMUT [*beymitan*, *Sax.* or *schmutzen*, *Teut.*] to dawb with Smut.

SMUT [*schmutz*, *Teut.* or *smette*, *Du.*] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn.

SMU'TTINESS, a being dawbed with Soot, &c. also Obscenity of Discourse.

SMU'TTY, besmeared with Smut; also obscene.

SMYRNIUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Lovage, or Parsley of *Macedon*.

SNACK, a Share, a Part, as.

To go SNACKS with one, is to take part or participate with him.

SNAFFLE [prob. of *snabel*, *Du.*] a Sort of Bit for a Horse-Bridle.

SNAG, an unequal Tooth, standing out from the rest.

SNAG-Tree, a wild Plum-Tree, O.

SNAIL [*snægl*, *Sax.*] a sort of Vermin.

SNAIL-Clover, a sort of Herb.

SNAKE-Eater, an *American* Bird.

A SNAKE [*Hieroglyphically*] was (in the following Form, viz. in an Orb, biting and devouring his Tail) by the Antients put to signify the continual Mutation of Creatures, and the Change of one Being into another; because the World, as it were, feeds upon itself, and receives from itself a continual Supply of those Things that Time consumeth.

A SNAKE [ynaca, of ynican, *Sax.* to creep] a kind of Serpent, *Du.*

SNA'KY [of ynaca, *Sax.* a Snake] having or like Snakes.

SNAKE-Root, a *Virginian-Root*, of a grateful and wholesome bitter Taste.

SNAKE-Weed, the Herb Adder's-Wort or Bistort.

A SNAP, a sort of Noise; also a Morfel or Bit; also a kind of fishing for Pike.

To SNAP [of *snapper*, *Dan.*] to break with a Snap; also to speak crossly to.

To SNAP [of *snarcken*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise with the Fingers, by hitting them one against another, &c.

SNA'PPISH [of *snapper*, *Dan.*] surly, crabbed in Speech.

SNA'PPISHNESS, Crossness, Peevishness, Crabbedness in Speech.

SNAP-*Dragon*, a kind of Flower; also a sort of Sport made by eating Plums out of burning Brandy.

A merry **SNAP** [prob. of knapa, *Sax.* a Boy, because they are commonly merry, or of knapp, *Teut.* chearful] a merry Fellow.

SNAP-Hance [*schnaphahn*, *Teut.*] a Fire-lock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

SNAP-Sack, See *Knapsack*.

A **SNARE** [*schnaer*, *Du.*] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; a Wire-Gin or Stall-Net to catch Fish.

To **SNARE** [*sesthaerer*, *Dan.*] to ensnare, entangle, or take in a Snare.

To **SNARL** [*heschnarthen*, or *schnurre*, *Teut.*] to grin like a Dog; also to be entangled like a Skein of Silk.

To **SNATCH** [prob. of snappen, *Du.* tho' *Spelman* derives it of *schnach*, *Teut.* Theft] to catch any thing suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly or by Force.

SNATCH-Block [in a Ship] a large Block or Pulley, having a Shiver cut thro' one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of a Rope, used for the Fall of the winding Tackle, that is let into the Block, and afterwards brought to the Capstan.

To **SNEAK** [*ynican*, *Sax.* *sniger*, *Dan.*] to act mean-spiritedly; to creep about bashfully; to lurk about.

SNEAKING [of *ynican*, *Sax.* *sniger*, *Dan.*] creeping up and down bashfully; also niggardly.

SNEAKINGNESS, Mean-spiritedness, Niggardliness, Bashfulness.

SNEAKS } a Sneaker or low-spirited Person.

SNEAKSBY, }
To **SNEER**, to laugh foolishly or scornfully.

SNEEZING [of *nieyan*, *Sax.*] a convulsive Motion of the Muscles of the Breast used in Expiration; wherein, after suspending the Inspiration begun, the Air is repelled from the Mouth and Nose, with a momentary Violence.

SNEEZING-wort, an Herb named from its Quality.

SNET [with *Hunters*] the Fat of Deer.

To **SNICKER** } [*incert. Etym.*] to laugh sily, wantonly, or

To **SNIGGER** } contemptuously, to laugh in one's Sleeve.

To **SNIP** [*snippen*, *Du.*] to cut with Shears, &c.

SNIPPY, parcimonious, niggardly.

A **SNIFE** [*ynife*, *Sax.* *sneppe*, *Du.*] a kind of Fowl.

A **SNITE**, a Bird, also called a Bail.

To **SNITE** [*snider*, *Dan.* *ynican*, *Sax.*] to blow the Nose.

SNITING [in *Falconry*] a kind of sneezing of a Hawk, or when a Hawk does, as it were, wipe her Beak after feeding.

SNIVEL [*ynovel*, *Sax.*] Snot.

SNIVELLING } [of *ynovel*, *Sax.* Snot] snotty-nos'd,

SNIVELLY } peaking, &c.

SNOD [*ynot*, *Sax.*] a Fillet or Hair-Lace used by Women.

SNO'DDE [*old Rec.*] a smooth Roll, or Bottom of Thread, Silk, &c.

SNOG-Malt, smooth with Combs.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To **SNO'RE** [of *schnozchen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise thro' the Nostrils in Sleep.

To **SNORT** [*snortker*, *Dan.*] to make a Noise as a Horse does when frightened.

To **SNORT** [of *snortker*, *Dan.*] to make a Noise like a frightened Horse.

SNOT [*ynote*, *Sax.*] a sort of Phlegm or mucous Matter, that is voided out of the Nose.

SNOTTY [*ynoticz*, *Sax.*] smeared with Snot.

SNOOT [*snade*, *Dan.*] the Nose of a Swine, &c.

SNOW [*snap*, *Sax.*] is a moist Vapour elevated near to the middle Region of the Air, whence it is thickened into a Cloud, and reduced into the Form of carded Wool, then falling down by little Parcels. The white Colour of Snow proceeds from the Conjunction of Humidity with Cold, which naturally engenders Whiteness. If Snow falls in Summer-time, it is caused by the high Mountains, which, cooling the lower Region, give Bodies unto Vapours, and cause them to descend as low as the Earth.

SNOW [according to the Learned Dr. *Grew*] as to the Form of it, has many Parts of it of a regular Figure, for the most Part being as so many little Rowels or Stars of 6 Points, being perfect and transparent Ice, as may be seen upon a Vessel of Water; upon which 6 Points are set other collateral Points, and these always at the same Angles, as are the main Points themselves.

From whence the true Notion and external Nature of Snow seems to appear, viz. That not only some few Parts of Snow, but originally the whole Body of it, or of a snowy Cloud, is an infinite Mass of Icicles, regularly figured, and not one Particle of it, originally being irregular.

It being a Cloud of Vapours gathered into Drops, which

Drops forthwith descend; upon which Descent, meeting with a soft freezing Wind, or at least passing through a colder Region of the Air, each Drop is immediately froze into an Icicle, shooting itself forth into several Points or *Striae* on each hand from its Center.

And as to any of them that are not regular in a Star-like Form, it happens thus; that still continuing their Descent, and meeting with some sprinkling and intermixing Gales of warmer Air, or, in their continual Motion and Waftage to and fro, touching upon each other; some are a little thawed, blunted, frosted, clumper'd, and others broken.

And these, though they seem to be soft, are really hard, because true Ice, the inseparable Property of which is to be hard, and seem only to be soft; because, upon the first Touch of the Finger, upon any of its sharp Edges or Points, they instantly thaw, or else they would pierce the Fingers as so many Lancets.

And tho' Snow be true Ice, and so a hard and dense Body, and yet is very light, is because of the extreme Thinness of each Icicle in comparison of its Breadth.

For so, tho' Gold is the most ponderous of all Bodies, yet, when it is beaten into Leaves, it rides upon the least Breath of Air; and so will all other Bodies where there is but little Matter and large Dimensions. As to the Whiteness of Snow, it is because it consists of Parts, all of them singly transparent; but being mixed together appear white, as the Parts of Froth, Glass, Ice, and other transparent Bodies.

SNOW [of *ynapan*, *Sax.*] of, or belonging to Snow.

To **SNOW** [*ynapan*, *Sax.*] to descend in congealed white Flakes.

SNOW-Drops, early Spring-Flowers.

To **SNUB** [some derive it of *snuffen*, *Du.*] to take a Person up sharply or angrily; to keep under or in subjection; also to Snub, as in crying.

To **SNUDGE along** [of *snigar*, *Dan.* or *ynican*, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk with the Countenance downwards, in a musing Posture.

A **SNUDGE** [of *ynican*, *Sax.* or *sniger*, *Dan.* to creep along] a down-look'd poring Person, a Curmudgeon.

SNUFF [of *snuf*, *Sax.* Snot, or *schnupff*, *Teut.* a Rheum, because it brings them away] a Powder well known.

To take **SNUFF**, [*snuffen*, *Du.*] to take Exceptions at.

SNUFFISH } apt to take Exceptions at; also dawbed

SNUFFY } with Snuff.

To **SNUFFLE** [*snuffelen*, *Du.*] to make a Noise in breathing through the Nose, to speak through the Nose.

SNUFFLING [of *ynyplunz*, *Sax.* Snot] speaking through the Nose.

SNUG, close, hidden, concealed.

To **SNUGGLE**, to lie close together; to embrace one another in Bed.

SNUSH, corruptly for Snuff.

SNUT-Nosed, flat-nosed.

So [*ypa*, *Sax.*] thus, in like manner, *Teut.*

To **SOAK** [*yocian*, *Sax.*] to steep or lie in any Liquid; to imbibe to drink up as a Sponge, &c.

SOAP, See *Sope*.

To **SOAR** [*forare*, *L. efforer*, *F.*] to fly high, to aim high; to be aspiring or ambitious.

SOARAGE [with *Falconers*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOARING [of *s'efforer*, *F.*] flying high, aiming at high Things, aspiring.

SOAR-Hawk [in *Falconry*] a Hawk, so called from the first taking her from the Eyrie, till she has mew'd her Feathers.

SOAVE [in *Mu. Books*] sweet, agreeable.

SOAVEMENT, sweetly, agreeably, *Ital.*

To **SOB** [prob. of *Yeo* *Kian*, *Sax.* to lament] to sigh convulsively in weeping, &c.

SOBBING [prob. of *Yeo* *Kian*, *Sax.* to lament] to catch up the Breath short in weeping or lamenting.

SO'BERNESS } [*sobrietas*, *L. sobrietas*, *F.*] prudent and

SO'BRIETY } grave Carriage, Temperance, Moderation in Eating, Drinking, &c.

SOBER [*sobrius*, *L.*] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SOC [*old Law*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction or to execute Justice.

SOCA in *old Law*] a Seigniorship or Lordship endowed by the King, with Liberty of holding a Court of his Tenants, called Sockmen.

SOCAGE } [of *soc*, *F.* a Plough-share, or *yocne*, *Sax.* a Pri-

SOCAGE } vilege] a certain Tenure of Lands held by inferior husbandry Services, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. Antiently this Tenure was of two Sorts, viz. *Free or Common Socage*, and *Base Socage*, otherwise called *Villanage*: But since all Tenures,

Tenures, by an Act of Parliament made in the twelfth Year of King Charles II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into *Free and Common Soccage*.

SOCAGER } a Tenant who holds Lands and Tenements
SOKEMAN } by Soccage, *i. e.* by ploughing their Lords Land with their own Ploughs, and at their own Charges.

SOCIABLE } [*sociabilis*, L.] delighting in Company;
SOCIAL } fit for Company or Conversation.

SO'CIABLENESS } [*socialitas*, L.] a social Temper, Fitness
SO'CIALNESS } for Conversation.

SOCI'ETY [*societas*, L.] an Assemblage or Union of several Persons in the same Place, for their mutual Assistance, Security, and Interest, in some Affair, Concern, Trade, &c. Company, Fellowship.

SOCIETY [in *Commerce*] a Contract or Agreement, between two or more Persons, whereby they bind themselves together for a certain Time, and agree to share equally in the Profits and Losses which shall accrue in the Affair, for which the Copartnership is contracted.

Royal SOCIETY, a Society of Noble, Learned, and Ingenious Men, founded by King Charles II. under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London*, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, *viz.* Mathematical, Physiological, Mechanical, and Chymical, whose Meeting was at *Gresham-College* in *Bishopsgate-street*.

SOCI'NIAN, of, or pertaining to *Socinianism*.

SOCI'NIANISM, the Principles and Opinions of the *Socinians*, who take their Name of *Faustus Socinus*, a Gentleman of *Sienna*, who was a stanch *Antitrinitarian*, asserting that Christ was a mere Man, and had no Existence before *Mary*, and deny'd Original Sin, Grace, Predestination, &c.

SOCK [*soccus*, L. *joque*, F.] a Clothing for the Feet.

SOCLE } [with *Architects*] a flat square Member, under
ZOCLE } the Bases of Pedestals of Statues, Vases, &c. it serves as a Foot or Stand.

SOCMEN [*socaymen*, Sax.] were, in the Time of the *Saxons*, a Sort of Tenants that manur'd and till'd the inland or peculiar Demesns to their Lord, yielding him Work, and no Rent. But since the Conquest, those were properly *Socmen*, who held by no servile Tenure; but usually paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom.

SOCKET [prob. of *souchette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, Socket, &c.

SOCKETS [on *Shipboard*] those Holes, into which the Iron Pins of the Guns, called murdering Pieces and Fowlers, are let.

SOCNA [*yocne*, or *yoca*, Sax.] a Privilege or Liberty, and Franchise. See *Soke*.

SOCOME [*old Law*] a Custom of grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond SOCOME, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love SOCOME, is when they do so freely, for Love of their Lord.

SOCRATICK Philosophy, those Doctrines and Opinions, with regard to Morality and Religion, maintained and taught by *Socrates*. See *Socrates*, in Pr. n.

SOD [*terra foda*, Ital. *soße*, Du.] a sort of Turf, or the Superficies of a heathy Ground pared off.

SODA'LITY [*sodalitas*, L.] Fellowship, Society.

SODALITIOUS [*sodalitius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Society.

So'DDEN [of *Sco'gan*, Sax. *steden*, Teut.] seethed, boiled.

SODOM Apples, Apples which some Travellers have reported to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye; but being touched they immediately crumble away, being full of Soot and Smoke.

So'DOMITE [*sodomita*, L. so called of the Sin of *Sodom*] one who commits the Sin of *Sodomy*, a Buggerer.

SODOMITICAL [*sodomiticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Sin of *Sodomy*.

SODOMITICALNESS [of *sodomiticus*, L.] Guiltiness of *Sodomy*.

SODOMY [*sodomia*, L.] the Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so named because committed by the Inhabitants of the City of *Sodom*, Buggerery.

SOWA, a sort of Alcove much used in *Asia*; it is an Apartment of State, raised from about half a Foot, to two Foot higher than the Floor, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where honourable Personages are entertained.

SOF'ERS [among the *Turks*] a Sect which pass for religious Puritans, who make a Practice of reading in the Streets and publick Places; being always very busy with their Beads, that Knowledge may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; and when they do speak, it is but two Words at most, as

Alla Ekbec, *i. e.* God is great; or *istifie Alla*, *i. e.* God defend; or at most *subhawn Alla*, *i. e.* God is pure.

So'FIT } [in *Architect.*] the Eaves of the *Corona* of the
So'f'ro } Capital of a Column, also any Plafond or Cieling formed of cross Beams, or flying Cornices, the square Compartments or Pannels whereof are enrich'd with Sculptures, Painting, or Gilding.

SOFT [*yoxt*, Sax.] yielding to the Touch; also weak of Understanding, silly.

To **SOFTEN** [*soy'tnian*, Sax.] to make soft.

So'FTNESS [*soy'tnyye*, Sax.] a soft or yielding Quality; also Mildness of Temper.

SOFTENING [with *Painters*] the mixing of the Colours with a Pencil or Brush.

So'FTISH, somewhat soft.

SOFT Bodies [with *Philosophers*] such Bodies which, being pressed, yield to the Pressure or Stroke, lose their former Figure, and cannot recover it again; and in this differ from elastick Bodies, which by their own natural Power do recover their former Figure.

SOHO! [*Heus*, L.] an Interjection of calling to one at a Distance, as much as to say, stop, or stay, or come hither.

SOIL [*solum*, L.] Ground, considered with respect to its Quality or Situation; a Country.

To **SOIL** [prob. of *sogliare*, Ital. or *souiller*, F.] to dung, to muck, to dirty, to foul.

A **SOIL**, a Dish, a Strainer.

To **SOIL Milk**, is to strain or cleanse it.

To **SOIL**, to foul, to dirty, to take off the Gloss; also to muck Land.

To **take SOIL** [with *Hunters*] is to run into the Waters, as a Deer when close pursued.

A **So'JOURN**, a Sojourning, a Tarrying or Abiding for a Time. *Milton*.

To **So'JOURN** [*sejourner*, F.] to tarry, stay, or continue for some Time in a Place; also to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT *soit comme il est desire*, &c. [*i. e.* Let it be done as it is desired] a Form of Speech used when the King gives his Assent to a private Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament, F.

A **SOKE** [*yocnea*, Sax.] a Privilege of Tenants, who in antient Times were excused from customary Impositions; also the Territory wherein the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory; also a Quit-rent or Payment which the Tenants made to their Lord in the Quality of a Sockman or Freeman.

To **SOKE** [*yocian*, Sax.] to steep, or macerate; also to drain or empty a Person's Pockets.

SOKED [of *Socian*, Sax.] thorough wet, drench'd, &c. in some Liquid.

SOKE-Receiver, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

SOKEMANRY, the free Tenure or holding Land by Soccage.

SOKER, a hard Drinker, a Topper.

SOL [the *Sun*, or *Apollo*] was by the Antients painted with long, curled, yellow Hair, crowned with Laurel, clad in a Purple Robe, on a Throne of Emeralds, holding in his Hand a Silver Bow.

SOL [with *Chymists*] is Gold.

SOL [in *Herald.*] the golden Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SOL [in *Hermetick Philosophy*] Sulphur.

SOL [in *Blazonry*] by those that blazon by Planets, instead of Metals and Colours, is the same as *Or*, the Sun being the most glorious of all the Planets, as Gold is of Metals.

SOL, or *Sou*, a Shilling, a French Coin of Copper, mix'd with Silver, equal to 12 *Deniers*, and the 20th Part of a *Livre*, a 10th Part less in Value than the *English Penny*.

So'LACE [*solatium*, L.] Consolation, Comfort, Delight.

To **So'LACE** [*solari*, L. *solacier*, F.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

To **So'LACE** [among *Printers*.] If an Affront is given from one to another, an Appeal is made to the Majority, whether it may be taken as such; and if it may, he, that receiv'd it, is permitted to purchase a Solace, that is, to spend Sixpence, &c. that the other may be compell'd to spend double as much: Verifying the old Proverb, *He puts out one of his own Eyes, to put out both of his Adversary's*.

SOLACHS, the Foot-Guards of the *Grand Seigneur*, who attend him armed with Bows and Arrows, to the Number of 300.

SOLAE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Sole of the Foot.

So-

SOLANDER, a Disease in Horses.

SOLANUM [in *Botany*] the Herb, Nightshade, *L.*

SOLAR [*solaris*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Sun.

SOLAR Month [in *Astron.*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one twelfth Part of the Zodiac.

SOLAR Year [*Astron.*] is that Space of Time, wherein the Sun returns again to the same Equinoctial or Solstitial Point, which is always 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes.

The So'LAR System [with *Astron.*] is the Order and Disposition of the several celestial Bodies which revolve round the Sun as the Center of their Motion, *viz.* the Planets and the Comets.

SOLA'RIUM, a Sun-dial, *L.*

SOLA'RIUM [in *antient Writers*] an upper Room or Garret.

SOLA'RIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where People are wont to walk; also a Terrace-Walk, *L.*

So'LDAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the Soldan of Egypt.

So'LDANELLA [with *Botan.*] Bind-weed, *L.*

So'LDER [*soudure*, *Du.*] a Composition used by Plum-So'DDER 2 mers, Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in Metals.

To So'LDER 2 [*saldare*, *Ital.* of *solidare*, *L.* *souder*, *F.*] to join or fasten together with Solder.

So'LDIER [*soldat*, *F.* prob. of *solidus*, *L.* a Shilling, the Lifting-Money] one who serves the King in his Wars for a certain Pay.

So'LDIERY [*la soldatesque*, *F.*] the whole Body of Soldiers collectively.

SOLE [*solus*, *L.* *seul*, *F.*] only, alone.

SOLE of the Foot [of *solea*, a Shoe, of *solum*, *L.* the Ground] the Bottom or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toe.

SOLE of the Foot [in *Horses*] is as it were a Plate of Horn, which encompasses the Flesh, covering the whole Bottom of the Foot, *L.*

SOLE Tenant [in *Law*] a Man or Woman, who holds Land in his or her own Right.

So'LECISM [*solæcismus*, *L.* of *σολοικισμός*, *Gr.* a Word derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being transplanted into *Cilicia* in *Asia* quite lost the Purity of their Mother-tongue, inasmuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression] an Impropriety of Speech, contrary to the Rules of *Grammar*.

So'LEMN [*solemnis*, *L.*] celebrated in due Order of some stated Time, done in its Formalities; also done with Reverence, authentick.

So'LEMNNES [*solemnitas*, *L.* *solemnité*, *F.*] a solemn Quality, or reverential Performance of a Thing.

So'LEMNITY [*solemnitas*, *L.*] a solemn Action, the Pomp of celebrating an anniversary Feast.

So'LEMNIZA'TION, a Solemnizing, *L.*

To So'LEMNIZE [*solemnizare*, *L.*] to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, to celebrate, as a Marriage, &c.

So'LEN [*σῶλον*, *Gr.*] an hollow, oblong, chirurgical Frame, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed.

SOLAE'US [in *Anat.*] a Muscle called also *Gastrocnemius*.

So'L-FA-ING [in *Singing*] the naming and pronouncing the several Notes of a Song, by the Syllables *sol*, *fa*, *la*, &c.

So'LID [*solidus*, *L.*] massy, hard, strong, firm; also real, substantial; also found, lasting.

SOLID [in *Physicks*] is a Body, whose minute Parts are connected together, so as not to give Way or slip from each other, upon the smallest Impression.

SOLID Angle [with *Geomet.*] an Angle made by the meeting of 3 or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a cut Diamond.

A SOLID or solid Body [with *Mathemat.*] is a Body that has Length, Breadth, and Thickness, whose Bounds and Limits are a Superficies.

SOLID Numbers [in *Mathemat.*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number, by any others whatsoever. Thus, 18 is a Solid, made by 6, multiply'd by 3.

SOLID Problem [in *Geom.*] is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection of a Circle and a Conick Section; or by the Intersection of 2 other Conick Sections besides the Circle.

SOLIDA'GO [with *Botan.*] the Herb Comfrey, Confound, or Wall-wort, &c.

SOLIDA'TION, a making solid or firm, *L.*

So'LIDNESS 2 [*soliditas*, *L.* *solidité*, *F.*] Massiveness,

So'LIDITY 3 Soundness, Firmness; the Opposite to Superficialness; also Soundness of Judgment; also Gravity in Behaviour.

SOLI'DITY [in *Architect.*] is apply'd both to the Consistence of the Ground whereon the Foundation of a Building is laid; and also to a Massive of Masonry of a great Thickness, without any Cavity in it.

SOLI'DITY [in *Physicks*] is a Property of Matter or Body, whereby it excludes every other Body from the Place itself possesses.

SOLI'DITY, is also a Quality of a natural Body, that is opposite to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being interwoven and entangled one within another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLI'DITY [in *Geom.*] is the Quantity of Space contained in a solid Body, called also the *solid Content* and *Cube* of it.

So'LIDO, as a Bond in *Solido*, *i. e.* a Bond or Writing obligatory for the Whole, *L.*

So'LIDS [with *Gram.*] or solid Letters are those which are never liquefied, as *F*, and also *J* and *V* are, which often become Consonants when they are set before other Vowels in the same Syllable, as in *Jupiter*, *Voluntas*.

Regular So'LIDS [in *Geom.*] are such as are terminated by regular and equal Planes, as the *Tetraedron*, *Hexaedron*, *Octaedron*, *Dodecaedron*, and *Icosiedron*.

Irregular So'LIDS [in *Geom.*] are all such as do not come under the Definition of Regular Solids, as the *Sphere*, *Cylinder*, *Cone*, *Parallelogram*, *Prism*, *Pyramid*, *Parallelopiped*, &c.

So'LIDS [with *Anat.*] are all the continuous and continent Parts of the Body, thus stiled, in opposition to the Fluids or the Parts contained therein.

So'LIDUM, the whole, the full and whole, *L.*

SOLIFI'DIAN, one who holds the Principles of the *Solifidians*.

SOLIFI'DIANISM [of *solus* and *fides*, *L.*] the Doctrines, &c. of the *Solifidians*, *i. e.* such who hold that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLI'GENOUS [*soligena*, *L.*] begotten of the Sun.

SOLI'LOQUY [*soliloquium*, *L.*] a Reasoning or Discourse which a Man holds by himself.

So'LIPEDE [*solipes*, *L.*] whole-footed.

So'LITARINESS, Loneliness, a being unfrequented; a solitary Humour.

So'LITARY [*solitarius*, *L.* *solitaire*, *F.*] lonesome, retired or in private, remote from the Company or Commerce of others of the same Species, loving to be alone.

So'LITARY Column, a Column that stands alone in any publick Place.

So'LITARY-Worm, a Worm in the Intestines, or placed in the *Pylorus*, which, tho' it is but one, extends the Length of the Intestines.

SOLITAU'RILIA [among the *Romans*] a Sacrifice of a Sow, Bull, and Sheep, which the Censors offered once every five Years, when they performed the *Lustrum* or numbered and taxed the Citizens.

So'LITUDE [*solitudo*, *L.*] a Desert or uninhabited Place; also a retired or solitary Life, *F.*

SOLI'VAGANT 2 [*solivagus*, *L.*] wandering alone, solitary.

SOLI'VAGOUS 3 tary.

To SOLLI'CIT [*sollicitare*, *L.*] to importune or press, to move, urge, entice, or egg on; also to prosecute an Affair, to follow it hard.

SOLLICITA'TION, an earnest Entreaty; an Importuning or Pressing; also a Motion, Inducement, Instance, *F.* of *L.*

SOLLI'CITOUR [*sollicitator*, *L.*] one who solicites a Business for another.

SOLLI'CITOUR [in *Law*] one employ'd to follow and take care of Suits depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*sollicitus*, *L.*] full of Care and Fear, troubled or much concern'd about any Matter.

SOLLI'CITOUSNESS, Carefulness, Anxiousness.

SOLLI'CITUDE [*sollicitudo*, *L.*] great Care, carking Care, great Trouble, Anguish, or Anxiousness of Mind.

So'LO [in *Mu. Books*] signifies singly or alone. It is frequently used in Pieces of Musick consisting of several Parts, when one Part is to be performed alone, as

So'LO flauto, *i. e.* The Flute alone.

So'LO violino, *i. e.* The Violin alone.

So'LO [in *Mu. Books*] is also a Distinction used in *Sonata's* for one Violin, or one Flute and a Bass, or 2 Violins or Flutes and a Bass.

SOLOECOPHANES [*Σολοκοφανής*, *Gr.*] that which seemeth to be a Solecism or Impropriety of Speech, and is not.

SOLO'MON's Seal, an Herb.

SOLS 2 See *Sol*.

SOUS 3

SOLSTI'CE [*solstitium*, *q. solis statio*, *L.* the Station of the Sun, so called, because he then appears to stand still] is, with Astronomers, the Time when the Sun is in one of the solstitial Points, that is, when he is at his greatest Distance from the Equator, which is 23 Degrees and an half.

Æstival { *So' LSTICE* } [in *Astron.*] in the Northern Countries is, when the Sun entering the Tropick of Cancer, on the 11th of June, makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

Hyemal { *So' LSTICE* } [in the Northern-Countries] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of Capricorn, which is on the 11th of December, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night, which is on the 11th of December; For under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTICIAL [*solstitialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Solstitial.

SOLSTIAL Points [in *Astron.*] are those Points of the Ecliptick, wherein the Sun's Ascent above the Ecliptick and his Descent below it are terminated.

So'LVABLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be resolved or explained; also that is able to pay.

So'LVABLENESS [of *solvable*, F.] Ability to pay.

So'LUBLE [*solubilis*, L.] loosening, or apt to give or go to Stool.

So'LUBLE-Tartar [*Chymistry*] a Kind of chymical Salt, prepared by boiling 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, and 4 Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar, in 3 Pints of Water in an earthen Vessel for half an Hour, &c. which being cool'd, strain'd, and the Moisture evaporated, the Salt will remain at the Bottom.

SOLUBILITY [*solubilitas*, L.] Looseness.

To SOLVE [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or decide.

SOLVENCY, a Paying or Capacity of paying Debts, &c.

So'LVENDO esse [in *Law*] signifies that a Person hath wherewith to pay, or is solvent.

So'LVENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

So'LVENT [with *Chymists*] any Menstruum or corrosive Liquor which will dissolve Bodies.

So'LVENT [in *Medicine*] the same as Dissolvent.

SOLUTIO chymica, is the resolving or reducing any mixt Body into its chymical Principles, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth and Water.

SOLUTIO continui [in *Anat. and Surgery*] a Solution of the Continuity, or a Disease common to the solid Parts of the Body, wherein their natural Cohesion is separated.

SOLUTIO, a Loosening, F. of L.

SOLUTION [of *Questions*] is the explaining or answering them.

SOLUTION [in *Physicks*] the Reduction of a firm Body into a fluid State, by means of some Menstruum.

SOLUTION [with *Mathemat.*] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE feudis militis, &c. are Writs for Knights of the Shire, or Burgesses in Parliament, to recover their Allowance, if it be deny'd.

So'LUTIVE [*solutivus*, L.] of a loosening Quality, as a solutive Medicine.

SOMA'TICA [of *σῶμα*, Gr. a Body] the Science of Bodies.

SOMA'TICAL [*somaticus*, L. of *σωματικός*, Gr.] corporeal, bodily, substantial.

SOME [yome, & yume, Sax.] a Part of the Whole.

So'METHING { [*somēting*, Sax. *sohmþæt*, Sax. with *So'MEWHAT* } [*Metaphysicians*] is defin'd to be the same as *Being*, as is to be proved by these Axioms which follow: If it be impossible for the same Thing to have *Essence*, and not to have *Essence*, at the same Time; to be a Thing, and not to be a Thing; to be something, and not to be something; then *Essence*, Thing, and Something, are Words synonymous to *Being*.

SOMEWHERE [*sohmþær*, Sax.] in some Place.

SOMME [in *Heraldry*] signifies in *French* Blazonry, horned, or a Stag's carrying his Horns; and, when there are less than thirteen Branches in them, they tell the Number *F*. See the Figure.

SOMNAMBULI, an Appellation given to those Persons who walk in their Sleep, L.

SOMNI'CULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULO'SITY, Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNI'FEROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bringing or causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FICK [of *somnificus*, L.] causing Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [of *somnifugus*, L.] driving away Sleep.

So'MNOLENCY [*somnolentia*, L.] Sleepiness, Drowsiness.

SOMNI'FERA [with *Physicians*] such Medicines as cause Sleep, Opiates, L.

So'MNOLENCY [*somnolentia*, L.] Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

SOMNOLENTIA continua [with *Physicians*] a constant Drowsiness or Inclination to Sleep, L.

SOMNUS Sleep, a Straitening of the Pores of the Brain, by which means the outward Senses cease from their Operations, L.

SOME while [yom-phyle Sax.] sometime, at one time or another.

SON [yuna, Sax. son, Dan.] a relative Term apply'd to a Male Child, considered in the Relation he bears to his Parents.

SONA, a Sound, Ital.

SONA'TA, a Piece or Composition of Musick, wholly performed by Instruments.

So'NABLE [*sonabilis*, L.] that will easily sound.

SONCHITES [with *Botanists*] the greater Kind of Hawkweed, L. of Gr.

So'NCHOS [σόνχος, Gr.] Sow-thistle.

SONG [song, Sax.] a Composure or Verse to be sung.

So'NGSTER [yange, Sax.] a Singer of Songs.

So'NNA, a Book of Mahometan Traditions, wherein all the Orthodox Musselmens are required to believe.

So'NNET [sonnet, Ital.] a short Song, &c. a sort of Italian Poem consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhymes answer one another, the 8 first Verses being all in 2 Rhymes.

SONO'ROUS [*sonorus*, L.] founding, making a loud Noise.

So'NOROUSNESS, Soundingness, Loudness.

So'NSHIP [Sunayhobe, Sax.] the Relation of a Son.

SOON [sona, Sax.] in a short Time; also early.

SOOP { [*soupe*, F. or of yup of yupan or yype, Sax.] a sort of Pottage with Herbs, Spice, &c.

SOOT [yoot, Sax.] Smoak condensed, an earthy, volatile Matter, arising with the Smoak by the Action of Fire, or condensed on the Sides of the Chimney.

To SOOTH [yeyoðian, Sax.] to flatter, to give soft, tender, or agreeable Words, to assent to.

In SOOTH { [of yod, Sax. true] indeed, verily, truly;

For SOOTH } commonly used by Way of Taunt.

SOO'THFAST [soðfast, Sax.] true, O.

SOO'THFASTNESS [soðfastnēsse, Sax.] Truth, O.

A SOO'THSAYER, a Diviner, a Foreteller of future Events.

SOO'THSAYING [of soð, true, and sægan, Sax. to say] divining.

So'OTINESS [of sootiðnēsse, Sax.] the being sooty.

SOO'TY [sootiðig, Sax.] smeared, &c. with condensed Smoak.

A SOP [soppa, Ital. sopa, Span. foppe, Du. or of yoppella, Sax.] Bread soaked in Broth, Dripping, Drink, Wine, &c.

To SOP [soppen, Du.] to dip into or soak in any Liquid.

SOPE [yape, Sax. sæve, Dan. sopo, L.] a Composition of Oil, Pot-ashes, Lime, &c. for washing and cleansing Linnen or Woollen.

To SOPE [yapan, Sax.] to daub with or lay on Sope.

SOPE-Wort, an Herb.

SOPH, a Term used, at Cambridge, for a Sophister.

SOPHI [i. e. pure and holy] the Supreme Monarch or Emperor of Persia.

So'PHIA chirurgorum [with *Surgeons*] the Herb Flix-weed, good for Wounds and foul Ulcers, L.

So'PHISM [*sophisma*, L. of *σόφισμα*, Gr.] a captious, fallacious Reasoning; an Argument false at Bottom, and invented only to amuse and embarrass the Person to whom it is used.

A So'PHIST { [*sophista*, L. σοφιστής, Gr.] a Person

A So'PHISTER } who frames Sophisms, that is, who uses subtle Arguments to deceive those he would persuade or convince.

SOPHI'STICAL [σοφιστικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Sophism, deceitful, captious.

SOPHI'STICALNESS [of *sophisticus*, L. *sophistique*, F. of *σοφιστικός*, Gr.] Captiousness, Deceitfulness; a sophistical Quality.

To SOPHI'STICATE [*sophistiquer*, F.] to debase, corrupt, or spoil Liquors, by mingling something of a baser Kind with them.

SOPHI'STICATED [*sophisticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines and chymical Preparations, which are not made good in their several Kinds.

SOPHISTICA'TION, an Adulteration, Debasement, or Falsifying.

SOPHISTICATION [in *Alchymy, Chymistry, &c.*] is the using indirect Means of whitening Copper, gilding and giving other superficial Tinctures, or augmenting Metals by divers Mixtures to delude Persons who employ them.

So'PHISTRY [ars *sophistica*, L. *sophistiquerie*, F. of *σοφιστική*, scil. *πράξις*, Gr.] an Art of deceiving by fallacious and glossy Arguments; it is always occupied either in proving or endeavouring to prove the Truth to be false, or else that which is false to be true, by using some ambiguous Word, or by not well applying it to the Purpose.

SOPHRONESTE'RES [of *σωφρονίζω*, I come to my right Mind, Gr.] the Teeth of Wisdom or Eye-Teeth, so called, because they don't come till Years of Discretion.

So'PINESS [of *ſapicnēſſe*, *Sax.*] a being dawbed with Sope.

So'PITED [*ſopitus*, *L.*] laid to Sleep.

So'PITIVE [*ſopitīvus*, *L.*] causing Sleep.

SoPO'RAL [*ſoporus*, *L.*] causing Sleep.

SoPO'RAL Arteries [in *Anat.*] the Carotid Arteries ſo called, becauſe, if tied, they immediately incline the Perſon to Sleep.

SOPORA'TIVE, cauſing Sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS [*ſoporifer*, *L.*] cauſing Sleep.

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS a Sleep-cauſing Quality.

SOPO'ROUS, [*ſoporouſ*, *L.*] ſleepy.

So'PPED [*ſoppa*, *Ital.* a Sop ſuppen, *Du.* to ſop] Bread ſoaked in Dripping, Wine, Ale, &c.

So'PY [*ſapicg*, *Sax.*] ſmeared with Sope.

SORBI'LE [*ſorbilis*, *L.*] that may be, or is eaſy to be ſupped.

SORB-Apple [*ſorbe*, *F.*] the Service-berry.

SORBI'TION, a Supping or Drinking, *L.*

So'RBUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Sorb, Service-tree, or Quicken-tree, *L.*

So'RBOONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne* in *Paris*.

So'RBOONNE [ſo named from the Village of *Sorbonne* near *Paris*] a Corporation or Society of Doctors of Divinity in that Univerſity, founded by *Ralph de Sorbonne*, Confeſſor to *Lewis IX.* or *Saint Lewis*.

So'RBOONIQUE, an Act of Divinity, ſo named becauſe it was held in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*, *F.*

SORBS [*ſorba*, *L.*] the Berries of the Service-tree.

So'RCERER [*ſorcier*, *F.*] one who uſes Witchcraft, a Wizard, a Magician, an Inchanter.

So'RCERESS [*ſorciere*, *F.*] a Witch or Hag.

So'RCERY [*ſorcellerie*, *F.*] Witchcraft, Enchantment, or Divination, by the Aſſiſtance of the Devil.

SORDE'T ? [*ſourdine*, *F.*] a ſmall Pipe put into the **SORDI'NE** Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller.

So'RDID [*ſordidus*, *L.*] ſoul, filthy; alſo baſe; alſo niggardly; alſo pitiful, paltry.

So'RDIDNESS [of *ſordes*, *L.*] Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, &c.

SORE [*ſaar*, *Dan.* *ſape*, *Sax.*] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw and painful.

SORE [*ſræp*, *Sax.*] ſorely; alſo great, vehement, much.

SORE, the young one of the Buck's Breed in the fourth Year.

So'REL, the young one of the Buck's Breed in the third Year.

So'REL [*ſræp*, *Sax.* Sour] a Sallet-herb.

So'RENESS [*ſræpneſſe*] Greatneſs, Vehemence; alſo Painfulneſs.

SORE-Age [in *Falconry*] the firſt Year of an Hawk.

SORE-Hawk [with *Falconers*] an Hawk is ſo called from the firſt taking her from her Eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her Feathers.

So'RING [with *Hunters*] the Footing of a Hare when ſhe is in the open Field.

SORI'TES [*ſorītēs*, *Gr.*] is an Argument or imperfect Syllogiſm, which conſiſts of divers Propoſitions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is ſtill made the Subject of the latter, till, in Concluſion, the laſt Predicate is attributed to the firſt Subject; as that of *Themistoctes*, that his little Son commanded the whole World. Thus, my Son commands his Mother; his Mother me; I the *Athenians*; the *Athenians* the *Greeks*; *Greece*, *Europe*; and *Europe* the whole World.

SORO'ROCID [*ſororicide* of *ſoror* and *cædes*, *L.*] the Killing of a Siſter, or one who kills his Siſter.

So'RRAGE, the Blades of green Corn, as Wheat, Barley, Rye, &c.

So'RRANCE [with *Farriers*] any Diſeaſe or Sore that happens to Horſes; as a Fracture, Ulcer, Wound, &c.

So'RREL. See *Sorel*.

So'RREL [*ſauritto*, *Ital.* *ſaure*, *F.*] a dark reddiſh Colour in Horſes.

So'RROW [*ſræpneſſe*, *Sax.*] an Uneaſineſs of Mind upon the Conſideration of ſome Good loſt; or the Senſe or Apprehenſion of an Evil preſent, or in Expectation.

To So'RROW [*ſræpian*, *Sax.*] to be uneaſy in Mind, or to grieve on Account of the Senſe of ſome Good loſt, or ſome Evil either preſent, or to be expected.

So'RROWFUL [*ſræpikul*, *Sax.*] full of Grief or Affliction.

So'RROWFULNESS [*ſræpikulneſſe*, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Sorrow, Grief of Heart.

So'RRY [*ſræp*, *Sax.*] who grieves or is troubled, much concerned; alſo of little Value, paltry, or pitiful.

So'RRYNESS [of *ſræpneſſe*, *Sax.*] Paltrineſs, Meaneſs, Lowneſs of Value.

SORS, Lot, Chance, Hazard, *L.*

SORS [*old Rec.*] the principal Money lent upon Uſury, diſtinct from the Intereſt, *L.*

Sort [*ſorte*, *Ital.* *ſors*, *L.*] a Kind, Manner, Way, Faſhion, *F.*

Sort of Balances, four Dozen in Number.

To Sort [*ſortiri*, *L.*] to diſpoſe Things into their proper Claſſes.

Sortile'GE [*ſortilegium*, *L.*] a Soothſaying or Divination by Lots; alſo an Eleſting by caſting of Lots.

So'RTING Kerſeys, a ſort of Clothes.

So'RTEs Lots, a Method of deciding dubious Caſes, where there appears no Ground for a Preference, by the referring the Things to the Conduct of Chance, as in drawing of Tickets or Lots, caſting of Dice, &c.

So'RUS accipiter [*ant. Deeds*] a Sore-Hawk.

So'RY, a Kind of Mineral, a ſort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

SOSPI'RO [in *Muſick Books*] a ſmall Character called a Reſt, *Ital.*

SoT [*ſoꝛt*, *Sax.* which ſome derive of *ῥωτος*, *Gr.*] a Perſon who is void of, or of dull Wit and Senſe; a blockiſh ſtupid Perſon; alſo a Drunkard, Sleepy-headedneſs, Stupidity, Dulneſs, Drunkenneſs.

So'TTISH [*ſoꝛtiſh*, *Sax.*] dull, ſtupid, drunken, &c.

So'TTISHNES [*ſoꝛtiſhneſſe*, *Sax.*] Sleepy-headedneſs, Supidity.

SOSTENU'TO [in *Mu. Books*] intimates that the Sound of a Note is to be held out firmly in an equal and ſteddy Manner, *Ital.*

SOTE'RIA [with the *Romans*] Sacrifices for Health; Games and Solemnities obſerved by the People for the Health and Preſervation of the Emperor.

So'THALE, an Entertainment antiently made by Bailiffs to thoſe of their Hundred for Gain.

SOUCE [*ſoute*, *Du.* *ſalſum*, *L.*] a ſort of Pickle for Hog's-Fleſh, &c.

To SOUCE, to put into Pickle.

A So'VEREIGN, a Monarch, an Emperor, King, or Prince, who has Sovereign Command.

So'VEREIGN [*ſouveraine*, *F.*] abſolute, chief, ſupreme; alſo excellent in its Kind, efficacious, as a *Sovereign Remedy*.

So'VERAIGN, a Piece of Gold-Coin, current at 22s. and 6d. which in the 4th Year of King *Edward VI.* was coined at 24s. a Piece, and in 6th Year of *Edward VI.* at 30s. and in the 1ſt Year of King *Henry VIII.* (when by Indenture of the Mint, a Pound Weight of Gold of the old Standard,) was to be coined at 24 Sovereigns.

So'VEREIGNNESS ? [*ſouveraineté*, *F.*] Sovereignty, the **So'VEREIGNTY** the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince.

SOUGHT [of *ſæcan*, to ſeek] ſearched after.

SOUL [*ſapul*, *Sax.*] of Man, is a Being created of nothing, incorporeal, and more excellent than Elemental and Æthereal Bodies. As to its Reſidence in the Body, ſome hold that ſhe is in all the Body, and wholly in every Part of it. Others aſſign her Reſidence in the Brain; the Philoſophers and Divines in the Heart. *Aristotle* ſuppoſes a Male Body to receive its Soul the 42d Day after Conception, and a Female the 19th. Others ſuppoſe it to be infuſed with the *Semen* itſelf. *Des Chartes* is of Opinion it is infuſ'd when it is furniſhed with all its Organs, that is, after the Formation of the Belly, Heart, Brain, &c. which Anatomists ſay is about the 4th Month.

The SOUL was by the Antients painted in white Garments, branched with Gold and Pearl, and crowned with a Garland of Roſes.

Rational SOUL, a divine Subſtance infuſed by the Breath of God. This is the Principle of Reaſon and Underſtanding, or that in us which thinks and underſtands.

Irrational SOUL, is the ſenſitive Soul, and which Man has in common with Brutes, and which is formed out of the four Elements: This is the Principle of Life.

Vegetative SOUL, is that which a Man has in common with Plants: This is the Principle of Growth, Nutrition, and Vegetation.

Soul-Foot, Money antiently paid to a Prieſt at the opening of a Grave.

SOUL-LESS [*ſapul-leaſ*, *Sax.*] dead, without Life, alſo dead, ſtupid.

SOUL-ACEAT [*ſapul-ſceat*, *Sax.*] a Legacy antiently bequeath'd by our *Saxon* Anceſtors to the Pariſh-Prieſt at their Death, inſtead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

Soul-Mass Cakes, Cakes antiently given to the Poor on *All-Saints-Day*. Sound

SOUND [*yunö, Sax. and Dan. sanus, L.*] intire, whole; also solid; also discreet; also right, true.

SOUND [in *Musick*] the Quality and Distinction of the several Agitations of the Air, considered as their Disposition, Measure, &c. may make Musick.

The **SOUND**, the Streights of the *Baltick-Sea*, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*; so called by Way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of any others.

A **SOUND** [in *Geography*] a Streight or Inlet of the Sea, between 2 Capes or head Lands, where there is no Passage through.

To **SOUND** [*sonder, F.*] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea, River, or any deep Water; also to pump or sift a Person.

To **SOUND** [*sonare, L. sonner, F.*] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To **SOUND** a *Ship's Pump*, is to put down a small Line with a Bullet or some weighty Thing at the End, to try what Depth of Water there is in the Pump.

SOUND [*son, F. sonus, L.*] is a tremulous and waving Motion of the Air, which, being whirled into certain Circles, is most swiftly waved this Way and that Way.

SOUND [by *Naturalists*] is supposed to be produced by the subtiler and more ethereal Parts of the Air, being formed and modified into a great many smaller Masses or Contextures exactly similar in Figure; which Contextures are made by the Collision and peculiar Motion of the sonorous Body, and, flying off from it, are diffused all around in the Medium, and do affect the Organ of our Ear in one and the same Manner.

It appears also, that Sound is not produced in the Air, so much by the Swiftnefs, as by the frequent Repercussions and reciprocal Shakings of the sonorous Body.

Sir *Iaac Newton* demonstrates that Sounds are nothing else but the Propagation of the Pulse of the Air, because they arise from the tremulous Motion of Bodies. Which (says he) is confirmed by those great Tremors, that strong and grave Sounds excite in the Bodies that are round about, as the *Ringings of Bells, Noise of Cannon*, and the like.

He also found by Experiments, that a Sound moves 968 *English Feet* in a *Second of Time*, which *Second* is but the 60th Part of a Minute.

Mersennus computes that the Diameter of the Sphere of a Sound, heard against the Wind, is near a third Part less, than when it comes with the Wind. And yet there is one *Phænomenon* of Sounds, that is really wonderful, that all Sounds, great or small, with the Wind or against it, from the same Distance, come to the Ear at the same Time.

The following Properties of Sound have been observ'd, in which there is a near Relation to Light.

1. As *Light* acquaints the Eye with Figures, &c. so *Sound* informs the Ear.

2. As *Light* vanishes upon the Removal of a radiating Body, so *Sound* perishes as soon as the Undulation of the Air ceases.

3. As a greater *Light* eclipses a less, so a greater *Sound* drowns a less.

4. As too great and bright a *Light* is offensive to the Eye, so too great, loud, or shrill a *Sound* is offensive to the Ear.

5. *Sound* moves sensibly from Place to Place, as *Light* does, but nothing near so swift.

6. *Sound* is reflected from all hard Bodies, as *Light* is.

The Reverend Mr. *Derham*, by Observations and Experiments, concludes that Sounds may go above 700 Miles in an Hour.

SOUND } [with *Hunters*] a Herd or Company of
SOUNDER } Swine.

SOUNDING-Line, a Line about 20 Fathoms long, for sounding or trying the Depth of the Sea.

SOUNDING [in *Navig.*] the trying of the Depth of the Water, and the Quality of it, by a Line and Plummet, or other Artifice.

SOUNDNESS [*yundneyye, Sax.*] Intireness, Wholeness, Discreetness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUP [*suppr, Teut. yype, Sax.*] strong Broth.

SOUR [*sur, C. Br. yur, Sax.*] sharp or acid, in Taste; also crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To **SOUR** [*yurigan, Sax.*] to grow sour, acid, or sharp in Taste.

To **SOUR** a Person, is to do him a Displeasure or Injury.

To make or grow **SOUR** [*yurigan, Sax.*] to render or become acid or sharp in Taste.

SOURCE, the Spring-Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise and flows; also the Original, Cause, &c. of a Thing, *F.*

SOURLY } [of *seure, Brit. yupelig, Sax.*] crabbedly in
SOWRLY } Taste or Looks.

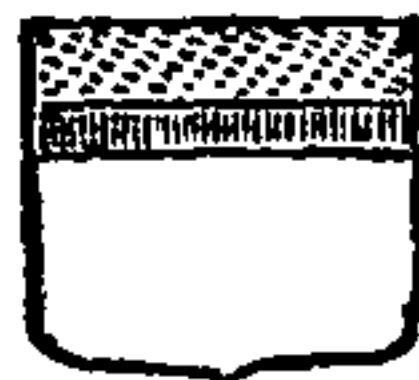
SOURNESS } [*yupneyy, Sax.*] Crabbedness in Taste,
SOW'RNES } &c.

Sous, a *French Penny*, *F.*

Sousse [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hog's Ears and Feet, sliced and stew'd in Vinegar and Sugar.

So'used, marinated or kept in a sort of Pickle; also plunged in Water.

SOUSTE'NU [in *Heraldry*] is at it were supported by a small Part of the Escutcheon, beneath it, of a different Colour or Metal from the Chief, and reaching as the Chief does from Side to Side, being, as it were, a small Part of the Chief of another Colour, and supporting the Chief, as in the Escutcheon.



SOUTAGE [*old Rec.*] a Tax of 40 Shillings antiently laid on every Knight's Fee; also coarse Cloth for bagging of Hops, &c.

SOUTH [*yos, Sax.*] that Part opposite to the North.

SOUTH-Wind [*yuspinö, Sax.*] that Wind which blows from the South.

Sou'THERLINESS [*yuspeyye, Sax.*] the being on or toward the South.

SO'UTHERLY } [*yuspeye, Sax.*] toward or of the
Sou'THERN } South.

Sou'THERN-Wood, a Plant.

Sow [*suöu, Sax. sus, L. ovis, Gr.*] a female Swine; also a Kind of Insect.

A Sow, a great Tub with 2 Ears.

Sow [with *Miners*] a great Lump of melted Lead or Iron.

To Sow [*yapen, Sax.*] to sow Corn, &c.

To Sow } [*siere, L.*] to work or join Things or Pieces of
To SEW } Cloth together, for Garments, with a Needle,
Thread, Silk, &c.

Sow-Bread, an Herb which Swine desire to eat.

Sow-Back'd-Horses, are such as have strait Ribs, but good Backs.

Sow-Thistle, an Herb.

SOWLE'GROVE [in *Wales*] a Name given to the Month of February.

SOWNE [of *souvenu, F. i. e.* remember'd] leviably or that may be collected; as they say in the Exchequer, such *Estreats*, as the Sheriff by his Industry cannot get, are *Estreats that sowne not*.

SOYL [*solum, L.*] Earth, Ground, Mould, Dung.

To **SOYL** [prob. of *souiller, F.*] to foul.

SPACE [*spatium, L.*] Distance either of Time or Place, the Modes of which are *Capacity, Extension, or Duration*.

SPACE, if it be considered barely in *Length*, between any 2 Beings, is the same Idea that we have of *Distance*. But if it be considered in *Length, Breadth, and Thickness*, it is properly call'd *Capacity*. If it be considered between the Extremities of Matter, which fills the Capacity of *Space* with something that is *solid, tangible, and moveable*, it is called *Extension*.

SPACE [in *Physicks*] is Distance considered every Way, whether there be in it any solid Matter, or not, and is either *Absolute SPACE*, is that considered in its own Nature, without Regard to any Thing external; which always remain the same, and is infinite and immoveable.

Relative SPACE, is that moveable Dimension or Measure of *Absolute Space*, which our Senses define by the Positions of the Body within it.

SPACE [in *Geom.*] is the Area of any Figure, or that which fills the Intervals or Distances between the Lines that terminate it.

SPACE [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line which a moveable Body, considered as a Point, is conceived to describe by its Motion.

SPA'CIous [*spatiosus, L.*] that is of a large Extent or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPA'CIousNESS [of *spatiosus, L. spatieux, F.*] Largeness in Extent, Breadth, or Wideness, &c.

SPADE [*ypadi, Sax. spatha, L. of σπάδα, Gr.*] a Shovel for digging the Ground; also a Figure on Cards.

SPADE [*spado, L.*] one who is gelded, either Man or Beast.

Cutting-SPADE, a Tool for Hay-Reeks, &c.

SPADE } [*Skinner* derives it of *espave, F.*] a Deer of
A SPAY'AD } 3 Years of Age.

SPA'DIERS [in the Mines in *Cornwall*] Labourers who dig.

SPAG'I'RIcal } [*spagircus, L.*] of, or pertaining to Chy-
SPAG'I'RIck } mists or Chymistry.

SPAG'I'RIck Art [*spagirica ars, of σπάδα and αλκυον, Gr.*] to extract and to collect the Art of Chymistry, which teaches

teaches how to separate and extract the purer Parts and Substances of mixed Bodies.

SPAGIRIST [*spagirius*, L.] one who professes or practises Chymistry.

SPAHI, a *Turkish* Horseman compleatly armed.

SPALLS [of *spalten*, *Teut.*] to cleave] Chips of Wood.

SPALT? a white, scaly, shining Stone, frequently used to SPILT } promote the Fusion of Metals.

To SPAN [*ypannan*, *Sax.*] to measure with the Hand.

A SPAN [*ypan*, *Sax.* *spanna*, *Ital.* *espan*, *F.*] a Measure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

SPAN new, very new, that has never been used or worn before.

SPA'NGLED [of *spang*, *Teut.*] set off or adorned with small round Pieces of Silver or Gold.

SPA'NGLES [prob. of *spang*, *Teut.*] a small, round, thin, Piece of Gold or Silver.

SPA'NGLING, glittering, *Milton*.

SPANIEL [*canis Hispanicus*, L. *un Espagneul*, *F.*] a sort of Hunting-Dog.

SPA'NISH, of, or pertaining to the Country of Spain.

SPA'NISH-Flies. See *Cantharides*.

SPA'NISH-Toothpick, an Herb.

SPA'NISH-Wool, red Wool coloured in Spain, to paint the Face.

To SPANK [of *ypan*, *Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.

SPA'NCKING [*q.* of *ypannan*, *Sax.*] large, broad, strong, &c. also fine, spruce, jolly.

SPA'NNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusée.

A SPAR [*parr*, *Teut.*] a Bar of Wood; also Muscovy-Glass.

To SPAR [*ypajjan*, *Sax.*] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [with *Miners*] a Stone found in Lead-Mines, resembling Gems.

SPA'RABLES [prob. of *ypajjan*, *Sax.* to fasten. Tho' Dr. Th. H. supposes of Sparrow's Bills] small Nails for Shoes.

SPA'RADRAP [in *Pharmacy*] an antient Name for a Sear-Cloth, or a Cloth sewed on each Side, with a Kind of Ointment.

SPA'RAGUS. See *Asparagus*.

To SPARE [*ypajjan*, *Sax.* *parcere*, L.] to save, to husband well, to favour; to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE Deck, the innermost Deck, in some great Ships, it is called the *Orlop*.

SPARE thin, lean, that is spared, or is over and above what is sufficient.

To SPARE a Game-Cock, is to breathe him to embolden him to fight.

SPA'RENESS, Thinness, Leanness.

SPA'RGANION [*σπαργάνιον*, Gr.] Sedge or Sword-Grass, L.

SPA'RINGNESS [*epargne*, *F.* prob. of *ypajjan*, *Sax.* to spare] Parsimony.

SPARGA'NOSIS [*σπαργάνωσις* of *σπαργάω*, to swell, Gr.] an immoderate Extension of the Breast caused by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPARGEFA'CTION, a Sprinkling, L.

SPA'RING } [with *Cockers*] the Fighting of a Cock with

SPA'RRING } another to breathe him.

SPAR-HAWK [*ypaj-haxoc*, *Sax.*] a Kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPARK [*ypajic*, *Sax.*] a small Atom of Fire; also a sprightly Youth.

SPA'RKISH [*ypajicicg*, *Sax.*] gallant, gay, &c.

SPA'RKISHNESS, Gaity, Briskness, Spruceness, &c.

To SPA'RKLE [prob. of *ypajic*, *Sax.*] to cast forth Sparks of Fire; also to knit in a Glass and send up small Bubbles, &c. also to glance with the brilliant Part of the Eye.

SPA'RKLING [of *spajclunz*, *Sax.*] casting out Sparks of Fire, brilliant as Diamonds, &c.

SPA'RRROW [*spajpa*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

A SPARROW [*Hieroglyph.*] represents an happy Increase of the Year.

SPARROW-Grass. See *Asparagus*.

SPARROW-Hawk [*ypaj-haxoc*, *Sax.*] a Kind of Hawk.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.

SPASM. See *Spasmus*.

SPASMA'TICK [*spasmaticus*, L.] afflicted with the Cramp.

SPASMA'TICKNESS, the being troubled with the Cramp.

SPASMO'DICA [of *σπασμός*, and *δύσση*, i. e. Grief or Pain] spasmodick Medicines against the Cramp and Convulsions.

SPASMOLOGI'A [of *σπασμός*, and *λόγος*, a Word] a Discourse or Treatise of Cramps and Convulsions.

SPA'SMUS [*σπασμός*, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease, the shrinking up the Sinews.

Cynicus SPA'SMUS, the Dog-Cramp, L.

SPAT the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of mineral Stone.

SPA'TAE placitum [old Rec.] Pleas of the Sword or a Court-Marshal, for the Execution of Justice upon military Offenders.

SPA'THA [*σπάθη*, Gr.] an Apothecary's Instrument for taking up Salves, &c.

SPA'THULA } [in *Pharmacy*] a Spattle or Slice, an Instru-

SPA'TULA } ment for spreading Salves, Plaisters, &c. also used by Confectioners, &c. for other Uses.

SPA'TIOUS } [*spatiosus*, L.] large, wide.

SPA'CIOUS }

SPA'TIOUSNESS [*spatiositas*, L.] Ampleness.

SPA'TLING-Poppy, a Flower.

To SPA'TTER [*ypactian*, *Sax.*] to dash or sprinkle upon with some Liquid.

SPA'TTERDASHES, a sort of light Boots without Soles.

SPA'TULA foetida [with *Botan.*] a Plant, a sort of Or-rach, L.

SPA'TUM, the Mineral call'd Spat, L.

SPA'VIN [*esparvano*, *Ital.* *eparvin*, *F.*] a Disease in the Feet which causes them to swell; also a Stiffness in the Ham that makes them halt.

SPA'VIN'D, having the Distemper call'd the Spavin.

A SPAW, a Spring of Water, which by passing through a Mineral receives a Tincture.

To SPAWL [*ipepen*, *Teut.*] to spit about.

SPAW'LING, spitting about.

SPAWN [of *ypana*, *Sax.* a Dug or Pap, or prob. of *sponne*, *Du.* Juice] the Milt or Semen of Fish.

To SPEAK [*ypacan*, *Sax.*] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEA'KABLE, capable of Speech, *Milton*.

SPEA'KER [of the House of Commons] a Member of that House elected by the Majority of Votes, to act as Chairman or President in putting Questions, reading Briefs or Bills, keeping Order, reprimanding the Refractory, and adjourning the House.

SPEA'KER [of the House of Lords] is commonly the Lord-Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAR [*ypeape*, *Sax.*] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPE'CIAL [*specialis*, L.] something that has a particular Designation.

SPECIA'LITY [in Law] a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed, under Hand and Seal.

SPECIA'LITY [old Rec.] special or particular Acquaintance.

SPE'CIALNESS [*specialitas*, L.] specialty.

SPE'CIES [among Logicians] is a common Idea, under one more common and more general; as the *Parallelogram* and the *Trapezia* are Species of the *Quadrilater*; and *Body* and *Mind* are Species of *Substance*.

SPECIES [in *Metaphysics*] an Idea which relates to some other more general one, or is compris'd under a more universal Division of a Genus.

SPECIES [with *Rhet.*] is a Particular contained under a more universal one.

SPECIES [in antient Mu.] a Subdivision of one of the General.

SPECIES [in Opticks] the Image painted on the Retina of the Eye, by the Rays of Light reflected from the several Points of the Surface of Objects, received in at the Pupilla, and collected in their Passage thro' the Chrystalline, &c.

Impressed SPECIES, are such as come from, with, or are sent from the Object to the Organ.

Expressed SPECIES, are those on the contrary from without, or that are sent from the Organ to the Object.

SPECIES [in Commerce] are the several Pieces of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c. which, having pass'd their full Preparation and Coinage, are current in publick.

Decried SPECIES, are such as the Prince has forbidden to be received in Payment.

Light SPECIES, are such as fall short of the Weight prescribed by Law.

False SPECIES, are those of a different Metal from what they should be.

SPECIES [in Algebra] are the Symbols or Characters whereby the Quantities are expressed.

SPECIES [in Theol.] the Appearances of the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament after Consecration. The Species of the Bread are its Whiteness, Quantity, Figure, &c. of the Wine its Flavour, Quickness, specifick Gravity, &c.

SPE'CIFICK Gravity [in Hydrostatics] is that Gravity peculiar to each Species or Kind of natural Body,

and whereby it is distinguished from all other Kinds.

SPECIES [in *Pharmacy*] simple Ingredients, as Drugs, Herbs, &c. of which compound Medicines are made.

VISIBLE SPECIES [with *Philos.*] are those admirably fine superficial Images of Bodies, that the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion and Colours in the Bottom of the Eye.

SPECIFIC [of *specificus*, L.] special, particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distinguisheth it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICATION, an Expressing, Declaring, Particularizing.

SPECIFICITY [of *specificus*, F. of *specificus*, L.]

SPECIFICITY } a specific Quality.

SPECIFIC [in *Philos.*] is that which is proper or peculiar to any Thing; that characterizes and distinguishes it from every other Thing.

SPECIFIC [in *Physick*] a Remedy whose Virtue and Effect is peculiarly adapted to some certain Disease, as *Quinquina* or the *Jesuit's Bark*, to cure Agues, intermitting Fevers, &c.

SPECIFICS, Medicines, Herbs, Drugs, &c. that have a peculiar Virtue against some particular Disease.

SPECIFICS [with *Physicians*] are of 3 Kinds. 1. Such as are eminently and peculiarly friendly to this or that Part of the Body, as to the Heart, the Brain, the Stomach, &c. 2. Such as seem to extract, expel, or evacuate some determinate Humour, by a Kind of specific Power, with which they are endow'd, as *Talap* purges watery Humours, *Rhubarb Bile*, &c. 3. Such as have a Virtue or Efficacy to cure this or that particular Disease, by some hidden Property.

TO SPECIFY [*specificare*, L.] to particularize, to mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECILLUM, a little Looking-Glass; also a Surgeon's Instrument, usually called a Probe, L.

SPECIMEN, an Example, Model, or Pattern; also an Essay, Proof, or Trial, L.

SPECIOSUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] beautiful, L.

SPECIOUS [*speciosus*, L.] fair in Appearance, seemingly just and allowable, plausible.

SPECIOUS *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra* practised by Species or Letters of the Alphabet.

SPECIOUSNESS } [*speciositas*, L.] Fairness of Show and Appearance.

SPECK [*ypacce*, Sax.] a Spot or round Mark on any Thing.

SPECKLED, having Specks or Speckles.

SPECKLEDNESS [of *ypacce*, Sax.] Spottedness.

SPECTABLE [*spectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPECTACLE [*spectaculum*, L.] a publick Show or Sight.

SPECTACLES [of *spectando*, L.] Glasses to help the Sight.

SPECULATIVE [*speculativus*, L.] of, or pertaining to Speculation; studious in the Observation of Things divine or natural; *speculative* is also opposed to *practical*.

SPECTATORS [*spectatores*, F. of L.] Beholders.

SPECTRESS [*spectatrix*, L. *spectatrice*, F.] a She-Spectator.

SPECTRE [*spectrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision, F.

SPECULABLE [*speculabilis*, L.] which may be discerned.

SPECULARIA, the Art of preparing and making *Specula* or Mirrors; also the Laws of Mirrors, their *Phænomena's* Causes, &c.

SPECULARIS lapis, a Kind of Stone clear as Glass, used in divers Countries, where it is found, for Window-Lights, L.

TO SPECULATE [*speculare*, L.] to contemplate, observe, or view; also to consider seriously upon, to meditate upon.

SPECULATION, Contemplation, &c. also an Espial, a Notion; also the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without Regard had to the Practice of it.

SPECULATIVENESS [of *speculativus*, F. of L.] Propenseness to Speculation, Studiousness in Observation: *Speculativeness* is the Opposite to *Practicalness*.

SPECULATORY [*speculatorius*, L.] speculative, contemplative.

SPECULUM, the Surface of any opaque or dark Body, made capable of reflecting the Sun-Beams falling on it, L.

SPECULUM [with *Astrol.*] a Table famed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cusps, with their Aspects and Terms.

SPECULUM ani [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones or any Thing that may be there lodged, L.

SPECULUM matris [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument to open the Womb, L.

SPECULUM oculi, the Pupil, Apple, or Ball of the Eye, L.

SPECULUM oris [in *Surgery*] an Instrument to screw up the Mouth, that the Surgeon may discern the diseased Parts of the Throat, or for the Conveyance in either of Nutrient or Medicine, L.

SPEECH [of *ypace*, of *ypacan*, Sax.] the *Latin* Grammarians have distinguished Words into eight Kinds, and rank'd them into so many different Classes, as *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*. This Division has been followed, in the general, by most modern Grammarians: But in this they differ from the *Greeks*, in that they make the Article one Part of Speech; and rank the Interjection with the Adverb. But the *Latins*, who did not commonly use the Article, made the Interjection a Part of Speech; so that they agree in the Number of the Parts, tho' not in the Division, which is *Article*, *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*. The Moderns, as the *French*, *Italians*, &c. who use the Article, very much follow the *Greek* Division: But the *English* generally follow the *Latin* Division, and make but little use of the Article, except *the* and *a*, the former of which is generally used before a Noun Substantive in the *Nominative* and *Accusative* Cases, and *a* which is a Note of a *Nominative*, only when it is by itself.

SPEECHLESS [of *Spæcan* and *leay*, Sax.] without Speech.

SPEED [prob. of *σπῆδῃ*, Gr.] Haste, Dispatch, Du.

SPEED, a Distemper incident to young Cattle.

SPEED-Well, an Herb.

SPEEDINESS [*speedigness*, Du.] Hastiness, Quickness.

SPEEDY [*speedigh*, Du.] hasty, quick, swift.

TO SPEEK up the Ordnance [in *Gunnery*] is to fasten with a Quoin, &c. those Nails close to the Breech of the Carriages of great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

SPEEKS [with *Shipwrights*] great and long Iron-Nails with flat Heads, of different Lengths, and some ragged, so that they cannot be drawn out again, used in many Parts of a Ship for fastening Planks, &c.

TO SPELL [*ypelhan*, Sax. *spellen*, Teut. *epeler*, F.] to name the Letters which compose a Syllable or Word.

TO do a SPELL [*Sca-Phrase*] is to do any Work by Turns for a short Time, and then to leave it.

A SPELL [*ypel*, Sax.] a sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Neck of a Patient, who has an Ague, &c.

SPELL the Miffen-Sail [*Sea-Term*] signifies, Take it in, and peek it up.

TO SPELL [with *Sailors*] is to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

TO give a SPELL, is to be ready to do a Work in another's Room.

Fresh SPELL [with *Sailors*] is when fresh Men come to Work, especially when the Rowers are relieved by another Gang.

SPELT, a Kind of Grain.

SPELTER, a Kind of imperfect Metal, the same as Zink.

TO SPEND [*ypenwan*, Sax. *dispendere*, L.] to lay out, to consume or waste; also to pass away Time.

TO SPEND [in *Sea-Language*] a Term used of a Mast of a Ship; when it is broken down by foul Weather, it is said to be spent.

SPE'NDING the Mouth [with *Hunters*] a Term used of Hounds barking.

SPE'NDTHRIFT [of *Spēnwan* and *δρῖκτ*, Sax.] a prodigal Spender.

SPENT, Woodrose, a Kind of Liverwort, L.

SPE'RABLE [*sperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RAGE. See *Asparagus*.

SPE'RGULA [with *Botanists*] the Herb call'd Spurry or Frank, L.

SPE'RMA Ceti [*i. e.* the Sperm or Seed of the Whale] an unctuous Substance drawn from the Brains of large Whales, used in Medicine, L.

SPE'RMA, Sperm, the Seed of any living Creature; the Spawn or Milt of Fishes, L.

SPE'RMATICK [of *spermatique*, F. of *sperma*, L. of *σπέρμα*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to, or full of Sperm or Semen.

SPE'RMATIZING [*spermatizans*, L. of *σπερματίζω*, Gr.] sending forth Sperm.

SPE'RMOLOGIST [*σπερμολόγος*, Gr.] a Gatherer of Seed.

SPE'RMATICK Parts [in *Anat.*] are those Parts of an animal Body concerned in secreting Seed.

SPE'RMATICK Vessels [with *Anatomists*] are two Arteries and two Veins, appointed for the bringing the Blood to the Testicles, &c. also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were by the Antients thought to be made of the Seed; of this sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

TO SPE'RMATIZE [*σπερματίζω*, Gr.] to emit Sperm.

SPE'RMATOCE'LE [of *σπέρμα* and *κῆλη*, Gr.] a Rupture caused

caused by the Contraction of the Vessels, which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

To SPEW [*ὑπὲρ, Sax. spær, Dan.*] to vomit.

SPHACELISMUS [*σφακελισμός, Gr.*] a Gangreening or Corrupting of any Part of the Body; also the Blasting of Trees, *L.*

SPHACE'LUS [*σφακελός, Gr.*] the perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and it is deprived of all Sense, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Arteries, and Nerves, but even in the Bones themselves, being become insensible of the Knife and Fire; called also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHAE'RA [*σφαῖρα, Gr.*] a Sphere or Globe, a Ball or Bowl, or any Thing that is round.

SPHEAR'D, formed or encompassed in a Sphere, *Milton*.

SPHAE'RAMACHY [of *σφαῖρα* and *μαχή, Gr.*] a playing at Tennis, Bowls, or Hand-Ball.

SPHAERISTE'RIMUM [*σφαίριστήριον, Gr.*] the 7th Part of the antient *Gymnasium*, wherein the Youth practised the Exercise of Tennis-playing.

SPHAE'RICALNESS [*sphaericus, L. of σφαιρικὸς, Gr.*] Roundness like a Sphere.

SPHAEROCE'PHALUS, a sort of Thistle having Heads like Spheres, *L.*

SPHAERI'TIS, a certain Plant that has round Heads, *L.*

SPHAGITI'DES [*σφαγιτίδες, Gr.*] the jugular Veins, two large Veins on each side the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENDA'MNOS [with *Botanists*] the Maple-tree, *L. of Gr.*

SPHENOIDA'LIS *sutura* [with *Anatomists*] the Seam or Suture in the Skull and upper Jaw, which surrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, and separates it from the *Os Occipitis*, *Os Petrosum*, and *Os Frontis*.

SPHENOI'DES [*σφηνοειδής, Gr.*] a Bone of the *Cranium* or Skull, common both to that and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the Middle of the Basis of the *Cranium*, and is joined to all the Bones of it by the *sphenoidal* Suture, except in the Middle of its sides.

SPHE'NOPALATINUS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, which arises from a Process of the *Os Sphenoides* between the *Ala Vespertilionis*, and the *Processus Styloides*, and is inserted into the hinder Part of the *Gargareon*, *L.*

SPHE'NOPHARYNGAE'I [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and, passing obliquely downwards into the Gullet, serve to widen it.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the *Gargareon*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe, which arises from the Process of the Wedge-like Bone, passes over the *Processus Pterogoides*, and is let into the Fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

A SPHERE [in *Geometry*] a solid Body contained under one single Surface, and having a Point in the Middle called the Centre, whence all the Lines drawn from the Surface to the Centre are equal.

SPHERE [in a *figurative Sense*] the Compass or Reach of a Person's Power or Knowledge.

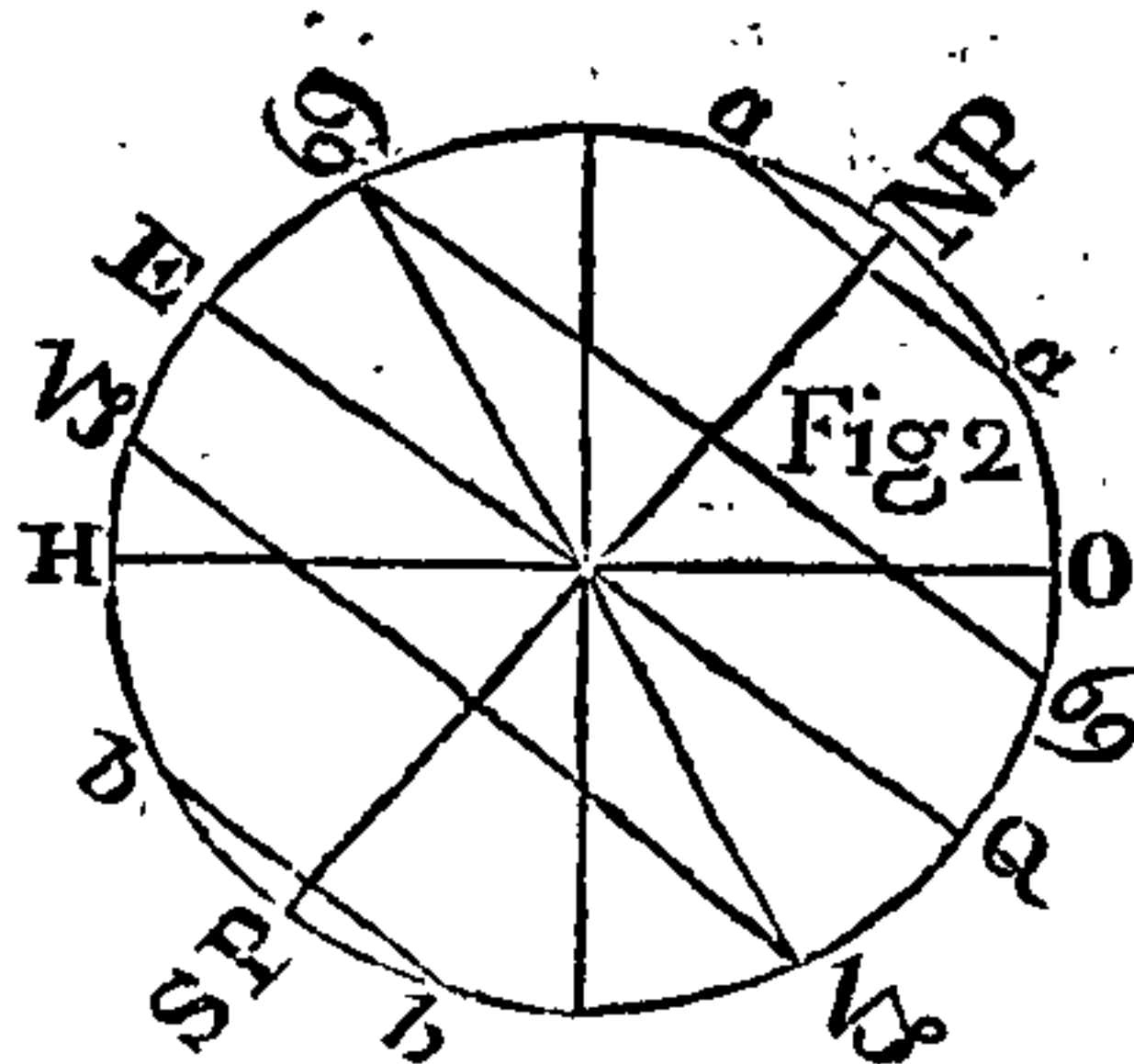
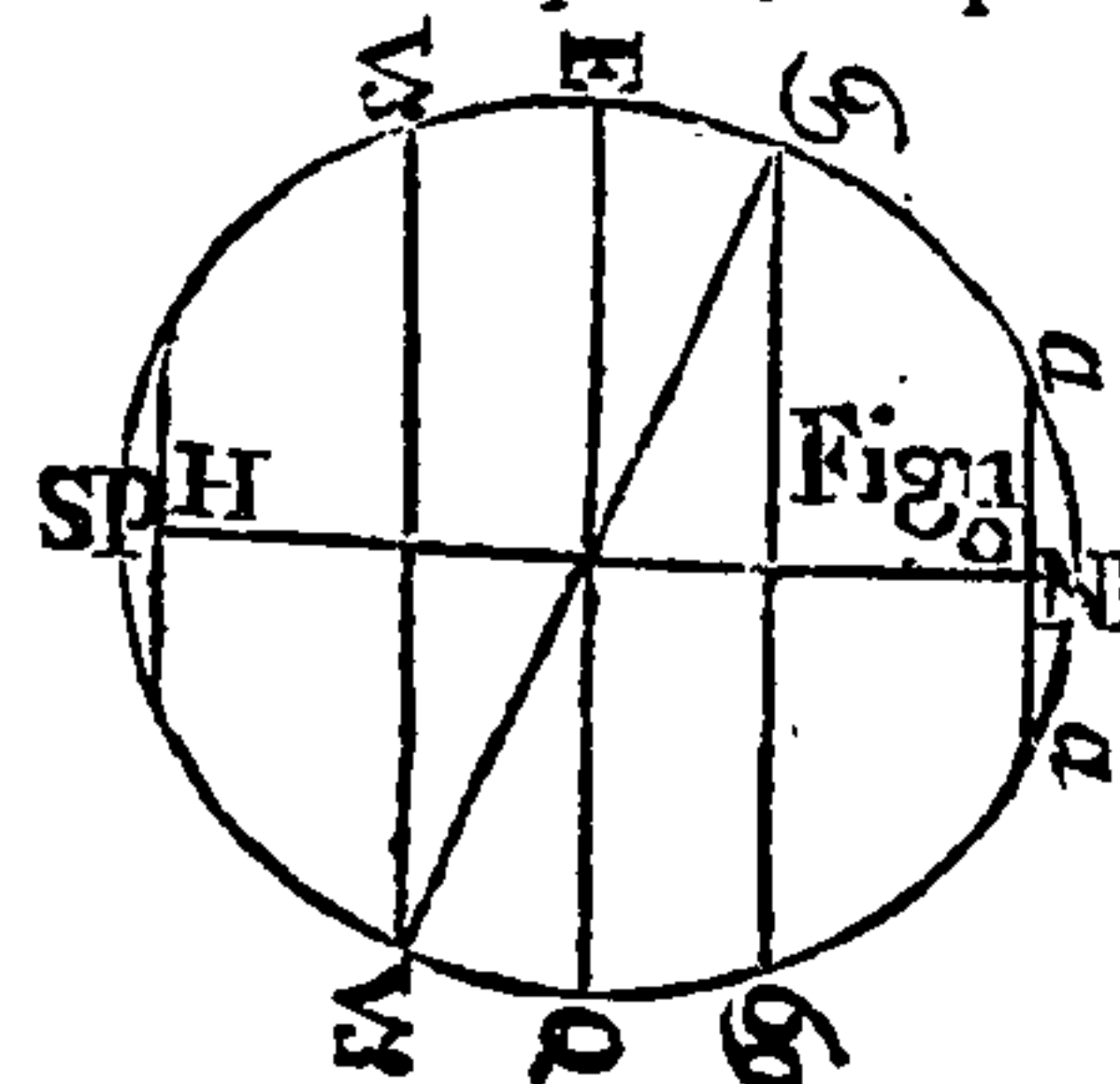
SPHERE [in *Astronomy*] the whole Frame of the World, as being, according to Appearance, of a spherical or round Figure.

Direct SPHERE [in *Astronomy*] is when both the Poles of the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial passes thro' the *Zenith*; so that the Equator and all its Parallels, such as the Tropicks and Polar Circles, make Right-Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into 2 equal Parts; so that the Sun, Moon, and Stars ascend directly above, and descend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all Places situated just under the Equinoctial Line.

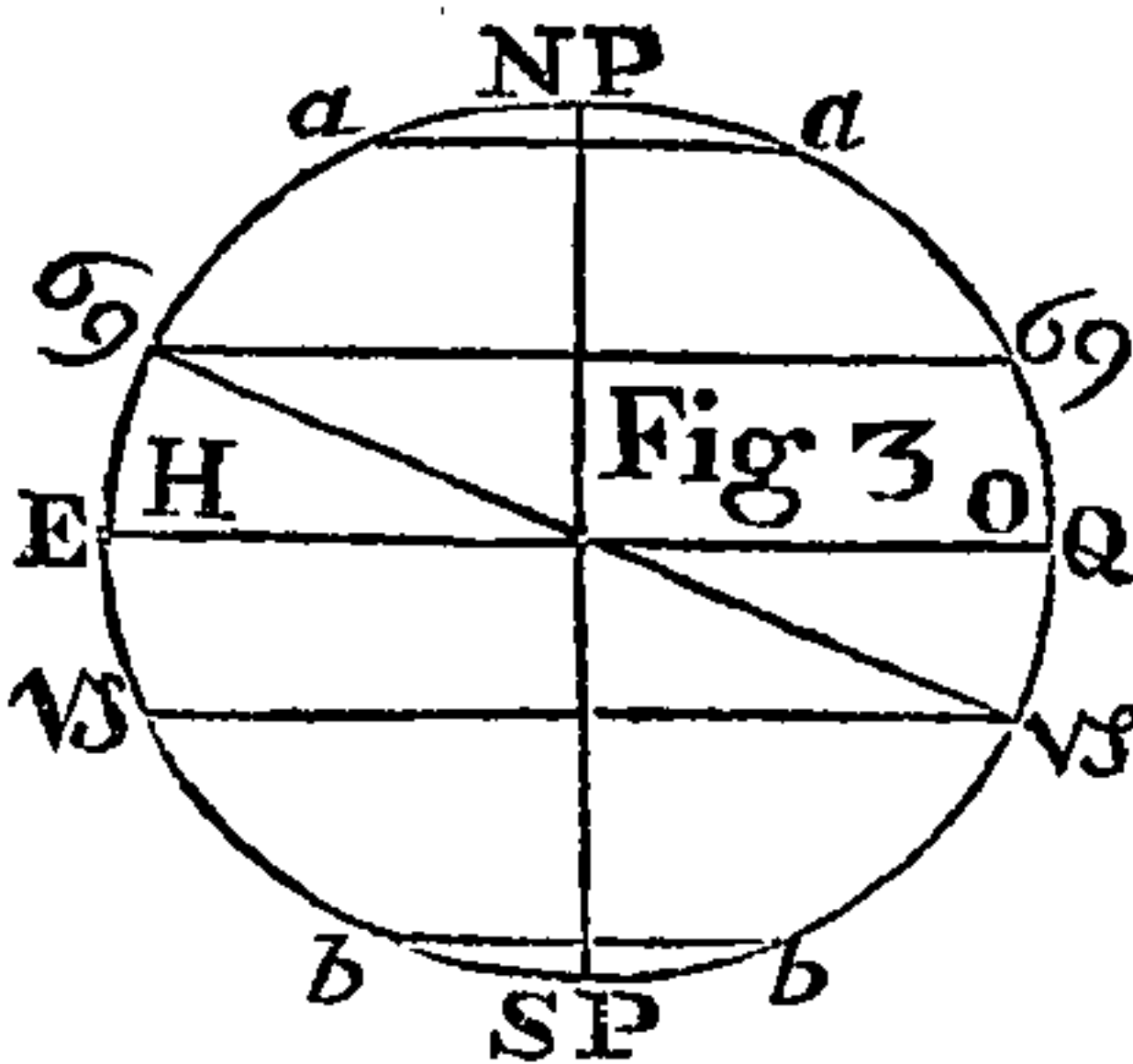
Oblique SPHERE [in *Astronomy*] is such a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to the *Horizon*; one of the Poles being raised any Number of Degrees less than 90 above it; and the other depressed as much below it; so that the Sun and Stars ascend and descend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all. This Position happens to all Places wide of the Equator.

A Parallel SPHERE, is that Position of the Globe which hath one of the Poles in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator in the *Horizon*, and all the Circles, parallel to the Equator, are parallel to the *Horizon*.

Fig. 1. represents a Right Sphere where the Axis of the Globe coincides with the *Horizon*; and the Equator *E Q*, and all its Parallels, are equally divided by the *Horizon*; consequently those, that enjoy that Position, have their Days always equal to their Nights.



In Fig. 2. which represents an oblique Sphere for the Latitude of 50 d. North, all the Parallels to the Equator are unequally divided by the *Horizon*; therefore, their Days and Nights are unequal, except when the Sun is in the Equator, because it is equally divided by the *Horizon*; therefore, then their Day and Night will be equal.



In Fig. 3. the Equator and *Horizon* are the same; and it is apparent from the Figure, that all the Time the Sun is in the six Northern Signs, he will still appear to describe Circles above, and parallel to the *Horizon* of the Inhabitants of the North Pole; hence it is called a *Parallel Sphere*; and all the other six Months he will continue under their *Ho-*

rizon.

In each of the preceding Figures, *N. P.* represents the North Pole, and *S. P.* the South, *aa* and *bb* the Polar Circles, *SS* the Tropick of *Cancer*, and *XX* the Tropick of *Capricorn*, *Ho* the *Horizon*, and *E Q* the Equator, and the Circle surrounding the Whole, a Meridian; the Line that is drawn from Pole to Pole represents the Axis of the Globe.

MATERIAL SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument of Hoops or Rings of Metal, representing the principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more easy conceiving the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth; called also an *Armillary Sphere*.

SPHERE of Activity of any natural Body [in *Philosophy*] is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [in *Astron.*] the Orb or Compass in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's Activity [in *Astron.*] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Planetick Aspect.

SPHERICAL [of *sphaericus, L. σφαιρικὸς, Gr.*] of, pertaining to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHERICK Geometry is the Art of describing on a Plane the Circles of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, in their just Position and Proportion, and of measuring their Arks and Angles, when projected.

SPHERICAL Triangle, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of the three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHERICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere meeting in a Point.

SPHERICAL Geometry, the Doctrine of the Sphere; particularly of the Circles described on the Surface thereof, with the Method of projecting the same on a Plane.

SPHERICAL Trigonometry, is the Art of resolving spherical Triangles; i. e. from the 3 Parts of a spherical Triangle given to find the rest.

SPHERICAL Astronomy, that Part of Astronomy, which considers the Universe such as it appears to the Eye.

SPHERICITY, the Quality of a Sphere, or that whereby a Thing becomes spherical; Sphericity.

SPHERICKS, the Doctrine of the Sphere, particularly of the several Circles described on the Surface of it, with the Method of projecting the same in *Plano*.

SPHE'ROID [of *σφαῖρα* and *ῥοῖδός, Gr.* Shape] a solid Figure, approaching to the Figure of a Sphere, but not exactly round, made by a Plane of a Semi-ellipsis turned about one of its Axes, and is always equal to two Thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROI'DES [with *Anat.*] such Parts of an animal Body as approach near to a Sphere in Form.

Oblong SPHE'ROID [with *Mathemat.*] a solid Figure made from the Plane of the Semi-ellipsis, by a Circumvolution or Rolling made about its longest Axis.

Prolate SPHE'ROID, a solid Figure found, as above, the Circumvolution being about the shortest Axis.

SPHERO'IDICAL [with *Geometr.*] of a Spheroid.

SPHI'NCTER [*σφιγκτηρ, Gr.*] a Name common to several Muscles which bind, straiten, or draw together.

SPHINC-

SPHINCTER ani [in *Anat.*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus* or End of the Strait Gut, and serves to bind in the Excrement.

SPHINCTER Gula [of *σφιγνής*, Gr.] a Continuation of the Muscle call'd *Pterygopharyngeus*, which arises from each Side of the *scutiformis*, or Shield-like Gristle, and passes to a middle Line, on the back Part of the *Fauces*.

SPHINCTER Vaginae [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which lies immediately under the *Clitoris*, and straitens the *Vagina* of the Womb, inclosing it with circular Fibres, 3 Fingers Breadth.

SPHINCTER Vesicae [in *Anat.*] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the Neck of the Bladder, immediately above the *Glandula Prostatæ*; which, being straitened, hinders the involuntary Discharge of Urine.

SPHINX [of *σφιγγω*, to perplex or puzzle, Gr.] was, according to the Poets, a Monster, the Daughter *Echidna* and *Typhon*, having the Face and Voice of a Girl, the Body like a Dog, the Tail of a Dragon, and Claws of a Lion, and large Wings on the Back. This infested the City of *Thebes*, proposing *Ænigmatical* Questions to those that passed by; and, if they could not presently solve them, it devoured them without Mercy: So that the Country round about was forsaken, and no Body dar'd to venture near the City. The Oracle, being consulted, declared, the only Way, to be delivered from its Tyranny, was to tell the Meaning of the Riddle; the Riddle was this; *What Creature is it that in the Morning walks on four Feet, at Noon on two, and in the Evening on three?* *Creon*, the King, having caused it to be proclaim'd all over *Greece*, that he would quit his Claim to the Crown, to him that should resolve the Question, it was done by *Oedipus*, as follows; that it was *Man*, who in his Youth went upon all Fours, as Beasts, upon his Hands and Feet; and, when arriv'd to his full Age, upright on his Feet only; and, in old Age, made use of a Staff instead of a third Foot. Upon the Resolving this Riddle, the Monster was so enraged, that in a furious Manner it dash'd its Brains out against a Rock. Some say, this *Sphinx* was a Robber, and that the Ambages of his Riddle were the Windings and Turnings of a rocky Mountain where he haunted, robbing and murdering those that travelled near *Thebes*.

SPHYNX [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to signify *Mysteries*, and accordingly was placed at the Entrance of all the Temples of *Egypt*, to intimate, that all the Gods there worshipped were mysteriously represented, and that the common People could never understand the Meaning of all the Images and their Postures without an Interpreter.

Cadmus having an *Amazonian* Wife, whose Name was *Sphinx*, went to *Athens*, and, having slain *Dracon*, seized on the Kingdom, and after that took *Harmonia Dracon's* Sister to Wife. Therefore when *Sphinx* came to know that he had gotten another Wife, having gain'd over many of the Citizens to her by fair Words, and gotten into her Hands a great deal of Riches, and a very swift Dog, that *Cadmus* used always to have with him, she betook herself to a Mountain, call'd *Sphingius*, from whence she attack'd *Cadmus* in a hostile Manner, made daily Ambushments, and destroy'd many of the Inhabitants of *Thebes*. Now they were wont to call Ambushments *σφιγματα*, i. e. Riddles, and this grew a common saying with them, the *Argiwan* (*Grecian*) *Sphinx*, propounding some Riddle, tears us in Pieces, and none can unfold the Riddle. *Cadmus*, he caused it to be proclaimed that he would give a great Reward to whomsoever should slay this *Sphinx*; upon this *Oedipus* of *Corinth* coming thither, who was famous for martial Achievements, and having with him a swift Horse, and some of *Cadmus's* Soldiers, ascending the Mountain by Night, slew *Sphinx*. And hence the Fable had its Original, *Palæphatus*.

SPHONDYLUM [with *Botan.*] Holy-Ghost's Root; Cow-Parfly, *L.* of *Gr.*

SPHONDYLUM [with *Anat.*] a *Vertebra* or turning Joint of the Back-bone, *L.*

SPHYGMICA [with *Phyf.*] that Part of *Physick* that treats of, or Medicines that move the Pulse, *L.*

SPHYGMUS [*σφυγμός*, Gr.] the Pulse, the Beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPICA, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly used of those of the Lavender-kind.

SPICA [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Spike, is when the Flowers grow very much towards the Top of the Stalk, *L.* *spica*, with a Spike, *spicis*, with Spikes, *L.*

SPICA Celtica [in *Botan.*] a Kind of Moss called Wolf's-Claw, *L.*

SPICA nardi [in *Botan.*] Lavender-Spike, Spikenard, *L.*

SPICA Virginis [in *Astron.*] a Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation *Virgo*, *L.*

SPICA, an Ear of Corn, *L.*

SPICA'TA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions, which take in such Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICATED [*spicatus*, *L.*] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPICCA'TO [in *Mu. Bo.*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from the other, in a very plain and distinct Manner, *Ital.*

SPICE [*espices*, *F.*] Indian Drugs, as Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, &c.

SPICE of a Distemper [prob. of *Species*, *L.*] the Beginning, Part, or Remains of it.

SPICERY [*epicerie*, *F.*] Spices.

SPICY, of a spicy Quality, Taste, &c.

SPICIFEROUS [*spicifer*, *L.*] bearing Ears of Corn; also bearing Spikes, or spicated, pointed.

SPICING-Apple, the meanest of all those Apples that are marked red.

SPICK and span, intirely, as *spick and span new*, entirely new.

SPICKNEL } the Herb Baldmony and Bear-wort.

SPICUSITY } [*spicositas*, *L.*] a being spiked like Ears of Corn; also Fulness of Ears.

SPIDER [prob. of *spinning*, *q. spinner*] an Insect.

SPIGGOT [prob. of *spucker*, *Du.*] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGURNEL [so named after *Galfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed to that Office by King Henry III.] an Officer who seals the King's Writs.

SPIKE [*spica*, *L.*] an Ear of Corn which is pointed or sharp at the End; also a large Iron-Nail for fastening of Planks, &c.

SPIKE [with *Botanists*] is a Body thick set with Flowers, or Fruits, in such a Manner as to form an acute Cone, as in Wheat or Barley.

SPIKED [*spicatus*, *L.*] sharp-pointed.

SPIKED [in *Gunnery*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be spiked, when a Nail has been driven into it, so that it cannot be used.

SPIKENARD [*spica nardi*, *L.*] a Kind of Ear growing even with the Ground, and sometimes in the Ground, used in Medicine, &c.

SPIKEDNESS [of *spicatus*, *L.*] Likeness to an Ear of Corn.

SPIKING up a Gun [in *Gunnery*] is fastening a Quoin with Spikes to the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, so that they may keep close and firm to the Sides of the Ship, and not break loose when the Ship rolls.

To SPILL [*ypillan*, *Sax.*] to pour out accidentally Water or any Liquid.

To SPILL [*spoliare*, *L.*] to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

SPILTH [*ypilth*, *Sax.*] a Spilling.

SPI'LLERS [with *Hunters*] the small Branches shooting out from the flat Parts of a Buck's Horn at the Top.

To SPIN [*ypinnan*, *Sax.*] to make Yarn, Thread, &c.

SPINA, a Thorn, *L.*

SPINA acuta [with *Botanists*] the white Thorn, or Hawthorn, *L.*

SPINA acuta [with *Anatomists*] a Part of the Shoulder-blade, *L.*

SPINA alba } [with *Botan.*] the wild Artichoke, or La-

SPINA regia } dies-Thistle, *L.*

SPINA appendix, the Gooseberry-bush, *L.*

SPINA peregrina, the Globe-thistle, *L.*

SPINA sacra [with *Anat.*] the Rump, *L.*

SPINA'CHIA [with *Botan.*] Spinage, *L.*

To SPIN out, to issue out in a small Stream, as Blood out of a Vein.

SPINA ventosa [with *Anat.*] an Ulceration whereby the Bones are eaten with a malignant Tumour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Membrane that covers the Bone, *L.*

SPINAE dorsæ [in *Anat.*] the Series of *Vertebrae* or Bones of the Back, which sustain the rest of the Body, and to which the Ribs are joined, *L.*

SPINAGE [*spinaichia*, *Ital.*] a Pot-Herb, well known.

SPINALIS colli [in *Anat.*] a Muscle on the Side of the Neck, arising from the five superior Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the *Thorax*, and inferior of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck backwards, *L.*

SPINA'TI [with *Anat.*] Muscles, whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backwards, and move it obliquely.

SPINDLE [*ypindel*, *Sax.*] an Instrument used in spinning; also serving for various other Uses, as the Axis of a Wheel, of a Clock or Watch, &c.

SPINDLE [in a Ship] the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE-Tree, a Shrub.

To SPINDLE [with *Florists*] to put forth a long slender Stalk.

SPINE [*spina*, L.] a Thorn; also the Back-bone; also the upper Part of the Share-bone.

SPINET [*spinetto*, Ital.] a musical Instrument, a Sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINIFEROUS [*spinifer*, L.] bearing Thorns.

SPINIGENOUS [*spinigena*, L.] sprung up of a Thorn.

SPINIVENTUM [with *Botan.*] the holy Thorn-tree, L.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPINNING, is said to have been first taught in *England* by *Anthony Bonvifs*, an *Italian*, about the 20th of *Henry VII.* at which time began the making of *Devonshire* Kerfies and *Coxal* Clothes.

SPINO'SISM [of *Spinoza*, born a *Jew*, but he professed no Religion, either *Jewish* or *Christian*] the Opinion or Doctrine of *Spinoza*, who, in his Books, maintains that all Religions are only political Engines, calculated to make People obedient to Magistrates, and to make them practise Virtue and Morality, and many other erroneous Notions in Philosophy as well as Theology.

SPINO'SISTS, the Followers of *Spinoza*, or the Adherers to his Opinions.

SPINO'SITY [*spinofitas*, L.] Thorniness.

SPINOUS [*spineus*, L.] thorny.

SPINSTER [of *ypinnan*, *Sax.*] a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, even from the Daughter of a Viscount to the meanest Person.

SPINSTRY [of *Spinnan*, *Sax.*] the Art of spinning.

SPINUS [with *Botan.*] the Sloe-tree.

SPINY [*spinofus*, L.] thorny.

SPIRACLE [*spiraculum*, L.] a Breathing-Hole, a Pore.

SPIRAL [of *spira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew.

SPIRAL [in *Architect.* &c.] a Curve that ascends winding about a Cone or Spire, so that all the Points thereof continually approach the Axis.

SPIRAL Line [in *Geometry*] a curve Line of the circular Kind, which in its Progress recedes from its Center; as in winding from the Vertex down to the Base of a Cone.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhumb-Lines on a terrestrial Globe.

SPIRA'TION, a Breathing, F. of L.

SPIRE [*spira*, L. or of *epier*, F.] a Steeple that rises tapering by Degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at the Top.

To SPIRE [*spirare*, L. *epier*, F.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRED [of *spira*, Ital.] having a Spire or Steeple tapering till it comes to a Point.

SPIRIT [*spiritus*, L.] an immaterial, incorporeal Being, an Intelligence, &c.

SPIRIT [in *Metaphysics*] is defin'd to be a finite, thinking Substance, altogether independent on, and free from Matter, under which Angels, Dæmons, and Intelligences, are comprehended; nor is there any Difference between them, but that the Angels are good, and the Devils evil, &c. All the other Properties, as Essence, Existence, Knowledge, Power, &c. are common to both.

SPIRIT of Mercury [in *Chymistry*] one of the five Principles which may be separated from a mixed Body by Fire. It is subtle, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; it is that which is supposed to cause the Growth and Increase of all Bodies of the Earth, on which it settles.

SPIRIT of Nitre [in *Chymistry*] is made by mingling one Part of Salt-Petre with three of Potters-Earth, and then distilling the Mixture in a large earthen Retort in a close reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of Salt [in *Chymistry*] is made by pulverizing Salt, and mixing it with three times its Weight of Potters-Earth pulveriz'd, which being made into a Paste with Rain-Water, and made into Balls or Pellets, is distill'd *secundum artem*.

SPIRIT of salt dulcified [in *Chymistry*] is made by mixing equal Parts of this and Spirits of Wine, and then digesting them for three or four Days by a gentle Heat.

SPIRIT of Sulphur [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn from Sulphur melted and inflamed; the most subtle Part of which is converted into a Liquor, by sticking to a Glass-Bell suspended over it, whence it falls Drop by Drop into a Trough, into the Middle of which is placed the Stone-Pot, wherein the Sulphur is burnt.

SPIRIT of Vitriol [in *Chymistry*] is Vitriol dry'd in the Sun, or in Defect thereof by the Fire, and then distilled several times by Chymical Operations, several times repeated, first in a reverberatory Furnace, and afterwards in *Balneo Mariae*.

SPIRIT of Wine, is only Brandy rectified once or more times by repeated Distillations.

To SPIRIT away Children, is to entice or steal them away privily from their Parents or Relations, in order to convey them beyond Sea, especially to the Plantations in the *West-Indies*; a Practice some Years since too common, by Persons then call'd *Kidnappers*, but now not so much in Use, it being made Death so to do, by Act of Parliament.

SPIRITS, in an animal Body, are a pure and subtle Exhalation, bred and planted in it, being a thin Vapour engender'd of the Humour, and serving for a Siege to the natural Heat of the Body, and is therefore call'd *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*; and in Man, &c. an Air which, exhaling by Sweat out of the Pores of the Body, refreshes the Spirits, and quickens the Members: It is drawn in by breathing, and distributed into three Portions, the greatest Part of which is carried to the Heart and Lungs for the Refreshment of the Spirits, and the forming, or to be the Matter of the Voice; the other is convey'd to the Stomach by the *Oesophagus*, and comforts the nourishing Odour by which the Body is sustained fasting; the remaining Part is attracted to the Brain, to which it conveys Odours, and temperates the animal Spirits.

Universal SPIRIT [in *Chymistry*] is the first of the Principles of that Art, that can be admitted for the Composition of mix'd Bodies; which being spread out through all the World produces different things, according to the several Matrices or Pores of the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an animal Body] are accounted three, *viz.* the Animal Spirits seated in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, and the Natural in the Liver.

The Animal SPIRITS, are an exceedingly thin, subtle, moveable fluid Juice or Humour, separated from the Blood in the *Cortex* of the Brain, and received hence into the minute Fibers of the *Medulla*, and are by them discharged into the Nerves, and are convey'd by them into every Part of the Body, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

Vital SPIRITS } [with *Naturalists*] are only the most
Natural SPIRITS } fine and agitated Parts of the Blood, whereon its Motion and Heat depend

Private SPIRIT, is the particular View or Notion every Person has of the Dogmata of Faith and the Truths of Religion, as suggested by his own Thought, and the Persuasion he is under, in regard thereunto.

SPIRIT [in *Theology*] is used by way of Eminence for the third Person in the Holy Trinity; also for the Divine Power and Virtue and the Communication thereof to Men; also an incorporeal Being or Intelligence.

SPIRITO } [in *Mu. Books*] signifies with Life and Spi-
SPIRITOSO } rit, Ital.

SPIRITUAL [*spiritualis*, L.] that consists of Spirit without Matter; also Ecclesiastical in opposition to Temporal; also devout pious, religious.

SPIRITUALITIES [*spiritualia*, L.] are the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a temporal Lord, *viz.* the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the ordaining and instituting of Priests, Prestation-Money, &c.

SPIRITUALITY, Spiritualness, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [in *Chymist.*] the Extraction of the most pure and subtle Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To SPIRITUALIZE [*spiritualiser*, F.] to explain a Passage of Scripture after a spiritual Manner; to put a mystical Sense upon it.

To SPIRITUALIZE [with *Chymists*] is to reduce a compact mixt Body into the Principle, by them called Spirit.

SPIRITUOUS [*spirituosus*, F.] full of Spirits.

SPIRIT Net, a sort of Fishing-Net.

SPIRITUOSITY } Fulness of Spirits, Liveliness.

SPIRITUOUSNESS }

To SPIRIT, to issue out with a Force, as Water, &c. out of a Squirt, &c.

SPISSATED [*spissatus*, L.] thickened.

SPISSATION, a Thickening, L.

SPISSITY } [*spissitas*, L.] Thickness.

SPISSITUDE }

To SPIT [*ypetan*, *Sax.*] to put forth Spittle.

A SPIT [*ypitu*, *Sax.*] a Kitchen-Utensil for roasting of Meat.

To SPITCH-Cock an Eel, to cook a large sort of Eel, which is usually roasted.

SPIT deep, as deep as the Table of a Spade, as much Ground in Depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

To SPIT like Butter [with *Gardeners*] a Term used of old, fat Dung thoroughly rotted.

SPITE [*pit*, *Du. depit*, F.] Malice.
SPI'TEFUL [of *depit*, F. and *full*] full of Malice, or Ill-will.
SPI'TEFULNESS, a spiteful Temper.
SPI'TTLE [*sputum*, L.] a Moisture arising in the Mouth.
SPI'TTLE, a Contraction of Hospital.
SPI'TTER [with *Hunters*] a red Male Deer, near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and spit-wise.
SPLA'NCHNICA [*σπλάγχνα*, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases in the Bowels.
SPLANCHNO'LOGIST [of *σπλάγχνα*, the Bowels, and *λέγω* to tell, Gr.] a Describer or Treater of the Bowels.
SPLANCHNO'LOGY [*σπλάγχνομολογία* of *σπλάγχνα*, the Bowels, and *λόγος*, Speech, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Bowels.
To SPLAT ? [with *Meat-Carvers*] is to cut up a Pike or
To SPLAY } Bream at Table.
To SPLASH [*q. d.* to wash] to dash Water upon, &c.
SPLASHY, washy, wet, watery.
SPLAY-footed, one who treads his Toes much outwards.
SPLAYING of the Shoulder [with *Farriers*] a Disease in Horses, occasioned by some Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.
SPLEEN [*splen*, L. *σπλήν*, Gr.] a soft spungy Viscus, of a darkish red, or rather livid Colour; ordinarily resembling a Tongue in Figure; tho' sometimes it is triangular, and sometimes roundish. It is usually placed under the left short Ribs, and is a Receptacle for the salt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that it may be there volatized by the Assistance of the animal Spirits, and, returning thence into the Blood, may assist its Fermentation; also a Distemper in that Part.
SPLEEN [*splen*, L. of *σπλήν*, Gr.] Spite, Hatred, Grudge.
SPLEEN-wort, an Herb.
SPLE'NDID } [*splendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent,
SPLE'NDIDOUS } noble, stately.
SPLE'NDENCY [of *splendens*, L.] Shiningness.
SPLE'NDIDNESS [*splendor*, L.] Splendour, Brightness, Shiningness.
SPLE'NDOUR [*splendor*, L.] a great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.
SPLE'NETICK [*spleneticus*, L. *σπληνετικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Spleen; also affected with Oppilations or Obstructions of the Spleen.
SPLE'NETICK Artery [in *Anat.*] the largest Branch of the *Cæliaca*, an Artery that goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.
SPLE'NETICKNESS } [of *spleneticus*, L. of *σπληνετικός*,
SPLE'NICKNESS } Gr.] the being sick of the Spleen;
 also Spitefulness, &c.
SPLE'NICA, Medicines good against the Spleen, L.
Vein SPLENICA [with *Anat.*] the left Branch of the *vena Porta*, which is betwix'd upon the Stomach and Caul; a Part of the Gut Colon, and the Spleen.
SPLENICAL } [*splenicus*, L. *σπληνικός*, Gr.] of, pertain-
SPLENICK } ing to, or good against the Spleen.
SPLENII *Musculi* [with *Anat.*] Muscles which arise from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which ascending obliquely adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Office is to pull the Head backwards, to one Side.
SPLE'NIUM [*σπλήνιον*, Gr.] a long Plaster, &c. to be laid on the Body of one troubled with the Spleen; also a Linnen Bolster several times double, laid on Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, &c.
SPLENT ? [with *Farriers*] a hard Excrecence or Swell-
SPLINT } ing on the Bone of the Leg or Shank-Bone
 of a Horse.
SPLENTS [with *Surgeons*] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.
To SPLICE [prob. of *splicen*, *Du.*] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid laying every Strand in order, one in another.
To SPLICE [with *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.
A cut SPLICE [with *Sailors*] is when a Rope is let into another with as much Dillance as one pleases, so as to have it undone, at any time, and yet be strong enough.
A round SPLICE, is when the End of a Rope is so let into another, that they shall be as firm, as if they were but one Rope.
SPLI'NTER [*splind*, *Dan.*] a small Shiver of Wood, *Du.*
To SPLIT [*splitter*, *Dan.*] to cleave or cut asunder.

SPLIT [*Sea-Term*] a Sail is said to be *split* or *spilt*, when it is blown down.
SPO'DIUM [*σπόδιον*, Gr.] the Cinders about the melting of Iron and Brass; also a sort of Soot which rises from tried Brass, and falls down to the Bottom, whereas *Pompholyx* still flies upwards. It is also taken for burnt Ivory, or the black Pieces which remain after Distillation, calcined in an open Fire till they become white, L.
To SPOIL [*spoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.
SPOIL [*spolium*, L.] Plunder, that which is gotten by Violence.
To SPOIL [*ypillan*, *Sax.*] to marr, to damage any Thing.
SPOILS [*spolia*, L. *depoilles*, F.] Plunder, taken in War.
SPOKES [*ypacan*, *Sax.*] the Rays of a Wheel.
SPO'KESMAN [of *ypacan*, *Sax.*] one who speaks in behalf of another.
SPOLIA'TION, a Robbing or Despoiling, L.
SPOLIA'TION [in a *Law-Sense*] a Writ which lies for one Incumbent against another for the Fruits of the Church, in any Case where the Right of Patronage does not come into Debate.
A SPONDAE'US } [*σπονδαῖος*, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or
SPO'NDEE } Greek Verse, consisting of two long
 Syllables, as *cæsum*.
SPO'NDYLES [*spondyli*, L. *σπινδυλοί*, Gr.] the Chine-Bones.
SPO'NDYLUS [*σπινδυλός*, Gr.] a Knuckle, or a turning Joint of the Back-Bone.
SPO'NGIA, a Sponge, a Kind of Sea-Moss that grows on the Rocks, L.
SPO'NGIOIDEA *ossa* [in *Anat.*] the same as the *Gribriiformia* or Sieve-like Bones, L.
SPO'NGIOUS [*spongiosus*, L.] spungy or like a Sponge.
SPO'NGIOUSNESS, Spunginess.
SPO'NGITES, a Stone found in Spunges.
SPO'NSAL [*sponsalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Spouse, Betrothing, or Marriage.
SPO'SION, an Engagement, Promise, or Obligation, L.
A SPO'NSOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another, a God-father, L.
SPO'NSUS a *Bridegroom* [with *Chymists*] Mercury so called, as being the Husband to Sulphur, to intimate their Fitness to join or be joined one with another.
SPONTA'NEOUS [*spontaneus*, L. *spontaneæ*, F.] free, acting of its own Accord.
SPO'NTANEOUS [in the *Schools*] a Term apply'd to such Motions of the Body and Mind, as we perform of ourselves without any Constraint.
To SPOOM a Ship, is to put her right before the Wind.
SPOON [*ypoon*, *Sax.* *spæn*, *Du.*] a Hand-Utenfil, for eating liquid Things.
SPOON-Wort, an Herb.
SPOO'NING [in *Sea-Language*] is when a Ship, being under Sail in a Storm at Sea, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the Wind; then they say *she spoons*; and when the Ship is in danger of bringing her Masts by the Board, by her feeling or violent rolling about, and so foundering, they generally set up the Foresail to make her go the steadier, and this likewise they term *spooning the Foresail*.
SPORAD'ES [with *Astron.*] such Stars as were never yet ranked in any particular Constellation.
SPORAD'ICI *morbi* [of *σποραδεις*, Gr.] those Diseases which are rise in many Places, or which (tho' different in Nature) seize several People at the same Time, and in the same Country.
To SPORT [*se disportare*, Ital.] to divert one's self with Play, to play.
SPORT [prob. of *disporto*, Ital. *Skinner*] Pastime, Diversion.
SPO'RTFUL [of *disporto*, Ital.] full of Play, &c.
SPO'RTIVE [of *se disportare*, Ital.] diverting.
SPO'RTIVENESS, Divertingness.
SPO'RTULA [old Rec.] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries, L.
A SPOT [prob. of *spott*, Teut. *Ignominy*] a Speck, a Stain of Colour, Dirt, &c.
SPO'TLESS [prob. of *spott*, Teut.] without Spot, innocent.
SPO'TLESSNESS, Unspottedness, Innocency.
SPOTS in the Nails, those in the Top of the Nails are said to represent Things past, those in the Middle Things present, and those at the Bottom future Events; white Spots are supposed to presage Felicity, and blue ones, Misfortunes, &c. though this Conjecturing of future Events, by these Spots, seems to be but a superstitious Imagination; yet it has Antiquity on its Side, and Cardan affirms that he had discovered a Property in himself, of finding in them some Signs of most Events that ever happened to him. **SPO**'TTED

SPO'TTED, having Spots.

SPO'TTY, full of Spots. *Milton.*

SPOTS in the Sun [with *Astron.*] are certain opacous or shady Masses, which are sometimes observed adhering to the Body or Disk of the Sun, the various Figures and Motions whereof are observed by the Help of a Telescope.

SPOU'SAL [of *espousailles*, *F.* *sponsalia*, *L.*] an Epithalamium or Wedding-Song. *Milton.*

SPOUSAL, betrothing.

SPOU'SAGE, Betrothing, Espousing.

SPOUS'D [of *espouser*, *F.*] espoused. *Milton.*

SPOUSE [*sposa*, *Ital.* *sponsa*, *L.*] a Bridegroom or Husband; also a Bride or Wife.

SPOUSE-Breach [old Law] Adultery or Incontinence between married Persons, in opposition to simple Fornication.

SPOUT [*Spuyte*, *Teut.*] a Pipe or Trough, for Conveyance of Water.

Water-SPOUT [at Sea] a Mass of Water collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in the Shape of a Pillar or Spout of Water: These Phænomena frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and very much endanger Ships that are near them, unless they are dispersed and broken by the Shot of great Guns.

SPOUTS [in the *West-Indies*, &c.] are as it were Rivers falling from the Clouds as out of Water-Spouts; they make the Sea where they fall rebound in exceeding high Flashes.

A SPRAIN, but more properly a *Strain*, prob. of *estreint*, *F.*] a violent Contorsion or Wrestling of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasioned by some sudden Accident.

To SPRAIN, thus to contort or overstretch the Tendons.

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

SPRAT [*sprat*, *Dan.*] a Fish.

SPRAW'LING [some derive it of *spretel*, *Du.* a Grass-Plot] lying stretched out at Length and Breadth.

SPRAY [of the Sea] a Kind of watery Mist like small Rain, caused by the dashing of the Waves, which will fly some Distance, and wet like a small Shower of Rain.

To SPREAD [prob. of *spreeden*, *Du.*] to lay open; to extend in Length and Breadth.

A SPRIG [*sprag*, *C. Br.* *ypwic*, *Sax.*] a small Twig or Branch of a Plant, something more than a Slip, as having more Leaves and small Twigs on it than a Slip has, and is also of some Growth.

SPRIGGY [of *ypwic*, *Sax.*] having Sprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. a *Spirit*] a Phantom, a Hobgoblin.

SPRI'GHTFUL [of *ypwite* and *yull*, *Sax.*] full of Spirit, lively, brisk.

SPRI'GHTFULNESS } [*ypwitefulnesse*, *Sax.*] Fulness of
SPRI'GHTLINESS } Spirit, Liveliness, Vigoroufness.

SPRI'GHTLY, full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk.

SPRIGHTS, short Arrows, antiently used in Sea-Fights, having wooden Heads sharpened; they discharged them out of Musquets, and they would pass thro' the Sides of a Ship, where Bullets would not enter.

To SPRING [*ypwingan*, *Sax.* *springer*, *Dan.*] to sprout or shoot forth like Plants; also to arise or issue out as Water does out of the Ground; also to arise or proceed; also to take an agile Leap.

To SPRING a Mast [*Sea-Phrase*] is when a Mast is only crack'd, and not quite broken in any Part, as at the Hounds, Partners, &c. they say the Mast is sprung.

To SPRING [with *Fowlers*] is to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

SPRING-Tides, are the Increasing higher of a Tide after a dead *Niepe*, which is about 3 Days before the Full or Change of the Moon; but they are at the Top or highest 3 Days after the Full or Change, when the Water runs highest with the Flood, and lowest with the Ebb, and the Tides run more strong and swift than in the *Niepes*.

A SPRING [*ypwung*, *Sax.*] a Fountain; also an Original; also a Principle of Motion; also one of the 4 Seasons of the Year; also a Device for catching Fowls and for various other Uses.

The SPRING [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by a loving and fawning Dog.

SPRING-Arbour [of a Watch] that Part which is placed in the Middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING-Box [of a Watch] a sort of Box of Steel which contains the Spring, being in the Shape of a Cylinder.

SPRING [in *Physicks*] a natural Faculty or Endeavour Bodies have to return to their first State, after having been violently put out of the same, by compressing, bending, or the like, called Elasticity or elastick Force.

To SPRING a Leak [with *Sailors*] is to begin to leak or take in the Sea, through some Openings in the Ship's Timbers.

SPRINGER of an arched Gate [in *Architect.*] the Mouldings that bear the Arch.

Barren SPRINGS, are such as usually flow from Coal-Mines or some sulphureous Mineral, so called, because, being of a harsh and brackish Quality, they rather kill Plants than nourish them.

SPRINGAL [q. d. a young springing Shoot of a Plant] a young Man, a Stripling.

SPRINGE [*ypwung*, *Sax.*] a Snare or Device made of twisted Wire for catching Birds or small Beasts.

SPRINGINESS [of *ypwingan*, *Sax.*] a Quality in some Bodies, when they are pressed or altered by a Pressure or Stroke, to recover their former Figure.

SPRINGY Bodies [in *Philos.*] such Bodies, as having had their Form or Figure changed by the Stroke or Percussion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure, which Bodies, that are not elastick, will not do. Thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will return to its former Straitness; but a Piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

SPRINGOLDS, a sort of antient warlike Engines.

To SPRINKLE [*onypwungan*, *Sax.* *bisprenger*, *Dan.* *spinkelen*, *Du.*] to wet with Drops of some Liquor.

SER'INKLING [of *onypwungan*, *Sax.* *bisprenger*, *Dan.*] a wetting by Drops.

SPRIT-Sail [with *Mariners*] the Sail which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit-Mast.

To SPROUT [*ypwutan*, *Sax.*] to put forth as Plants do.

SPROUTS [*ypwuta*, *Sax.*] a sort of young Coleworts sprouting out of old Stalks, &c.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in Garb or Drefs.

SPRUCE Beer, a sort of physical Beer brought from *Hamburgh*, &c. good for inward Bruises.

SPRUCE Leather, i. e. *Prussia* Leather.

SPRU'CENESS, Neatness, Gaiety in Drefs.

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, very lively.

A SPUD, a short sorry Knife; a little despicable Fellow; a Short-Arse.

SPU'LGERS of Yarn, Men employ'd to see that it be well spun and fit for the Loom.

To SPUME [*spumare*, *L.*] to froth or foam.

SPUME [*spuma*, *L.*] Froth, Foam, the Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPU'MID [*spumidus*, *L.*] foamy, frothy.

SPUMI'FEROUS [*spumifer*, *L.*] bringing Froth or Foam.

SPUMI'NESS [of *spuma*, *L.*] Frothiness.

SPUMO'SE } [*spumosus*, *L.*] full of Froth.

SPU'MOUS }

SPU'MY [*spumeus*, *L.*] frothy.

SPUN Yarn [in *Sea-Language*] is the Yarn of untwisted Ropes, the Ends of which are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the Ends of other Ropes, and so be made as long as Occasion shall require.

A SPUNGE [*spongia*, *L.*] a Kind of Sea-Fungus or Mushroom, found adhering to Rocks, Shells, &c. on the Sea-shore.

A SPUNGE [with *Farriers*] that Part of a Horse's Shoe next the Heel.

A SPUNGE [with *Gunners*] a Rammer or Staff with a Piece of Lamb-skin about the End of it, for scouring great Guns, before they are charged again, after having been discharged.

To SPUNGE, to wash or rub a Thing over with a Sponge; also to clear a Gun from any Sparks of Fire remaining in it with a Gunner's Sponge.

To SPUNGE upon, to eat or drink at other People's Cost.

Pyrotechnical SPU'NGES, are made of the large Mushrooms or fungous Excrescences growing on old Oak, Ashes, Firs, &c. these are dry'd in Water, boil'd and beaten, then put in a strong Lye made of Salt-Petre, and afterwards dry'd in an Oven. These make the black Match or Tinder brought from *Germany*, for striking Fire with a Flint and Steel.

A SPU'NGING-House, a Virtualling-House, where Persons arrested for Debt are kept some Time, either till they have agreed with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

SPU'NGY [*spongiosus*, *L.*] hollow like a Sponge.

SPU'NGINESS [of *spongiosus*, *L.*] a spongy Quality.

SPUNK, Touch-Wood, half-rotten Wood; also a Substance which grows upon the Sides of Trees.

A SPUR [*ypone*, *Sax.*] a Device of Iron with sharp Points to make a Horse go.

To SPUR [prob. of *sporen*, *Du.* or *ypone*, *Sax.*] to prick a Horse with a Spur; to put, egg on, or forward.

SPUR-Royal, a sort of Gold Coin current in the Time of King *James I.*

SPURGE [*espurge*, F.] a Plant, the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that, if dropped upon Warts, it eats them away, and is called *Devil's-Milk*.

SPURIA-Angina [with *Physicians*] the Bastard-Quinsy.

SPURIOUS [*spurius*, L.] not genuine, false, counterfeit; also base-born, bastardly.

SPURIOUS Diseases, are such as degenerate from their Kind, as a Bastard-Pleurisy, &c.

SPURIOUS Flesh [in *Anat.*] the Flesh of the Lips, Gums, Glans, Penis, &c. which is of a different Constitution from all the rest.

SPURIOUSNESS [of *spurius*, L.] Baseness of Birth, Bastardliness, Counterfeitness.

SPURKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Spaces that are between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or between the Timbers called Rungs on the Ship's Sides afore and aft, above and below.

To SPURN [*ypounan*, Sax.] to kick.

SPUR-Way, a Horse-Way through a Man's Ground, which a Person may ride in by Right of Custom.

SPURRY, a sort of Herb.

SPURT, a Start, a sudden Fit, of short Continuance.

To SPURT [prob. of *spruypen*, Du.] to burst or force out as Liquors out of a Bottle, Cask, &c.

SPUTATIVE [of *sputare*, L. to spit] spitting much.

SPUTUM [in *Medicine*] the Spittle.

To SPY [*ypypian*, Sax. *spien*, Du.] to espy, to discover with the Eye.

A SPY [*Espion*, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs.

A SQUAB, a soft-stuffed Cushion or Bolster for a Couch or Window; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A SQUAB-Rabbit, Chicken, &c. one so young as not to be fit to be eaten.

SQUABBLE, a Quarrel, Brangle, or Dispute.

SQUABbled [among *Printers*] is when the Lines are broke, or the Letters of the Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUADRON [*squadron*, Ital. *acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horse from 100 to 200.

A SQUADRON [of *Ships*] a certain Number sometimes more, and sometimes less, especially of Ships of War.

SQUALID [*squalidus*, L.] foul, nasty, filthy; also ill-favoured.

SQUALID [in *Botan. Writ.*] a Term applied to Colours when they are not bright, but look faded and dirty, L.

SQUALIDNESS } [of *squaliditas*, L.] Foulness, Nastiness,
SQUALIDITY } Slovenliness.

To SQUALL [prob. of *schallen*, Teut.] to bawl out.

A SQUALL, a sudden Storm of Wind or Rain, not of very long Continuance.

SQUALLEY, a Faultiness in Cloth, chiefly in the Make of it.

SQUALLEY, inclinable to sudden Storms of Wind and Rain.

SQUAMATUS } a, um, } [in *Botan. Writ.*] scaly.
SQUAMOSUS }

SQUAMEOUS [*squameus*, L.] scaly, or like Scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS [*squamiger*, L.] bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMMOUS [in *Anat.*] a Term apply'd to the spurious and false Sutures of the Skull, because of their being composed of *Squamæ* or Scales, like those of Fishes, &c.

SQUAMO'SA Offa [in *Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears, L.

SQUAMO'SA Sutura [with *Anatomists*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so called, because the Parts of the Bones are joined together aslope, and like Scales.

SQUAMO'SE [*squamosus*, L.] scaly, that has Scales.

SQUAMO'SENESS [of *squamosus*, L.] Scaliness.

SQUAMOUS Root [with *Botanists*] is that Kind of bulbous Root which consists of several Coats involving one another, as the Onion, &c.

To SQUANDER [prob. of *squandere*, Ital.] to lavish, to spend or waste.

SQUANDERER, a lavish Spender.

A SQUARE [*quadratus*, L. *carre*, F.] a Figure consisting of 4 equal Sides, and as many right Angles.

To SQUARE [*quadrare*, L. *squadrare*, Ital.] to make square, to suit.

A SQUARE [with *Architects*] an Instrument for squaring their Work.

A SQUARE [with *Astrologers*] an Aspect between 2 Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which is looked upon as an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [in *Mil. Art*] a Body of Troops drawn

up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, and covered every way with Pikes to keep off Horses.

SQUARE Number [in *Arithm.*] a Number which is squared or multiplied by itself, as 3 by 3, which is 9, and 4 by 4, which is 16.

SQUARE-Root [in *Arith.*] the Side of a square Number, as 4 is of 16.

Long-SQUARE [in *Geomet.*] a Figure that has 4 right Angles and 4 Sides, but 2 of the Sides are long and the other short.

To SQUARE the Sail-Yards [*Sea-Phrase*] is to make them hang right a-cross the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traversed more than the other.

SQUARING [with *Mathemat.*] is the making a Square equal to another Figure given; thus the squaring of the Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out the Area or Content of some Square that shall be exactly equal to the Area of some Circle; a Problem that has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, tho' they come near enough the Truth for any Use.

SQUARENES [of *equarri*, F.] a square Form.

SQUASH, an *American* Fruit, something like a Pompion; also a little Animal.

To SQUASH, to squeeze flat, or bruise.

To SQUAT [of *squattare*, Ital.] to crouch down, to sit bearing upon the Knees.

To SQUAWL [*schallen*, Teut.] to bawl out.

To SQUEAK [prob. of *quetzen*, Teut.] to make a shrill Noise, to cry out.

SQUEAMISH prob. q. d. *qualmish*] weak-stomached, apt to heave or vomit.

SQUEAMISHNESS [q. d. *Qualmishness*] a Loathing.

To SQUEEZE [*cp;yan*, Sax. or as *Minsbew* thinks of *quassare*, L.] to press close together.

SQUIB, a sort of Firework.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming-House*] a sort of Puff of a lower Rank, a Person who has half the Salary a Puff has given him to play.

SQUILL [*squilla*, L.] a Sea-Onion.

SQUINA'NTHUS [with *Botanists*] the sweet Rush, L.

SQUINA'NCY [*squinantia*, L.] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which hinders the swallowing of Meat, and sometimes stops the Breath.

SQUINSY [*squinantia*, L.] the SQUINANCY.

To SQUINT [of *ycenban*, Sax. or *ichmen*, Teut. according to *Skinner*] to look awry.

SQUIRE [*ecuyer*, F.] the next inferior Degree of Honour to a Knight.

SQUIRREL [*sciurus*, L. of *σκίρ*, Gr.] a Wood-Weasel.

To SQUIRE a Person, to wait upon him or her, in the manner of a Gentleman-Usher.

To SQUIRT [prob. of *spruypen*, or *σκιρτώ*, Gr. to skip] to spirt out.

To SQUITTER [prob. q. d. *scatter* or *spitter*] to void the Excrement with a kind of Noise.

SQUITTER [with *Tin-Miners*] the Drofs of Tin.

A SQUABBLE. See Squabble.

S. S. Societatis socius, i. e. Fellow of the Society, L.

S. S. S. Stratum super Stratum, i. e. Layer upon Layer, L.

S. T. an indeclinable Term, chiefly used to command Silence.

St. Saint.

To STAB [some derive it of *stab*, Teut. a Club, others of *stampanare*, Ital.] to wound by the Thrust of a Sword, Dagger, or any pointed Weapon.

A STAB, a Wound made by a Thrust with some pointed Weapon.

STABLE [*stabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting.

STABILITY } [of *stabilitas*, L.] Firmness, Fixedness,
SEA'BLENESS } Lastingness

To STABLE [*stabulo includere*, L.] to set up in a Stable.

To STABILISH [*stabilire*, L.] to establish.

A STABLE [*stabulum*, L.] a Place or House to keep Horses in.

STABLE-stand [in the *Forest Law*] is when a Person is found at his Stand in the Forest, with a Cross-bow or Long-bow, ready to kill a Deer; or else standing close by a Tree, with Greyhounds ready to slip; it is one of the four Evidences or Presumptions by which a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer; the other three are *Back-berond*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw*.

To STABULATE [*stabulare*, L.] to keep up Cattle, as in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence, Ital.

STA'CHIA [*old Rec.*] an Estache, a Dam or Head, made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water-Course.

STA'CHYS [*σταχυς*, Gr.] the Herb called base Hore-Hound, wild Sage, Sage of the Mountain, or Field-Sage, L.

STACCA'TO } [*in Mu. Books*] the same as *spiccato*, Ital.

STIOCCA'TO }

To STACK [*spoken of Horses*] to stumble.

To STACK [*prob. of stacca*, Ital.] to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

A STACK [*stacca*, Ital, or of *stetken*, Du.] a Pile of Hay, Straw, Wood, &c. three Foot long, three broad, and three high.

STACTE [*στακτη*, Gr.] a Kind of Gum or creamy Juice that issues out of the Myrtle-Tree, L.

STADDLES [*q. d. standils*, of *stand*] young Trees.

STA'DIUM, a Roman Measure now taken for a Furlong, L.

STAFF [*σταυ*, Sax.] a Stick to walk with, and for various Uses.

STAFF [*in Poetry*] a particular Number of Verses in a Psalm or Poem.

A STAFF of Cocks [*with Cockers*] a pair of Cocks.

STAFF-Tree, a kind of Shrub which keeps its Leaves in Winter.

A STAG [*some Etymologists* derives it of *γταν*, Sax. to prick, from its Readiness to push with its Horns] a red Male Deer of five Years of Age.

A STAG [*Hieroglyphically*] lying on its Side, and chewing its Meat, represented a learned and accomplish'd Man. The Horns of a Stag are an Hieroglyphick of the Power, Authority, and Dignity unto which such deserve to be promoted.

STAG, is an Emblem of Swiftnefs and Fear, also of a faint-hearted Person.

STAG-Evil, a Disease in Horses.

STAG-Beetle, an Insect.

A STAGE [*prob. of stadium*, L. *stade*, F.] a Journey by Land, or such a Part of it where a Person inns or takes fresh Horses, &c.

A STAGE [*perhaps of estage*, F. or *γταν*, Sax. or *στάγην*, Gr. a Roof] that Place or Part in a Theatre raised higher than the Floor, where the Players act; also a Place raised with Timber and Boards, where Mountebanks expose their Medicines to Sale, and make their Harangues, and on which their Tumblers shew their Tricks.

STA'GGARD [*Hunting-Term*] a Male Deer of four Years old.

To STA'GGER [*prob. of staggelen*, Du.] to reel to and fro; also to be in doubt, to waver.

STA'GGERS [*with Farriers*] a Disease in Horses somewhat like a *Vertigo*.

STAGIA'RIOUS [*old Rec.*] a Canon who kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GNANCY [*of stagnans*, L.] a Standing in a Pool.

To STA'GNATE [*stagnare*, L.] to stand still as Water; also to want a free Course; to stop as the Blood does, when it is grown thick.

STAD-Holder } a Governor or Regent of a Province

STADT-Holder } in the United Netherlands.

STA'GIRITE, *Aristotle*, so called from *Stagira*, a Town in Macedonia, his Native Place.

STA'GMA [*with Chym.*] the Pieces of several Plants mingled together in order to Distillation.

STA'GNANT [*stagnans*, L.] standing as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

STAID [*prob. of etayer*, F. to stay or bear up, *q. d.* one that is able to bear up against the Temptations and Sollicitations of Vanity and Vice] sober, grave.

STAI'DNESS, Seriousness, Gravity, Soberness.

STAIN and Colours [*in Herald.*] are tawney and murrey.

To STAIN [*Skinner* derives it of *disfeindre*, L.] to spot, to defile, to dawb; to die Colours; also to blemish or blur one's Reputation.

STAINANT Colours [*in Heraldry*] are tawney and murrey.

STAIRS [*σταγαιρη*, Sax.] Steps to ascend by.

A STAKE, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

A STAKE [*estaca*, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge; also a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

STALDINGS, a sort of old Money.

STALACTITAE [*of σταλάγμα*, Gr.] a Drop or Dropping, Gr.] a Sort of stony, sparry Icicles that hang down from the Tops or Arches of Grotto's, Caves, or Vaults under Ground, as also from the Roofs and Chapters of Pillars that are built over hot Springs or Baths.

STALE [*stet*, Du.] not fresh, old, as stale Beer, stale Bread; a stale Maid.

STALE [*γτελε*, Sax.] a Handle; also a Round or Step of a Ladder.

STALE [*with Fowlers*] a Fowl put in any Place to allure others; a Decoy-Fowl.

STALE [*of stabulum*, L. as *Skinner* supposes, or prob. of *stalle*, Du. because, when Horses come into the Stable, they frequently stale] the Urine of Cattle.

To STALE [*stalen*, Du.] to piss.

STA'LENESS [*prob. of stel*, Du.] the being opposite to Newness or Freshness.

To STALK [*γταλcan*, Sax.] to walk softly; also to go stately or strait.

STALK [*with Botan.*] is defined to be Part of a Plant receiving the Nourishment from the Root, and distributing it into the other Parts, with which it is clothed, not having one Side distinguishable from the other. The Stalk of a Tree is call'd the Trunk; in Corn and Grasses, it is called the Blade.

A STALK [*stet*, Du. *στάλεχθ*, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant.

A naked STALK, one which has no Leaves on it.

A crested STALK, one which has Furrows or Ridges.

A winged STALK, one which has Leaves on both Sides.

A striped STALK, one that is of two or more Colours.

STA'LKING [*of γταλcan*, Sax.] walking softly, stately, and strutting.

STA'LKING-Hedge [*in Fowling*] an Artificial Hedge to hide the Fowlers from being seen by the Game.

STA'LKING-Horse [*with Fowlers*] an Horse, an old Jade who will walk gently up and down, as you would have him, in Water, &c. beneath whose Shoulder the Sportman shelters himself and Gun, used in tunneling for Partridges.

STALKING-Horse [*in a figurative Sense*] a Person employ'd, as a Tool, to bring about some Affair; a Thing used for a Pretence.

STALL [*stal*, Sax. *stall*, Dan.] a Place for fattening Cattle; also a little Shop or Apartment under a Bulk, without the Fore-side of a Shop.

STA'LLED [*q. d. fattened in a Stall*] fattened.

To STALL [*prob. of γtal*, Sax.] to put into a Stall, also to fat or clog.

A STALL-Boat, a sort of a Fishing-Boat.

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market.

A STA'LLION [*of stal*, Sax. *q. d.* kept in a Stall, *stallone*, Ital. *estalon*, F.] a Stone-Horse kept for getting Colts.

STA'MINA [*with Anat.*] are those simple, original Parts of an animal Body which existed first in the Embryo, or even in the Seed; and by the Distinction, Augmentation, and Accretion of which, the human Body, at its utmost Bulk, is supposed to be formed by additional Juices.

STA'MINA [*with Botanists*] are those fine Threads, Capillaments, or Hairs growing up within the Flower of some Plants, as Tulips, encompassing round the Style, or Pistil, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMI'NEOUS [*stamineus*, L.] that has *Stamina*, or a sort of Threads in it.

STAMINEOUS Flowers [*in Botan.*] are those imperfect Flowers which want the fine-coloured Leaves called *Petala*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and *Stamina*.

A STA'MMEL, a large flouncing Mare; also an overgrown bouncing Wench.

To STA'MMER [*stammeren*, Du. *γταμμεtan*, Sax.] to stutter, to falter in one's Speech.

A STA'MMERER [*γταμοη*, Sax.] a Stutterer, one who falters in his Speech.

STA'MMERING [*of γταμοη*, Sax.] Stuttering in Speech.

To STAMP [*stamper*, Dan.] to strike or beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP [*estampare*, Ital. *estamper*, Span.] to make a Stamp, Impression, or Effigies upon; to coin.

To STANCH [*etancher*, F.] to stop a Flux of Blood; also to cease to flow or run.

STANCH [*prob. of γτανθαν*, Sax.] substantial, solid, good, found.

STA'NCHNESS [*prob. of γτανθαν*, Sax.] Substantialness, Firmness, &c.

STA'NCHIONS [*estanson*, F.] Supporters in Buildings.

STA'NCHIONS [*in a Ship*] Pieces of Timber which support the Waste Trees.

A STAND [*γτανθ*, Sax.] a Pause; a Doubt or Uncertainty; also a Frame to set any thing upon.

To STAND [*γτανθαν*, Sax.] to bear upon or be supported by Feet.

STANDARD [*γτανθιρηθ*, Sax. *standardo*, Ital. *estandart*, F.] the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet; also the standing Measures of the King or State, according to which all the Measures are framed and adjusted.

STANDARD, for Gold Coin in England, is 22 Caracts of fine

fine Gold and 2 Carats of Copper; and the *French* and *Spanish* Gold are nearly of the same Standard.

STANDARD, for Silver Coin, is 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-Weights of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-Weights of Copper melted together, and is called *Sterling*.

STANDARD-Grass, an Herb.

STANDARDS } [in Husbandry] Trees reserved at the Fel-
STANDILS } ling of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STANDING Part of the Sheat [in Sea-Language] is that Part which is made fast to a Ring at the Sheat's Quarter.

STANDING Lifts [in a Ship] the Lifts for the Sprit-Sail-Yard.

STANDING Part [of Tackle] that End of a Rope where a Block is seized or fastened.

STANDING Ropes [in a Ship] are those Ropes which run not in any Block, but are set taut or let slack, as Occasion serves, as the Sheat-Stays, the Back-Stays.

STANDISH [of *γτανδ* and *διση*, Sax.] a standing Ink-horn for a Table.

STANEFILES, cut Paste-boards through which Card-makers colour Court-Cards.

STANG [*γτανγ*, Sax.] a Pole to carry a Cowl on.

STANNARIES [*stannaria*, L.] the Mines and Places where Tin is digged and refined.

STANNUM, a Metal called Tin, L.

STANZA [in Poetry] a certain regulated Number of grave Verses, containing some perfect Sense, terminated with a Rest.

STAPES [with *Anat.*] a little Bone of a triangular Figure in the inner Part of the Ear, consisting of two Branches, the Closing of which is call'd the Head of the Stapes.

STAPHIS AGIA [with *Botan.*] Stave's-Acre, L.

STAPHYLINUS [*σταφυλινος*, Gr.] a Kind of Daucus, L.

STAPHYLODENDROS [*σταφυλόδενδρος*, Gr.] the Bladder-Nut-Tree; L.

STAPHYLE [*στάφυλη*, Gr.] a Disease in the Roof of the Mouth, when the *Uvula* grows black and blue, like a Grape-Stone.

STAPHYLOMA [*σταφύλωμα*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, when, the *Cornea* or Horny-Coat being eaten through or broken, the uvous Tunicle falls out, so as to resemble the Form of a Grape-Stone.

STAPHYLOPATES, a Surgeon's Instrument for raising up the *Uvula*, when it is loosened, Gr.

STAPLE [stapel, Dan. *γταpul γταpl*, Sax. a Market or Fair] a publick Town where are Store-Houses for Commodities; also a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities, for the better vending them by Wholesale.

STAPLE Commodities [prob. of *γταpul*, Sax. a Basis or Foundation] such Commodities as do not easily and quickly marr or perish, as Wool, Lead, Tin, &c. also good saleable Commodities, as are usually vended abroad, at Fairs and Markets.

A STAR [*γτεορρη*, Sax. *stella*, L. *ἀστήρ*, Gr.] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR of Bethlehem, a Plant.

STAR [with *Moralists*] is an Emblem of Prudence, which is the Rule of all Virtues, and leads us to worthy Actions, enlightening us through the Darkness of this World.

STAR [in Heraldry] has usually five Beams or Points, and so in *Blazonry*; if there be no more, there is no Need to mention the Number; but, when they are more, the Number must be express'd, and the Star must never have above sixteen.

STAR-Board [*γτεορρορη*, Sax.] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-Chamber [a Chamber in *Westminster-Hall*, so called, because the Cieling was adorned with Figures of Stars] a Chamber where the Lord-Chancellor antiently kept a Court to punish Routs, Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR-Fort [in *Fortif.*] a Work having several Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points, with saliant and re-entring Angles, which flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 12 to 25 Fathom.

STAR-Redoubt [in *Fortif.*] a small Fort or Work of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-Wort, an Herb.

STARCH [prob. of *starchen*, Teut.] a sort of thin Paste, for stiffening of Linnen.

STARCHNESS } [of *starch*, Dan. or of *γταρχ*, Sax.]

STARKNESS } Stiffness, Inflexibleness; also Affectedness in Dress or Carriage.

A STARE [*γτερ*, Sax.] a Starling, a Bird kept for Whistling.

To STARE [*γταρην*, Sax.] to look stedfastly; also to have a wild Look.

STARK [*γταρχ*, Sax.] straight or tight; also rigid severe; also thoroughly; as *starkmad*.

STARLESS, without Stars, *Milton*.

STAR-PAY'D, paved with Stars, *Milton*.

STAR-RINESS [of *γτεορρη*, Sax.] Fulness of Stars.

STARRY [*γτεορρη*, Sax.] full of Stars.

Falling STARS, are fiery Exhalations, enkindled in the Air, complying therewith in their Motion, and call'd Shooting Stars, which, when their more subtile Parts are burnt away, fall down, because the Weight of the viscous and earthy Matter exceeds the Weight of the Air that lies under it.

Fixed STARS, are so call'd, because they always keep the same Distance among themselves. and not because without Motion: For they have two Motions; one Motion is in common with the whole Heaven, which is from East to West on the Poles of the World, which carries all the Stars along with it, and this Revolution is made in twenty four Hours; the other Motion is from the West to the East on the Poles of the Ecliptick, which is very slow, for they do not make their Revolution, according to that famous Astronomer *Tycho Brahe*, in less than 25816 Years. These Stars are divided into several Constellations. It is the general Opinion, that the *Fixed Stars* are Bodies that shine by their own Light. The Region of Heaven, where the fixed Stars are plac'd, is that which is called the Firmament. They are believ'd not to be contained in the same spherical Superficies, nor any of them so low as the Planets, for this Reason, because there is no Parallax nor Difference of Aspect to be found, nor have they ever eclipsed any Planets.

To START [of *γταρην*, Sax. or *starren*, Teut.] to give a sudden Leap or make a heaving Motion with the Body; also to begin to run a Race.

A START [*γταρην*, Sax.] a sudden Motion of the Body upon some Surprise.

To START a Hare [with Sportsmen] is to force her to leave her Seat.

STARTING [with Brewers] is the Putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decay'd to revive it again; also the Filling their empty Buts with fresh-brew'd Beer.

STARTISH } apt to start as some Horses, &c.

To STARTLE, to cause to start by Surprise or Fright; to start or tremble for Fear.

STARTURS, a sort of high Shoes.

To STARVE [prob. of *γταρην*, Sax. to kill, but *Mer. Casaub.* derives it of *στερω*, Gr. to bereave] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.

STARVELING [of *γταρην*, Sax.] a lean, meagre, starved, unthriving Person, &c.

STATE [*etat*, F. *status*, L.] Condition; also Pomp.

The natural STATE of Man [among *Moralists*] being considered, with Relation to other Men, is that which affects us upon the bare Account of our universal Kindred.

The adventitious STATE of Man [among *Moralists*] is that which obliges Men by the Authority of some human Constitution.

A STATE of Peace, is when Men live quietly together without the Disturbances of Violence or Injuries, and voluntarily discharge their mutual Duties, as Matters of necessary Obligation.

A STATE of War, is when Men are mutually engag'd in offering and repelling Injuries, or endeavouring forcibly to recover their Dues.

STATELINESS [of *statelir*, Du.] Pompousness, Majestickness.

STATELY [prob. of *statura*, L.] pompous, majestick.

STATER [in Pharmacy] a Weight containing an Ounce and a half.

STATERA, a sort of Balance, otherwise call'd the *Roman* Balance, a Goldsmith's Balance; also Troy Weight, L.

STATES-General, the Name of an Assembly, consisting of the Deputies of the 7 united Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

STATESTMAN [of *status*, L. and *stan*, Sax.] a Manager the State.

STATICA ars [*statice*, L. of *στατική*, Gr.] a Science which treats of Weights, shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, the *Equilibrium* or equal Balance of natural Bodies, &c.

STATICAL Baroscope. See Baroscope.

STATICAL Hygrometer. See Hygrometer.

STATICKS [*στατική* scil. *πύχνη*, Gr.] a Science purely speculative, being a Species of Mechanics, conversant about Weights, shewing the Properties of the Heaviness or Lightness, or *equilibria* of Bodies.

STATICKS [with Physicians] a Kind of Epilepticks or Persons seized with an Epilepsy.

STATION, a Standing-Place, or where a Person is posted; also a Road for Ships; also a Post, Condition, Rank, F. of L.

STATION [with Roman Catholics] a Church or Chappel appointed to pray in, and to gain Indulgences. STA-

STA'TION [with *Mathemat.*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments to take Angles or Distances, in *Surveying*, &c.

STA'TION of the Planets [with *Astron.*] are 2 Points, in which the Planets are removed at the farthest Distance from the Sun, on each Side.

STA'TION [among the *antient Christians*] the Fasts of *Wednesday* and *Friday*, which many observed with much Devotion.

STA'TION-Staff, a mathematical Instrument used in *Surveying*.

STA'TIONARINESS [of *stationarius*, L. *stationaire*, F.] Settledness in a Place.

STA'TIONARY [*stationarius*, L.] settled in a Place, so that to an Eye, placed on the Earth, it appears for some Time to stand still, and not to have any progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONARY [*stationariorum merces*, L.] Stationers Wares.

STA'TIONARY [with *Astron.*] is said of a Planet when it does not move at all, which happens before and after Retrogradation.

STA'TIONER [*stationarius* prob. of *statione*, L. because in antient Times they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street, a Dealer in Paper-Books, &c.

STA'TOCELE [in *Surgery*] a Rupture or Tumour in the *Scrotum*, consisting of a fatty Substance like Suet.

STA'TUARY [*un statuaire*, F. *statuarius*, L.] a Maker of Images.

A STA'TUE [*statua*, L.] a standing Image made of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c.

Achillean STATUE, a Statue of some *Hero*, so named, because of the great Number of Statues *Achilles* had in all the Cities of *Greece*.

Allegorical STATUE, one which, under a human Figure or other Symbol, represents something of another Kind, as a Part of the Earth; as a Person in a *West-Indian* Dress for *America*; a Season, an Element, &c.

Curule STATUES, are such as are represented in Chariots drawn by *Bigæ* or *Quadrigæ*, i. e. by 2 or 4 Horses.

Equestrian STATUE, one representing a King or some famous Person on Horse-back, as that of King *Charles I.* at *Stocks-Market*, &c.

Greek STATUE, is one that is naked and antique; the *Greeks* having commonly so represented their Deities and Heroes, their *Athletæ* and Youths generally performing their Exercises of Wrestling naked.

Hydraulick STATUE, any Figure placed as an Ornament to a Fountain or Grotto, or which does the Office of a *jet d'eau*, &c.

Pedestrian STATUE, one on Foot, as that of King *Charles* in the *Royal Exchange*, or in the *Privy Garden*.

Roman STATUE, one clothed after the *Roman* Manner, as that of King *Charles II.* in the Middle of the *Royal Exchange*.

STA'TUARY [*statuaria*, L.] the Art of making Images.

STATU'MEN, whatever is made use of to support any Thing, a Buttress, a Prop, L.

STA'TURE [*statura*, L.] Height, Size, Pitch.

STA'TUS de manerio [old Rec.] all the Tenants and legal Men within the Limits of a Manour, assembled in that Lord's Court, to do their accustomed Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STA'TUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

A STA'TUTE [*statutum*, L.] an Act of Parliament, Law, Ordinance, or Decree, &c.

The STATUTE [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament, made and established by the King and the 3 Estates of the Realm.

STATUTE-Merchant, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the *Statute-Merchant*, the Mayor of a City, Town Corporate, &c. and 2 Merchants appointed for that Purpose, sealed with the Seal of the Debtor and of the King; one to be kept by the Mayor, &c. and the other by Clerks; this empowers first to take the Debtor's Body, and then his Goods, if they are to be found.

STATUTE-Sessions, petty Sessions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Masters and Servants, the rating Servants Wages, and placing such Persons in Service, who being able to work refuse to get Employ.

STA'TUTE-Stuble, a Bond of Record acknowledged before the Mayor of the *Stuble*, in the Presence of the 2 Constables of the said *Stuble*, by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Body, Lands, and Goods of the Debtor.

STA'TUTES [*statuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament, &c.

STA'TUTO mercatorio [in Law] a Writ for the imprisoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute-Merchant*, L.

STA'TUTO staple [in Law] a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who has forfeited the Bond called *Statute-Stuble*, L.

STA'TUTUM de laborariis [in Law] a judicial Writ for the Apprehending of such Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute, L.

To STAVE, to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Cask, &c.

STA'VERS [with *Farriers*] a Disease in Horses, the Staggers.

STAVES [of *σταυρ*, Sax.] Boards for making Barrels, &c.

Cart-STAVES, those which hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Body of the Cart.

STAVES-Acre [*σταυριανη*, Sax.] an Herb.

STA'YDNESS, Soberness, Graveness, Seriousness.

To STAY [*stær*, Dan. *stigan*, Sax. prob. of *stare*, L. *σταίω*, Gr.] to abide or continue in a Place; also to stop.

A STAY [*estaye*, F. *stape*, Du.] a Stop or Continuance in a Place; also a Prop or Support.

STAYS [in a Ship] certain Ropes the Use of which is to keep the Mast from falling aft; they are fastened to all Masts, Top-Masts, and Flag-Staves, except the Sprit-Sail Top-Mast.

To bring or keep a Ship upon the STAYS [*Sea-Phrase*] is to manage a Ship's Tackle and Sails, so that she cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a Ship] are Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

STEAD [*stæd*, Sax.] Place or Room.

To STEAD [*stædian*, Sax.] to stand in stead, to be serviceable, L.

STEADFASTNESS [*stæðfastneȝe*, Sax.] Constancy, Firmness of Resolution, &c.

STEADILY [of *stæðlic*, Sax.] firmly.

STEADINESS [*stæðigneȝe*, Sax.] Firmness.

STEADY [*stæðig*, Sax.] constant, sure, firm.

STEADY [*Sea-Term*] is a Term us'd when the Conder would have the Steersman to keep the Ship constant in her Course, for making Yaws or going in and out.

A STEAK [*sticce*, Sax.] a Slice of Meat.

To STEAL [*stelan*, *stælan*, Sax.] to take away unlawfully, either privately or violently.

STEALTH [of *stælan*, Sax.] the Action of Theft; also Privacy.

To STEAM [*stæman*, Sax.] to send forth a Vapour, as hot and boiling Liquor does.

A STEAM [*steme*, Sax.] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEATOCE'LE [of *στάτωμα* and *κηλη*, Gr. a Swelling] a preternatural Tumour in the *Scrotum* of a suety or Suet-like Consistence.

STEATOMA [*στάτωμα*, Gr.] a Swelling, the same or little different from *Steatocele*.

STEATO'MATOUS, of, or pertaining to a *Steatoma*.

STECCA'DO, the Lifts, or a Place railed in for the beholding of a Combat or Duel.

STECCA'DO [in *Fortif.*] a sort of Pale or Fence before the Trenches.

STED

STAD } [in the German Language] a City.

STOLD

STE'DFAST [of *stæðfast*, Sax.] firm, sure, constant, immoveable.

STE'DFASTNESS, [*stæðfastneȝe*, Sax.] Firmness, &c.

STEED [*stæð*, Sax.] an Horse.

STEEL [of *stæal*, Dan.] a Metal made of Iron refined and purified by Fire, &c.

STEEL'LY [of *stæaligh*, Dan.] consisting of Steel.

STEEL-Yards, a Balance for weighing Things of various Weights by one single Weight, as from 1 single Pound to 112 Pounds.

STEEP [*stæp*, Sax.] of a difficult Ascent.

STEEP-Tubs [on Ship-board] Vessels for watering Flesh or Fish.

To STEEP [*stipan*, Sax.] to soak in some Liquor.

STEER'RINGS, a sort of Gold Coin.

STEER'LE [*stæopl*, Sax.] of a Church.

STEER'NESS [*stæpneȝe*, Sax.] Difficulty of Ascent.

STEER [*stæop*, and *styppe*, Sax.] a young Ox.

To STEER [of *stæopan*, Sax. *styrer*, Dan.] to guide a Ship; also to manage an Affair.

STEER'AGE [of *stæopan*, Sax.] the Act of steering a Ship.

STEER'

STEE' RAGE [in a *Ship*] a Place before the Bulk-head of the great Cabin, where the Steersman stands and lodges.

STEE' RSMAN [Υτορμαν, *Sax.*] the Man who steers or guides a Ship.

To STEEVE [Sea-Phrase] used of the Bow-sprit of a Ship, which is said to *steeve*, when it does not stand upright or strait enough forward.

STEE' VING [in *Commerce*] is the Stowing of Cotton or Wool into Sacks, by forcing them in with Screws.

STEGANO' GRAPHIST [of στεγανός private, and γραφω to write, *Gr.*] an Artist in private Writing.

STEGANO' GRAPHY [στεγανογραφία, of στεγανός, covert or private, and γραφή Writing] the Art of secret Writing by Characters or Cyphers, intelligible only to the Persons who correspond one with another.

STE' GNOSIS [ἐγνώσις, *Gr.*] a Stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

STEGNO' TICK [stegnoticus, *L.* of στεγνωτικός, *Gr.*] binding, rendering coctive.

STEGNO' TICKS [στεγνωτικά, *Gr.*] Medicines for closing and stopping the Orifices of Vessels, when stretched, lacerated, &c.

STE' LLAR [stellaris, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Stars, starry.

STE' LLARY [stellaris, *L.*] starry, &c.

STE' LLATE [stellatus, *L.*] starred, marked with Spots like Stars.

STE' LLATE Plants [in *Botany*] are such whose Leaves grow on the Stalks at certain Intervals, in the Form of a Star with Beams, as *Cross-Wort*, &c.

STELLA' TION, an Adorning with Stars.

STE' LLATUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] starred, *i. e.* when several Leaves grow round the Stalk of the Plant proceeding from the same Center, as the Leaves of *Goose-Grass*, *Ladies-Bed-straw*, &c. *L.*

STELLE' R, a Balance consisting of an Iron Beam with Notches, a Hook at one End, and a Poise or Weight, used by Butchers and others that keep Markets, call'd the *Roman Beam*.

STELLI' FEROUS [stellifer, *L.*] bearing Stars.

STE' LLIO, a spotted Lizard, which casts her Skin every half Year, and commonly devours it, *L.*

STE' LLIONATE [in the *civil Law*] all kinds of Cozenage and knavish Practices in Bargaining, and all sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law; as the Selling or Mortgaging a Thing twice; Paying Brass-Money; Exacting a Debt, when it has been already paid, &c.

STELO' GRAPHY [σηλογραφία of σήλη, a Bound, Stone, or Pillar, and γραφή a Writing] an Inscription or Writing on a Pillar, &c.

STEM [Υtemme, *Sax.* of stemma, *L.*] a Race or Pedigree; the Stock of a Tree; the Stalk of a Plant, Flower, Fruit, &c.

To STEM, to bear up against, as to *stem the Tide*; also to put a Stop to.

STEM [of a *Ship*] that main Piece of Timber which comes bowing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

STENOCORI' ASIS [σενοκορίασις, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eye, when the Apple or Sight is straitened or weakened.

STENO' GRAPHY [στενογραφία, *Gr.*] the Art of Short-hand Writing.

STENO' GRAPHICAL, pertaining to secret Writing.

STENO' THO' RACES [σενοθώρακες of σενός strait, and θώραξ, *Gr.* the Breast] those Persons who have narrow Chests, and therefore are subject to phthysical Affections.

STENT [Υtenē, *Sax.*] a Stint, a Limit, a Bound.

STENTO' RIAN Voice [so named from Stentor, mentioned by *Homer*, who is said to have had a Voice louder than 50 Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHO' NICK Tube, a speaking Trumpet, an Instrument contrived by Sir *Samuel Moreland*, used at Sea.

STEP [δταρ, *Sax.*] a Pace in going, a Degree of Ascent on the Stairs or a Ladder.

STEP [with *Sailors*] a Piece of Timber having the Foot of any other Timber standing upright fix'd into it, as the Step of the Masts, Capstan, &c.

To STEP [δτεπpan, *Sax.*] to set one Foot before the other.

STE' P-Father [δτεορ-πατερ, of δτεορ, *Sax.* rigid, severe, and πατερ, a Father-in-law.] a Father-in-law.

STEP and Leap, one of the 7 Airs or artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP-Dame } [Υτεορ-μοδεr, *Sax.*] a Mother-in-law.
STEP-Mother }

STERCORATED [stercoratus, *L.*] dunged, manured with Dung.

STERCORO' SE [stercorofus, *L.*] full of Dung, &c.

STERCORA' NISTS [of stercus, *L.* Dung] those who believed the Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested, as that some Part of it was turned into Excrements.

STERCORA' TION, a Dinging, Mixing or Covering with Dung, *L.*

STERCORO' SUS fluxus [in *Medicine*] a Kind of Looseness in which much liquid Ordure is frequently voided, caused by excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements lodged in the Bowels, *L.*

STEREO' BATES } [of στερεός *Gr.* to ascend firmly] the
STEREO' BATA } first Beginning of the Wall of any Building that immediately stands on the Pillar; the Pattern of the Pillar whereon the Base is set; the Ground-Work on which the Base of a Pillar stands. *Architect.*

STEREOGRA' PHICAL [of στερεός solid, and γραφω to describe, *Gr.*] according to the Art of Stereography, or representing Solids on a Plane.

STEREOGRA' PHICK Projection of the Sphere, a Projection of it on a Plane, wherein the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the Sphere.

STEREO' GRAPHY [στερογραφία of στερεός solid, and γραφω a Description] the Art of representing Solids on a Plane.

STEREOME' TRICAL [of στερεός and μετρεω, *Gr.* to measure] pertaining to the Art of Stereometry.

STEREO' METRY [στερομετρία, of στερεός and μετρον Measure] a Science which shews how to measure solid Bodies, and to find their solid Contents.

STEREO' TOMY [στεροτομία of στερεός and τομή, *Gr.* a Cutting] the Art or Science of cutting Solids or making Sections thereof, as in Profiles of Architecture in Walls, &c.

STE' RIL [sterilis, *L.*] barren or unfruitful; also dry, empty, shallow.

STERI' LITY } [sterilitas, *L.* sterilité, *F.*] Barrenness, &c.
STERI' LNESS }

STE' RLING [so called from *Easterlings*, *i. e.* ancient *Prussians* and *Pomeranians*, who, being skilled in Fining Gold and Silver, taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name of Distinction for the current lawful Silver Coin of *England*.

STE' RLING-Penny, was the smallest *English* Coin, before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross or Strokes cross-wise; so that upon Occasion it might be cut into 2 for Half pence, or into 4 for Farthings.

STERN [Υτερν, *Sax.*] severe, crabbed, grim.

STERN [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Greyhound or a Wolf.

STERN [Υτεarn, *Sax.*] the hindermost Part of a Ship; but in Strictness only the outermost Part behind.

STERN-Chase, the Guns placed on the Stern of a Ship.

A STERN-Chase [with *Sailors*] is when one Ship pursuing follows the other a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

STERN-Fast [of a *Ship*] a Fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern fast to a Wharf.

STE' RNLY [δτερνlic, *Sax.*] severely.

STE' RNNES [δτερneyfe, *Sax.*] Severity, Crabbedness of Countenance.

STE' RNUM Os [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone in the foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age.

STE' RNOHYOI' DES [of στέρον, the Breast, and υοειδής, *Gr.*] a pair of Muscles said to arise from the uppermost Part of the Breast-Bone; but 'tis found they arise from the inner Part of *Clavicula*, and are inserted at the Root of the Fore-Bone Os *Hyoides*.

STE' RNOHY' ROI' DES [of στέρον, στήθα, and υοειδής, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles of the *Larynx*, arising in the *Sternum*, and terminating in the *Cartilago Thyroides*.

STE' RNON. See *Sternum*.

STE' RNU' TION, a Sneezing, which is a forcible Drawing out of the Head, some sharp Matter which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres.

STERNU' TATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing.

A STERNU' TATORY [sternutatorium, *L.*] a sneezing Medicine.

STEROPES of στεργη, *Gr. i. e.* Lightning] one of *Vulcan's* Workmen.

To STEW [estuber, *Dan.*] to boil a Thing gently and a considerable Time.

A STEW, a Place for keeping of Fish alive, and for Use, as Occasion serves.

STEWs [of stue, *Dan. estuve*, *F.* a hot House] Brothel-Houses or Bawdy Houses, Places formerly permitted to Women

Women of professed Incontinency, but suppressed by King Henry VIII. *an.* 1546.

STEWARD [*ὑποπαιστής*, or *ὑποπαιστής*, *Sax.*] an Officer whereof there are various Kinds.

STEWARD [of a *Ship*] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees that it be well stowed in the Hold, and takes care of it there, as also of the Bread, Candles, &c. and shares out the Proportions of the several Messes.

Lord High-STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or at the Trial of some Nobleman for High-Treason, &c. which Affair being ended, his Commission is expired; so that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

STEWARDSHIP [of *ὑποπαιστής*, and *ὑποπαιστής*, *Sax.* a Term denoting Office] the Office of a Steward.

STIBIUM [*στίβη*, *Gr.*] a Mineral commonly called *Antimony*.

A STICK [*ῥαβδος*, *Sax.*] a Piece of Wood of a Tree or Bough; also a Walking-Staff.

To STRICK [of *ῥαβδίζω*, *Sax.* *sticker*, *Dan.*] to cleave to; also to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

STICKINESS [of *ῥαβδίζω*, *Sax.*] Aptness to stick to.

To STRICKLE [of *ῥαβδίζω*, *Sax.*] to be zealous for a Person or Affair.

A STRICKLER [of *ῥαβδίζω*, *Dan.* &c.] a Busy-Body or Zealot in any publick Affair.

A STRICKLER [old *Rec.*] an Officer who in ancient Times cut Wood for the Priory of *Ederost*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*.

STICTICUM *emplastrum* [in *Pharmacy*] a Plaster for healing and closing up Wounds.

STIFF [*ῥαβδίζω*, or *ῥαβδίζω*, *Sax.*] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF Gale [*Sea-Term*] a strong Wind.

To STIFFEN [*ῥαβδίζω*, *Sax.*] to make or grow stiff.

To STIFLE [*Mer. Casaubon* derives it of *σφῶω*, *Gr.* *stoufer*, *F.*] to suffocate or choak; also to conceal or suppress a Matter.

STIFLE-Joint [in a *Horse*] the first Joint and Bending, next the Buttock, and above the Thigh.

STIFLED *Horse*, one whose Leg is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIFNESS [*ῥαβδίζω*, *Sax.*] an unbending Quality, a Coagulation of the Matter with dry Glue, that it will not bend but break.

STIGMA [*στίγμα*, *Gr.*] a Mark with a hot Iron, such as Malefactors have, when burnt in the Hand; a Brand, a Scar; also a Mark or Mold in the Face or Body.

STIGMATA [*στίγματα*, *Gr.*] certain Marks antiently imprinted on the *Roman* Soldiers, when lifted.

STIGMATA, Notes or Abbreviations, consisting only of Points disposed various Ways, as in Triangles, Squares, Crosses, &c.

STIGMATA [among the *Franciscans*] the Marks or Points of our Saviour's Wounds in the Hands, Feet, and Sides, imprinted by him on the Body of *St. Francis*, as they say.

STIGMATA [in *Natural History*] Points or Specks seen on the Sides of the Bellies of Insects, particularly the *Sphondilium*.

STIGMA'TICAL ? [*stigmaticus*, *L.* *στυγματικός*, *Gr.*] branded with a Mark or Note of Infamy or Disgrace.

STIGMA'TICALNESS [of *stigmaticus*, of *στυγματικός*, *Gr.*] Infamoufness, the being branded with a Mark of Infamy.

STIGMATISED [*stigmatise*, *F.* of *στυγματίζω*, *Gr.*] branded with a Note of Infamy.

To STIGMATIZE [*στυγματίζω*, *Gr.*] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Mark of Infamy upon, to defame.

STILBON [*σίλβον*, *q. d.* glittering, *Gr.*] the Planet *Mercury*, so called, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*στῖγελε*, *Sax.* a Step] an Entrance by Steps, &c. into a Field.

STILE ? [*stilus*, or *stylus*, *L.* *σίλϠ*, *Gr.*]

STILE originally signified the Instrument or Iron Pen with which the Antients used to write, but it is now appropriated to the Manner of an Author's expressing himself.

Discourse is the Character of the Soul; Men's Words paint out their Humours, and every one follows that Stile to which his natural Disposition leads him; and thence proceeds the Difference in Stile among them that write in the same Language; and there is as much Difference in Stile as in Complexion.

A diffus'd STILE, is one that is so flowing, that how-muchsoever the Authors may have affected Brevity, yet one-

half of what they have said may very well be spared. Rhetoricians have reduc'd Stiles to three Kinds, the sublime, the middle, and the low.

A Sublime STILE [among *Rhetoricians*], is one that admits of nothing mean or low. If there be a thousand Things said well, if there be any Allay of a low Character among them, they will not gain the Character of the Sublime. The Expressions must every-where be noble, and answer the high Idea that we would give of the Subject. There are some bold Writers that are very fond of the Sublime, and to that Degree, that they mix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, without examining, whether there be any Foundation for it in Reason.

The sublime Stile consists in Metaphors and Figures, which are used with the utmost Liberty. *Virgil's Aeneids* are in the Sublime; he talks of nothing but Battles, Sieges, Wars, Princes, and Heroes; every Thing is magnificent, and the Sentiments, Words, and Grandeur of the Expression answer to that of the Subject. There is nothing in the Poem that is common; if he is under a Necessity to make Use of any Thing that is ordinary, he does it by a particular Turn, by some Trope, as for Bread he puts *Ceres* the Goddess of Corn.

The middle STILE [among *Rhetoricians*]. There is no great Need of saying much in the Description of this Manner of Writing or Stile, because the very Name of it indicates, that it is the Mean between the sublime and the low or simple. *Virgil's Georgicks* are written in this middle Stile; as he is not in them talking of Battles, and the Establishment of the *Roman* Empire, he does not use the sublime; so, on the other hand, his Matter not being so humble as that of his *Bucolics*, he does not descend so low.

The Matter in these four Books being a Search after the hidden Causes of Nature, and a Discovery of the Mysteries of the *Roman* Religion, in which he mingles Philosophy, History, and Divinity together, he keeps the middle Way between the Majesty of his *Aeneids* and Lowness and Simplicity of his *Bucolics*.

The low or simple STILE [among *Rhetoricians*]. It is a Maxim that Words must agree with Things: The simple Stile is to speak as we commonly speak: *Virgil's Bucolics* are in the simple Stile, that is, a Stile that does not require Pomp and Ornaments of Eloquence, nor a magnificent Dress, but yet it rejects the vulgar Ways of Expression, and requires a Dress that is neat and decent. But, though this Stile is called simple, it does not mean, that it is vile and contemptible.

But in the same Kind of Stile some are softer, some stronger, some florid, and some severe.

A soft STILE, is when Things are said with so much Clearness, that the Mind is at no trouble to understand them: To effect this, every Thing that is difficult must be made easy, all Doubts prevented, and nothing must be left for the Reader to guess at. Every Thing ought to be said within the necessary Compass. The Sweetness of Cadence and Numbers does admirably contribute to the Softness of Stile, and, when it is tender and delicate, it is extraordinary. The Learned recommend *Herodotus* in the *Greek*, and *Titus Livius* in the *Latin*, as Patterns of this soft Stile.

The strong STILE is directly opposite to the soft Stile, it strikes the Mind, and renders it very attentive. In order to give a Stile this Strength, the Expressions must be concise, signifying a great deal, and raising several Ideas. Authors in *Greek* and *Latin* abound in strong Expressions; and none of the modern Languages have so great a Share as the *English*; the *French* cannot pretend to this concise and strong Manner of Expression.

A florid STILE depends in part on the soft Stile, and Tropes and Figures are the Marks of it. And *Quintus Curtius's* History is reckoned an Example of it.

The severe STILE is what allows not any Thing that is not absolutely necessary; it grants nothing to Pleasure, suffers no Ornaments, banishes all Warmth and Emotion, and, when it is carried too far, becomes dry.

A cold STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] is, when Orators make a bad Use of Figures; for, though they take never so much Pains to move the Auditory, they are heard with a certain Coldness and Indifference; as if a Man weeps without a Cause, Men laugh at his Tears; if he be angry without Occasion, his Anger is look'd upon to be either Folly or Madness: But, when both are well-grounded, the Persons present fall into the same Passions.

There may be also another distinction of STILES, in respect to Arts; the STILE of the Orator, the Historian, the Dogmatical, and Poetical.

The STILE of an Orator should be rich and abounding; for

for, that being design'd to enlighten obscure or doubtful Truths, it will be necessary that all the Clouds and Obscurities, which hide them, should be remov'd and dispers'd.

The Abounding of the Stile consists not in a Multitude of Epithets and synonymous Words and Expressions, but in such rich Expressions as will make the Reasons more valuable, and not dazzle the Eyes and Understanding. And though Tropes are serviceable on this Occasion, they ought never to dazzle with a false Lustre, or impose Falshood on the Auditory for Truth. The Orator should never be cold or indifferent in any Part of his Oration; a Person cannot argue well, if he is unconcern'd for the Success of his Argument: When the Heart does not agree with the Sentiments, the Discourse will languish. The Cadence and Number of this Stile ought from Time to Time to be periodical. The Roundness of Periods charms the Ear, and affects the Mind; and, when the Periods are pronounced majestically, they add Weight to the Matter.

2. *The Historical Stile.* History requires Eloquence as much as any other Subject whatsoever. The chief Qualifications are Perspicuity and Brevity, and Brevity contributes to the Perspicuity. It should be curt, free from long Phrases and Periods, which keep the Mind in Suspence. It ought not to be interrupted with extraordinary Figures, by those great Emotions which raise Passion, because the Historian ought not to shew any.

On some Occasions he may let his Eloquence shine, because he is sometimes under an Obligation to report what was said, as well as what was done; and, where Speeches are necessary, Figures will be also necessary to describe the Passions of those that speak them.

3. *The Dogmatick Stile* relates to the instructing in Mathematical, Physical, or Ethical, &c. Arts and Sciences. In this Stile there is no Occasion for Figures to move the Auditor; for it is suppos'd he comes with a Mind prepared to learn. No-body is much concern'd for the Truth or Falshood of a Geometrical Proposition; therefore the Stile ought to be simple, dry, and without any Motions, by which the Orator is inspired by Passion. In *Physicks* and *Ethicks*, the Stile ought not to be too dry, as in *Geometry* and *Algebra*; because the Matter is not so crabbed, tho' they ought not to go too far out of the severe Character.

4. *The Theological Stile* should be clear and solemn, harmonious and majestical.

Stile with Joiners, an upright Piece which goes from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

To *STILL* [ɣyllan, Sax. stiller, Dan.] to make still, to quiet, to appease, to suppress a Noise.

A *STILL* [of stillare, L. to drop] an Alembick, &c.

STILL-born [ɣtulle bornene, Sax.] born dead, abortive.

STILNESS [ɣtilynɣye, ɣtɣlneɣye, Sax.] Quietness.

STILL [ɣtulle, Sax.] quiet, not noisy.

STILL [of til, Sax.] until now, to this time.

STILLET [with Botanists] See *Style*.

STILLICI'DIUM, the Droppings of the Eaves of an House, L.

STILLATI'TIOUS Oils [of stillatitius, L.] are such as are procured by Distillation, in opposition to those gotten by Infusion, Expression, &c.

STILLATORY, a Place for Distilling.

STILLE'TTO, a Dagger or Tuck, Ital.

STILLING, [of ɣtulle, Sax.] a Standor Frame of Wood to set Vessels on in a Cellar, &c.

STILL-Yard ? a Port of the River of *Thames*, near the *STEEL-Yard* ? Bridge, where was a Community or Corporation of Foreign Merchants of the Free Cities in *Germany*, probably so call'd from great Quantities of *Steel* laid up there.

STILTS [of ɣtælcan, Sax. to go with Stilts, ɣeltze, Teut.] Sticks with leathern Loop-Holes for the Feet, used by Boys to go in dirty Places.

To *STIMULATE* [stimulare, L.] to move or spur up; to spur on egg on.

STIMULATION, a Pushing or Forcing on as it were with a Goad, a Property in triangular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflations of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of nervous Fluids into the Part affected, L.

To *STING* [ɣtɣngan, and ɣtɣnɣgan, Sax.] to wound or put to pain with a Sting.

A *STING* [ɣtɣnge, Sax.] the pricking Part of an Animal, Vegetable, &c.

STING, a Part in the Body of some Insects, in the Manner of a little Spear, serving them as an offensive Weapon.

STINGY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

STINGINESS [of ɣtɣngan, Sax. to sting] a stinging Quality.

STINGINESS, *Parcimoniousness*, *Niggardliness*.

STINGO, very strong Drink.

To *STINK* [ɣtɣntan, Sax. ɣtɣnker, Dan.] to send forth an unfavoury or ill Smell.

A *STINK* [ɣtɣnc, Sax.] a Stench, an unfavoury Smell, exhaling from a corrupted or other Body, ungrateful to the Nose and Brain.

STINKINGNESS, Ill-favouredness in Scent.

To *STINT* [ɣtɣntan and ɣtɣntan, Sax.] to bind or confine, to restrain or curb.

A *STINT*, a Bound or Limit.

STI'ONY [of ɣtɣ, Gr.] a Disease within the Eye-lids.

STI'PEND [stipendium, L.] Hire, Wages, &c.

STIPE'NDIARY [stipendiarius, L.] one who serves for Hire.

STI'PONY, a sort of sweet potable Liquor.

STI'PTICAL ? [stipticus, L. ɣɣptɣkɣs, Gr.] stopping,

STI'PTICK } more especially of the Blood, binding.

STI'PTICALNESS ? [of stipticus, L. of ɣɣptɣkɣs, Gr.] a *STI'PTICKNESS* } stiptick Quality or Aptness to stop Blood, &c.

To *STI'PULATE* [stipulari, L. stipuler, F.] to agree, to bargain.

STIPULA'TION, a Covenant, an Agreeing, a Covenant made according to the usual Form in Law; or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract.

To *STIR* [ɣtɣɣntan, Sax.] to move, to excite.

STIR [ɣtɣɣnɣnɣ, Sax.] a Disturbance, Bustle, Hurly-burly.

STIRIOUS [of stiria, L. an Icicle] being in Drops or hanging like Icicles.

STI'RRUP [ɣtɣɣnop, Sax.] the Step of a Saddle.

STI'RRUP [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A *STITCH* [stich, Teut. ɣtɣice, Sax.] a Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain in the Side.

To *STITCH* [prob. of ɣtɣician, Sax. stikken, Du.] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-Wort, an Herb good against Stiches or Pains in the Side.

STI'THY [of ɣtɣtɣ, Sax.] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STI'TTLE-Back [stikling, Teut.] a little sort of a Fish.

A *STI'VER* [stupper, Du.] a Coin, in Value one Penny, and 1 fifth of a Penny *English*.

STIVES, Stews, Bawdy-Houses, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

STOA'KED, stocked or stopped.

STOA'KED [with Sailors] a Term used when the Water in the Bottom of a Ship cannot come to the Pump; they say it is *stoked*.

STOA'KER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brew-House.

A *STOAT* [ɣtɣut, Sax.] a Stallion-Horse; also a sort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO, a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon, *Span*.

STOCK [stocca, Sax.] the Trunk of a Tree; a Fund of Money; also Part of a Tally struck in the *Exchequer*, &c.

STOCK [estoc, F.] a Family or Race.

STOCKS [ɣtɣocceɣ, Sax. a Device for the Punishment of Offenders] were ordered to be set up in every Ward in the City of *London*, in the Reign of *K. Edward IV.* in the Year 1476. by *William Hampton*, Mayor.

STOCKS-Market, was made a Market for Flesh and Fish, by *Henry Wallis*, Mayor; the Profits of it to be for the Repairs of *London-Bridge*.

STOCK of an Anchor, that Piece of Wood which is fastened to the Beam hard by the Ring, and serves to guide the Flock of the Anchor, to fall right to fix into the Ground.

STOCKS [with Ship-Wrights] a Frame of Timber and large Posts made on Shore to build Frigates, Pinnaces, &c. whence, when a Ship is building, she is said to be upon the *Stocks*.

STOCK of Cards, the Cards not dealt.

STOCK-Doves, a kind of Pidgeons.

STOCK-Fish [stokfish, Du.] a sort of Fish salted and dried.

STOCK-Gilliflower, a fragrant Flower.

To *STOCK* [of ɣtɣoccan, Sax.] to put into a Stock or Bank; also to put into a Stock, as a Barrel into a Gun-stock, &c.

STOBEE [stobē, Gr.] Knap-weed, L.

STOECHAS [stochos, Gr.] Cotten-weed or *French Lavender*, L.

STOICAL [*Stoicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Stoicks*.

STOICALNESS [of *Στοικοί*, the *Stoick* Philosophers] holding the Principles of the *Stoicks*, that wise Men ought to be free from Passions, and that all Things were governed by Fate.

A STO'KER, one that looks after a Fire in a Brew-House, &c.

STO'ICISM [*Stoicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the *Stoicks*.

STO'ICKS, a Sect of *Athenian* Philosophers [so called *Στοικοί* of *σῶα*, Gr. a Porch; because they taught in a common Porch of the City] Followers of *Zeno*; their Morality consisted much in Paradoxes, as that a wise Man is free from all Passion and Perturbation of Mind; that Pain is no real Evil; that a wise Man is happy in the midst of Torture, that he ought never to be moved with Joy or Grief, esteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Necessity of Fate.

STOLE [*stola*, L. of *σῶλη*, Gr.] a long or royal Robe; also a Priest's Vestment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head Gentleman belonging to the Bed-chamber of a Sovereign Prince.

STOLE [with *Romish* Priests] an Ornament worn by Priests over the Surplice, as a Mark of Superiority in their respective Churches, &c.

STO'LID [*stolidus*, L.] foolish.

STO'LIDNESS [*stoliditas*, L.] Foolishness.

STO'LLEN [of *stelan*, Sax.] taken away feloniously.

STO'MA [*στόμα*, Gr.] the Mouth or the Opening of a Vein or other Vessel.

STOMACA'CE [*συμαγκή*, Gr.] a Soreness in the Mouth, Rankness in the Gums.

STO'MACH [*stomachus*, L. of *στόμαχος*, Gr.] a hollow, membranous Organ, destined to receive the Food, to digest and convert it into Chyle; also the Appetite to Meat; also Choler or Passion, a teaty and refractory Humour.

To STO'MACH [*stomachari*, L.] to be angry at, to resent a Matter, as an Affront, ill Usage, &c.

STO'MACHEFUL [*stomachabundus*, L.] having a great Spirit; loth to submit; dogged, furly.

STO'MACHEFULNESS [of *stomachabundus*, L.] Greatness of Spirit; Fulness of Resentment.

STO'MACHICAL ? [*stomachicus*, L. *συμαχικός*, Gr.] pertaining to, or good for the Stomach.

STOMA'CHICKNESS [of *stomachicus*, L. of *συμαχικός*, Gr.] a stomachick Quality or Helpfulness to the Stomach, L.

STOMA'CHICKS [*συμαχικά*, Gr.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STO'MACK-Skins [in *Housetwifery*] a Disease in Fowls, caused by thin Skins breeding in their Stomachs.

STOMA'CHLESS [of *Stomach*, and *leay*, Sax.] wanting an Appetite; also not apt to resent.

STOMA'CHICUM [with *Physicians*] a Medicine good to open the Stomach, L.

STO'MACHUS [with *Anat.*] is properly the left or upper Orifice of the Ventricle or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it, and not the whole Stomach, which is call'd *Ventriculus*, L.

STONE [*γταν*, Sax. *stein*, Dan.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or wrought into Forms for Building, &c.

To STONE [*stanan*, Sax.] to throw Stones at.

STONE-Crop [*γτανσροπ*, Sax.] an Herb.

STONE-Cray, a Distemper in Hawks.

STONE-Falcon, a Kind of Hawk, which builds her Nest in Rocks.

STONE of Wool 14lb. of Beef 8lb. in *Hertfordshire* 12lb. of Wax 8lb.

STONE-blind, quite blind.

STONE-dead, quite dead.

STONED [*steytencb*, Sax.] pelted with Stones; also stoned to Death.

STO'NINESS [*stanincgneyf*, Sax.] Fulness of Stones, or a stony Quality.

STO'NY [*stanuncg*, Sax.] full of Stones.

The STONY, Stoniness, *Milton*.

STOOK, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

STOOL [*πῖσολ*, C. Br. *γτολε*, Sax. *stool*, Dan.] a Seat to sit on; also the Avoiding of Excrements.

To go to STOOL, to discharge the Excrements.

STOO'MING of Wine, is the Putting in Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients into it.

To STOOP [*γτοπιαν*, Sax. *stoepen*, Du.] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe or submit, to condescend.

To STOOP [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wings, at the Height of her Pitch, she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A STOOP [*γτοππα*, Sax.] 2 Quarts in Measure.

STOO'PING [of *stoopen*, Du.] bending downwards; submitting.

To STOP [*stopper*, Dan.] to stay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

STOPPAGE [of *stopper*, Dan.] a Stay, a Hindrance, Obstruction, &c.

STO'PPER [in a Ship] a Piece of Cable used to stop the Halliards or the Cable, that it may not run out too far.

STO'PPING in the Belly [in *Housetwifery*] a Disease incident to Poultry.

STO'PPLE, a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.

STO'RAGE, Ware-house-Room; also the Hire paid for it.

STO'RAX [*στέραξ*, Gr.] the Gum proceeding from a Tree; growing in *Syria*, very sweet-scented.

STORE [*πῖστορ*, C. Br.] Abundance; also Provisions or Ammunition laid up.

STO'RGE [*στέργη*, Gr.] that parental Instinct or natural Affection, which all or most Animals bear towards their Young.

STO'RIER, the Fry or young Fish; also young Swine bought to be fatted.

A STORK [*γτορνς*, Sax. of *στέργη*, Gr. natural Affection, because this Fowl is remarkable for its Care of its aged Parents] a wild Fowl.

A STORK [*Hieroglyph*] represents Piety, because it is said to be very grateful to its Parents in their old Age. This Bird is the true Emblem of a Son, for whatsoever Duty a Son owes to his Father, they are all found in the Stork; for the Young help the Old, and furnish them with Food, when they are not able to provide for themselves; and thence the *Psalmist* calls it *הסור* of *חסד* Mercy, on Account of its compassionate and tender Disposition towards its Parents.

STORK'S-Bill, an Herb; also an Instrument used in Surgery.

A STORM [*πῖστορμ*, C. Br. *γτορμ*, Sax. Dan. and Du.] blustering Weather, a Tempest; also a Bustle, a Noise; also an Assault or sudden Attack; also Trouble.

To STORM [*stormer*, Dan. or of *γτορμ*, prob. of *γτορμια*, Sax.] to attack a fortified Place furiously; to chafe, to fume, to be in a Rage; also to scold or brawl.

STO'RMINES [*γτορμικgneyf*, Sax.] Tempestuousness.

STO'RMV [*γτορμικg*, Sax.] boisterous, tempestuous.

STO'RY [of *γτορ*, Sax.] a Floor up Stairs.

STO'RY [*γταρ*, Sax. a Contraction of *History*] a Narration.

A STOTE [*γτοσ*, Sax.] a young Horse or Bullock.

A STOTE, a Kind of stinking Ferret.

A STOVE [*γτοφα*, Sax. *stue*, Dan.] a Stew or hot Bath; a sort of Furnace to warm a Room; also the Room itself; also a sort of Fire-Grate in which is a Stow.

A STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a little Closet well stopp'd up on all Sides, in which is a Stow, having the several Stories of Shelves for setting Sweet-Meats to dry on.

STOUND, a Vessel that stands an End.

STOUT [*stout*, Du.] lusty, hard, bold, courageous.

A STOUT Commander [*Hieroglyph*] was represented by a Lion, which is a Creature bold, courageous, strong, and terrible to all other Animals.

STOU'TNESS [of *stout*, Du.] Courageousness, Boldness.

STOW, *stol*, and *stold*, with the *Celts* *scyth* Germ. signifies a City; and hence *stadr* signifies a Place, Seat, or City; and *πῖσολ*, Brit. a Seat or Stool; hence *Bristol* or *Bristow*. *Baxt*.

STOW'AGE, [of *γτορ*, Sax. a Place] a Place where Goods may be stowed or laid up; also Money paid for laying them up.

To STOW [of *γτοριαν*, Sax. to place] to place, to lay up in a Ship, Ware-house, &c.

STOWR, a Hedge-Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*strabismus*, L. *στραβισμός*, Gr.] a Squinting or Looking askint.

STRA'DDLING [*q. d.* striding, of *γτοριαν*, Sax.] spreading the Legs wide.

To STRA'GGLE [*Spelman* derives it of *γτορε*, Sax. a Way; but *Minshew* of *stravelare*, Ital.] to go from Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [with *Gunners*] Plates of Iron serving for the Rounds of the Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

STRAIGHT [*γτορακε*, Sax.] right, direct; also narrow, scanty; also stretched out in Length.

A STRAIGHT, [*estroit*, F.] a great Pressure, a Difficulty, Distress; also extreme Want.

A STRAIGHT [with *Hydrographers*] a narrow Sea or Gut shut up between Lands on either Side, and affording a Passage out of one great Sea into another.

STRAIGHT [*fract*, Du. of *reaclice*, Sax.] presently immediately, by and by.

STRAIGHTS, a sort of narrow Kersey Cloth.

STRAIGHTNESS [prob. of *fract*, Du. or *reacneyye*, Sax.] Difficultness, extreme Want, Narrowness, Lightness.

To STRAIN [prob. of *stringere*, L. or *estraindre*, F.] to use great Force or Endeavour, to exert vehemently; also to stretch out wide, &c. also to separate Liquors from the thick Part or Sediment, by pressing, squeezing through a hair Bag and Cloth, &c. also to drain thro' a Sieve.

A STRAIN [*stratio* or *extensio*, L.] a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN [*Hunting-Term*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A STRAIN [with *Surgeons*] a violent Extorsion of the Sinews beyond their Tone, a Sprain.

To STRAIN [with *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk, who is said to *strain*, when she catches at any Thing.

STRAIT [*γταc*, Sax. *etroit*, F.] direct, without Bendings or Turnings.

STRAIT [in *Architect.*] a Term used, by Bricklayers, to signify half, or more or less than half, a Tile in Breadth and the whole Length. They are commonly us'd at the Gable-Ends, where they are laid at every other Course, to cause the Tiles to *break Joint*, as they term it; that is, that the Joints of one Course may not answer exactly to the Joint of the next Course, either above or below it.

To STRAITEN [*rendre a l'etroit*, F.] to make strait without Bendings, &c.

STRAITENED [prob. of *reaclice*, Sax.] made strait; also under a Streight or Difficulty.

STRAITNESS [*γtacneyye*, Sax.] Directness, being without bending or turning.

STRAITWAY [*etroitement*, F.] immediately, presently, forthwith.

A STRAKE [*freeke*, Du.] the Line or Track which a Wheel makes.

A STRAKE [with *Shipwrights*] a Seam between 2 Planks.

To heel a STRAKE [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she inclines or hangs more to one Side than another, the Quantity of a Whole Plank's Breadth.

STRA'KED [of *freeke*, Du.] having Strakes or Lines.

STRAMO'NIA, the Apple of *Peru*, or Thorn-apple, L.

A STRAND [*γταnδ*, Sax.] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence the Street near the City of *London* is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [with *Sailors*] the Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and Stream [*old Rec.*] a Freedom from Custom and all Impositions upon Goods or Vessels, by Land or Water, is when a Ship either by Tempest, or ill Steerage, is run aground and perishes.

STRAND-Runner, a Bird about the Size of a Lark, with a square Bill something like a Rasp, that runs on the Rocks of *Spitberg*, and feeds on Worms.

STRAN'DED [of *γταnδ*, Sax. a Bank of the Sea, &c.]

STRANGE [*estrangle*, F. q. of *extraneus*, L. foreign] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGENESS [of *estrangle*, F.] Unusualness, Uncommonness.

STRANGER [*extraneus*, L. *estranger*, F.] an unknown Person, one with whom a Person has no Acquaintance, or one of another Nation, Country, &c.

STRANGER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or party to an Act, as a *Stranger to a Judgment* is one to whom it does not belong.

To STRANGLE [*strangulare*, L. *estrangler*, F.] to choke, to stifle, to stop the Breath.

STRANGLE-Weed, a Kind of Herb.

STRANGLES [in *Horses*] a Disease when they void thick Humour at the Nostrils.

STRANGLING [*strangulatio*, L.] Choaking, Suffocating.

STRANGURY [*σεγγυεια*, Gr.] a Stoppage of Urine, when it is voided Drop by Drop, and that with Pain and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [*strip*, Teut.] a Thong of Leather.

A STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye, to fasten it any where upon Occasion.

A STRAP [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Band usually made of Silk, Wool, or Leather, to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones; or for binding Patients, when it needful to confine them, for the more secure Performance of a painful Operation.

STRAPA'DO, a sort of military Punishment, wherein, the Criminal's Hands being tied behind him, he is hoisted up with a Rope to the Top of a long Piece of Wood, and let fall again almost to the Ground, so that his Arms are dislocated by the Weight of his Body in the Shock.

STRAP'PING, huge, lusty, bouncing, as a *strapping Lass*. **STRATA** [in *Natural History*] the several Beds or Layers, of different Matter, whereof the Body of the Earth is composed, they lying over one another, from the Surface to the greatest Depth, L.

STRATAGEM [*stratagema*, L. *σεγταγμα*, Gr.] a political Device or subtle Invention, especially in War-Affairs.

STRATAGE'MICAL, of, or pertaining to Stratagems.

STRAT'ARITHMETRY [of *σεγτα* an Army, *αριθμος* Number, and *μετρον*, Gr. to measure] the Art of drawing up an Army or any Part of it in any given geometrical Figure, and of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at Hand or at a Distance.

STRATIFICA'TION [with *Chymists*] an Arrangement of different Matters, Bed upon Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, &c.

To STRATIFY Gold and Cement [with *Refiners*] is to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another of Cement, and so on, till the Crucible is filled.

STRATO'CRACY [of *σεγτα*, an Army, and *κρατος*, Power, Dominion, Gr.] military Government, or a Kingdom governed by an Army or by Soldiers.

To STRATUMINATE [*stratuminare*, L.] to pave.

STRATUM *super stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Row upon Row, one Row over the other, L.

STRAW [*stræp*, Sax.] the Stalk of Corn, Teut.

STRAW [a *Milit. Word*] a Word of Command, used to dismiss the Soldiery, when they have grounded their Arms, so as they may return to them again, upon the first firing a Gun or Beat of Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [*γταρεβριαν* or *βε*, Sax.] a Summer-Fruit well known.

STRAW-Worm, an Insect.

STRAW-built, made or built with Straw, Milton.

STRAW'Y [*γταρεβριαν*, Sax.] full of, or strewed with Straw.

To STRAY [of *stræp*, Sax. a Way, or of *straviare*, Ital. q. *extra viam ire*, L.] to wander or straggle out of the Way.

A STRAY, a Beast that wanders out from its Pasture, &c.

A STREAK [*γταrice*, Sax.] a Line or Track that any Thing leaves behind it.

To STREAK [*stricare*, Ital. *stricken*, Du.] to make Streaks, Lines, or Marks.

STRE'AKED [*γταρικεν*, Sax.] marked with Streaks.

To STREAM [*γταρεβριαν*, Sax.] to run in a Stream.

STREAM-Anchor [with *Sailors*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream-Cable, for a Ship to ride by in a gentle Stream.

STREAM-Works [in the *Tin-Mines*] certain Works whereby the Miners follow the Veins of Metal, by cutting of Trenches.

A STREAM [*γταρεβριαν*, Sax.] a running Water, the Current or Course of a River.

STREA'MER [of a *Ship*] a Flag or Pendant.

STREA'MING [of *γταρεβριαν*, Sax.] running or issuing out in a Stream.

STREA'MING [in *Heraldry*] a Term us'd to express the Stream of Light darting from a Comet or Blazing-star, vulgarly call'd the *Beard*.

STREET [*γταρεβριαν* or *γταρεβριαν*, Sax. prob. of *strata*, L. *sc. via*] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET Gavel [in *Cholington* in *Suffex*] the Sum of 2 Shillings paid by every Tenant to the Lord, for his going out and returning into it.

STRENGTH [*γταρεβριαν* of *γταρεβριαν*, Sax.] Ability, Power, Might.

To STRENGTHEN [of *γταρεβριαν*, Sax.] to make strong.

STRE'NUOUS [*strenuus*, L.] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRE'NUOSITY ? [*strenuositas*, L.] Vigorousness, Earnestness, Laboriousness.

STRE'PEROUS [*streperus*, L.] noisy jarring, hoarse.

STRE'PEROUSNESS [of *streperus*, L.] Noisiness.

STRE'PITUS *judicialis* [*old Rec.*] the Circumstances of Noise, a Crowd, and other Formalities, at a Trial in a public Court of Justice, L.

STRESS [*γταρεβριαν*, Sax. Violence] the main Point of an Affair, Foulness of Weather.

To lay a STRESS upon, to rely upon, to have great Regard to.

To STRETCH [*γταρεβριαν*, Sax. *strecken*, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCH forward the Halliards [*Sea-Phrase*] signifies to deliver along that Part, which the Men hale by, into the Hands of those that are ready to hoise or hale.

STRE'TCH

STRE'TCHERS [of a Boat] those wooden Staves the Rowers set their Feet against.

STRE'TCHING [of αἵψεκαν, Sax. strecker, Dan.] drawing out in Length, reaching out.

To STREW [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] to scatter abroad or upon.

STRI'AE [in ant. Architecture] the Lifts, Fillets, or Rays which separate the Striges or Flutings of Columns.

STRI'AE [in Natural History] the small Hollows or Channels in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, &c.

STRIA'TUS, a, um, [in Botan. Writ.] streaked.

STRI'ATED [with Architects] chamfered, channelled, as Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell-fishes are.

STRI'CKEL [of αἵψικαν, Sax. to strike] a Piece of

STRI'CKLESS { even Wood to strike off the Over-Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [strictus, L.] close, exact, positive, punctual; also severe.

STRI'CKEN [Deἵψικε, Sax.] beaten, smitten; also advanced, as *stricken in Years*.

STRI'CTNESS [of strictus, L.] Exactness, Punctuality, Rigidity.

STRI'CTIVE [strictivus, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRI'CTURE [strictura, L.] a Spark from a red-hot Iron.

STRI'CTURE [in a figurative Sense] small Particles, as, *Brutes have some Strictures of Ratiocination*.

To STRIDE [prob. of ὑπνιαν, Sax.] to step wide; also to bestride or lay a Leg over an Horse.

A STRIDE [ὑπνιαν and ὑπνιαν, Sax.] two Steps or a Measure of 5 Feet.

A Cock's STRIDE [of ὑπνιαν of ὑπνιαν, Sax. to procreate, according to Skinner] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

STRI'DENT [stridens, L.] gnashing or making a crashing Noise with the Teeth.

STRI'DULOUS [stridulus, L.] crashing or screeking.

STRI'DULOUSNESS [of stridulus, L.] Screekingness.

STRIFE [estris, F.] Contention, Endeavour.

STRI'GES [in Architecture] are the hollow Channels in the Shaft of a Column, call'd by our Workmen Flutings and Grooves.

To STRIKE [a ὑπνιαν, Sax.] to beat or hit; also to affect or make an Impression on the Mind; also to make even Measure with a Strike.

A STRIKE, a Strike for measuring of Corn; also a Measure containing 4 Bushels.

To STRIKE a Mast [Sea-Term] is to take it down.

To STRIKE down into the Hold [Sea-Term] is to lower any Thing into the Hold by Tackles or Ropes.

A STRIKE of Flax, as much as is heckled at one Handful.

STRIKE the Top-Sails upon the Bunt [Sea-Phrase] is when they are only let down Mast-high.

STRI'KING [of αἵψικαν, Sax.] beating, hitting, &c. also a making an Impression upon the Mind or Senses.

STRI'KING-Wheel [of a Clock] is the same that some call *Pin-wheel*, on account of the Pins that are set round the Rim of it. In Clocks that go eight Days, the second Wheel is the *Striking-Wheel* or *Pin-Wheel*; and, in those that go sixteen Days, the first or great Wheel is commonly the *Striking Wheel*.

STRI'KING Sail [Sea-Phrase] is the letting down or lowering the Top-sails, so that, when one Ship strikes to another in this Manner, it is a Compliment of Respect and Submission, or a Token of yielding in an Engagement.

STRI'KING [with Sailors] is when a Ship, coming upon shoal Water, beats upon the Ground.

STRI'KING [in the King's-Court] whereby Blood is drawn; the Punishment whereof is, that the Criminal shall have his right Hand struck off in a solemn Manner; for Striking in *Westminster-Hall*, while the Courts of Justice are sitting, the Punishment is Imprisonment for Life, and Forfeiture of Estate.

A STRING [ὑπνιαν, Sax. fringa, Ital. of fringers, L. to bind] any Thong, Thread-line, &c. to tie with.

STRINGS, the Cords of a musical Instrument, &c.

STRING the Lamprey [Carving-Term] i. e. cut it up.

STRING-Halt [in Horses] a sudden Twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRINGENT [stringens, L.] binding.

STRINGENTNESS [of stringens, L.] a binding Quality.

STRINGINESS [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] Fulness of Strings.

STRIN'GY [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] full of Strings.

To STRIP [prob. of stropfen, Du.] to pull off the Clothes, Skin, Hide, Peel, &c.

A STRIP, a small Piece of Cloth, Paper, &c.

STRIP [in Law] Spoil, Destruction, &c. as *to make Strip and Waste*.

A STRIPE [strepe, Du.] a Blow or Lash with a Whip, or Scourge, &c. also a Streak in Silk, Cloth, Stuff, &c.

STRIPP'D [of stropfen, Du.] having the Cloths, &c. pulled off.

A STRI'PLING [Minshew derives it of tripudiando, L. leaping and dancing, q. a Tripping] a Youth.

To STRIVE [estriever, F. Strider, Dan. streben, Du.] to endeavour earnestly, to contend, also to combat with.

STRIX, the Screech-Owl, accounted an unlucky or ill-boding Bird; also a Witch or Hag that changes the Favour of Children; a Fairy or Hobgoblin, L.

STRIX [in Architecture] a Channel, Gutter, or Strake in the rebating of Pillars.

A STROAK [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] a Streak, Line, or Dash.

A STROAK [prob. of streich, Teut.] a Blow.

To STROAK [ὑπνιαν, Sax. stryger, Dan.] to feel gently, to draw the Hand lightly over.

STRO'KAL, an Instrument used by Glass-Makers.

STROA'KING, a Method of Cure that some People have given into in certain Diseases, being a Stroaking or Rubbing the Part affected with the Hand.

A STROKING [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] a Drawing the Hand over.

STROWN, strewed, Milton.

To STROLL [prob. q. to roll] to rove or ramble about.

STROLLING [q. rolling, or of rouler, F.] rambling.

STROMA'TICKS [of στρομα, Gr. of στρομα to strew] Books treating of several scattered Subjects.

STRONG [ὑπνιαν, Sax. string, Dan. prob. of strenuus, L.] of great Strength, able, lusty, stout.

STRONGLY [of ὑπνιαν, Sax. prob. of strenuus, L.] with Strength.

STRONGNESS [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] a strong Quality.

STRONGER [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] having more Strength.

STRONGEST [ὑπνιαν, Sax.] having most Strength.

STRONGUILLION, the Strangury.

STRO'PHE [στροφῆ, Gr. of στροφα, Gr. to turn] the first of the three Members of a Greek Lyrick Ode or Poem; the second being the Antistrophe that answers to it; and the third is the Epode that answers to neither, but is answer'd in the next Return.

STROPHE, is also the first Turn of the Chorus or Choir of Singers in a Tragedy, on one side of the Stage, answering to the Antistrophe on the other.

STROUDS [with Sailors] the several Twists at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STRUCK [Deἵψικε, Sax.] hit, stricken.

STRU'CTURE [structura, L.] an Edifice, a Building, a Fabrick or Pile of Building; the Way or Manner of Building.

STRU'CTURE [with Rhetoricians] a Disposition of the Parts of a Discourse, or the Order that is to be observed in the Framing of it.

STRU'CTURE [with Philosophers] is the Combination or Result of all those Qualities or Modifications of Matter in any natural Body, which distinguish it from others; it is the same which is termed *the peculiar Form or Texture* of such a Body.

STRUDE } a Stock of breeding Mares.

STRODE }

To STRU'GGLE [of στρογγυλῆ, Gr. according to Met. Casaub.] to strive earnestly with, to wrestle.

A STRU'GGLE, an earnest or violent Striving.

STRU'MA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's-Evil, L.

STRUMA'TICK [strumaticus, L.] of, pertaining to, or affected with strumous Humours.

STRUMA'TICKNESS [of strumaticus, L.] a being troubled with strumous Humours or Swellings, that generally appear in the glandulous or kernelly Parts.

STRU'MEA [with Botanists] the Herb Crow-foot, L.

STRU'MOWS, such Swellings of the Glands are called so which happen in the Struma.

A STRU'MPET [some derive it of strou-pot, Du. a Dung-Pot or common Jakes, &c. others of tromper, F. to deceive, on account of jilting] a common Whore or Harlot.

STRUNG [of stropfen, Sax. a String] having Strings, or upon Strings.

STRU'NGED Sheep, Sheep whose Tails have been cut off.

STRUT [with Carpenters] the Brace which is framed into the Ring-Piece and principal Rafters.

STRUTHIOCA'MELUS [στρουθιοκαμηλος, Gr.] the Ostrich or Estridge, a large Fowl which will digest Iron.

STRUTHIO'MELA [*στρουθιόμηλα*, Gr.] a sort of Quinces, *L.*
 STU'TTING [*q. d.* stretching out, or of *στεορτε*, *Sax.* a Tail, *q. d.* erecting the Tail] walking after a proud stately Manner.

A STUB [*ŷdybbe*, *Sax.*] a Stump or Piece of the Stock of a Tree.

STU'BBED [*of ŷdybbe*, *Sax.*] short, well-set.

STU'BBEDNESS, a being short and thick.

STU'BBING [*in Agriculture*] the Pulling or Eradicating Shrubs, Broom, &c. out of Land.

STUBBLE [*estouble*, *F.* *stipula*, *L.*] short Straw after Reaping.

STU'BBORN [*q. d.* of being stout-born, as some think; but *Mer. Casaub.* derives it of *σιβαρος*, *Gr.* firm] obstinate, inflexible.

STU'BBORNNESS, Obstinacy, &c.

STUC [*stucco*, *Ital.*] a Composition of Lime and Marble powdered very fine, used in making Figures and other Ornaments of Sculpture.

STUD [*ŷtoob*, *Sax.*] a Stock of breeding Mares.

STUD [*στουδ*, *Sax.*] a sort of Button, or a round-headed Nail or Boss.

STU'DDED [*of στουδ*, *Sax.*] set with Studs, imbossed.

STU'DDING-Sails [*Sea-Term*] Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the side of the Main-sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

A STU'DENT [*studens*, *L.* studying, *un Etudiant*, *F.*] one who studies any Art or Science, especially at an University.

STU'DIOUS [*studiosus*, *L.*] much given to Study, bookish; also being earnest for, desirous of, regardful, &c.

STU'DIOUSNESS [*of studiosus*, *L.* *studieux*, *F.*] Devotedness or Propensity to Study.

To STU'DY [*studere*, *L.*] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STU'DY [*of studium*, *L.* *étude*, *F.*] Application of Mind to learn or to do any Thing; also Earnestness for, Desire of, Regardfulness; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

STUFF [*ŷtstoff*, *Brit.* *etoffe*, *F.*] Matter; also a sort of thin Cloth made of Wool.

STU'FFING [*q. d.* filling with Stuff, *i. e.* Matter] filling.

To STUFF [*prob. of σφίω*, *Gr.* as *Mer. Casaub.* conjectures, or of *Stuff*] to cram or fill.

STUKE? [*stucco*, *Ital.*] a Composition of Lime and the

STUCK } Dust of white Marble pounded together and sifted, wherewith Figures and other Ornaments of Sculpture are made.

STULTI'LOQUENCE [*stultiloquentia*, *L.*] foolish Talk.

A STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

STUM, the Flower of Wine set a working.

To STUM, to put Ingredients into Wine decay'd, to make it brisk.

To STU'MBLE [*q. d.* to tumble, of *tumier*, *Dan.* *tomber*, *F.*] to be like to fall.

STU'MMED [*spoken of Wine*] sophisticated.

STUMP [*stump*, *Dan.*] a broken Piece of a Tree standing out of the Ground, of a Tooth, &c.

To STUMP [*stumper*, *Dan.*] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

To STUN [*estonner*, *F.* or *ŷeytun*, *Sax.* a Noise] to render stupid or hard of hearing, by a Blow or Noise.

STUNG [*ŷtunzen*, *Sax.*] wounded or hurt with a Sting.

STU'NNED [*ŷeytuncen*, *Sax.*] stupified by a Blow, deafen'd by a Noise, &c.

STU'NTED [*q. d.* stunted] hinder'd in Growth.

STUPEFA'CTIVE [*stupefiant*, *F.* *stupefacio*, *L.*] of a stupifying Quality.

STU'PHA } [*prob. of σφω*, *Gr.* to astringe] a Fomen-
 STUPE } tation.

STU'PIFIERS, stupifying Medicines, the same as *Narcotics*.

STUPEFA'CTIVENESS [*of stupefacio*, *L.*] a stupifying Quality.

STUPEFA'CTION, a making stupid, dull, or senseless; also an extraordinary or great Astonishment.

STUPE'NDIOUS [*of stupere*, *L.*] prodigious, wonderful, astonishing.

STUPE'NDOUSNESS [*of stupendiosus*, *L.*] Astonishingness.

STU'PES [*in Surgery*] Pledgets of Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be apply'd to Parts affected.

STU'PID [*stupidus*, *L.*] blockish, dull, senseless.

STU'PIDNESS [*stupiditas*, *L.* *stupidité*, *F.*] Stupidity,

To STU'PIFY [*stupifcare*, *L.*] to make or render stupid, dull, or senseless; also to benumb; also to astonish or dismay.

STU'POR [*stupeus*, *F.*] a being stupified, Astonishment; also a Numbness occasioned by any accidental Bandage which stops the Motion of the Blood and nervous Fluids, or by a Decay of the Nerves, as in the Palsy.

To STU'PRATE [*stuprare*, *L.*] to ravish a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, a Ravishing or Deflowering a Woman, a Committing a Rape, *L.*

STU'RDY [*of σίβαρος*, *Gr.* corpulent, *Mer. Casaub.*] strong, lusty, bold, resolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STU'RDINESS, Lustiness, Resoluteness.

STU'RGEON [*sturio*, *L.* *estourgiom*, *F.*] a Fish.

A STURK [*ŷt, ꝑc*, *Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To STUTTER [*stutzen*, *Teut.*] to speak hastily and brokenly.

STU'TTERING [*of stutzen*, *Teut.*] speaking hastily and brokenly.

STY [*ŷtize*, *Sax.* *styg*, *Dan.*] a Hog-sty.

STY [*Mer. Casaub.* derives it of *στία*, *Gr.* but *Skinner* of *ŷtigan*, *Sax.*] a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STY'GIAN [*stygios*, of *Styx*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to be the River of *Hell*; also infernal, hellish.

STY'GIAN Liquors [*in Chymistry*] acid Spirits, so called from their Efficacy in destroying or dissolving mixt Bodies.

STYLE [*stylus*, *L.* *στύλος*, *Gr.*] a Character of Writing; also the Manner of Expression, &c.

STYLE [*in Chronology*] a particular Method of reckoning the Year, *old Style* and *new Style*.

STYLE [*with Botanists*] is a Body of a Plant that always accompanies the Ovary, either arising from the Top of it, or standing as an Axis in the Middle, with the young Seeds placed round it.

STYLE [*in Dialling*] a Line whose Shadow on the Plane of a Dial shews the true Hour-Line, and is the upper End of the Gnomon, Cock, or Needle.

STYLE [*in Musick*] the Manner of Singing and Composing.

STYLE, a kind of Point or Bodkin, with which the Antients wrote on Plates of Lead, Wax, &c.

STYLE [*with Surgeons*] a long Steel-Instrument, which goes diminishing toward one End.

STYLE [*in Language*] is a particular Manner of delivering a Man's Thoughts in Writing, agreeable to the Rules of Syntax.

The sublime STYLE, is that which consists in magnificent Words and Sentences, which by its noble Boldness ravishes the Hearers, and extorts even Admiration from the Unwilling.

The low } STYLE } is that commonly used in smaller
 The simple } and humbler Works, as Letters, Dialogues, and common Discourse.

The intermediate } STYLE } is that which partakes of the
 The equable } Magnificence of the Sublime, and the Simplicity of the Low.

A loose STYLE, is a Style which wanting Articles, Numbers, &c. fluctuates here and there, being not connected or hung together.

A dry jejune STYLE, is one destitute of Ornament, Spirit, &c.

Laconick STYLE [*so called of Laconia*, a City of the *Lacedæmonians*] a concise Style, comprehending a deal of Matter under a few Words.

Asiatick STYLE, a Style which is very diffusive and prolix, or where abundance of Words are used to express a little Matter; so called of the People of *Asia*, who affected Redundancies.

STYLE [*in Juris-prudence*] is the particular Form and Manner of proceeding in each Court or Jurisdiction, agreeably to the Rules and Orders established therein.

STY'LITES [*so called of Simon Stylites*, a famous Anchorite in the fifth Century, who first took up his Abode on a Column 6 Cubits high; then on a 2d of 12 Cubits; then on a 3d of 22 Cubits; and at last on one of 36 Cubits, where he lived several Years] a kind of Solitaries who spent their Life on the Tops of Columns to be the better dispos'd for Meditation.

STYLO Choraico, the Style that is proper for Dancing, for either Sarabands, Minuets, Gavots, or Rigadoons.

STYLO Hyperchematico, a Style proper to excite Mirth, Joy, Dancing, and of consequence full of brisk gay Motions.

STYLO Madrigalesco, a Style proper for Love and the other Passions.

STYLO Melismatico, a natural, artless Style.

STYLO Moteſtico, a various, rich, florid Style, capable of all kinds of Ornaments, and fit to express the Passions, as Admiration, Grief, &c.

STYLO Phantastico, a free, easy, humorous Manner of Composition.

STYLO Recitativo } a Style fit to express the Passions.

STYLO Dramatico }

STYLE

STYLO *Symphonico*, a Style fit for instrumental Musick.

STYLO Novo [*i. e.* in the new Style] *i. e.* according to the new Computation of Time, as it was settled by Pope Gregory XIII. call'd thence the *Gregorian Style*. This new Style now goes eleven Days before the old; so that the first Day of the Month, among those that use the old Style, is the twelfth Day with those that go by the new, as they do in most Parts of *Europe*, except in *England*, &c.

STYLO Veteri [*i. e.* in the old Style] *i. e.* according to the Computation settled by *Julius Cæsar*, call'd thence the *Julian Style*, which reckons eleven Days later than the *Gregorian*. See *Gregorian* and *Julian Account*.

STYLOBA'TA [*στυλοβάτης*, Gr.] the Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base on which it stands.

STY'LOCE'RATORY'OIDES [of *σῦλ* a Pillar, *κίεας* a Horn, and *ὕψις*, Gr.] certain Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw the Tongue and *Larynx* upwards, and also the Jaws in Deglutition, or the Act of Swallowing.

STYLOCHONDROHYOIDEAEUS [of *σῦλ*, *χόνδρος*, and *ὕψις*, Gr.] a Muscle of the *Os Hyoides* arising from the *Styloid Process*, and is inserted into the cartilaginous Appendix of the *Os Hyoides*.

STYLOGLO'SSUM [of *σῦλ* and *γλῶσσα*, Gr. the Tongue] that pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue; they take their Rise from the *Os Styloforme*, and are implanted about the Middle of the Tongue.

STYLOIDES [*στυλοειδής* Gr.] certain Processes of Bone which are shaped backwards like a Pencil, and fixed in the Basis or Root of the Scull.

STYLOHYOIDEAEUS of [*σῦλ* and *ὕψις*, Gr.] a Muscle of the *Os Hyoides*, that arises by a round Tendon, from near the Middle of the *Processus Styloformis*, and is inserted into the Basis of the *Os Hyoides*, the Use of which is to put the Bone of the Tongue on one side, and a little upwards.

STY'LOPHA'RINGAEUS [of *σῦλ* and *φάρυγξ*, Gr.] a pair of Muscles which dilate the Gullet, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

STY'MMA [*σῦμμα*, Gr.] a thick Composition that is of a binding Quality; the gross or thick Matter of any Ointment; also the thick Mass that remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil.

STYPTICK [*stypticus*, L. *στυπτικός*, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYPTICK Water [with *Chymists*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined or vitriolated, dissolved with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. good for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYPTICKNESS [of *stypticus*, L. of *στυπτικός* Gr.] an astringent or binding Quality.

STYX [*Στύξ*, of *στυγν* to hate, fear, and be sorrowful] the second River of *Hell*, which runs nine Times round it; the Parent of *Victory*, who having been favourable to *Jupiter* in his Wars with the Giants, *Styx*, by her Means, attained so great Credit, that the Gods used to swear by its Water; and, if any acted contrary to these Engagements, they were depriv'd of their *Nectar* and their Divinity, for 100 Years. *Styx* is said to have been a Fountain of *Arcadia*, whose Waters were venomous, and of so strange a Quality, that no Vessel of Metal would hold them, and nothing but the Hollow of an Ass's or Mule's Foot.

SUA'DA, the Goddess of Eloquence, L.

SUA'SIBLE [*suasibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

SUASION, Persuasion, L.

SUA'SIVE, of a persuading Nature.

SUA'SIVENESS } [of *suasorius*, L.] Aptness to persuade.

SUA'SORINESS }

SUA'SORY [*suasorius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous Kissing, L.

SUA'VIS, *e.* [in *Botan. Writ.*] sweet, either in Smell, or Taste, but most commonly the former.

SUA'VITY [*suavitas*, L.] Sweetness, Pleasantness.

SUBA'CTION, a Kneading or Working; also a Bringing under or Subduing, L.

SUBA'CTION [in *Pharmacy*] the Working or Softening of Plaisters.

To **SUBA'GITATE** [*subagitare*, L.] to solicit; also to have to do with a Woman.

SUBALBIDUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] whitish.

SUBA'LBID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUB-ALPINE, [of *Sub*, under, and *Alpes*, L.] that lives or grows under the Mountains, called the *Alps*.

SUBA'LTERN [of *subalternus*, L.] that succeeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBA'LTERN Propositions [with *Logicians*] are such as differ only in Quantity and agree in Quality.

SUBALTE'RS, inferior Judges or Officers, those who discharge their Posts under the Command and Direction of another.

SUBALTE'RNATE [of *subalternus*, L.] succeeding by Turns

SUBALTE'RNATELY [*subalternatim*, L.] successively.

SUB-BRIGADIER, } are Under-Officers in an Ar-

SUB-LIEUTENANT, &c. } my, appointed for the Ease of

those over them of the same Name.

SUB-BOIS, Under-wood [old Rec.] F.

SUBCARTILAGINEOUS [*subcartilagineus*, L.] under the Gristles.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM [in *Anat.*] the upper Cartilage of the Belly, under the Cartilages of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUBCAERULEUS, *a, um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] bluish.

SUBCLAVIAN [in *Anat.*] a Term applied to any thing under the Arm-pit or Shoulder, whether Artery, Muscle, Nerve, or Vein.

SUBCLAVIAN Vein [in *Anat.*] a Branch of the *Vena Cava*, which runs under the Neck-bone.

SUBCLAVIAN Vessels [in *Anat.*] the Arteries and Veins that pass under the Clavicles.

SUBCLAVICULAR Vein [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the *Vena Cava* or Hollow Vein, which runs under the Neck-bone.

SUBCLAVIUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the *Clavicula*, near the *Acromium*, and descends obliquely to be inserted into the upper Part of the first Rib, near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLATION [with *Astron.*] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [with *Logicians*] are such as agree in Quantity and differ in Quality, as *some Man is a Creature*; *some Man is not a Creature*.



SUBCONTRARY Position [in *Geom.*] is when two similar Triangles are so placed, as to have one common Angle at the Vertex, as B, and yet their Bases not parallel, as in the Figure.

SUBCONSEQUENTLY, by way of Consequence from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUBCUTA'NEOUSNESS [of *subcutaneus*, L.] the Lying under the Skin.

SUBCUTANEUS [in *Anat.*] a Branch of the Basilick Vein, that runs towards the inward Condyle or Joint of the Arm, and spreads itself into the *ramus anterior* & *posterior*.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman next to a Dean.

SUB-DELEGATE Judge, a Judge appointed under another.

To **SUB-DELEGATE** [*sub-delegare*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDEN'D [spoken of *Verse*] low, mean, groveling.

SUBDIT'ITIOUS [*subdititius*, L.] that is put in the Stead or Place of another; that is not what it is pretended to be; foisted in, forged.

To **SUBDIVI'DE** [of *sub* and *dividere*, L.] is to divide the Parts of any Thing that has already been divided.

SUB-DIVINE [*sub-divinus*, L.] that which is divine but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SUBDIVISION, a Dividing the Parts of a Thing already divided.

SUBDIVISIONS [in *Milit. Affairs*] are the lesser Parcels into which a Regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater Divisions.

To **SUBDU'CT** [*subducere*, L.] to draw away.

SUBDU'CTION, a Taking privately from; also a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To **SUBDU'E** [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, to master, to conquer, to mortify.

SUBDU'PLE Proportion [in *Mathem.*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is said to be the Sub-duple of 6, and 6 the Duple of 3.

SUBER [with *Botan.*] the Cork-Tree; a Cork, L.

SUBFU'LGENT [*subfulgens*, L.] shining a little.

SUBHASTA'TION [among the *Romans*] a particular Way of selling confiscated Goods under a Spear or Pike, set up for that Purpose; a Port-sale or Out-cry.

SUBJA'CENT [*subjacens*, L.] lying under.

SU'BJECT [*subjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont or used to be.

A **SU'BJECT** [*subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince.

SU'BJECT [*subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is conversant about.

To **SUBJE'CT** [*subjectum* sup. of *subjicere*] to make subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECT [of a *Syllogism*] one of the Terms of a Proposition, the other being called the Attribute.

SU'BJECT [in *Poetry*] is the Matter treated of, the Event related or set in a fine View and enrich'd with Ornaments.

SU'BJECT [in *Physick*] the Substance or Matter to which Accidents or Qualities are joined.

SUBJECTION, the being subject, Obedience to a Superior; also a great Dependence, Slavery; also Obligation, Necessity.

SUBJECTIVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of, or relating to the Subject.

SUBJECTNESS, Liableness; also Subjection.

To SUBJOIN [*subungere*, L. or of *sub* and *joindre*, F.] to join or add a Thing, next to another.

SUBITANEOUS [*subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBITANEOUSNESS [of *subitaneus*, L.] Suddenness, Hastiness.

To SUBJUGATE [*subjugare*, L.] to bring under the Yoke.

SUBJUNCTION, a Joining underneath, L.

SUBJUNCTION [with *Rhet.*] a Figure otherwise call'd *Subnexion*, and *Subinfertion*; and by the Greeks, *Hypozeugis*.

SUBITO [in *Mu. Books*] quick and nimbly, as *valli subito*, turn over quick, *Ital.*

SUBJUGATION, a Bringing under a Yoke, a Subduing, a Taming, L.

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood [with *Grammarians*] a Mood thus named, because commonly joined to some other Verb.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS [of *sub* after, and *lapsus*, L. the Fall] those who hold that God's Decree of Election was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLA'PSARY, of, or belonging to the Principles of the *Sublapsarians*.

SUBLA'TION, a Lifting up, L.

SUBLAXA'TION [in *Surgery*] an imperfect Dislocating or Putting out of Joint, when a Bone is got but little or half out of its Place, L.

SUBLEVA'TION, a Lifting up, Easing, or Succouring.

SUBLIEUTENANT, an under Lieutenant.

SUB-LIEUTENANT, an Officer in Regiments of *Fufileers*, where there are no Ensigns, having a Commission as youngest Lieutenant, and Pay only as Ensign, but takes Place of all Ensigns, except the Guards.

SUBLIGA'CULUM, a sort of Truss used in Ruptures, L.

SUBLIGA'TION, a Binding underneath, L.

To SUBLIMATE [*sublimare*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter chymically, or by the Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimated.

Corrosive SUBLIMATE [in *Chymistry*] a strong corrosive Powder made of Quicksilver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel.

Sweet SUBLIMATE [with *Chymists*] the corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver corrected and reduc'd to a white Mass, call'd also *Aquila alba*, and *Calomelas*.

SUBLIMATED [*sublimatus*, L. *sublime*, F.] raised to an Height.

SUBLIMA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the Operation of subliming, when the finer and more subtle Parts of a mixt Body are separated from the Mass, and carried up in the Form of a very fine Powder to the Top of the Vessel. It differs not much from Distillation, except that, in Distillation, the fluid Parts of Bodies are raised, but, in this, the solid and dry; and only solid Substances are sublimed.

SUBLIMATORIES, Subliming-Pots.

SUBLIME, is an Adjective, but is sometimes used with the Article *the* as a Substantive for *Sublimity*; as to the Style of Writing we say, such a Piece has much of *the Sublime* in it. See *Stile*.

SUBLI'MENESS [*sublimitas*, L.] Height, Loftiness.

To SUBLIME [*sublimare*, L.] to raise, to refine, the same as *sublimate*.

SUBLIME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great.

The SUBLIME [in *Discourse*] signifies something extraordinary, which strikes the Soul, and makes a Word ravish and transport.

SUBLIMING-Pots, Vessels used in subliming mixt Bodies, called also *Alludels*.

SUBLI'MIS [in *Anat.*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLI'MITY ? [*sublimitas*, L.] Height or Loftiness of **SUBLI'MENESS** } Expression, Style, &c.

SUBLIMY, the same as *sublimate*.

SUBLINGUA'LES [in *Anat.*] certain Glands which run on each Side the Tongue, near the Tip of it.

SUBLINGUI'UM [with *Anat.*] the Cover of the Windpipe, the same as *Epiglottis*, L.

SUBLI'TION, a Plastering, Dawbing, Smearing, or Anointing, L.

SUBLI'TION [with *Painters*] the Laying the Ground-Colour under the perfect Colour.

SUBLU'NAR ? [*sublunis* or *sub* and *lunaris*, L.] under

SUBDU'NARY } the Orb of the Moon.

SUBLU'NARINESS [*sublunis*, L. *sublunare*, F.] the being under the Moon.

SUBLUTEUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] yellowish.

To SUBMERGE [*submergere*, L.] to bend a Thing very low, to plunge, dip, or drown, under Water, &c.

SUB-MARSHAL, an Under-Marshal, an Officer in the *Mar-shalsea* who is Deputy to the chief Marshal of the King's House, commonly call'd the *Knight-Marshal*, and has the Keeping of the Prisoners there.

SUBMERSED [*submersus*, L.] plunged under Water, &c.

SUBMERSION, a Plunging under Water, a Dipping, Sinking, or Drowning, L.

SUBMISSION, a Yielding to, Respect, Humbleness, L.

SUBMISSIVE [*submissus*, L.] humble, yielding.

SUBMISSIVENESS [of *submissus*, L.] Lowliness, Humbleness.

SUBMISS ? [*submissus*, L.] humble, lowly, respect-

SUBMISSIVE } ful.

To SUBMIT [*submittere*, L.] to be subject, to humble itself, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMU'LTIPLE Number or Quality [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 3 is the Submultiple of 21, being contained in it just 7 Times.

SUBMU'LTIPLE Proportion, is the Reverse of the Multiple Proportion; thus the Ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple.

SUBNERVA'RE [old *Rec.*] to cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs, to hamstring.

SUBNO'RMAL [of *sub* and *norma*, L. a Rule] a Line determining the Point of the Axis in any Curve where a Normal or Perpendicular, rais'd from the Point of Contact of a Tangent to the Curve, cuts the Axis.

SUBORDINA'TE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another, L.

SUBO'RDINATED [*subordonne*, F. of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] set or placed under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, a relative Term expressing the Degree of Superiority or Inferiority between one Thing and another.

To SUBO'RN [*subornare*, L.] to hire or put upon bearing false Witness, or any other mischievous Design; also to send privily, and instructed what to say or do.

SUBORNA'TION, a Secret or under-hand Preparing, Instructing, or Bringing in a false Witness, or the Corrupting or Alluring a Person to do such a false Act.

SUBORNA'TION of Perjury, the Inticing or Hiring to swear falsely.

SUB-POENA, *i. e.* under the Penalty *sc. centum librarum*, *i. e.* of an 100 Pounds; the Penalty a Person is liable to pay, for not appearing upon a Sub-pœna, L.

SUB-POENA [in *Law*] a Writ whereby all Persons, under the Degree of Peerage, are called in Chancery in such a Case only, where the common Law hath made no Provision, so that the Party can have no Remedy by the ordinary Course of Law; also a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts.

SUB-READER [in the *Inns of Court*] an under Reader, who reads the Text of the Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBRE'PTION, the Action of obtaining a Favour from a Superior by Surprize, or by a false Representation.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS ? [*surreptitius*, L.] a Term apply'd to

SURREPTI'TIOUS } a Letter, License, Patent, or other Act, fraudulently obtained of a Superior, by concealing some Truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the Concession or Grant.

SUBROGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] a Putting another Person into the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor, *F. of L.*

Conventional SUBROGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] a Contract whereby a Creditor transfers his Debt, with all the Appurtenances of it, to the Profit of a third Person.

Legal SUBROGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is that which the Law makes in Favour of a Person, who discharges an antecedent Creditor, in which Case there is a legal Translation of all Rights of the antient Creditor to the Person of the new one.

SUBROTU'NDUS, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] roundish.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Arm, so called on account of its being situated, so as to fill up the hollow Part of the *Scapula*. It arises from its whole Base in the upper and lower Rib, and is in a semicircular Manner inserted to the Neck of the *Os humeri*. This is also call'd *Infra-scapularis*, and *Immersus*.

To SUBSCRIBE [of *subscribere*, L.] to under-write, to set one's Hand to a Writing; to consent, to submit to.

Sus-

SUBSCRIPTION, a Signing or Setting one's Hand at the Bottom of a Writing.

SUBSCRIPTION [among *Booksellers*] is when the Undertakers of printing a large Book propose Advantages to those, that take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money, before the Impression is finish'd.

SUBSE'QUENT [*subsequens*, L.] following immediately or coming next after another.

SUBSE'RVIENT [*subserviens*, L.] serviceable, helpful.

SUBSE'RVIENT ? [of *subservient*, L.] Serviceableness,

SUBSE'RVIENTNESS } Usefulness.

SUBSESQUIALTERAL Proportion [with *Mathemat.*] is when any Number, Line, or other Quantity, contains another once with the Addition of its Moiety or half; and the Number or Quantity, so contained in the greater, is said to be to it in a *subsesquialteral* Proportion, as 6, 9, 8, 12, 20, 30, &c.

To SUBSIDE [*subsidere*, L.] to sink or become lower.

SUBSIDENCE [*subsidentia*, L.] a Settling to the Bottom, a Settlement in Urine or any other Liquid.

SUBSIDIARY [*subsidiarius*, L.] that is given or sent to the Aid or Assistance of another; helping.

SUBSIDY [*subsidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King, on pressing Occasions of the State, levied either on Persons, Lands, or Goods, according to a certain Rate.

To SUBSIST [*subsistere*, L.] to stand or be, to have a Being, to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSISTENCE [*subsistentia*, L.] Being, Abiding, Continuance; also Food; also Livelihood.

SUBSISTENCE-Money, Half-Pay given to Officers, for their present Support.

SUBSISTED [*subsiste*, F. of *subsistere*, L.] kept in being, supported, maintained.

SUBSISTENT [*subsistens*, L.] subsisting; also settling to the Bottom.

SUBSOLA'NUS, the East-Wind, so called, because it seems to arise from under the Sun, L.

SUBSTANCE [*substantia*, L.] Essence or Being; also Matter, Reality; also Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse; also the best and most nourishing Parts of any Thing.

SUBSTANCE [in *Physicks*] is a Thing which is conceived in the Mind, as subsisting by itself, and as the Subject of every Thing that is conceived of it.

Compleat SUBSTANCE [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Substance that is bounded in itself, and is not ordained to the intrinsecal Perfection of any Thing else, as *God*, an *Angel*, a *Man*, &c.

Incompleat SUBSTANCE [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Substance that is ordained to make another Being perfect, and is a Part of some Compound, as the *Soul*, a *Hand*, a *Vein*, &c.

Material SUBSTANCE [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Body that is compos'd of Matter and Form, and is the Object of a particular Science, as *Natural Philosophy*.

An immaterial SUBSTANCE [in *Metaphysicks*] is a Substance void of Matter and Form, and is the Object of *Pneumatics*.

SUBSTANTIA corticalis cerebri [with *Anat.*] the cortical or outward barky Substance of the Brain, full of Turnings and Windings on the Outside. It is covered with a thin Skin, and is of an ash, grizzly Colour. The Use of it (according to the Opinion of some) is to breed the animal Spirits; and there *Naturalists* place the Seat of the Memory and Sleep, L.

SUBSTANTIAL [*substantialis*, L.] something belonging to the Nature of Substance, essential, real; also strong, solid, pithy; also wealthy, rich.

SUBSTANTIALITY ? [of *substantialis*, L. *substantiel*, F.]

SUBSTANTIALNESS } Solidness, Firmness, Wealthiness, Serviceableness.

SUBSTANTIVE [with *Grammarians*] a Quality ascribed to a Noun or Name, when the Object is considered simply in itself, and without any Regard to its Qualities, as a *Noun Substantive*, which, being joined to a Verb, serves to make a compleat Sentence, as *an Horse runs*.

To SUBSTITUTE [*substituere*, L.] to put in the Room of another, in speaking either of a Person or Thing.

A SUBSTITUTE [*substitutus*, L.] a Deputy, one that supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITUTE [in *Pharmacy*] is a Drug or Medicine that may be used in the Stead of another, or that will supply the Place of another of like Virtue not to be had.

SUBSTITUTION [with *Grammarians*] is the Using of one Word for another, or a Mode, State, Person, or Number of a Word for that of another.

SUBSTITUTION [in the *Civil Law*] is the Disposal of a Testator, whereby he substitutes one Heir to another, who has only the *usus fructuarius*, but not the Property of the Thing left him.

SUBSTITUTION [in *Algebra*, *Fractions*, &c.] is the Putting some other Quantity in the Room of any Quantity in an Equation, which Quantity put in is equal, but expressed after another Manner.

To SUBTRACT. See *Subtrahere*.

SUBSTRATUM, an Under-lay, any Layer of Earth or any other Thing that lies under another, L.

SUBSTRUCTION, an Under-pinning, Groundselling, or Laying the Foundation of an House, L.

SUBSTY'LAR Line [in *Dialling*] a right Line, whereon the Gnomon or Style of a Dial is erected at right Angles with the Plane.

SUBSU'LTRY, leaping under or up and down, L.

SUB-SU'PRA-particular Proportion [in *Geom.*] the contrary or opposite to *super-particular Proportion*.

SUBTANGENT of a Curve [in *Geom.*] is the Line that determines the Intersection of the Tangent with the Axis.

To SUBTEND [*subtendere*, L.] to extend or draw underneath.

SUBTENSE [in *Geometry*] a right Line opposite to an Angle, supposed to be drawn between the 2 Extremities of the Arch which measure that Angle; or, it is a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded by the Circumference, cutting the Circle into 2 unequal Parts, to both which it is subtended, as *A* is the Subtense to the Arks *B* and *C*.

SUBTERFLUOUS [*subterfluous*, L.] flowing or running under:

SUBTERFUGE [*subterfugium*, L.] an Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRANEOUS [of *subterraneus*, L.] being under the Earth or inclosed within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth.

SUBTERRANE, subterraneous.

SUBTERRANEOUSNESS, the Quality of being underneath the Earth.

SUBTILE ? [*subtilis*, L.] cunning, crafty; also sharp, ready, quick; also small, thin, fine; also light in Weight; also pure, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUBTILE [in *Physicks*] signifies exceeding small, fine, and delicate, such as the animal Spirits, &c. the Effluvia of odorous Bodies, &c. are supposed to be.

SUBTILIZATION [in *Chymistry*] the Dissolving or Changing a mix'd Body into a pure Liquor, or into a fine Powder.

To SUBTILIZE [*subtiliser*, F. of *subtilis*, L.] to make subtle or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks, or Quirks.

SUBTILENESS [*subtilitas*, L.] Subtility.

SUBTILETY ? [*subtilitas*, L.] Sharpness of Wit, Craft, a

SUBTILETY } subtle cunning Trick, a Fetch, a Quirk.

To SUBTRACT [*subtrahere*, sup. of *subtrahere*, L.] to deduct or take from.

SUBTRACTION, a Subtracting or Taking off or from, F. of L. **Simple SUBTRACTION** [of *Integers*] is the Method of taking one Number out of another of the same Kind, as Pounds, Ounces, Yards, &c. out of Pounds, Ounces, Yards, &c.

Compound SUBTRACTION [in *Arithm.*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded of the same sort of Species, as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUBTRAH'END [*quod est subtrahendum*, L.] a less Number to be subtracted or taken out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE Ratio [in *Arithm. Geom.* &c.] is when one Number or Quantity is contained in another 3 Times: Thus 2 is said to be the Subtriple of 6, as 6 is the Triple of 2.

To SUBVERT [*subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, ruin.

SUBVERTER, an Overturner, a Perverter, L.

SUBVERSION, a Turning upside down or Overthrowing, L.

SUBURBIAN [*suburbanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Suburbs.

SUBURBICARY [of *suburbia*, L.] a Term apply'd to those Provinces of *Italy*, which compos'd the antient Diocess or Patriarchate of *Rome*.

SUBURBS [*suburbia*, L.] the Buildings, &c. belonging to a City, but without the Walls.

Succa'co [with *Apothecaries*] any Juice boiled or thickened with Honey or Sugar into a Kind of hard Consistence, otherwise call'd *Rob*, and *Apochylistma*.

Succeda'NEOUS [*succedaneus*, L.] succeeding or coming in the Room of another, as a *succedaneous Medicine*, a Medicine used after or instead of another.

Succeda'NEUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine substituted in the Place of another first prescribed, upon Account of the Difficulty of getting some of the Ingredients, L.

Succed'ING [*succedens* of *succedere*, L. *succeder*, F.] succeeding, following after or in the Place of another, going well forward, prospering, speeding well, falling out or coming to pass.

SUCCEEDENT [*succedens*, L.] succeeding, coming or following after.

SUCCEEDENT Houses [in *Astrol.*] are the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th; so named, because they succeed or follow Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order as in Dignity and Condition.

To SUCCEED [*succedere*, L.] to follow next after; also to come in the Place of another; also to go well forward, to succeed well, to prosper; also to fall out or come to pass.

SUCCE'NTOR, he that sings the Bass or lowest Part, L.

SUCCENTURIA'TAE. See *Renes Succenturiatae*.

SUCCENTURIA'TIO [among the *Romans*] the Filling up the Number of Soldiers that are wanting in a Company or Troop, L.

SUCCENTURIA'TION, the Act of Substituting, L.

SUCCESS [*successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of an Affair or Business; it is also used for a happy Issue or good Luck.

SUCCE'SSFUL, fortunate, prosperous, lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS [of *successus*, L. *succes*, F. and *pulney*, Sax.] Fortunateness.

SUCCE'SSION, a Succeeding or Coming after; also a Series or continued Order of Time; also an Inheritance or Estate come to a Person by Succession.

SUCCE'SSION [with *Philos.*] an Idea, gained by reflecting on that Train of Ideas constantly following one another in our Minds, when awake.

SUCCE'SSION [in *Law*] signifies a Right to the Universality of the Effects left by a Person deceased.

SUCCESSION *ab intestato* [in *Law*] is the Succession a Person has a Right to, by being next of Kin.

A Testamentary SUCCESSION [in *Law*] is that which a Person comes to, by Virtue of a Will.

SUCCESSION *in the direct Line* [in *Law*] is that which comes from Ascendants or Descendants.

Collateral SUCCESSION [in *Law*] is a Succession which comes by Uncles, Aunts, Cousins, or other Collaterals.

Abandon { **SUCCESSION** } [in *Law*] is a burdensome or vexatious one which no Body will accept of.

SUCCESSION of the Signs [in *Astrol.*] is that Order in which they are commonly reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. otherwise called the Consequence of them.

SUCCE'SSIVE [*successivus*, L.] that succeeds or follows one after another.

SUCCE'SSIVENESS [of *successif*, F. *successivus*, L.] the coming one after another.

SUCCE'SSOR, one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate, L.

SUCCI'NET [*succinctus*, L.] brief or short, comprehended in a few Words.

SUCCI'NETNESS [of *succinctus*, L. *succinct*, F.] Brevity, &c.

SU'CCINUM, Amber, a sort of congealed Substance, that is of different Colours, white, yellow, dark, brown, and black, L.

SU'CCORY [*chicorium*, L. *χχόριον*, Gr.] the Herb so called, also wild Endive.

SUCCO'SITY [*succositas*, L.] Fulness of Juice.

SUCCOTH *Benoth* [בִּנְוֹת, Heb. i. e. the Tabernacle of Daughters.] An Idol of the *Babylonians*, call'd the *Babylonian Venus*, and is suppos'd to be the *Venus Melitta*; and it is not improbable but that the Name *Venus* may have taken its Original from בִּנְוֹת *Benoth*, Daughters. The Temple of this Goddess was built in such a Manner, that there were several private Apartments or Retreating-places. The Women (as *Historians* say) were obliged by the Law of their Country, once in their Life-time, to expose themselves in Honour of the Goddess; and the Strangers, in Requital for the kind Entertainment they had received, offered Money to the Goddess. This Relation is partly confirm'd by *Justin*, who says, it was accounted a kind Expression of Civility, among the *Babylonians*, to grant Liberty to their Guests to lie with their Wives.

SUCCOTRI'NE Aloes [so called of *Succotra*, an Island on the Coast of *America* where it grows] the finest sort of Aloes called *aloes hepatica*, from its being of a liver Colour.

To S'UCCOUR [*succurrere*, L.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To Succour [*Sea-Language*] to strengthen a Thing and make it more firm; as to succour a Mast, Cable, &c.

To Succour a Place [in *War*] is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

Su'ccour [*secours*, F.] Help, Relief, a Supply.

Succous [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

Su'ccour [in *Fortif.*] is an Enterprize made to relieve a Place, that is, to raise the Siege, and force the Enemy from it.

Su'ccourless [of *secours*, F. of *succurrere*, L.] without Succour, Help, Relief.

Su'ccubus, a *Demon*, which, assuming the Shape of a Woman, is lain with by a Man.

Su'ccula [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round without any *Tympanum*, L.

Su'cculent [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy.

Su'cculency } [of *succulentus*, L.] Juiciness.

Su'cculentness }

To Succumb [*succumbere*, L.] to fall down, sink, or faint under, as to succumb under the Pressure of Afflictions.

Succumbency [of *succumbere*, L.] a Sinking or Fainting under.

Su'ccus, Juice, Moisture, Sap, L.

Succus Pancreaticus [with *Physicians*] the Pancreatick Juice, L.

Succusa [with *Botan.*] the Plant Devil's-bit, L.

Succussa'tion } [in *Physick*] a Shaking of the nervous Parts, procured by strong *Stimulatives*, Friction, and the like, such as are commonly used in apoplectick Affections, L.

Succussion [in *Physicks*] a violent Jolting or Shaking, L.

Suck [*sugere*, L. *sax.*] like this.

To Suck [*yuccan yugian*, Sax. *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth; also to draw as several inanimate Things do.

SUCKERS of Trees [in *Husbandry*] young Shoots which proceed from the Root of a Tree, Off-sets.

SUCK-STONE, a Fish called a Sea-Lamprey.

To Su'ckle [of *yuccan*, Sax.] to give Suck.

Su'ckling [of *yuccan*, Sax.] a sucking Child; also giving Suck.

Su'ction [*suctus*, L.] a Sucking.

Sud [with *Mariners*] the South-Wind.

SUDA'tion, a Sweating, L.

SUDA'mina [in *Medicine*] little Pimples in the Skin, like Millet-Seeds, in the Shoulders, Neck, Breast, &c. L.

Su'datory, a Sweating-House, L.

Su'datory [*sudatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to Sweating.

Su'dden [*yoden*, Sax. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpectedly, hasty, quick.

Su'ddenness [*soedenney*, Sax.] Hastiness, Unexpectedness, &c.

Su'dor Sweat, a watery Humour in the Body, compounded of a moderate Quantity of Salt and Sulphur, L.

SUDORI'fica } [with *Physicians*] Medicines that provoke

SUDORI'fera } or cause Sweating, L.

SUDORI'ferousness [of *sudorifer*, L.] Aptness to cause Sweat.

SUDORIFICKS [*sudorifica*, L.] provoking or causing Sweat. To be in the Suds [of *reyoden*, Sax. to boil] to be embarrassed in some unsuccessful Transaction or Affair.

Suds [prob. of *reyoden*, Sax. or *sodden*, of *yeo'san*, Sax. to boil] a soapy Liquor wherein Cloths are washed.

To Sue [prob. of *suiure*, F. and that of *sequi*, L. to follow] to prosecute at Law; also to entreat earnestly; also to put in, to press, to labour hard to get an Office, &c.

To Sue [in *Falcovery*] a Term used of a Hawk, who is said so to sue, hets when she wher Beak.

Su'et [*suis*, F.] a Kind of Fat found in Sheep, Oxen, &c. which being melted down and clarified makes Tallow.

To Su'ffer [*sufferre*, L. *souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, or lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; also to bear with, give Leave, to permit.

Su'fferable, that may be borne, endured, or suffered.

Su'fferableness [of *souffrir*, F.] Capableness of being endured.

Su'fferance [*sufferentia*, L. *souffrance*, F.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; also sometimes Affliction.

Su'fferance [in *antient Customs*] a Delay or Respite of Time the Lord granted his Vassal for the Performance of Fealty and Homage, so as to secure him from any feudal Seizure.

SUFFERE'NTIA pacis [old Rec.] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or a Truce.

Su'fferer [*celui qui souffré*, F.] one who bears an Inconvenience, Loss, Pain, or Punishment.

Su'ffering [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the Categories; as to be beaten, to be broken, to be warmed, &c.

SUFFERSU'RAE [in *Medicine*] certain Pustles or Wheals in Children, caused by Heat.

To Suffice [*sufficere*, L.] to be enough.

SUFFI'ciency, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption, Sir W. Temple.

SUFFI'ciency } [*sufficiencia*, L. *suffisance*, F.] a being

SUFFI'cientness } sufficient, Ability, Capacity.

SUFFI'cient [*sufficiens*, L.] that suffices or is enough to satisfy Necessity; able, capable.

Suf-

SUFFIME'NTUM } a Perfume which is burned or smoked;
SUFFITUS } a Powder compounded of odoriferous
 Plants, Gums, &c. which thrown upon Coals sends forth a
 grateful Smell, L.

SUFFLATION, a Blowing or Puffing up, L.

To SUFFOCATE [*suffocare*, L.] to stop the Breath, to smother, to stifle, or choak.

SUFFOCATIO Uterina [with Physicians] a Disease in Women, commonly call'd Fits of the Mother, and thought to be caused by Vapours violently arising from those Parts, L.

SUFFOCATION, a Stifling, Stopping of the Breath, a Choaking, L.

SUFFRAGAN [*suffraganeus*, L.] a Term apply'd to a Bishop, in respect to his Archbishop, on whom he depends, and to whom Appeals are made from the Bishop's Official.

SUFFRAGE [*suffragium*, L.] a Vote at an Election in Favour of any Person; also Approbation or Allowance in the general.

SUFFRUTEX [in Botany] a low, woody Plant that sends out no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

SUFFUMIGATED [*suffumigatus*, L.] smoked underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION [with Physicians, &c.] an external Medicine made of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoak of which is conveyed into the Body, by means of a Close-stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, and Womb, F.

SUFFUSED [*suffusus*, L.] poured out.

SUFFUSION, a Pouring upon or Spreading abroad, L.

SUFFUSION [with Oculists] a Distemper in the Eye, called a Pin and Web.

SUG, an Insect, a Sea-Flea.

To SUG [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

SUGAR [*sugr*, C. Br. *sucker*, Dan. *succe*, F. *saccharum*, L. *αζαχρ*, Gr.] a sweet Juice extracted out of Canes growing in the *West-Indies*, which being bruised and pressed are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled 7 Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, by means of Lemon-Juice.

SUGAR-Royal, the Matter of it ought to be the finest refined Sugar; which being melted with a weak Chalk-Water is sometimes allowed, to prevent the Lime from reddening it, and is 3 Times clarified, after which it is transparent.

To SUGGEST [*suggestum*, sup. of *suggerere*, L.] to prompt, to put into one's Mind; also to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGESTION, a Prompting or Putting into one's Mind; an Insinuation; also a Supposition or Guess.

SUGILLA'NA [with Oculists] a black and blue Spot with a Blow; a black or blood-shot Eye, L.

To SUGILLATE [*sugillare*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SUGILLATIONES, black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers, like those which appear in the Skin after beating, L.

SUICIDE [*suicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-murder.

SUIT [*suire*, F.] a Prosecuting at Law, being the same as an Action, either *real* or *personal*.

SUIT, a Petition, Request, or Motion, especially to some great Person.

SUIT of Court } [in Law] Attendance which Tenants owe

SUIT-Service } to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT-Covenant [in Law] is where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT-Custom [in Law] is when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit, Time out of Mind.

SUIT real } [in Law] is when Men come to the Court,

SUIT regal } called the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the Pursuing a Man for the Breach of the King's Peace, by Treason, Insurrection, or Trespass.

SUIT-Silver [in the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Free-holders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Court-Baron.

SUITABLE [of *suite*, F.] suiting with, agreeable to.

SUITABLENESS [of *suivre*, F. *sequi*, L. to follow] Agreeableness.

A SUITOR, one who courts a Woman; also one who sues for any Place or Office.

To SUIT to woo or court a Maid or a Woman.

SU'LCUS aquæ [in *antient Writ.*] a small Stream of Water, a Brook.

SULLEN [prob. of *solaneus*, L. i. e. affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, peevish.

SULLENNESS, a resentful or angry Silence.

SULLIED [of *souillé*, F.] soiled, tarnished.

To SULLY [prob. of *souiller*, F.] to defile, to dirty, to dawb, to foul.

To SULLY the Fancy, is to fill it with filthy, nasty, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR, a fat, unctuous, mineral Substance, fusible, and inflammable by Fire, and not dissolvable or capable of being mixed with Water, L. and is express'd by one of these Characters



SULPHUR [with Chymists] their second hypostatical or active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation, called also *sulphur philosophorum*, and is express'd by this Character



SULPHUR vivum, is so called as it is taken out of the Mine, a Kind of greyish, argillous Clay, which easily takes Fire, &c. L. and is express'd by this Character



Flower of SULPHUR, is the purest and finest Part of Sulphur, gained by evaporating Sulphur by Sublimation.

SULPHUR of Antimony [in Chymistry] a Medicine prepared from the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and strained, and having Vinegar afterwards poured on it; which done, a reddish or gold-coloured Powder sinks to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Mineral SULPHUR, a Kind of hard, earthy Bitumen, of a shining yellow Colour, a strong stinking Smell, easily taking Fire and dissolving.

Magistery of SULPHUR } is Sulphur dissolved in a sufficient
 Milk } Quantity of Water, with Salt of
 Balm } Tartar, and precipitated by means
 of the Spirit of Vinegar, or some other Acid.

Black SULPHUR [with Chymists] is express'd by this Character



SULPHUREOUS [*sulphureus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or full of Sulphur.

SULPHUREOUS Spirit of Vitriol [with Chymists] is the Spirit that rises with a very gentle Heat, after the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol, (after the Distillation of Vitriol) by a most violent Fire, are forced into the Receiver, the Matter being commonly rectified in a Glass-Vessel.

SULPHUREOUSNESS } [of *sulphureus*, L.] a sulphureous
SULPHUREITY } Quality.

SULTAN, the Grand Seignior; also some other *Mahometan* Prince.

SULTANA } the Grand Seignior's Consort.
SULTANESS }

SULTANA's, certain *Turkish* Ships.

SULTANE [in Confectionary] a Sugar-Work made of Eggs, Sugar, and fine Flower.

SULTANI'N, a *Turkish* gold Coin, in Value about 8 s. *English* Money.

SULTRINESS [q. d. *Sweltriness*] excessive Heat.

SULTRY [q. d. *sweltry*] excessive hot and close, spoken of the Weather.

SUM } [*summa*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the

SUMM } Substance of a Discourse, the Abridgment of a Book, &c.

SUM [with *Mathemat.*] the Quantity arising from the Addition of 2 or more Magnitudes, Numbers, or Quantities together.

SUM of an Equation [in Algebra] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the Whole becomes equal to nothing.

SUMBRIERO [in Spain, &c.] a Canopy of State held over Princes or great Persons, when they walk abroad, to screen them from the Sun.

SUMMA, a Sum of Money; also the chief Point of a Matter, L.

SUMMA [in *old Deeds*] a Horse-load, as *Summa Ligni*, a Horse-load of Wood, L.

SUMMA frumenti [old Rec.] eight Bushels or a Quarter of Wheat, still call'd a Seam in *Kent*, &c.

SUMA'CH } a rank smelling Shrub, that bears a black
SU'MMAGE } Berry, used by Curriers in dressing of Leather.

SUMMAGE } a Toll, antiently paid for Horse-carriage;
SUMAGE } also an Horse-load.

SU'MMARILY [*sommairement*, F. *summarie*, L.] briefly.

SU'MMARY [*summarium*, L.] a brief Collecting or Gathering up a Matter in a few Words.

SU'MMARY [*summarius*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY Arithmetick, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUMMATO'RIOUS calculus, the Method of summing differential Quantities, viz. from any Differential given to find the Quantity, from whose Differencing the given Differential results.

SU'MMATORY Arithmetick, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion, and so is the same with the *calculus integralis*.

Su'm-

SUMMED [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to be summed, when he has her Feathers and is fit to be taken from the Eyrie or Mew.

SUMM'D [spoken of *Birds*] compleatly feathered or fledg'd.

SUMMER [in *Time*] *Sumer*, *Sax.* *summer*, *Dan.* that Season of the Year when the Generality of Plants and Fruits are coming to Maturity.

SUMMER [in *Architecture*] a large Stone, the first that is laid over Columns and Pilasters in beginning to make a cross Vault, or that Stone which, being laid over a Piedroit or Column, is made hollow to receive the first Haunce of a Plat-band.

SUMMER [in *Carpentry*] a large Piece of Timber, which, being supported on 2 Stone-Peers or Posts, serves as a Lintel to a Door, Window, &c.

SUMMER-Tree [in *Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Ends of Joists to lie in.

SUMMER-Sault [in *Acrobatics*, *F.*] a Feat of Activity show'd by a Tumbler.

To SUMMER-fir, to fallow or till Land in the Summer-Time.

SUMMIT [in *Geometry*, *L.*] the Top, Vertex, or Point of a Thing, as a Triangle, a Pyramid, a Pediment, &c.

SUMMITS [with *Florists*] are those little Bodies which hang upon slender Threads in the Middle of the Flower; they contain a prolifick Dust, which is analogous to the Male Seed in Animals.

To SUMMON [in *Law*, *L.*] to call or cite one to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; also (in *War*) to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ judicial which is of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.

SUMMO'NEAS ad warrantizandum, is the Process whereby the Vouchee is called.

SUMMONER a petty Officer who calls a Man to any Court, especially to the Ecclesiastical Court, an *Apparitor*.

SUMMONING [in *Law*, *L.*] a Calling to appear or to surrender.

SUMMO'NITOR, an *Apparitor*, who is to cite Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them.

SUMMONITO'RES fidei [old *Rec.*] Officers who assisted in collecting the King's Revenues, and cited Defaulters into the Exchequer-Court, *L.*

SUMMONITO'RES [old *Rec.*] Summoners or Apparitors, who cited Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer to any Charge or Complaint against them, *L.*

SUMMONS [in *Law*, *L.*] a Summons made upon the Land which the Party, sending the Summons, seeks to have.

SUMMUM bonum [i. e. the chief Good of human Nature] This was for many Ages the Subject of Philosophical Controversies, and *Vaxro* reckons up no less than 288 different Opinions about it, that is, wherein it did consist. Some define it to be that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy. This is distinguished by Schoolmen into that which is simply and adequately so, and beyond which there can be no other, which they call *felicitas comprehensivum*; and into a lesser and subordinate one, which is called *felicitas viatorum*, *L.*

SUMPTER-Horse [prob. of *summe*, *Du.* a Burthen, *saumpfard*, *Teut.*] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

SUMPTUARY [in *Law*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Expences.

SUMPTUARY Laws, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet and Apparel, which were repealed, *Anno 1, Jac. I.*

SUMPTUOSITY [in *Law*, *L.*] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Stateliness, Magnificence.

SUMPTUOUS [in *Law*, *L.*] rich, costly, statoly, magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSNESS [in *Law*, *L.* *sumptuositas*, *F.*] Costliness, Stateliness, Magnificence.

SUN [in *Astronomy*, *Sax.*] the Efficient, Illuminator, and Ruler of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

The SUN [in *Hieroglyph.*] was represented sitting upon a Lion with Rays of Light about his Head, and a Bundle of Ears of Corn in one Hand, to express the Power and Goodness of that Luminary, in causing all the Fruits of the Earth to bring forth their Increase; and sometimes by a beautiful young Gallant, standing half naked in a Ship neatly trimm'd, supported on the Back of a large Crocodile, with Flames of Fire round about it. The Swiftness of the Sun's Motion was represented by a winged Horse. Sometimes they represented the Sun by a *Phoenix*, and also by a Hawk, because

of its quick Sight. The Sun was an universal God, adored in all Parts of the World. In *Britain*, its Idol stood upon an high Pillar, as half a Man with a Face full of Rays of Light, and a flaming Wheel on his Breast. From the Sun, the first Day of the Week is denominated *Sunday*.

The Sun and Moon [in *Hieroglyph.*] were by the Antients used to represent Eternity, because the Heathens thought they were without Beginning and End.

SUNDAY [in *Time*, *Sax.* *sondag*, *Dan.*] the first Day of the Week, so called, as being set apart by our *Saxon* Ancestors for worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUNDAY-Letter, the Dominical Letter.

To SUNDY [of *Yunnan*, *Sax.*] to divide or part asunder.

SUNDY [of *Yunnan*, *Sax.*] divers.

SUN-Dew, a Plant, otherwise call'd Lust-wort, Moor-grass, and Red-rot.

SUN-Flower, a Plant bearing a fine, large, yellow Flower with radiated Leaves, or spreading like the Rays of the Sun.

SUNNINESS [in *Time*, *Sax.*] a being exposed or lying open to the Sun-beams.

SUNATA [in *Mus.* *Books*] the Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick, of two sorts; the one for Churches and Chappels, the other for Chambers and private Concerts.

SUNANTINA, a little, short, plain, and easy Sonata, *Ital.*

SUNOVETURILIA [among the *Romans*] a Sacrifice, wherein they offered 3 Victims of different Kinds, a Bull, a Ram, and a Boar.

To SUP [in *Supper*, *F.*] to eat a Supper, an Evening-Meal.

To SUP [in *Supper*, *Sax.* *suppen*, *Du.*] to drink by little and little.

SUPERABLE [in *Law*, *L.*] that may be overcome or surpassed.

SUPERABLENESS [in *Law*, *L.*] Capableness of being overcome or surmounted.

To SUPERABOUND [in *Law*, *L.*] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [in *Law*, *L.*] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUNDANT [in *Law*, *L.*] overflowing in Plenty, enough and too much, excessive.

SUPERABUNDANTLY [in *Law*, *L.*] plentifully.

To SUPERA'DD [in *Law*, *L.*] to add over and above, to give an Advantage.

To SUPERA'NUATE [in *Law*, *L.*] to admit into the Number of superannuated Persons.

SUPERA'NUATED [in *Law*, *L.*] worn out with Age, grown out of Date, past the best.

SUPERANNUATION [in *Law*, *L.*] a being grown out of Date or superannuated.

SUPERBIPARTIENT Number [in *Arithmet.*] a Number which divides another Number, but not exactly in 2 Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPERB [in *Law*, *L.*] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBILLOQUENCE [in *Law*, *L.*] a Speaking proudly.

SUPERBUS musculus [with *Anat.*] the proud Muscle, one of the six Pairs of Muscles belonging to the Eye, which turns it upwards, *L.* This Muscle is so call'd, because it is one of the Marks of a haughty Disposition to look high.

SUPERCA'RGEO, a Person employ'd by the Owners of Ships to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it to their best Advantage, for which Service he is allow'd good Provision, because the Trust reposed in him is very considerable.

SUPERCELESTIAL [in *Law*, *L.*] above the Heavens or heavenly Bodies.

SUPERCHARGED [in *Heraldry*] signifies one Figure charg'd or borne upon another, as a Rose upon a Lion, a Lion upon an Ordinary, &c.

SUPERCHERY [in *Law*, *F.*] Superfluity; also an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCILIOUS [in *Law*, *L.*] of an affected, lofty Carriage; also of a sour Countenance; proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS [in *Law*, *L.*] Affectation of Carriage, Sourness, or Severity of Countenance.

SUPERCILUM, the Brow or Eye-brow, *L.*

SUPERCILUM [with *Anat.*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone; particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix*.

SUPERCILUM [in *Architect.*] a square Number under the upper Torc in some Pedestals.

SUPEREMINENCE [in *Law*, *L.*] singular Excellence; also Authority or a Prerogative above others.

SUPEREMINENT [in *Law*, *L.*] excelling above others.

SUB-

SUPER-EMINENTLY [*sur eminent, of super-eminentia, L.*] very excellently above others.

To SUPEREROGATE [*supererogare, L.*] to give or do more than is required.

SUPERFICIAL Content, the Measure of any Thing on the Superficies or Outside.

SUPEREROGATORY, of, or pertaining to Supererogation.

SUPER-EXCELLENCY } extraordinary Excellence.

SUPER-EXCELLENTNESS }

SUPERFETATION, an after Conception or a second Generation, happening when the Mother, already pregnant, conceives of a latter Coition, so that she bears at once 2 Fœtus's of unequal Age and Bulk, and is delivered of them at different Times; or a breeding Young upon Young, as Hares, Conies, &c. do.

SUPERFICIAL, of, or pertaining to a Superficies or Surface; also eternal; also light, slight, imperfect.

SUPEREROGATION, a Giving or Doing more than is required; a Performing more good Works than one is obliged to.

SUPERFICIAL Wound [in Surgery] a Wound that is no deeper than the Skin, or, at least, not very deep in the Flesh.

SUPERFICIAL Fourneau [in Fortif.] a wooden Chest or Box with Bombs in it, and sometimes fill'd only with Powder buried under Ground, to blow up a Lodgment, rather than an Enemy shall advance; the same as *Caïsson*.

SUPERFICIARY [*superficiarius, L.*] a Person who pays a Quit-rent for his House built upon another's Ground.

SUPERFICIALIST, one who does what he does superficially, or who has but a superficial Knowledge of Things.

SUPERFICIALNESS [of *superficial, F.* of *superficies, L.*] the being done on the Outside, Slightness.

SUPERFICIES, the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing, the Outside, *L.*

SUPERFICIES [with *Geom.*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension, which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

A Rectilinear SUPERFICIES, is one comprehended between right Lines.

A Curvilinear SUPERFICIES, is one that is comprehended between curve Lines.

A Plane SUPERFICIES, is one which has no Inequality, but lies evenly between its boundary Lines.

A Convex SUPERFICIES, is the exterior Part of a Spherical Body.

A Concave SUPERFICIES, is the internal Part of an orbicular Body.

SUPER-FINE [*super-fin, F.*] very fine or thin.

SUPER-FINENESS [of *super-fin, F.*] the greatest Fineness.

SUPERFLUOUS [*superfluus, L.*] over-much, more than needs; enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless; also unprofitable.

SUPERFLUITY } [*superfluitas, L. superflu, F.*] that
SUPERFLUOUSNESS } which is superfluous or more than needs, the Over-plus, Excess.

SUPERGEMINALIS [in *Anat.*] a winding Vessel joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*.

SUPER-HUMAN [of *super* and *humanus, L.*] more than human, above Man's Capacity and Reach.

SUPER-humeralis [with *Anat.*] the superior Part of the Shoulder.

SUPERIMPREGNATION, a second Conception, after one has conceived before, *L.*

To SUPERINDUCE [of *superinducere, L.*] to bring in over and above; also to draw a Thing over another; also to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUCTION, any Adding or Bringing in a Thing over and above.

SUPERINSTITUTION [in *Law.*] is one Institution upon another, as if A be instituted and admitted to a Benefice upon a Title, and B be admitted, instituted, &c. by the Presentation of another.

To SUPERINTEND [of *super* and *intendere, L.*] to oversee or have the chief Management of Affairs.

A SUPERINTENDANT, a chief Overseer or Surveyor.

A SUPERINTENDANT [in some *Lutheran Churches*] much the same as a Bishop, saving that his Power is somewhat more restrained than our Bishops.

A SUPERINTENDANT [of the *French Customs*] the prime Manager and Director of the Finances.

SUPERINTENDENCY [*superintendence, F.*] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERIOR, us, } [in *Botan. Writ.*] on the upper Side.

SUPERNE

SUPERORITY [*superioritas, L.*] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

SUPERIORNESS [*superioritas, L. superiorité, F.*] Superiority.

SUPERIOR [*superior, L. supérieur, F.*] upper or uppermost, prevailing above others, one who is above others in Authority, &c.

SUPERIORS [*superiores, L.*] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, &c.

SUPERIORS [with *Printers*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which by a like Letter or Figure direct to a Citation in the Margent.

SUPERIORS [with *Astron.*] the Planets *Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars*, so called, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERJURA'RE [*old Law*] to convict a Criminal by more Witnesses than he had to speak for him.

SUPERLATIVE [*superlativus, L.*] of the highest Degree, very eminent or extraordinary.

SUPERLATIVE Degree [with *Gram.*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually express'd in *English*, by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective, as *hardest, most high, &c.*

SUPERLATIVENESS [of *superlativus, L.*] the highest Degree.

SUPERLIGAMEN [with *Surgeons*] a Tying of Swathes or Bands underneath, *L.*

SUPERLIGULA [in *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe.

SUPERNAL [*supernus, L.*] coming from above.

SUPERNATAION [in *Physicks*] a Floating or Swimming at Top.

SUPERNATURAL [of *super* and *naturalis, L.*] which is above the Course, Strength, or Reach of human Nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNE, a Term used of our Manufactures, to express the superlative Fineness of a Stuff.

SUPERNUMERARY [*supernumerarius, L.*] above the limited or usual Number; also an Office in the *Excise*.

SUPERNUMERARINESS [of *super* and *numerarius, L.*] the Exceeding the Number fixed.

SUPERONERATIONE pasture [in *Law*] a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County, for the Over-burdening of the Common with his Cattle, in Case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause had been removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPER-PARTICULAR Proportion [with *Mathemat.*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whose Number is one; so that the Number, which is so contained in the greater, is said to be to it in a *super-particular Proportion*.

SUPERPARTIENT Proportion [with *Mathemat.*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of aliquot Parts remaining, as one $\frac{2}{3}$, one $\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

To SUPERPONDERATE [*superponderare, L.*] to weigh over and above.

SUPER prerogativa regis, a Writ that lay against the King's Widow, for Marrying without the King's License, *L.*

SUPERPURATION [with *Physicians*] an excessive or over-violent Purgings.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Inferior [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which helps to draw the Arm backwards. It covers all the Space that is between the Spine and the *Teres minor*, and is inserted into the Neck of the *Humerus*; it is also called *Infra Spinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Superior [with *Anat.*] a Muscle so call'd from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade. It takes its Rise from the Spine, and also from the *Costa Superior* of the Shoulder-Blade; and, having joined its Tendons with the *Infra Spinatus*, is inserted into the Head of the Shoulder-Blade. The Use of this Muscle is to lift the Arm upwards towards the hinder Part of the Head, *L.*

To SUPERSCRIBE [*superscribere, L.*] to write over or on the Outside of a Letter, Deed, Writing, &c.

SUPERSCRPTION, a Writing, or that which is subscribed on the Outside of a Letter; a Direction.

To SUPERSEDE [*superfedere, L.*] to omit the Doing of a Thing; to suspend, to put off or put a Stop to an Affair or Proceeding; also to countermand.

SUPERSEDEAS [in *Law*] a Writ to stay or forbear the Doing of that which ought not to be done, but which, in Appearance of Law, ought to be done, were it not for that Cause whereon the Writ is granted.

SUPER STATUTO, i of *Edward III.* a Writ which lay against the King's Tenant, holding in chief, who alienated the King's Land without his License, *L.*

SUPER STATUTO de articulis cleri [in *Law*] a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer, who distrains in the King's High-way or in the Glebe-land, antiently given to Rectories.

SUPER STATUTO de York [in *Law*] a Writ which lies against one who uses Victualling, either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough-Town, during the Time that he is Mayor of it.

SUPER STATUTO facto, &c. [in Law] a Writ which lies against the Steward or Marshal, for Holding Pleas in his Court for Free-hold, Trespafs, or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER STATUTUM adversus servantes, &c. [in Law] a Writ lying against him who entertains another's Man's Servant, departed from his Service, contrary to Law.

SUPERSTITION, a vain Fear of the Deity; also idolatrous Worship, an idle or silly Opinion or foolish Belief about divine Worship, or about Omens or Signs of bad Luck, Overniceness, Scrupulousness, &c. F.

SUPERSTITIOUS [superstitiosus, L. superstitieux, F.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS [of superstitiosus, L.] of a superstitious Humour or Quality.

To SUPERSTRUCT [superstruere, L.] to build upon or one Thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE [of super and structura, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPARTIENT Number { [with Mathemat.] is that **SUPERTRIPARTIENT Quantity** { which divides another Number or Quantity into 3 Parts, leaving no Remainder.

SUPERVACANEOUS [supervacaneus, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, serving to no Use or Purpose, unnecessary.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS [of supervacaneus, L.] Needlessness.

To SUPERVE'NE [supervenire, L.] to come unlook'd for, to come upon of a sudden, to come in unlook'd for or unexpectedly.

SUPERVE'NIANT [supervenire, L.] coming unlook'd for. **SUPERVENIENT Signs** [with Physicians] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper.

SUPERVE'NTION [of supervenire, L.] a Coming upon one of a sudden.

To SUPERVISE [of super and visum sup. of videre, L.] to oversee.

A SUPERVISOR, an Overseer or Surveyor.

A SUPERVISOR of a Will, a Person who is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is duly performed.

SUPINA'TION [with Anat.] the Action of the *supinator* Muscle, or the Motion whereby it turns the Hand, so that the Palm is lifted upwards towards Heaven.

SUPINA'TOR Radii brevis [with Anat.] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm, called *Radius*, arising from the superior and external Part of the *Ulna*, and passing obliquely cross the Bone is inserted into the superior Part, below the Knob of the *Radius*.

SUPINATOR radii longus [with Anat.] a Muscle of the *Radius* taking its Rise from the superior and exterior Part of the Shoulder-Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*, and is implanted into the exterior and inferior Part of the *Radius*, near the *Carpus*; this with the former serves to move the *Radius* outwards, L.

SUPINE [supinus, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINES [with Gram.] certain Terminations of Verbs, which have the Signification of the Infinitive Mood; that ending in *um* has the Signification of an Active Infinitive, and that in *u* of a Passive.

SUPINENESS [supinitas, L.] Negligence, Carelessness.

SUPPEDA'NEA [with Physicians] Plaisters applied to the Feet, call'd also *Supplantalia*, L.

SUPPERLESS [of *souper*, F. and *less*, Eng.] without a Supper.

To SUPPLANT [supplantare, L. supplanter, F.] to trip up, to beguile, to undermine.

SUPPLANTA'LIA [in Physick] Plaisters apply'd to the Soles of the Feet, L.

SUPPLE [souple, F.] soft, limber, pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

SUPPLEMENT [supplementum, L.] any Addition that is made to supply something that was deficient before, especially an Addition to a Treatise or Discourse.

SUPPLEMENT of an Arch [with Geom.] is the Number of Degrees which it wants of a Semicircle; as a *Complement* signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLEMENTAL { [of supplementum, L.] of, or pertaining to a Supplement.

SUPPLENESS [of souple, F.] Pliantness, Softness, Limberness.

A SUPPLIANT [supplicans, L.] a Petitioner or humble Suitor, F.

SUPPLI'ANTNESS [of suppliant, F.] the Act of Petitioning humbly.

To SUPPLICATE [supplicare, L.] to make a humble Request; to beg, intreat, or beseech earnestly.

A SUPPLICA'TION, a humble Suit, Petition; an earnest, submissive, and humble Prayer, F. of L.

SUPPLICA'VIT [out of Chancery] a Writ for taking the Surety of Peace against a Man, the same which formerly was called *Breve de minimis*, L.

SUPPLICE [supplicium, L.] Punishment.

To SUPPLY [supplere, L.] to make up what was wanting; also to fill up one's Place; also to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY', Aid, Relief; the Furnishing what was wanting or with Necessaries.

SUPPLIES [in Milit. Affairs] Recruits of Soldiers, the Furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To SUPPO'RT [supportare, L.] to bear or prop up; also to uphold, to protect; also to maintain or feed; also to countenance, or favour; also to back or assist.

SUPPO'RT [supportatio, L.] that which bears up or sustains a Burthen or Weight; a Prop; also a Defence, a Protection.

SUPPO'RTABLE, that may be endured or suffered, sufferable, tolerable.

SUPPO'RTABLENESS [of supportabile, F. of L.] Capableness of being supported.

SUPPO'RTED of the Pale [in Heraldry] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale in an Escutcheon.

SUPPORTERS [of Coat-Armour] are those Animals that Noblemen carry to support their Shields; as Quadrupedes, Birds, or Reptiles, as Lions, Leopards, Dogs, Unicorns, Eagles, Griffins, and Dragons. To Persons under the Degree of Baronets, it is not permitted to bear their Arms supported.

SUPPO'RTERS [in Architect.] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building.

SUPPO'SAL, a Supposition.

SUPPO'SABLE, that may be supposed.

SUPPO'SABLENESS [of supposer, F. suppositum, L.] Capableness of being supposed.

To SUPPOSE [suppositum, L. supposer, F.] to imagine, to think, to grant or take for granted; also to produce a false Thing instead of a true.

SUPPOSIT'ION, a Thing taken for granted; also an Imagination; also an uncertain Allegation, F. of L.

SUPPOSIT'ION [in Musick] is the Using 2 successive Notes of the same Value, as to Time, the one of which, being a Discord, supposes the other a Concord.

SUPPOSIT'IOUS [suppositivus, L.] put in Stead or in the Room of another; also real or proper; also false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSIT'IOUSNESS [of suppositivus, L.] Counterfeitness.

SUPPO'SITORY [suppositorium, L.] a Medicament put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly.

To SUPPRESS [suppressum sup. of supprimere, L.] to keep under; also to put a Stop to, to smother; also to take away or put down an Office; also to conceal or pass over in Silence.

SUPPRESS'ION, a Putting a Stop to, a Smothering; also a Concealing, &c. F. of L.

SUPPRESS'ION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are obstructed or stopped, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESS'ION [of Urine] a Stoppage of it, or a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESS'ION [in the Customs] the Extinction or Annihilation of an Office, Right, Rent, &c.

SUPPRESS'ION [with Gram.] any Omission of certain Words in a Sentence, which yet are necessary to a full and perfect Construction.

SUPPRESSIONIS ignis [with Chymists] a Fire made above the Sand, L.

To SUPPURATE [suppurare, L.] to run with or void Matter, as a Sore does.

SUPPURA'TION, the Action whereby extravasated Blood or other Humours in the Body are changed into Pus; a Ripening of a Boil or Imposthume; a Gathering into Matter.

SUPPURATIVE, bringing or tending to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURATIVENESS [spoken of Swellings] a ripening Quality.

SUPPURGA'TION, a too much or frequent Purging or Use of Purging Medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, a Counting, a Casting up, a Reckoning, F. of L.

SUPRALAPSARY [of supra and lapsus, L. the Fall of Adam] one who holds that God has resolved, by an eternal Decree, to save some and damn others, without any Regard to the good or evil Works of Men.

SUPRAMUNDANE [supramundanus, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULA'RIS Inferior [with Anat.] a Muscle of the Arm which moves it directly backwards, and takes its Name from being placed below the Spine, under which it arises from

from the Root of the Shoulder-Blade, and is (like the *Supra-Spinatus*) inserted into the Head of the Shoulder-Bone.

SUPRA-SPINATUS. See *Superseapularis*.

SUPREMACY [*suprematie*, F. of *supremus*, L.] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority; more especially the chief Power of the King, &c. of *Great Britain* in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPREME [*supremus*, L.] highest, chiefest, most eminent of all; advanced to the highest Degree of Dignity and Authority, F.

SUPREMESS [*supremitas*, L. *suprematie*, F.] the greatest Height, Utmostness.

To **SUPPRESS** [*suppressum*, L.] to bring under, to quell.

SUPPRESSION, a Bringing under, a Quelling, a Putting a Stop to.

SU'RA [with *Anatom.*] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg, L.

SU'RAL Vein [in *Anat.*] a Vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg.

SURA'LIS [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the crural Vein, which spreads itself into 2 Branches, the one external, and the other internal.

SURA'NTLER, the upper Antler of a Deer's Head.


SURBA'TE } [with *Farriers*] is when the Sole of a
SURBA'TING } Horse's Foot is worn, bruised, or spoiled,
by travelling without Shoes, &c.

To **SURCEA'SE** [prob. of *surceoir*, F. or *super & cessare*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To **SURCHARGE** [*surcharger*, F.] to over-charge, to overload or burthen.

SURCHA'RGER [of the *Forest*] is one who is a Commoner, and puts more Beasts into the Forest than he has a Right to do.

SURCHARGED [*surchargé*, F.] over-charged.

SUR ANCRE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a Cross *sur*
 *ancrée*, i. e. double anchor'd, is a Cross with double Anchor-Flukes at each End, as in the Escutcheon.

SU'RCINGLE [q. *super cingulum*, L.] a Clergyman's Girdle, also a Horse-Girth.

SURCOA'T [q. *superior Coat*, of *sur*, F. and *coat*] a Sort of upper Coat; a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour.

SUR cui in Vitâ [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for the Heir of a Woman, whose Husband had alienated her Lands in Fee, and she does not bring the Writ *Cui in Vitâ* for the Recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant after her Decease, L.

SURCULA'TION, a Pruning or Lopping of Trees, L.

SURCULO'SE [*surculosus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SU'RCULUS [in *Horticulture*] a Shoot, Set, or Slip; also a Cyon or Graft; also a young Twig or Branch of a Tree, L.

SURD [*surdus*, L.] deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [with *Mathematicians*] an irrational Number or Quantity; or a Number, &c. that is incommensurate to Unity.

SURD Root, a Root, whether square, cubick, &c. that cannot be extracted perfectly out of a rational Number.

SU'RDITY } [*surditas*, L. *surdité*, F.] Deafness, a Defect of
SU'RDNESS } Hearing.

SURE [*securus*, L. *seur*, F.] safe, secure; also trusty, faithful.

SU'RETISHIP [of *seurete*, F. and *ship*] a being obliged with or for another Person.

SU'RETY [*securitas*, L. *seureté*, F.] Safety, Security; also Bail or a being bound for another.

SU'RETY of the Peace [in *Law*] is an Acknowledging of a Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the Keeping of the King's Peace.

SU'RETY of good Abearing [in *Law*] is different from the *Security of the Peace* in this Respect, that as the *Peace* is not broken without an Affray or Assault, yet the *good Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his and their Weapons and Harnes.

SU'RENESS [of *seur*, F. *securus*, L.] Certainty.

SU'RFACE [q. d. *super faciem*, L. i. e. upon the Face] the bare Outside of a Body, which, consider'd by itself, is a Quantity extended in Length and Breadth without Thickness, and is the same as *superficies*.

Plain SU'RFACE [with *Geometricians*] is made by the Motion of a Right-Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved SU'RFACE, is one that is convex above or on the Outside, and concave below or on the Inside; which Surface

may be produced either by the Motion of a Right-Line of a Curve, or of a curved Line on a right one.

To **SURFEIT** [prob. of *suprafacere*, L. to over-do, or *suprafare*, Ital. to oppress] to cause an Indisposition in the Body, by overcharging the Stomach, to cloy.

A **SURFEIT** [prob. q. *surfait*, F.] an Indisposition of the Body, caused by Excess in Eating and Drinking, that is, by over-charging the Stomach.

A **SURGE** [of *surgere*, L. to rise] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beats upon the Shore.

To **SURGE** [*surgere*, L.] to rise up in Surges and Waves.

To **SURGE** [*Sea-Phrase*] is when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little; then they say, *the Cable surges*.

SU'RGEON [*chirurgus*, L. *χειρουργος*, Gr.] one who is skilled in or professes Surgery.

SU'RGEONRY [*chirurgie*, F. *χειρουργία*, Gr.] the Practice of Surgery.

SU'RGERY [*chirurgia*, L. *χειρουργία* of *χείρ*, a Hand, and *εργον*, Gr. a Work or manual Operation] the Art of performing Cures of the external Parts of the Body, with the Hands, proper Instruments, and Medicaments. The Parts of this Art are *Anaplerosis*, *Diæresis*, *Diorthosis*, *Exæresis*, and *Synthesis*, which see.

SU'RGERY, a Room where Surgeons keep their Instruments and Medicines.

SU'RKNEY, a sort of white Garment something like a Rocket.

SU'RLINESS [*suplicneyre*, Sax.] Moroseness.

SU'RLY [*yuplic*, Sax.] morose, churlish, crabbed, dogged.

To **SURMISE** [prob. of *surmettre*, O. F.] to imagine, suppose, or think; also to have a Suspicion of.

A **SURMISE** [*surmise*, F.] an Imagination, a Supposition, a Suspicion.

SURMONTE' [in *Heraldry*] is a Chief that has another very small Chief over it of a different Colour or Metal, and therefore is said to be surmounted, as having another over it; see the Escutcheon.

SURMONTE', is also used for bearing of one Ordinary upon another, as in the Figure, a Pile surmounted of a Cheveron.

To **SURMOUNT** [*surmonter*, F.] to overcome or get the better of; also to surpass or out do.

SURNAME, a Name added to the proper or baptismal Name to denominate the Person of such a Family.

To **SURPASS** [*surpasser*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed or excel.

SU'RPLICE [*surplis*, F. prob. q. *super pellicium*, L.] a linen Vestment worn by the Clergy, when they officiate at divine Service.

SU'RPLUSAGE [*surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SU'RPLUSAGE [in *Com. Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needful, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

A **SURPRI'SAL** } [*surprise*, F.] a sudden Assaulting or
SURPRISE } Coming upon a Man unawares; also A-
SURPRIZE } mazement, Astonishment.

To **SURPRISE** } [*surprendre*, F.] to take napping or in
To **SURPRIZE** } the Deed; also to lead into an Error,
by causing to do a Thing over-hastily.

SURPRI'ZING [*suprenant*, F.] causing Surprise, wonderful, strange.

SURPRI'SINGNESS [of *surprise*, F.] the Surprising Nature, Quality, &c.

SURQUEDRY [of *surquidera*, F.] Pride, Presumption, an over-weening Conceit of one's own Knowledge.

SURREBU'TTER [*Law-Term*] a second Rebutter, a Rebutting more and more.

SURREJOINDER [*surjoindre*, F. *obso.*] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action, opposite to the Rejoinder of the Defendant, which the Civilians call *Triplivatio*.

A **SURRE'NDER**, a Resigning or Giving up.

A **SU'RRENDER** [in *Law*] is a Tenant's Yielding up his Lands to him who has the next Remainder or Reversion.

A **Customary SURRENDER**, is a Surrender of Copy-hold Lands made to the Lord of the Manour.

To **SURRENDER** [prob. of *surrendre*, O. F. of *super-reddere*, L.] to yield or deliver up to another.

SURRE'NDRY [*surrendre*, *obso.* F.] a Delivering up.

SURRE'PTION, a Stealing upon, a Surprise.

SURREPTITIOUS [*surreptitius*, L.] stolen or done by Stealth; falsely come by; also got by Stealth or Surprise.

SURREPTITIOUSLY [of *surreptitius*, L.] by Stealth.

A SURROGATE [*surrogatus*, L.] one that is appointed to supply the Place of another.

SURROGA'TION, the Act of appointing a Deputy in one's Place, most commonly said of a Bishop or Bishop's Chancellor.

To SURROU'ND [*surround*, F. *absol.*] to go round about, to encompass.

SURROY'AL [with *Sportsmen*] the broad Top of a Stag's Horn with the Branches or small Horns shooting out of it.

SURSI'LE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who do not pay their Duties or Rent for Cattleward at the Day, F.

SURSENGLE, a long upper Girth to come over a Pad or Saddle, especially such as are us'd by Carriers to fasten their Packs on their Horses.

SURSO'LID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power of any given Root, either in Powers or Numbers.

SURSO'LID Place [in *Conick Sections*] is when the Point is within the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

SURSO'LID Problem [with *Mathemat.*] is one which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

SURTOO'T ? [with *Confectioners*] as Pistachoes in Surtout,

SURTOU'T } is the Kernels of Pistachoes, prepared after the same Manner as Almonds.

SURTOUT [in *Cookery*] as Pigeons in Surtout, is farced and roasted with Veal-Collops, and served up in a Ragoo.

To SURVEY [*surveoir*, F.] to look about on all Sides; also to oversee; also to measure Land.

A SURVEY [of *surveoir*, F.] a general Review; also a Draught of Lands described on Paper; also a Description of a Country.

A SURVEY'ER ? a Measurer of Land, an Overseer of Cus-

A SURVEY'OR } toms, Lands, Buildings, &c.

A SURVEYER of the Navy, an Officer who takes Knowledge of the State of all Stores, and takes Care that the Wants be supply'd, also observes the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships, and audits the Accompts of Boat-swains, &c.

A SURVEYER of the Ordnance, an Officer who takes Knowledge of all the King's Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War in the Custody of the Store-Keeper, in the Tower of London, allows all Bills of Debt, and also keeps a Check upon the Works of all Artificers and Labourers of the Office.

SURVEYING of Land, is the Art or Act of measuring Lands, i. e. of taking the Dimensions of any Tract of Ground, laying them down in a Draught or Map, and finding the Content or Area thereof.

SURVEYORSHIP [of *surveoir*, *absol.* F.] the Office of a Surveyor.

SURVIVANCE, an Outliving some other Person.

To SURVIVE [*survivere*, q. of *supra vivere*, L. to live beyond] to outlive a Person.

A SURVIVOR, one that lives after another.

A SURVIVOR [in *Law*] the longest Liver of 2 joint Tenants.

SURVIVORSHIP [of *survivere*, F.] the State or Quality of one who outlives others.

SUSCEPTIBLE [of *suscipere*, L.] capable of receiving any Impression or Form, F.

SUSCEPTIBLENESS [*susceptibile*, F. of L.] Capableness of receiving an Impression, &c.

SUSCEPTION, the Undertaking of or Capableness of a Thing.

SUSCIPIENCEY [of *suscipiens*, L.] Capableness of receiving.

SUSCIPIENT [*suscipiens*, L.] capable, receiving, undertaking.

SUSCITA'TION, a Raising up or Quickening, F. of L.

SU'SHIN, a sort of old Corn.

To SUSPECT [of *suspiciari* or *suspectus*, L.] to fear, to mistrust.

SUSPECTFUL [of *suspectus*, L.] apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPE'NCE } Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind, F.

SUSPE'NSE }

SUSPENCE ? [in *Common Law*] is a temporal Stop of a

SUSPENSION } Man's Right; as when a Seigniorship or Rent, &c. lies dormant for some Time, by reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, but may be revived, and in that Respect differs from *Extinguishment*, which is, when the Right is quite taken away or lost for ever.

To SUSPEND [*suspendere*, L.] to delay, put off, or stop; to deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid a Person the Exercise of it; also to avoid or wave Giving one's Judgment.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the lesser Excommunication, a Censure inflicted by Way of Punishment on an Ecclesiastick for some Fault.

SUSPE'NSION [with *Rhet.*] is when the Orator begins a Discourse in such a Manner, that the Auditor does not know what he would say, and is render'd attentive, by expecting something that is great. The Apostle *Paul* gives a good Example of this Figure: *The Eye hath not seen, the Ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the Heart of Man to conceive what God hath prepared for them that love him.*

SUSPE'NSION ab officio, is that whereby a Minister is, for a Time, declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

SUSPENSION a beneficio, is when a Minister, for a Time, is deprived of the Profits of his Benefice.

SUSPE'NSION, the Act of preventing the Effect or Course of any Thing for a certain Time.

SUSPENSION of Arms [in *War*] is a short Truce the contending Parties agree on, for the burying the Dead, the waiting for Successors, or their Masters Orders, &c.

SUSPE'NSION [in *Mechanicks*] as the Points of Suspension in a Balance, are those Points in the Axis or Beam whereon the Weights are apply'd or from which they are suspended.

SUSPE'NSOR testiculi [with *Anat.*] a Muscle called also *Cremaster*, L.

SUSPENSO'RIMUM [with *Anat.*] a Ligament of the *Penis* which arises from the Fore-part of the *Os pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorsum penis*, on each Side the great Vein of it.

SUSPE'NSORY [*suspensorium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage used by Surgeons; also a Cord or such Conveniency hung up to a Bed, for the Ease of a sick Person in turning himself.

SUSPICABLE, liable to Suspicion or to be suspected.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust, F. of L.

SUSPICIOUS [*suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous; also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, a suspicious Temper.

SUSPI'RAL [*soupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water that passes under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing-hole, Vent-hole, or Air-hole.

To SUSTAIN [*sustinere*, L.] to uphold or support, to bear, hold, or keep up; also to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTAINABLE [of *sustinere*, L.] that may be upheld, &c.

SUSTENANCE ? [*substantia*, of *soutenir*, F. of *sustinere*, L.] Maintenance, Subsistence.

SUSURRA'TION, a Whispering, L.

To SUTE ? [prob. of *suite* or *suivre*, F. to follow] to fit

To SUIT } or agree with.

A SUTE [*suite*, F.] a compleat Set of Garments.

SU'TABLE, agreeable to or with.

SU'TABLENESS, Agreeableness to another Thing.

A SU'TTLER [*soutier*, Du.] one who sells Victuals to Soldiers in a Garrison or Camp.

SU'TTLE-Weight [with *Tradesmen*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Allowance for Tare or Weight of the Cask, &c. is deducted.

SUTU'RA ossium [in *Anat.*] a Suture in the Juncture of the Bones of the Skull, like the Teeth of Saws meeting together, L.

SU'TURE [*futura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch; also a Sewing up the Lips of a Wound; also the Closing of the Skull-Bones, like the Teeth of a Saw, let one into another.

Conservative SUTURE [in *Surgery*] a Kind of Suture antiently practised, whereby the Lips of large Wounds, where there was a Loss of Substance, were hinder'd from receding too far.

Intertwisted SUTURE [in *Surgery*] a Suture wherein the Needles are left sticking in the Wound with the Thread wound round them.

Dry SUTURE [with *Surgeons*] is a Suture made with small Pieces of Leather, or Linnen indented like the Teeth of a Saw, so that the Teeth may fall one within another, the whole Row being closed, being first spread with some proper Plaster to make it stick.

Incarnative SUTURE [in *Surgery*] is so named, because it rejoins the Edges of a Wound and keeps them close together, by means of a Thread run across them with a Needle, which causes them to grow together and incarnate.

Su'tures, joining the Parts of the Skull to the Bones of the upper Jaw, are of three sorts, viz. the *Transversalis*, the *Ethmoidalis*, and the *Sphenoidalis*.

The Su'tures, that join the Parts of the Skull, are four, viz. the *Coronalis*, the *Lambdoidalis*, the *Sagittalis*, and the *Squamosa*.

Restrictive Su'tures [in *Surgery*] were formerly used to stop the Flux of Blood in large Wounds, where any considerable Vessels were cut.

Su'.

SU'TURES [in *Natural History*] are the Clofures with which the Shells of Fifhes are joined one to another.

Bastard { Su'tures } [with *Anat.*] are those Seams of the *Falfe* { Skull, the Figures of which bear a Resemblance to the Scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over another.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans, Pease, &c.

A SWA'BBER [in a *Ship of War*] one whose Business it is to take Care that the Ship be kept clean.

To SWA'DDLE [of *ypēdan, Sax.*] to wrap up with swathing or swaddling Bands; also to bang, to drub, to cudgel.

To SWAG [some derive it of *fuenger, Dan.* a Pendulum, others of *swancken, Teut.* to vacillate, or of *ypēgan, Sax.* to found] to force or bear downwards as a Weight does to hang down.

To SWA'GGER [prob. of *swadden, Du.* to make a Noise, or *ypēgan, Sax.*] to play the Hecitor; to boast, to vaunt, to huff.

A SWA'GGERER [of *spegan, Sax.*] a hectoring, vaunting Person.

ASWAIN [Span of Spincan, *Sax.* to labour] a Shepherd, a Neat-herd, a Country-man, a Clown.

SWAI'NMOTE } a Court held for the Adjusting of the
SWA'NIMOTE } Affairs of a Forest 3 Times a Year, the
Verdurers being Judges.

SWA'LING } [of *spelān, Sax.*] waiving or blaring away,
SWEA'LING } as a Candle.

SWA'LLET [at the *Tin-Mines*] Water breaking in upon the Miners at their Work.

A SWA'LLOW [*Spalepe, Sax.*] a Bird. The Notion of its being unfortunate to kill Swallows seems to owe its Original to the *Romans* Superstition, who had appropriated these Birds to their *Penates* or Household Gods, and therefore would not injure them; and also because Swallows are the Messengers of the Spring, upon which Account the *Rhodians* had a solemn Song to welcome in the Swallows.

To SWA'LLOW [*ypalēan, Sax.*] to take down the Throat.

A SWA'LLOW [*Hieroglyph.*] signifies Justice and Equity, because it is said to distribute its Meat equally to all its young Ones.

A SWA'LLOW, a flying Sea-fish; also a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

SWA'LLOW-Tail [in *Fortif.*] is a single Tenail, narrower towards the fortified Place, than towards the Country. See *Queue d'hironde.*

SWA'LLOW-Tail [with *Carpenters, &c.*] a particular Way of fastening together 2 Pieces of Timber, so that they cannot fall asunder.

SWA'LLOW-Wort, an Herb, accounted a good Antidote against Poison.

SWAMP } a Bog or marshy Place, such as are common in
SWOMP } the *West-Indies.*

SWA'MPINESS, Bogginess, Marshiness.

SWA'MPY, of, pertaining to, or abounding with Swamps.

A SWAN [*span or spon, Sax.*] a large Water-Fowl.

A SWAN [*Hieroglyph.*] represented an old Musician, because it is said of this Bird, that, when it is at the Eve of its Death, it takes its Farewel of the World by singing melodious Tunes.

A SWAN, is also accounted a Symbol of a Hypocrite, because that as they have fine Wings, and yet cannot fly, so they have Feathers white to Perfection, yet their Flesh is very black; so Hypocrites, appearing outwardly very virtuous, yet are inwardly very wicked.

A SWANK [at *Bocking in Essex*] the Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Pot, Cup, or Drinking-Vessel, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which if it be too little for 2, it is not accounted good Manners to offer it to the Left-Hand-Man.

SWA'NKing, great, lusty, tall, as a swanking Lads.

SWAN'S-Skin, a sort of fine thick Flannel, so named by reason of its extraordinary Whiteness.

SWA'NNIMOTE [of *spanē, Sax.* a Swain, and *gemote, Sax.* an Assembly] a Court held about Forest Affairs, 3 Times a Year, before the Verdurers as Judges.

To SWAP } to exchange one Thing for another, to barter,
To SWOP } to truck.

A SWOP, an Exchanging, a Trucking, or Bartering.

SWARD [in *Agriculture*] the Ground is said to have a Sward or be swarded, when it is well covered with Grass or other Greens.

SWARD [*speap, Sax.*] the Skin of Bacon.

SWARF-Money, the Payment of an Half-penny yearly to the Lord of the Manour of *Lodebrook*, in the County of *Warwick*, which was to be performed in the following Man-

ner. The Person must go before the Rising of the Sun, and walk three Times about the Cross, and say, the *Swarf-Money*; and then take a Witness, and lay it in the Hole, but must look well to it that his Witness do not deceive him, for if he makes not Proof of the Payment, he forfeits thirty Shillings and a white Bull.

To SWARM [*sparmian, Sax.*] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A SWARM [*spearm, Sax.*] a Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any Kind of winged Vermin.

SWA'RTINESS [of *speorticgneyre, Sax.*] Blackishness, Tawiness.

SWA'RTHY [of *ypēpticē, Sax.* black] blackish, tawny, sun-burnt.

SWASH, a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To SWASH, to make Water, &c. fly about; also to dash Swords one against another.

SWASH-Buckler [some derive it of *swadden, Du.* to make a Noise and Brawling, and *Buckler*] a vain-glorious, bragging Sword-Fighter, a vapouring Fellow, a meer Braggadochio.

To SWATHE [of *ypēdan, Sax.*] to bind up with Swathes, to swaddle Children.

SWATHE

SWA'THING-Band } [of *ypēdele, Sax.*] a Band to swathe
or roll up a young Child; also a long
and broad Band for binding up any diseased Part with a Surgeon's Dressings.

To SWAY [prob. of *schweben, Teut.* to move] to hold or wield a Scepter; also to govern; also to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING of the Back [in *Horses*] a hollow Sinking down of the Back-bone.

To SWEAL [of *ypēlan, Sax.* to inflame] to melt away wastefully, as bad Candles do; also to finge a Hog.

To SWEAR [*ypērian, Sax.*] to take a solemn Oath before a Magistrate; also to swear profanely.

SWE'ARING [of *sperian, Sax.*] taking or using Oaths.

To SWEAT [*ypētan, Sax.*] to perspire thro' the Pores of the Body by reason of Heat.

SWEAT [*ypēte, Sax.*] Moisture perspired by the Pores.

SWEA'TINESS [of *ypēticgneyre, Sax.*] Wetness with Sweat.

SWEA'TING [of *ypētan, Sax.*] perspiring through the Pores.

SWEA'TING-Sickness, a Disease in the Year 1551, which beginning at *Shrewsbury* ran through the whole Kingdom.

SWEA'TY [*ypēticg, Sax.*] wet with Sweat.

To SWEEP [*ypēopan, Sax.*] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To SWEEP [with *Falcon.*] a Term used of a Hawk, who is said to sweep, when she wipes her Beak after Feeding.

SWEEP [of a Ship] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung-Heads.

SWEEP, a semicircular or oval Line made by the Motion of the Hand, Compasses, or any other Vibration.

SWEEP [with *Alchymists*] a Refining-Furnace, called also an Almond-Furnace.

SWE'EP-Stakes, one who sweeps or takes up the Money at Play.

SWEEP-Net, a sort of Fishing-Net.

SWEE'PAGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEE'PING [in *Sea-Language*] signifies dragging along the Ground, at the Bottom of the Sea, or a Channel, with a Grapnel of 3 Flukes, to find a Hawser or Cable that has slipped from an Anchor.

SWEET [*ypēte, Sax. suavis, L.*] pleasant in Taste, also in Disposition, &c.

To SWE'ETEN, to make sweet.

A SWE'ETENER, one who decoys Persons to game.

A SWE'ET-HEART [*spēat-heopt, Sax.*] a Lover.

A SWE'ETING, a sort of Apple.

SWE'ETISH, somewhat sweet.

SWE'ETNESS [*spēatneyre, Sax.*] a sweet Quality.

To SWELL [*swellen, Du. ypelēan, Sax.*] to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's self, to look big.

A SWE'LLING [*ypell or yple, Sax.*] a Tumour or Rising of the Body or in any Part of it.

To SWE'LTE [of *ypole, Heat, or ypelēan, to die, or ypalēan, Sax.* to inflame] to be as it were broiled with excessive Heat.

SWELTRY as sweltry hot, extremely hot.

SWEPE } an Engine or Machine, having cross Beams, to
SWIPE } draw Water with.

SWERD, the Superficies of grassy Ground.

To SWE'VE, to deviate or turn aside from that which is right, &c.

SWIFT [*γρητ, Sax.*] quick, nimble, fleet.

SWIFT of Course [with *Astron.*] is when a Planet moves in twenty four Hours more than its mean Motion.

SWIFTERS [on *Ship-board*] are Ropes belonging to the Main or Fore-masts, which serve to strengthen the Shrouds and keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFTING a Ship [*Sea-Term*] is when the Gun is encompassed with a good Rope, and the Chest-Rope is made fast thereto, in order to keep the Boat from swinging to and again in a stiff Gale of Wind.

SWIFTING of the Capstan-Bars, is the Straining a Rope all round the outer End of the Capstan-Bars, in order to strengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING a Mast [*Sea-Term*] is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening it, when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Caren.

SWIFTNESS [*γρητνεγγε, Sax.*] Velocity.

SWIFTNESS of the Sun [*Hieroglyph.*] was represented by the Egyptians by a round *Discus* in the Hand of their God *Osiris*.

To **SWIG** [*γρηγαν, Sax.*] to drink large Draughts.

To **SWILL** [*γρηλγαν, Sax.*] to gulp or swallow down greedily; also to drink much or hard.

SWILL-Bowl, a stout Toper or great Drinker.

To **SWIM** [*γρημμαν, Sax. tveimner, Dan.*] to pass along in or with, or to float on the Water.

SWIMMING in the Head, a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWIMMING-Bladder, a Vesicle of Air inclosed in the Bodies of Fishes, by means whereof they are enabled to sustain themselves at any Depth of Water.

SWINE [*γρη, Sax.*] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

Herd of SWINE [*γρην-ηκοιτ, Sax.*] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE-Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush Kind.

SWINE-Herd [*γρην-η, Sax.*] a Feeder of Hogs.

To **SWING** [*γρηγαν, Sax. tvinger, Dan.*] to move to and fro, to hang, to vibrate.

SWING-Wheel [in a *Royal Pendulum-Clock*] a Wheel which drives the *Pendulum*; the same is called a *Crown-Wheel* in a Watch.

To **SWINGE** [of *स्पिंगान, Sax.*] to beat, bang, or whip soundly.

SWINGING [of *स्पेनगान, Sax.*] vibrating to and fro.

SWINGING [of *स्पिंगान, Sax.*] huge, exceeding, great.

SWINISH [of *स्पिनिक, of स्पिन, Sax.*] slovenly; also boorish in Manners.

To **SWINGLE**, to beat Flax, &c.

SWINGLE-Staff [*स्पिंगले, Sax.*] a Stick for beating of Flax, Hemp, &c.

A **SWIPE**, a Machine for drawing up Water; also another for throwing Granadoes.

A **SWITCH**, a small, taper Sprout or Sprig of a Tree.

To **SWIVE** [prob. of *schwiven, Teut.* to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

A **SWIVEL**, a sort of Ring of Metal that turns about any Way, used at the Ends of the Handles of Whips and several other Things.

A **SWOL'ING of Land**, is as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; or, some say, an uncertain Quantity.

SWOLN [of *स्पेल्टान, Sax. swellen, Du.*] swelled.

To **SWOON** [prob. of *स्पुनियान, स्पुन्नान, Sax. or स्पινدر, Dan.*] to faint away, to suffer a Deliquium of the Spirits.

SWO'ONING [of *स्पुनियान, Sax.*] fainting away, wherein the Patient loses all his Strength and Understanding.

To **SWOOP** [with *Fowlers*] is to fly down hastily and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To **SWOP**. See to *swap*.

A **SWORD** [*स्पेορν, Sax. sverd, Dan.*] a Weapon too well known to need a Description.

SWORD-Bearer [to the Lord Mayor of London] an Officer who carries the Sword before the Lord-Mayor.

SWORD of Bacon [*स्पेορν, Sax.*] the Kind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD-Fish, a Sea-Fish, so called from its having a Bone 4 or 5 Foot long, like the Blade of a Sword, with Teeth on either Side at the End of the upper Jaw; and who is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, whom it often wounds to Death.

A **SWORD'S-Man** [*स्पेορν-ομαν, Sax.*] a Fencer.

SWORD-Grass, a Kind of Sedge.

SWORN [of *स्पेορν, Sax.*] having taken an Oath.

SWORN-Brothers, Soldiers of Fortune who were wont to engage themselves, by mutual Oaths, to share the Reward of

their Services.

SWUM [of *स्पुमμαν, Sax.*] did swim.

SWUNG [of *स्पेनगान, Sax.*] did swing.

SYAGGROS, a Kind of Date-tree.

SYBARI'TICAL [of the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People so addicted to Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the Sound of a Pipe; upon which, the *Crotonians*, waging War with them, brought a great Number of Pipers with them into the Field of Battle, which set their Horses a dancing, and so broke their Ranks, and were the Cause of their being utterly overthrown] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SYCAMIN [*sycominus, sycomorus, L. of συκόμορ, Gr.*]

SYCAMORE [*of συκή, a Fig, and μωρέα, a Mulberry, Gr.*] a great Tree like a Fig-tree, that may be call'd the Mulberry Fig-tree.

SY'COMA [*σύκωμα*] a fleshy Substance, Wart, or Ulcer,

SY'COSIS [*σύκωσις*] growing about the Fundament, so called from its Likeness to a Fig.

SY'CHOPHANCY [of *συκοφαντία, Gr.*] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.

A **SY'COPHANT** [*sycofanta, L. συκοφάντης, of τὸ τὰ πῦκα φαίνειν, Gr.* those among the Athenians who gave Information of the Exportation of Figs, contrary to Law, were called *Sycophants*] a false Accuser, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank; also a Flatterer.

To **SY'COPHANTIZE** [*συκοφαντίζεν, Gr.*] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.

SY'DER, Wine of Apples.

SYDERA'TION, the Blasting of Trees or Plants with an Easterly Wind, or with excessive Heat and Drought; also a being Planet-struck; or a Benumbing, when one is deprived of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense by that Means, *L. of Gr.*

SYDERA'TION [with *Surgeons*] an intire Mortification of any Part of the Body.

SY'DEROUS [*syderosus, L.*] Planet-struck.

SYLLA'BICAL [*syllabicus, L. συλλαβικός, Gr.*] of, or pertaining to a Syllable.

SYLLA'BICALLY [of *συλλαβικός, Gr.*] by Syllables.

SY'LLABLE [*syllabus, L. of σύλλαβ, Gr.*] an articulate or complete Sound, made either by one or several Letters, *F.*

SYLLA'EUB. See *Syllabus*.

SY'LLEPSIS [*σύλληψις, Gr.*] a Grammatical Figure, where 2 Nominative Cases singular of different Persons are joined to a Verb plural; as, *Thou and he, ye are in Safety*.

SY'LLOGISM [*συλλογισμός, Gr.*] a Logical Argument, consisting of three Propositions, call'd the *Major*, *Minor*, and *Consequence*, wherein, some Things being supposed or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the Things supposed.

Categorical SY'LLOGISM, is such in which both the Propositions are positive, as, *Every Man is an Animal, &c.*

Hypothetical SY'LLOGISM, is when one or both the Syllogisms are Hypothetical, as, *If the Sun shines, it is Day, &c.*

Conditional SY'LLOGISMS [among *Rhet.*] do not all consist of Propositions that are conjunctive or compounded; but are those whose *Major* is so compounded, that it includes all the Conclusion. They are reducible to three Kinds, *Conjunctive*, *Disjunctive*, and *Copulative*.

Conjunctive SY'LLOGISMS [in *Logick*] are those the *Major* of which is a conditional Proposition, containing all the Conclusion, as,

If there is a God, he ought to be loved.

There is a God;

Therefore he must be loved.

Copulative SYLLOGISMS, are such, in which a negative Proposition is taken, Part of which is afterwards laid down as a Truth to take off the other Part; as, *A Man cannot be at the same Time a Servant of God, and a Worshipper of Money;*

A Miser is a Worshipper of Money;

Therefore a Miser is no Servant of God.

Disjunctive SYLLOGISMS, are such, the first Proposition of which is disjunctive; that is, whose Parts are joined by *or*; as,

Those who kill'd Cæsar are Parricides, or

Defenders of Liberty.

Now they are not Parricides;

Therefore they are Defenders of Liberty.

SYLLOGI'STICAL [*sylogisticus, L. of συλλογιστικός, Gr.*] of, or pertaining to Syllogisms or syllogistical Disputations.

SYLLOGI'STICALLY by Way of Syllogism.

SYLPHS, a Kind of Fairy Nymphs, *L.*

SYLVA [in *Poetry*] a poetical Piece, composed, as it were, at a Start, in a Kind of Rapture and Transport, without much Thought or Meditation.

SYLVA cædua [old Stat.] a Wood under 20 Years Growth, an Under-wood.

SY'LVAN { [sylvaticus, F.] of, or pertaining to Woods and Forests.

SYLVA'RUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the Woods, L.

SYLVA'TICUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] that grows in Woods.

SYLVE'STRIS, e [in *Botan. Writ.*] which grows wild.

SYLVI'COLIST [sylvicola, L.] a Dweller in a Wood.

SYMBOL [symbolum, L. of σύμβολον, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, Type, Mark, Emblem, or Representation of some moral Thing by the Images or Properties of natural Things; a mystical Sentence, a Motto or Device, as a Lion is a Symbol of Courage, and 2 Hands joined or clasped together is a Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SY'MBOL [in *Theology*] the Apostles Creed or the Sum of Christian Belief.

SY'MBOLS [in *Algebra*] are Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, or Multiplication.

SY'MBOLS [with *Medallists*] certain Marks or Attributes peculiar to certain Persons or Deities, as a Thunder-bolt with the Head of an Emperor is a Symbol of sovereign Authority and Power equal to the Gods, the Trident is the Symbol of Neptune, and a Peacock of Juno.

SYMBO'LICAL [symbolicus, L. συμβολικός, of, pertaining to, or of the Nature of a Symbol, mystical.

SYMBO'LICALLY [of symbolicus, of συμβολικός, Gr.] emblematically, by Symbols, Emblems, Motto's, and Devices, &c.

SY'MBOLISM { [in *Anat.*] is a Term used either in Relation

SY'MBOLE { to the Fitness of the Parts one with another, or to the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To **SY'MBOLIZE**, to signify or intimate some secret or hidden Thing by certain outward Signs; as the Ear symbolizes Hearing, the Eye Watchfulness.

To **SY'MBOLIZE with** [symbolizer, F.] to agree in a Thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities, as Air and Fire are symbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLO'GRAPHY [of σύμβολον and γράφω, Gr. to write] a Description or Treatise of Symbols.

SY'MMACHY [συμμαχία, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SY'MMETRAL [symmetrus, L. of σύμμετρος, Gr.] commensurable.

SY'MMETRY [symmetria, L. of συμμετρία of σύν, with, and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] a due Proportion or the Relation of Equality in the Height, Length, and Breadth of the Parts necessary to compose a beautiful Whole, or an Uniformity of the Parts in respect to the Whole.

SY'MMETRY [in *Medicine*] a good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHE'TICAL { [sympatheticus, L. of σύν with, and

SYMPATHE'TICK { πάθος, Gr. Passion] of, pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICAL Inks, certain Inks that are as well surprising as curious and diverting, in that they may be made to appear or disappear very suddenly, by the Application of something to the Paper that seems to operate upon the Inks by Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICALNESS, a sympathizing Quality, or the Nature of Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICK Powder, a certain Powder made of Roman or green Vitriol, either chymically prepared, or else only opened by the Piercing of the Sun-beams into it, and calcining it; which, by Sir Kenelm Digby, and others, is celebrated as having the great Virtue of curing Wounds, by only spreading it on the Cloth, &c. that first received the Blood of the Wound; so that tho' the Cloth be kept many Miles distant from the Person wounded, yet the Person shall be healed.

To **SY'MPATHIZE** [συμπαθεῖω, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SY'MPATHY [sympathia, L. sympathie, F. συμπάθεια, of σύν with, and πάθος, Suffering, &c. Gr.] an Agreeableness of natural Qualities, Affections, Inclinations, Humours, Temperature, &c. which make 2 Persons pleased and delighted with each other, a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SY'MPATHY [with *Physicians*] is a Disposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of another.

SYMPER'SIS [συμπίσις, Gr.] a Concoction or Ripening of such Tumours as are growing to an Inflammation.

SYMPHON'ACA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Hen-bane.

SYMPHO'NIUS, pertaining to Symphony, musical, Milton.

SY'MPHONY [symphonia, L. συμφωνία, of συμφωνία,

Gr. to agree in one Sound] a Consonance or Concert of several Sounds agreeable to the Ear, whether they be vocal, or instrumental, or both, also called Harmony.

SY'MPHYSIS [in *Surgery*] is one of the Manners of articulating or jointing of Bones, or a natural Union whereby 2 separate Bones are render'd contiguous and become one, so that neither has any proper or distinct Motion.

SYMPHY'SIS [with a *Medium*] is of 3 Kinds called, *Synneurosis*, *Sysarchofis*, and *Synchondrosis*; which see.

SYMPHY'SIS [without a *Medium*] is where 2 Bones unite and grow together of themselves, without the Intervention of any third Thing, as a Cartilage, Gristle, &c.

SY'MPHYTON [σύμφυτον, Gr.] the Herb Wall-wort or Comfrey.

SYMPLO'CE [συμπλοκή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when several Sentences or Clauses have the same Beginning and Ending.

SYMPO'SIAC [of συμπίσιον, Gr. a Banquet] an Entertainment or Conversation of Philosophers at a Banquet.

SY'MPTOM [σύμπτωμα, of συμπίπτω, Gr. to happen] an Accident or Effect accompanying a Disease; as the Head-Ach comes with an Ague; a Pricking in the Side with a Pleurisy, &c. also a Sign or Token.

SY'MPTOM [in *Physick*] every preternatural Thing arising from a Disease, as its Cause, in such a Manner as that it may be distinguish'd from the Disease itself, and from its next Cause, Boorhave.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL [symptomaticus, L. συμπτωματικός, Gr.] of pertaining, to, attended with, or caused by some Symptom.

SYMPTOMATICAL [in *Physick*] a Term frequently used to denote the Difference between the primary and secondary Causes in Diseases.

SYMPTOMA'TICALNESS, the being attended with Symptoms.

SYNA'CTICKS [συνακτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which contract any Part.

SYNAE'RESIS [συναίρεσις, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure, being a Clapping together two Vowels into one, as *alvaria* for *alvearia*.

SYNAGO'GICAL, of, or pertaining to a Synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE [synagoga, L. of συναγωγή, of συναγειν, Gr. to gather together] a Congregation or particular religious Assembly of the Jews to perform the Offices of their Religion; also the Place where they assemble.

SYNALOE'PHA [συναλοιφή, Gr.] a Contraction or Shortening of a Syllable in a Latin Verse; or the Joining together of 2 Vowels in the Scanning of a Latin Verse; or the Cutting off the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next begins with a Vowel as, *ill' ego*.

SYNALOE'PHA [συναλοιφή, Gr.] a Gluing or Mingling together.

SYNA'NCHE [συναγχή, Gr.] a Kind of Squinancy, wherein the internal Muscles of the Fauces or Pharynx are attacked, which quite stops the Breath.

SYNA'RTHROSIS [συναρθρωσις, Gr.] a close Jointing of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion, as in the Skull, Teeth, &c. L.

SYNA'THROESMUS [συναθροισμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Matters of a different Nature are heaped up together.

SYNAU'LIA [in *antient Musick*] a Contest of Pipes, performing alternately without Singing.

SYNA'XIS [συναξις, Gr.] a Gathering together, a Congregation, an Assembly; also the Holy Communion, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SYNCA'MPE [of σύν, and καμπή, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCA'MPE [with *Anat.*] the Flexure or Bent of the Arm, where the lower Part of it is joined to the upper, L. of Gr.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [συγκατηγόρημα, Gr.] with *Logicians*, is used for a Word that signifies little or nothing of itself, yet when joined with others adds Force to them, as *all*, *none*, *some*, *certain*, &c.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL [συγκατηγόρηματικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to such a Term; that has no predicamental or Self-Signification.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICALLY, after the Manner of a *Synkategorema*, or signifying together with.

SYNCHO'NDROSIS [of σύν with, and χόνδρος, Gr.] that Part of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another, by means of an intervening Cartilage.

SYNCHO'RESIS [συνχώρησις, Gr.] a Granting or Allow-ing] with *Rhetoricians* is a Figure, wherein an Argument is scoffingly

scoffingly yielded into, and then marred by a Retortion upon the Objector.

SY'NCHRISM [σύνχρυσμα, Gr.] a Kind of liquid or spreading Ointment.

SYNCHRONICAL [of σύνχρονος, Gr.] being or done together at the same Time; contemporary, of the same Time or Standing.

SYNCHRONISM [συνχρονισμός, Gr.] a Happening of Things, or remarkable Transactions or Passages at one and the same Time.

SY'NCHYSIS [σύνχυσις, Gr.] Confusion, a confused Mingling together, Disorder.

SY'NCHYSIS [in Grammar] a confused and disorderly Placing of Words in a Sentence.

SY'NCHYSIS [with Oculists] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours of the Eyes.

SY'NCHYSIS [in Rhetorick] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is disturbed.

SYNCPA'LIS febris [with Physicians] the Swooning-Fever; a Fever in which the Patient often swoons or faints away.

To SY'NCOPATE [syncope, L. of συνκόπτω, Gr.] to cut off, take away, or shorten.

SYNCPA'TION [in Musick] a Term used when the Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of the Note of another Part.

SY'NCOPE [συνκοπή, Gr.] a Cutting off, a Grammatical Figure whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *amāvunt* for *amaverunt*.

SY'NCOPE [in Musick] is the Driving a Note, as when an odd Crotchet comes before 2 or 3 Minims; or an odd Quaver between 2, 3, or more Crotchets.

SY'NCOPE [in Physick] a deep and sudden Swooning, wherein the Patient continues without any sensible Heat, Motion, Sense, or Respiration, by a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength.

SYNCRITICA [συνκρηκτικά, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines.

SYNDESMUS [συνδεσμός, Gr.] a Joining together, a Band or Tie, L.

SYNDESMUS [with Anat.] a Ligament for the Closing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [with Grammarians] a Part of Speech otherwise called a Conjunction.

SY'NDICK [of σύνδικος, Gr.] a Person or Magistrate appointed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SY'NDICK [in Switzerland, &c.] a Magistrate much the same as an Alderman in England.

SY'NDICATE { the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Syn-
SY'NDICKSHIP { dick.

SY'NDROME [συνδρομή, Gr.] a Concourse, a Running or Meeting together of many Persons into the same Place.

SY'NDROME [in Medicine] the Concurrence or Appearing together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECHDOCHE [συνεχδοχή of συνεκδέχεται, Gr. to receive together with] is when the Whole is put for the Part, as when it is said, *The Plague is in Egypt*, when it is only in *Alexandria*; Or when a Part is put for the Whole, as when it is said, *The Sickness is in London*, when it is all over *England*. To this Figure it also belongs, when we take a Liberty to make use of a certain Number for an uncertain, as when we say there are 1000 Holes in a Thing, when there are many.

SYNECHDOCHE [in Gram.] a Figure when an Ablative Case of the Part or the Adjunct is changed into an Accusative; as, *Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora Virg.*

SYNECHDOCHE [in Rhetorick] a Figure wherein the Name of a Part is put for the Whole, as *England* for *Europe*; or, on the contrary, the Name of the Whole for a Part, as *Europe* for *England*.

SYNECHDOCHE [with Logicians] is when the Genus is put for the Species, i. e. the Matter of which a Thing is made for the Thing itself, as *Iron* for a *Sword*; or, on the contrary, a *Sword* for *Iron*.

SYNECHPHONESIS { [συνεκφωνησις, Gr.] a Figure in
SY'MPHONE'SIS { Grammar, being a Collision or Clapping together of Vowels, when 2 Syllables are pronounced as one; as *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimina texta*, where the *e* in *alvearia* are contracted into one Vowel or Syllable.

SY'NEDRENO'NTA [of συνεδρεῖν, Gr.] the common Symptoms in a Disease, which do neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor do necessarily accompany it; yet signify the Greatness, Continuation, &c. of it.

SY'NGRAPHA [συνγραφά, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties.

SYNGULTUS [in Medicine] the *Hiccough*, which is a depraved, convulsive Motion of the Stomach, by which it endeavours to expel something that is hurtful or offensive.

SYNIME'NSIS [of συνίμω, Gr.] the Uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as the Bones of the *Sinciput* with those of the *Os frontis* in Infants.

SYNEU'ROSIS [συνεύρωσις, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNO'CHA { [συνόχθ of συνοχέω, to support or hold
SYNO'CHUS { up, or συνέχω, Gr. to continue] the former is used by some for an Intermitting Fever, and the latter for a Continued one.

SY'NOD [synodus, L. συνέδος, Gr.] a Council, Meeting, or Assembly of Ecclesiasticks, to consult about Matters of Religion and Church-Affairs.

A *Diocesan* SY'NOD, is one where none but the Ecclesiasticks of one Diocese meet.

A *General* SY'NOD, is an Assembly where Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations meet.

A *National* SY'NOD, is one where the Bishops and Clergy of one Nation only meet.

A *Provincial* SY'NOD, is one where the Ecclesiasticks of one Province only meet.

SY'NOD [with Astron.] a Conjunction or Concourse of two Stars or Planets in the same optical Place of the Heavens.

SYNO'DAL { [συνεδικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a
SYNO'DICAL { Synod.

SYNO'DAL Instrument, a solemn Oath taken by a Synodal Witness.

SYNO'DAL Witnesses [with Ecclesiasticks] were the Urban and Rural Deans, so termed from their giving Information of and attesting the Disorders both of Clergy and Laity in an Episcopal Synod; this Authority is now devolved upon Church-Wardens.

SY'NODALS, the Pecuniary Rents paid to the Bishop, at the Time of the Annual Synod, by every Parish-Priest.

Provincial SY'NODALS, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNO'DICAL [συνεδικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the Course of the Moon, Astron.

SYNO'DICAL { [with Astron.] is the Period or
SYNO'DICK { Month { Interval of Time, wherein the Moon departing from the Sun, at a Synod or Conjunction, returns to him again.

SYNO'DICAL Revolution, [with Astron.] is that Motion by which the whole Body is carried round with the Earth along with the Sun.

SYNO'DICALLY [of synodicus, L. of συνεδικός, Gr.] by a Synod, or according to the Appointment of a Synod.

SYNO'DUS [with Astron.] a Conjunction of 2 or more Planets, or their Meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

SYNOE'CEOSIS [συνοικείωσις, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the same Person or Thing.

SYNOESI'A, a Festival celebrated at *Athens*, in Commemoration of *Theseus's* having united the petty Communities of *Asia*.

SYNO'NYMA [συνώνυμα, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification.

SYNO'NYMAL { [synonymus, L. συνώνυμος, Gr.] of,
SYNO'NYMUS { or pertaining to the same Name or Signification, or that has the same Import or Signification with another.

SYNO'NYMOUSNESS [of synonymus, L. of συνώνυμος, Gr.] the having divers Words of the same Signification.

SYNO'NYMY [synonymia, L. of συνωνυμία, of σύν with, and νόμα, Gr.] is a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby we express the same Thing by several Words that have the same Signification; so *Cicero*, concerning *Cataline*, says, *Abiit, evasit, erupit: He's gone, he's fled, he's escaped*; this is when a Person's Mouth is not sufficient for his Heart, and, in that Case, he uses all the Words he can think of to express his Thoughts.

SYNO'PSIS [σύνopsis, Gr.] a short View or Epitome, an Abstract or Abridgment.

SYNO'VIA [in Anat.] the glevy Matter between the Joints.

SYNO'VIA [in Medicine] the nutritious Juice proper to each Part.

SYNTA'CTICALLY [of syntaxis, L. of σύνταξις, Gr.] according to the Rules of Syntax.

SY'NTAGMA [σύνταγμα, Gr.] a Disposing or Placing Things in an orderly Manner; also a Treatise or large Discourse upon a Subject.

SY'NTASIS [σύντασις, Gr.] a preternatural Distention of the Parts.

SY'NTAX [syntaxis, L. σύνταξις, Gr.] Order, the Construction or Connection of the Words of a Language into Sentences and Phrases.

SYNTE'CTOE [of *συντεκτικός*, Gr.] a Kind of Looseness, a Kind of Colligation of the Solids of a Body proceeding from the Melting away of the Substance of the Body, by a vehement hot Distemper of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens in the Inflammation of the Bowels; it is a violent burning Fever, either hectic or pestilential; in which is voided by Stool a Matter, as it were, mixed with Oil and Grease.

SYNTE'NOSIS [of *συντείνω*, Gr.] the Union of two Bones which is joined by a Tendon, as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone and Tibia.

SYNTE'RESIS [*συντήρησις*, Gr.] Remorse, Prick, or Sting of Conscience.

SYNTERE'TICA [of *συντερίω*, Gr.] that Part of Physick that gives Rules for the Preservation of Health, *L.*

SY'NTEXIS [*σύντεξις*, Gr.] a great or deep Consumption, a lingering Sickness.

SY'NTHESIS [*σύνθεσις*, Gr.] a Joining together.

SY'NTHESIS [in *Gram.*] a Figure by which a Noun Collective singular is joined to a Verb or Participle plural, and of a different Gender.

SY'NTHESIS [in *Pharmacy*] the Composition or Putting of several Things together, as the making a compound Medicine of several simple Ingredients.

SY'NTHESIS [with *Logicians*] is the Method of convincing others of a Truth already found out.

SY'NTHESIS [with *Surgeons*] an Operation by which several divided Parts are united.

SYNTHE'TICAL [*συνθετικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to *Synthesis*.

SYNTHE'TICK Method [with *Mathemat.*] is a Method of pursuing the Truth by Reasons drawn from Principles before established or assumed, and Propositions formerly proved, thus proceeding by a regular Chain till they come to the Conclusion, as it is done in the Elements of *Euclid*, and the Demonstrations of the Antients; this is called *Synthesis* or *Composition*, and is opposed to the analytical Method, called *Resolution*.

SYNULO'TICKS [*medicamenta synulotica*, *L.*] such Medicines as bring Wounds or Sores to an Escar.

SYNU'SIASTS, a Sect of Hereticks, who maintained that there was but one single Nature, and one single Substance, in *Jesus Christ*.

SY'PHILIS [of *σύν* with, and *φιλία*, Gr. love] the Venereal Disease.

SY'PHON. See *Siphon*.

To SY'RINGE [*sringuer*, *F.*] to squirt Liquors into some Parts of the Body, as into the Ears, Sores, &c.

A SY'RINGE [with *Confectioners*] an Instrument used in making *March-pains*, &c.

A SY'RINGE [*syrinx*, *L.* *σύνιγξ*, Gr.] an Instrument used to squirt or inject Liquors into the Fundament, Ears, &c.

SYRINGO'TOMATA [of *σύνιγξ* and *τομή*, Gr. a Cutting] Surgeons Knives for opening *Fistula's*, &c.

SYRINGO'TOMIA [of *σύνιγξ* and *τέμνω*, Gr. to cut] the Cutting of a *Fistula*.

SYRI'TES [*συνίτης*, Gr.] a Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYRO'NES [in *Physick*] Wheals; also Worms; a sort of Worms that breed in the Skin.

SY'RTES [*σύρτης* of *τῷ σύρειν*, Gr.] two dangerous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-sands, called the greater and lesser Syrtis; whence any Quick-sands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sands, are called Syrtis.

SY'RUP [*syrupus*, *L.* *συνεπίον*, Gr.] a Composition of a thick Consistence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

SYSSA'RKOSIS [*συσσάρκωσις*, Gr.] a particular Species of the *Genus* of Articulation, being a Connection of Bones by the Means of Flesh.

SY'STEM [*systema*, *L.* of *σύστημα* of *συνίστημι*, Gr. to put or connect together] in the general is a regular or orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together, or it is an Assemblage or Chain of Principles, the several Parts whereof are bound together, or follow and depend on each other.

SYSTEM of the World [with *Astron.*] an Hypothesis or Supposition of a certain Order and Arrangement of the several Parts of the Universe; whereby they explain all the Phenomena or Appearances of the Heavenly Bodies, their Motions, Changes, &c. the most celebrated are the *Copernican*, the *Ptolemaick*, and *Tychonick*.

The **SYSTEM of Tycho Brahe**, a Nobleman of Denmark [with *Astron.*] in most Respects coincides with the *Copernican* System, in this, that supposing the Earth to be fixed, its Orbit is omitted, and in the Stead thereof the Sun's Orbit is

drawn round the Earth, and made to intersect the Orbit of *Mars*; that *Mars* may be nearer the Earth than the Sun.

Solar SYSTEM [according to the new *Astron.*] is the joint Union or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the Sun as their Center in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in *Musick*] a compound Interval, or an Interval composed of several lesser, such as is the *Octave*, &c. or it is an Extent of a certain Number of Chords, having its Bounds towards the Grave and Acute; which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in Musick, and according to the different Divisions of the Monochord.

SYSTEM of Musick, is sometimes used for a Treatise of Musick. or a Book which treats of Musick in all its several Parts, both *practical* and *mathematical*.

SYSTEM of Philosophy, is also a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science, into one Body, and a Treating them dogmatically or in a scholastick Way, in contradistinction to the Way of Essay, in which the Writer delivers himself more freely, loosely, and modestly.

SYSTEM [in *Poetry*] is a certain Hypothesis from which the Poet is never to recede; as, for Example, when he has made his Choice either in Christianity or the Fables of the Heathens, he must always distinguish between the 2, and never mix such different Ideas in the same Poem.

SYSTEMA'TICAL [*systematicus*, *L.*] of, pertaining to, or reduced to a System.

Concinnous SYSTEMS [in *Musick*] are those which consist of such Parts as are fit for Musick, and those Parts placed in such an Order between the Extremes, as that the Succession of Sounds from one Extreme to the other may have a good Effect.

Inconcinnous SYSTEMS [in *Musick*] are those where the simple Intervals are inconcinnous or badly disposed betwixt the Extremes.

SY'STOLE [*συστολή*, Gr.] a Contraction, Drawing, Straitening, or Pressing together.

SYSTOLE [with *Gram.*] a Figure of *Prosodia*, whereby a long Syllable is made short, as *Tulerunt fastidia menses*, Virg.

SYSTOLE [with *Anat.*] the Contraction of the Heart and Arteries of an Animal, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the Dilatation of those Parts is called the *Diastole*.

SY'STYLE [*σύστυλη*, Gr.] in *Architecture*, a Building, whereof the Pillars stand thick, the Distance between them being no more than 2 Diameters of the Column.

SYXHE'NDEMEN [*Syxhenbemen*, *Sax.*] Men worth 600 Shillings; in the Time of the Saxons, all Men in Britain were ranked into 3 Classes, the *lowest*, the *middle*, and the *highest*, and were valued according to their Class, that, if any Injury were done, Satisfaction might be made, according to the Value or Worth of the Person it was done to. The lowest were called *Twybindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 200 Shillings, the middlemost *Syxbindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 600 Shillings, and the highest *Twelfbindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEUG'MENON [in *Musick*] the Note called *B. fa bi mi*.

SYZY'GIA [*συσυγία*, Gr.] a Joining, Yoking, or Coupling together.

SYZY'GIA [in *Gram.*] the Coupling or Clapping of different Feet together in Verse, either *Greek* or *Latin*.

SYZY'GIA [with *Anat.*] those Pairs of Nerves which convey Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

SYSY'GIA [with *Astron.*] the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the Intermixing of their Beams, either by bodily Conjunction or other Aspects.

SYZY'GIA [with *Astron.*] is the same as the Conjunction of any 2 Planets or Stars; or when they are both suppos'd to be in the same Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the same Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude passing through them both.

T.

T t Roman, T t Italick, T t English, T t Saxon, are the 19th Letter in order of the Alphabet; T t is the 24th of the Greek, and U the 9th, and T the 22d of the Hebrew.

T with an i generally sounds like si before a Vowel, as in *Action*, *Creation*, *Inclination*; but *Accession*, *Division*, *Admission*, &c. must not be written with ti, nor any Word that is not written with a t in *Latin*.

T in the Titles of Books stands for *Theologiae*, as T. D. *Theologiae Doctor. i. e.* Doctor of Divinity.

T, is the Mark of a Branding-Iron, made Use of for Branding any Malefactor found guilty of Manslaughter, Bigamy, &c.

T [in *Mu. Books*] stands for *tutti*, Ital. and signifies all or all together.

T [among the *Antients*] was used as a numeral Letter, signifying an 160.

T with a Dash at Top signified 160000.

T [in *Mu. Books*] is used to denote the Tenor.

TABA'CCO [takes its Name from the Island *Tabago*, in the *West-Indies*] being from thence brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, in the Year 1585.

TAB'ARD } a Sort of short Gown, reaching no farther
TAB'BERD } than the Middle of the Leg; also a Herald's Coat; also a Sort of Jacket or sleeveless Coat.

TABBY [tabi, or tabino, Ital.] a Kind of coarse Silk Taffety watered.

TABBYING, is the Passing a Sort of Silk or Stuff under the Calendar, to make a Representation of Waves on it.

TABEFA'CTION, a Consuming or Wasting away, L.

TABE'LLA } [in *Pharmacy*] a solid Electuary or Compo-
TABLE'TTE } sition of several Drugs made up into little Squares, more commonly called *Lozenges*.

TABE'LLION [ant. *Deeds*] a Notary-Publick or Scrivener, allow'd by Authority to engross and register private Acts and Contracts.

TA'BER } [tabour, F.] a small Drum.
TA'BOUR }

TABERER [un *tambourineur*, F.] one that plays upon a small Drum, call'd a Tabour.

TABERDER, a Batchelor in *Queen's-College, Oxford*; one who wears a Garment or short Coat, call'd a Tabard, being a Kind of Jacket or sleeveless Coat, whole before, and open on both Sides, with a square Collar, winged at the Shoulders; such as Heralds wear, when on Service.

TABERN [taberna, L.] a Booth, a Cellar, N. C.

TABERNACLE [tabernaculum, L.] a Tent or Pavilion; also a wooden Chapel for divine Service, F. of L.

TABERNACLE [with the *antient Jews*] a Kind of Tent to move up and down, as Occasion required, and wherein the Ark of the Covenant was kept; but afterwards fix'd in the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

TABERNACLE, a Sort of temporary Church or Chapel for the Use of Parishioners, while their Church is repairing, rebuilding, &c.

The Feast of TABERNACLES, a Feast observed by the *Jews* for 7 Days, beginning the fifth Day of the 7th Month, eating and abiding in Tabernacles or Tents, in Commemoration of their Fathers Dwelling in Tents after their Going out of *Egypt*.

TABERNA'CULUM [in *old Rec.*] a publick Inn or House of Entertainment, L.

Tres TA'BERNAE, i. e. the 3 Taverns, a Place between *Rome* and *Capua*, upon the great Road call'd the *Appian Way*, where Travellers usually stopped to refresh themselves; and of which *Paul* makes Mention in the 28th of the *Acts*.

TA'BES [with *Physicians*] a Pining away for Want of natural Moisture, L.

TA'BES, is also taken for an Ulcer in the Lungs, causing the whole Body to decay and perish by degrees.

TA'BES, Gore-blood, the Matter or Corruption that issues out of a Wound, L.

TA'BES dorsalis [with *Physicians*] a Consumption of the Marrow of the Back-bone, which happens to such as are too propense to Venery, L.

TA'BID Constitution, a dry, lean, wasting Constitution.

TA'BIDNESS [of *tabidus*, L.] a Wastingness, Decay, Consumption.

TABIFICK [tabificus, L.] consumptive, bringing into a Consumption, wasting.

TA'BITERS } See *Tabarder*.
TABARDEE'RS }

TAB'LATURE [of *tabula*, L.] a Musick-Book giving Directions for playing upon the Lute, Viol, &c. by Letters, Cyphers, &c.

TAB'ELATURE [with *Anat.*] a Division or Parting of the Skull-bones.

TA'BLE [tæple, Sax. *tabula*, L.] a well-known Piece of Household Furniture; also a Board, &c. for Writing, &c. L.

To keep a good TA'BLE, to live plentifully.

TA'BLE [with *Architects*] a smooth, simple Member or Ornament of various Forms, but most usually in that of a long Square.

Projecturing TA'BLE [in *Archit.*] is such as stands out from the Naked of a Wall, Pedestal, or other Matter, which it adorns.

A Raking TA'BLE [with *Architect.*] is one that is hollowed in the Dye or Square of the Pedestal, and elsewhere, and which is usually encompassed with a Moulding.

Apelles's TA'BLE, a pictured Table, representing the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

Razed TA'BLE [in *Architect.*] an Embossment in a Frontispiece, for the Putting an Inscription or other Ornament in Sculpture.

Crowned TA'BLE [in *Architect.*] one which is covered with a Cornice, and in which is cut a *Basso Relievo*, or a Piece of black Marble incrustated for an Inscription.

Rusticated TA'BLE [in *Architect.*] one which is picked and whose Surface seems rough, as in Grotto's.

TA'BLE-Rents, Rents antiently paid to Bishops or religious Persons, and reserved for their Tables or House-keeping.

TA'BLE-Diamond, or other precious Stone (with *Jewelers*) one whose upper Surface is quite flat, and only the Sides cut in Angles.

TA'BLE [of a Book] an Index or Repertory at the Beginning or End of a Book, to direct the Reader to any Passage in a Book.

Knights of the Round-Table, a military Order of 24 in Number, all pick'd from among the bravest of the Nation, supposed to have been instituted by *Arthur*, first King of the *Britains*, A.C. 5016, who, it is said, had such a Table made to avoid Disputes about the upper and lower End of it, and to take away all Emulation, as to Places; from this Table they are supposed to take their Title.

Lesly relates that he has seen this Table at *Winchester*, and that the Names of a great Number of Knights are written round it, which seems to confirm the Tradition. The Keepers of this Table show it with a great deal of Solemnity.

But *Camden* is of Opinion that this Table is of a much more modern Structure than the 6th Century; and *Paperbroch* shews that there was no such Thing as any Order of Knights before the 6th Century; and it is likewise said that *Arthur* himself was but a fabulous Prince.

King *Edward* is said to have built a House, call'd the Round-Table, the Court of which was 200 Foot in Diameter. And the Knights of the Round-Table (according to *Paulus Jovianus*) began first to be talk'd of in the Time of *Frederick Barbarossa*; and some suppose that the Round-Table does not appear to have been any military Order, but rather a Kind of Just or military Exercise between Combatants with Lances.

TA'BLER, a Boarder or one that diets with another.

TA'BLES, a certain Game play'd on a Table-board.

TA'BLES [in *Astron.*] are Tables wherein the Motions of the Planets are calculated.

TA'BLES [in *Prospective*] plain Surfaces supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the Horizon.

TA'BLES [in *Heraldry*] Coats or Escutcheons, containing nothing but the mere Colour of the Field, and not charged with Figure, Bearing, &c.

Loxodromick TA'BLES [in *Navig.*] are Tables of Traverses, for the easy and ready Solution of Problems in Navigation.

TA'BLES of Houses [with *Astrol.*] Tables ready calculated for the Help of Practitioners of that Art in setting a Figure.

The 12 TA'BLES, the Tables of the *Roman Laws*, engraven on Brass, brought from *Athens* to *Rome* for the *Decemviri*.

TABLES [of Signs and Tangents] are proportional Numbers calculated from, and depending on the given Quantity of the Radius; whence any other Sign may be found.

TA'BLET [in *Pharmacy*] See *Tabella*.

TA'BLETS [in *Pharmacy*] solid Electuaries, much the same as *Lozenges*.

TA'BLING of Fines [in *Laws*] the Making a Table with the Contents of any Fine past in one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TA'BOR [tabourin, F.] a small Drum.

TA'BRET, the same as *Tabor*.

TABOURE'T [as the Privilege of the *Tabouret*] is a Privilege some great Ladies in *France* have to sit in the Queen's Presence.

TA'BULA, a Table, Board, or Plank, L.

TA'BULA [in *old Rec.*] a prescribed Form or Directory for Cathedral Churches; which the Officer, call'd an *Hebdomedary*, draws up at the Beginning of every Week, and appoints the several Persons and their Parts in the Offices of the Week following.

TA'BULAR [tabularis, L.] belonging to a Table, Board, or Plank.

TA'BULATED [tabulatus, L.] floored or boarded.

TABULA'TION, a Fastening together of Boards, &c. the Making a Floor.

TABULATU'RA [in *Musick*] the old Way of setting down Tunes, with Letters instead of Notes.

TA'EUM, corrupt, black, Gore-blood; also a thin Sort of Matter issuing from an Ulcer, L.

TA'CAMAHA'CA, a Kind of resinous Gum brought from *New Spain*.

TANGENT of a *Parabola*, is a right Line drawn, so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TA'CENT [*tacens*, L.] quiet, still, without Noise; holding one's Peace.

TACH [of *attacher*, F.] a Sort of Clasp or Button.

TA'CHYGRAPHY [*tachygraphia*, L. *tachygraphie*, F. of *ταχυγραφία*, of *τάχης*, quick, and *γραφία*, Gr. Writing] the Art of swift Writing, Short-hand.

TA'CIT [*tacitus*, L.] silent; implied or meant, tho not expressed.

TA'CITNESS [*taciturnitas*, L. *taciturnité*, F.] Silentness.

TACITU'RNITY [*taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent or of few Words; Closeness or Reservedness in Speech.

TACITU'RNOUS [*taciturnus*, L.] silent, saying nothing, making no Noise.

TACK [prob. of *attache*, F.] a small Nail.

To TACK [of *attacher*, F.] to join or fasten together with small Nails; also to join to by slightly sewing.

TACKS [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forwards the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

To TACK about [in *Sea-Language*] is to bring a Ship's Head about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

To stand close upon a TACK { [*Sea-Phrases*] signify that the

To sail close upon a TACK { Ship sails close by the Wind.

To hale aboard the TACK [*Sea-Phrase*] means to bring the Tack down close to the Chafs-trees.

Ease the TACK [*Sea-Phrase*] signifies, slacken it, or let it go or run out.

Let rise the TACK i. e. let it all go out.

The Ship sails upon a TACK { i. e. she sails close by a

The Ship stands close to a TACK { Wind.

TA'CKER, one who stands or fixes one Thing to another by Tacks or by Sewing, &c.

TA'CKLE { the Ropes and Furniture of a Ship, and also

TA'CKLING { of several Machines or Engines.

Winding TA'CKLE [in a *Ship*] a Tackle that serves as a Pendant, with a great double Block and 3 Shivers in each, in order to hoise in Goods.

TA'CKLES [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes running in 3 Parts, having at one End a Pendant with a Block fastened to them, or else a Launcher, and at the other End a Block and Hook, to hang Goods that are to be heaved into or out of the Ship.

TA'CKLES of a Boat, Tackles for hoising a Boat in or out of a Ship.

Gunner's TA'CKLES [on *Ship-board*] the Ropes wherewith the Ordnance is haled in and out.

TA'CTICAL [*τακτικός*, Gr.] pertaining to martial Array.

TA'CTICKS [*τακτικά*, Gr.] is the Art of disposing any Number of Men into a proper Form of Battle. The Greeks were very skilful in this Part of the Art Military, having publick Professors of it, call'd *Tactici* (or *τακτικοί*) who were to teach and instruct the Youth in this Affair.

TA'CTILE [*tactilis*, L.] something that may fall under the Sense of Feeling.

TACTILE Qualities [with *Nat.*] are such as have a Relation to our Sense of Feeling; of which the chief are *Heat*, *Cold*, *Dryness*, *Moistness*, and *Hardness*.

TACTI'LITY [of *tactilis*, L.] Capableness of being touched.

TA'CTION, a Touching, L.

TA'DDY, a pleasant Liquor issuing out of a spongy Tree in *America*.

TA'DPOLE [prob. of *Tape*, *Sax.* a Toad] a young Frog before it is perfectly formed.

TAE'DIUM, Weariness, Lassitude, L.

TAE'NIA a Ribbon, Fillet, or Tape, L.

TAE'NIA [in *Medicine*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, whence it is called the Tape-Worm.

TAE'NIA [with *Architects*] a Member of the *Dorick* Architecture resembling a square Fillet or Ruler, and serving in lieu of a *Cymatium*, being made fast, as it were, by a Capital below the Triglyphs, of which it seems the Base.

TA'FFEREL [in a *Ship*] the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail, abaft over the Poop.

TA'FFETY [*taffeta*, Ital.] a Sort of Silk.

TAG [prob. of *attache*, F. a String or Band] a Point of a Lace, &c.

To TAG [of *attacher*, F. to bind, &c.] to fix Tags or Points to Laces.

TAG-RAG, a pitiful, ragged Fellow, &c.

A TA'GGE, a Sheep of a Year old.

TAIL [*τᾱγί*, *Sax.*] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, or Fish.

TAIL [in *Law*] a Tally or Piece of Wood, cut in Notches, used by Bakers and others.

TAIL [in *Law*] is a Fee opposed to *Fee-simple*, and which is not in a Man's Power to dispose of, called also *Fee-tail*.

TAIL { [in *Law*] is an Inheritance opposite to *Fee-simple*, and is so named, because it is parted after such a Manner, that the Owner has not free Power to dispose of it; it being cut or divided by the first Giver from all others and ty'd to the Issue of the Donor. This Limitation of *Tail* is either *General* or *Special*.

General TAIL [in *Law*] is such by which Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man, and the legitimate Heirs of his Body; so that he who holds by this Title, let him have never so many lawful Wives, one after another, his Issue by all of them have a Possibility to inherit successively.

Special TAIL [in *Law*] is when Lands or Tenements are made over to a Man and his Wife, and to the legitimate Heirs of their Bodies; but so that if the Man bury his Wife before Issue, and take another, the Issue by the second Wife cannot inherit the Land; and also if Land be given to a Man and his Wife, and to their Son *Thomas*, it is *Tail special*.

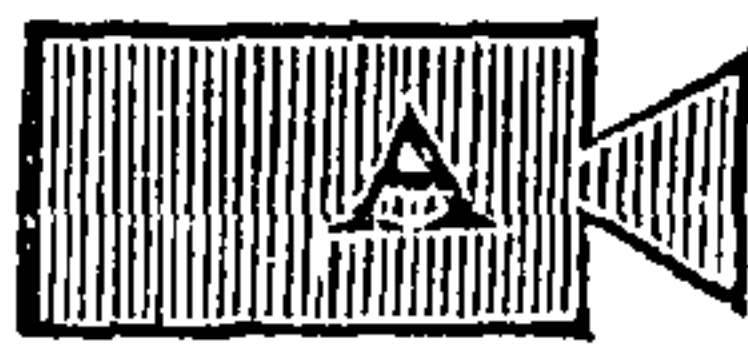
TAIL after Possibility of Issue extinct [in *Law*] is when Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of both their Bodies, and one of them over-lives the other, they having no Issue. In which Case, the Survivor is to hold the Land for Term of Life, as *Tenant in Tail*, &c.

TAIL of the Trenches [in *Fortif.*] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL [with *Anat.*] that Tendon of a Muscle which is fixed to the moveable Part, and that fixed to the immoveable Part is called the Head.

TAIL [with *Botan.*] the Pedicle of the Plant.

Dove-TAIL [with *Joiners*, &c.] one of the strongest



Manners of Jointing, by letting one Piece of Wood into another, cut in these Forms, as by letting

A into B.

Peacock's-TAIL, a Term apply'd to all circular Compartments, which go enlarging from the Center to the Circumference, imitating the Feat hers of a *Peacock's Tail*.

Dragon's-TAIL [in *Astron.*] the descending Node of a Plane.

Swallow-TAIL, the same as *Dove-Tail*.

Swallow-TAIL [in *Fortif.*] See *Queue d' Hironde*.

TAILLE' [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Partie per Bend sinister*, F.

TAILLE' Douce, a Term in Painting, which, Mr. *Evelyn* says, signifies the Art of Sculpture, or Calcography itself; whether done with the *Burin*, or *Graver*, or with *Aqua-fortis*, which is call'd *Etching*.

TAILLE' [in *Musick*] the same as *Tenor*.

TAI'LLIOR [in *Architect.*] is the flat, square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar.

A TAI'LOR [*un tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Clothes.

To TAI'LOR [of *tailler*, F. to cut out] to make Garments.

TAINCT, a small red Spider that infests Cattle in the Summer-Time.

TAINT [of *atteint*, F.] Corruption; also Conviction.

To TAI'NT [of *atteint*, F.] to corrupt, to give a Taint or ill Smell to; also to convict of a Crime, &c.

TAI'NTED [of *atteint*, F.] corrupted, marred, having an ill or rank Smell; also convicted of Treason, Felony, &c.

To TAKE [taken, *Du.* *tager*, *Dan.* or prob. of *attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, to seize; also to receive from another.

To TAKE and leave [in *Sea-Language*] a Phrase used of a Ship when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or out-sail her at Pleasure; then they say, *The Ship can take and leave upon her, if she will*.

TALA'RIA, the winged Shoes of *Mercury*, L.

TALA'RIA [with *Physic.*] gouty Swellings in the Ancles.

TA'LBOT [prob. of *Tægl*, a Tail, and *buçan*, *Sax.* above] a Dog with his Tail turn'd up, noted for his quick Scent, finding out the Tracks, Lodgings, and Forms of Beasts, and pursuing them with open Mouth, and a continual Cry, with such Eagerness, that, if not taken off by the Huntsman, he is spoiled.

TALE [*Talu* of *Tallen*, *Sax.* to tell or relate] a Relation, a Story.

TALE [of *zætal*, *Sax.*] a Computation or Reckoning.

TALE-Bearer [of *Talu* and *beapan*, *Sax.*] a Tell-tale.

TA'LENT [*talent*, F. *talentum*, L. *τάλαντον*, Gr.] among the *Jews*, of Silver, Value 34*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* of Gold, 4574*l.* Sterling; among the *Greeks*, of Silver, in Value 193*l.* 15*s.*

TA'LENT [a *Jewish Weight*] which being reduced to *English Weight* Troy contains 189*lb.* 8*oz.* 15 Penny-weights, and 17 Grains.

TA'LENT [common Attick] is 56lb. 11 oz. 17 Grains Troy Weight.

TA'LENT [Egyptian] 75lb. 10 oz. 14 Penny-weights, 6 Grains.

TA'LENT [of Alexandria] contains 91lb. 15 Penny-weights Troy.

TA'LENT [of Antiochia] contains 341lb. 6oz. 4 Penny-weights, 6 Grains Troy.

Great TA'LENT of Silver [among the Romans] 99l. 6s. 8d. Sterling.

TA'LENT the lesser [of Silver] worth 75l. Sterling.

TA'LENT the greater [of Gold] worth 1125l. Sterling.

TA'LES, such, like, L.

TALES [in Law] a Supply of Jury-men for them that do not appear, or who have been challenged as not indifferent Persons, L.

TALIATU'RA [old Rec.] Talshide or Talwood; Long-wood made into Billets.

TA'LION-Law [lex talionis] a Retribution or Punishment, whereby an Evil is returned perfectly like that committed against us by another; as an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth, &c.

TA'LISMANS [τέλεσμα, Gr. of תלם, Chald. an Image] certain Figures or Images, engraven or carved under several superstitious Observations of the Characters and Dispositions of the Heavens, to which some Astrologers, &c. attribute wonderful Virtues, as calling down the Influences of the celestial Bodies; some say it is a Seal, Figure, Character, or Image of a heavenly Sign, Constellation, or Planet, engraven on a Sympathetick Stone, or on a Metal corresponding to the Star or Planet, in order to receive its Influence; they are some of them fondly believed to be Preservatives against all Kinds of Evil: Some again are fancied to have mischievous Effects, and that, according as the Talisman is preserved or wasted, the Person whom it represents is preserved and wasted away.

TALISMA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to Talismans.

TALI'SMANIST [talismaniste, F.] a Maker of Talismans; also one who gives Credit to them.

To TALK [prob. of tellan, Sax.] to speak, to discourse.

TALK [Talu of Tellan, Sax.] Discourse, Talking.

TALK [talum, L.] a Sort of Mineral; this by chymical Writers is express'd by this Character X.

TA'LKATIVE [of Talu, Sax.] full of Talk.

TA'LKATIVENESS [of talu or tellan, and neyye, Sax. the Term.] Aptness to talk, the being given to talk much.

TALL [prob. of tal, Brit. prob. of תלל, Heb. he elevated, or of taille, F. Stature] high in Stature.

TALLA [with Physicians] a Swelling of the Gout about the Ancles, L.

TA'LLAGE, Custom or Impost, F.

TA'LLAGE [old Rec.] a certain Rate according to which Barons and Knights were taxed by the King towards the Expences of the State, and inferior Tenants by their Lords on certain Occasions.

TALLA'GIUM facere [old Rec.] to give up Accompts in the Exchequer.

TALLA'TIO [in an University] a Keeping an Accompt, as by Tallies, of the Battles or Deliveries of Meat and Drink in a College.

TA'LLIA, the set Allowance in Meat and Drink for every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches.

TALLIA'RI de certo, &c. [old Rec.] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TA'LLNESS [prob. of tat, Brit.] Height of Stature.

TALL-WOOD, a long Sort of Shive riven out of Trees, which is cut shorter into Billets.

TA'LLOW [talg, Dan.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALLOW-Tree, a certain Tree which produces a Sort of unctuous Juice, of which Candles are made.

TA'LLOWISH, greasy, or of the Nature of Tallow.

TALLY [bois taille, of tailler, F. to cut] a cut or cleft Piece of Wood or Stick, to score up an Accompt upon by Notches; such as is given at the King's Exchequer to those who pay in Money there upon Loans.

To TALLY, to answer exactly as one Tally does to another or the Tally to the Stock; also to mark or score upon a Tally.

To TA'LLY the Sheats [Sea-Phrase] a Word of Command ordering the Sheats of the Main-Sail or Fore-Sail to be haled off.

A TA'LLYMAN, one who sells Clothes, Linnen, and other Necessaries on Credit, to be paid by weekly Payments.

TA'LMUD [תלמוד of למד he learned, Heb.] seven Folio Volumes of the Jewish Oral Law or Ceremonies, and Comments of their Rabbins thereupon, in great Esteem with them.

TALMU'DICAL, pertaining to the Talmud.

A TA'LMUDIST, one well verfed or studious in the Talmud.

TA'LON [talon, F. i. e. a Heel] the Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TA'LON [with Architects] is a small Member made of square Fillets, and a strait Cymatium: It is different from an Astragal, the latter being a round Member; whereas the Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one on the outside, and the other within.

A Reversed TA'LON, is a Talon with the concave Part uppermost.

TA'LONED, having Talons.

TA'LONS [prob. of talon, F.] the Claws of a Bird of Prey.

TALPA, a Mole, L.

TALPA [with Surgeons] a Swelling that is soft and pretty large, usually arising in the Head and Face, which takes its Name from its preying upon the Scull under the Skin, as a Mole creeps under the Ground.

TALUS [in Architect.] is the sensible Inclination or Slope of a Work; as of the Outside of a Wall, when its Thickness is diminished by degrees, as it rises in Height, to make it firmer.

TALUS exterior, is the Slope on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS interior [in Fortif.] is the Steepness of a Work on the Inside towards the Place.

TALUS [in Fortif.] is the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand the faster, L.

TALUS superior, of a Parapet, is the Slope on the Top of the Parapet, that allows the Soldiers to defend the Covert Way with small Shot, which they could not do, were it level.

TA'LSHIDE [old Stat.] Fire-wood.

TA'MARIND [tamarindus, L.] an Indian Fruit.

TA'MARISK [tamariscus, L. of תמרית, Heb. Absterfion, because it has a cleansing Quality] a Kind of Shrub.

TA'MBAC } a Mixture of Gold and Copper, which the
TAMBA'QUA } Siamese account more beautiful, and set a greater Value on than on Gold itself.

TAMBARI'NE, a certain Kind of musical Instrument.

TAMBO'UR, a Drum; also a fine Sieve, F.

TA'MBOUR [in Architect.] a Term used of the Corinthian and composut Capitals, of a Member that bears some Resemblance to a Drum; also a little Box of Timber-Work, covered with a Cieling within Side the Porch of some Churches, to keep out the Wind, by Folding-Doors.

TAMBOUR [in Masonry] a round Stone or Course of Stones, several whercof form a Section of the Shaft of a Column not so high as a Diameter.

To TAME [tamian, Sax.] to make that which was wild, unruly, or disobedient, gentle, governable, and obedient.

TAME [tame, Sax.] not wild, gentle.

TA'MEABLE, that may be tamed.

TA'MELY [tamelice, Sax.] after a gentle Manner.

TA'MENESS [tuneneyye, Sax.] Gentleness.

TA'MMY, a Sort of Worsted-Stuff, which lies cockled.

TA'MPION } a Kind of Plug or Stopple for closing of a
TA'MKIN } Vessel; also [in Gunnery] to keep down the Powder of a Fire-Arm, or to stop the Mouth of a great Gun.

To TA'MPER [prob. of temperare, L.] to practise upon, to endeavour to draw in, or bring to one's Purpose.

To TAN [tannan, Sax. tannen, Du.] to prepare or harden the Hides or Skins of Beasts by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of the Oak ground or chopt, used in tanning or dressing of Skins.

TANA'CETUM [with Botan.] Tansey, L.

TA'NACLES [perhaps of tanailles, F.] certain Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TA'NNED [of tannian, Sax.] made Leather, as Skins or Hides, being consolidated and hardened by Tanning.

A T'ANNER [of tannan, Sax.] one that prepares Hides and Skins, by Tanning them so as to make them Leather.

A TANG [prob. of tanghe, Du. sharp; but some derive it of τῆγν, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TA'NGENT [of tangens, L. touching] with Mathematicians, a right Line drawn on the Outside of a Circle perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter. A Plane is said to be tangent to a Cone when it is coincident with two Lines, one of which is drawn on the Surface of the Cone, and thro' its Vertex; and the other a Tangent to the Circle of the Base, meeting the former Line in the Point of Contact.

TANGENT [of a Curve] is a right Line drawn so as to touch it, but, if continued, will not cut it.

TARNISHED [of *se terni*, F.] having lost its Lustre or Brightness, as Silver-plate does, sullied, grown dull.

TARPA'WLING [of *tappe*, Sax. Tar, and *pallium*, a Cloke] a Piece of Canvas well tarred; also a down-right Seaman.

TARRAGON [so called from *Tarragona*, in Spain] the Herb Dragon-wort.

TARR. See *Tar*.

TARRAS [of *terras*, Du. Skinner] a Sort of Plaister or strong Mortar that Water cannot soak through.

TARRACE } [in *Architecture*] an open Walk or Gallery;

TARRASS } also a flat Roof on an House.

TARRYING [probably of *tardare*, Ital. or *tario*, Brit.] loitering or lagging, abiding or continuing.

TARRYWAGS, *Membra virilia*, L.

TARSE [τερον, Sax.] a Man's Yard.

TARSUS [with *Oculists*] a certain Skin in the Eye-lid.

TARSUS [with *Anatomists*] the Space betwixt the lower End of the two Focil-Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones that are jointed with and bear up the Toes. It comprises seven Bones, viz. the *Astragalus*, the *Os Calcis*, the *Os Scaphoides*, the *Naviculare*, the *Os Cuneiforme*, and three other Bones, call'd *Offa Cuneiformia*, L.

TARSUS [with some *Anatomical Writers*] the grizzly End of the Eye-lids, where the Hairs grow, otherwise called *Cilium*.

TART [une tarte] a Sort of Fruit-pye.

TART [τεαρτε, Sax.] sharp, eager, pungent, either in Taste or Speech.

TARTANE, a Mediterranean Ship of great Bulk; it carries but one Mast, and generally a three-corner'd Sail.

TARTAR [tartarum, L. *tartré*, F.] a Kind of Salt, is express'd in Chymical Writers by this Character □.

TARTAR Emetick [with *Chymists*] is Cream + or Chryſtal of Tartar, mix'd with a fourth Part of *Crocus Metallorum*; and this Mixture boiled for eight or nine Hours in a sufficient Quantity of Water in an earthen Vessel, and strained thro' a woollen Cloth, which having been gently evaporated to the Quantity of one half, and set to cool, will strike into Chryſtals.

TARTAR soluble [with *Chymists*] a Kind of Salt, prepar'd by boiling a Pound of Cream of Tartar, and half a Pound of fixed Salt of Tartar in three Quarts of Water, for the Space of half an Hour, in an earthen unglazed Vessel, and straining it when it is cold, and evaporating the Moisture; which when done, the Salt will remain at the Bottom.

TARTAR Vitriolate [with *Chymists*] is prepared by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; and after the Effervescence or Bubbling is over, by setting the Glass in Sand, and drawing out the Vapours with a gentle Heat, till a very white Salt remains at the Bottom.

Cream of TARTAR [with *Chymists*] a Skin that swims on the Surface of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR, is prepared by Tartar wash'd, purified, and calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, is prepared by dissolving Salt of Tartar, and setting it in a Glass-Vessel in a Cellar.

TARTAREAN } [tartareus, L.] of or pertaining to

TARTAREOUS } Tartar, i. e. a deep Place in Hell; also hellish.

TARTARINE [tartarinus, L.] the same as *Tartarcous*.

TARTARIZED [tartarizé, F.] refined or purified by the Help of Salt of Tartar.

TARTAROUSNESS [of *tartareus*, L. and *nefs*] a tartarous Quality.

TARTARUM } [τάταρος of τὸ ταρρόδεν, Gr. to trouble

TARTARUS } or confound, because there all Things are full of Trouble and Confusion] the Poets take it for Hell, or the Place of Torment for the Wicked.

TARTLY [τεαρτlice, Sax.] eagerly in Taste, sharply in Speech.

TARTNESS [τεαρτneſſe, Sax.] Eagerness in Taste, Sharpness in Speech.

TARTRE, or hard Lees of Wine, F.

TARTRE } [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing

A la TARTRE } Chickens, they having been first breaded and broiled on a Gridiron, F.

TARTUFFE, a counterfeit Pretender to Devotion, F.

TASCK [taſk, Brit.] a Tribute, and thence probably have we derived our Word *Task*.

TASKED [taxatus, L. or of *tâche*, F. of *taſtu*, Brit. to put a Burden on one, *Baxter*] having a certain Portion of Work appointed to be done

TASCO, a sort of Clay for making Melting-Pots.

TASCONY, a sort of white Earth like Chalk, and is the

only Earth that endures the Blast of the Bellows and Heat of the Fire and running Metal.

TASSEL [tiercelet, F.] a Male-Hawk.

TASSEL [prob. of *Tasse*, F. a sort of Purse, or Pouch] a Pendant-handle hanging down from a Cushion, or such like Utensil; also Silk, &c. bound with a Book to put between the Leaves.

TASSELS [for *Clothiers*] a sort of hard prickly Burrs, used in dressing Cloth.

TASSELS [with *Architects*] Pieces of Boards which lie under the End of a Mantle-piece.

TASSUM [old Rec.] a Mow or Heap of Corn.

TASTATU'RA, the Keys of Organs or Harpsichords.

To TA'STE [prob. of *tastare*, Ital. or *taster*, F. to feel, or tasten, Teut. to touch lightly] to prove or try the Relish of any thing by the Palate or Tongue.

TASTE [of *raſſe*, Teut. or *tate* of *tâter*, F.] one of the five external Senses, Savour, Relish, which probably is effected by the Salts that are in Bodies, which affect the Tongue (according to their various Configurations) as differently as they differ one from another; and by tickling, or otherwise moving those small Nerves lying in the *Papillæ* of the Tongue, communicate a Sensation to the Brain, that is either pleasant or unpleasant.

TASTED [tâte, F.] relished or tried by the Tongue or Palate; also metaphorically, having had Experience or Enjoyment of.

TASTES [by Dr. Grew] are distinguished into simple and compound.

Simple TASTES, are single Modes of Tastes, altho' mingled with others in the same; as for Instance, the Taste of a Pippin is *aci-dulcis*; of *Rhubarb*, *amarastringent*, and therefore compounded with both; but yet in the Pippin the *acid* is one simple Taste, and the *sweet* another, as distinct as the *bitter* and *astringent* are in *Rhubarb*.

Simple TASTES are *bitter*, *sweet*, *sour*, *salt*, *hot*, as in Cloves, Pepper, &c. and *cold*, as in *Sal Prunellæ*. *Aromatick* [spicy] *nauseous*; and some add to these *soft Tastes*; either *vapid*, as in Water, the Whites of Eggs, &c. or *unctuous*, as in Oils, Fat, &c. or *hard*.

Hard TASTES are, 1. *Penetrant*, such as work themselves into the Tongue without any Pungency; as is experienced in the Root and Leaves of wild Cucumber. 2. *Stupefacient*, as in the Root of black Hellebore, which, if chewed and kept some Time upon the Tongue, affects it with a Numbness or paralytick Stupor. 3. *Astringent*, as in Galls. 4. *Pungent*, as in the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack*.

Compounded TASTES are, 1. *Austere*, which is *astringent* and *bitter*, as in the green and soft Stones of Grapes. 2. *Acerb*, which is *astringent* and *acid*, as in the Juice of unripe Grapes. 3. *Acrid*, which is pungent and hot. 4. *Muriatick*, which is salt and pungent, as in common Salt. 5. *Lixivious*, which is Saltiness joined with some Pungency and Heat. 6. *Nitrous*, which is Saltiness joined with Pungency and Cold. There are also several other compounded Tastes, but we want Words to express them.

TA'STEFUL [of *tâte*, F. and *full*] having a good or pleasant Taste.

TA'STEFULNESS, Relishableness, Palatableness.

TA'STELESS [of *tâte*, F. and *less*] insipid, unrelishable, having no Taste.

TA'STELESSNESS, Insipidness, Unrelishableness.

TA'STO [in *Mu. Books*] denotes that the Notes must not be held out their full Length, but only just touched; this more especially is used in playing a thorough Bass on the Harpsichord or Organ, Ital.

A TACH [of *attacher*, F. to fasten to] a sort of Fastening for a Garment, a Button or Loop.

TATH, an antient Privilege that some Lords of the Manors had of having their Tenants Sheep folded on their Ground at Night, for the Benefit of their Dung.

TATOU's, a wild Beast in *America*, covered with Scales like Armour.

TA'TIANISTS, Hereticks of the second Century of Christianity, who condemned Marriage, and forbade their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.

TA'TTERED [prob. of *Tættecān*, Sax.] ragged, hanging in Tatters.

TA'TTERDEMA'LLION [probably of *Tættecān*, Sax. Rags, and *malkin*, for sweeping of an Oven] a ragged Fellow or Wench.

TA'TTLE } [probably of *tatteren*, Du.] Prating, im-

TA'TTLING } pertinent Discourse.

TA'TTOO [tap-too, q. of *taper*, F. to strike or beat, and *to*]

a certain Beat or Tune play'd on a Drum in a Garrison or a Camp at Night, as a Notice for the Soldiers to repair to their Quarters or Tents.



TAU [in *Heraldry*] call'd the *St. Anthony's Cross*, because *St. Anthony*, the Monk and Hermit, is always painted with it upon his Habit. It takes its Name from the *Greek Letter T*, which it exactly resembles. Some are of Opinion it is an old Hieroglyphick of Security, and refer it to the Charge given to the Angel in *Ezekiel*, not to kill them, upon whom was the Letter *Tau*, *Heb.*

T Tau *Greek*, [*Tau Heb.*] a Figure of the Cross of Christ, and in *Hebrew* is interpreted a Sign or Mark, of which it was spoken to the Angel, which *Ezekiel* saw in Spirit. "Go thy Way, and set a Mark (*Tau*) upon the Foreheads of them that mourn, and are sorry for all the Abominations that are done therein." This Mark was in order to their being preserved in the Midst of them that were to be slain for their Idolatry, in the wrathful Displeasure of the Lord. And this Letter *T Tau*, *Greek*, was used by Captains and Herald's, and sign'd on their Names, who remained alive after a Battle; so that as the Letter *Theta Θ* was used as the Mark of Death, so was *T Tau*, or *T*, of Life.

To **TAVE**, to rave, as People do being delirious in a Fever.

TA'VERN [*taberna*, *L. taverne*, *F.*] an House or Place where Wine is sold.

TA'VERNER [*taverniere*, *F. tabernarius*, *L.*] a Tavern-keeper; also one who frequents Taverns.

TAUGHT [prob. of *teon*, *Sax.* to draw *q. d.* tight] tight, stiff, or fast.

TAUNT [in *Sea-Language*] a Term used when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her; who then say, *she is taunt masted*.

To **TAUNT** [of *tanfer*, *F.* to scold at, *Skinner*, or of *tentare*, *L.* to tempt, *Esc. Minshew*] to joke sharply or satyrically upon; to revile, to rail at.

A **TAUNT**, a reproachful, abusive, or nipping Jest; a Scoff or Flout.

TAU'NTING [probably of *tanfer*, *F.* to check, rebuke, or scold at] speaking reproachfully, biting, *Esc.*

TAU'NTINGNESS, a sharp, haughty, biting Reproachfulness.

TAURICO'RNOUS [*tauricornis*, *L.*] having Bulls Horns.

TAURI'FEROUS [*taurifer*, *L. ταυροφόρος*, *Gr.*] bearing, breeding, or nourishing Bulls.

TAU'RIFORM [*tauriformis*, *L.*] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROBO'LIVUM [among the *Grecians*] the Sacrifice of a Bull to *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods; by which he, that was consecrated, esteemed himself regenerated and pure for 20 Years to come. The Manner of it was this; a Bull, having his Horns gilded, was slain in a Pit, which was plank'd with Planks bored full of Holes, through which Holes the Blood of the Bull ran upon a Man that lay under the Planks, who, all besmearing himself with Blood and Dust, was held purified by it.

TAUROCO'LLA [of *ταύρος*, a Bull, and *κόλλα*, *Gr.* Glew] a certain glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide, *L.*

TA'URUS [with *Astronomers*] the second Sign of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters on the 21st of *April*; it is represented on a Celestial Globe, by the Figure of a Bull; and its Characteristick with Astrologers, *Esc.* is *T*.

TAURUS [in our *antient Customs*] signified a Bull.

TAUTOLO'GICAL of, pertaining to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLO'GICAL Echoes, are such Echoes as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many times.

TAUTOLO'GICALLY, by way of Tautology.

TAUTOLO'GICALNESS, a tautological Quality, or Fulness of Tautologies.

TAUTO'LOGIST [*ταυτολόγος* of *τα' αὐτὰ λέγειν*, *Gr.*] one who says the same Things over and over.

To **TAUTO'LOGIZE** [of *τα' αὐτὰ λέγειν*, *Gr.*] to say the same Things over and over.

TAUTO'LOGY [*battologie*, *F. tautologia*, *L. of ταυτολογία*, *Gr.*] a Repeating or Saying the same Thing over again.

To **TAW** [*tapian*, *Sax.*] to dress Hides for Leather.

TA'WER [of *tapian*, *Sax.*] a Dresser of Leather, a Tanner.

TA'WNY [*tane*, *Ital. & F. tanezt*, *Du.*] of a tanned yellowish or dusky Colour.

TA'WNY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Tenne*, which see.

TAW'NINESS [of *taner*, *F.* or *zetannan*, *Sax.* to tan, whence *zetanneyye*, [*Sax. i. e.* Tannedness] the being of the Colour of tanned Leather.

TA'WDRY, ridiculously or flauntingly gay.

TAW'DRINESS [as *Dr. Tba Henfb.* supposes, of Knots and Ribbons bought at a Fair, antiently held in the Chapel

of *St. Audrey* or *Etheldred*] ridiculous or flaunting Gayness.

To **TAX** [*taxare*, *L.* of *τάξω*, *Gr.* as *Salmasius* supposes] to lay a Tax upon; also to charge one with a Thing, to accuse.

A **TAX** [*taxatio*, *L.* of *τάξις*, *Gr. taxe*, *F.*] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, *Esc.* or a Tribute settled on every Town after a settled Rate, and paid annually towards the Expence of the Government.

TAX'ABLE [of *taxe*, *F.*] that may be taxed.

TAXATIO bladorum [*old Rec.*] a Tax or Imposition laid upon Corn, *L.*

TAXATIO Norwicensis [*old Rec.*] a Valuation of Church-Livings, antiently made through every Diocese of *England*, made for the Pope by *Walter Bishop of Norwich*, in the Time of *Henry III.* upon the Pope's Granting to the King a Tenth of all the spiritual Livings for 3 Years.

TAXA'TION, a Laying of Taxes, *F.* of *L.*

TAXED [*taxatus*, *L. taxe*, *F.*] having a Tax imposed upon him, *Esc.* also charg'd with the Commission of some Fault, *Esc.*

TAX'ER [*taxator*, *L. celui qui taxe*, *F.*] an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes; also one that charges with the Commission of some Crime.

TAX'IS [in *Architect.*] the same with the Antients that *Ordonnance* is with the Moderns, and *Vitruvius* describes it to be that which gives every Part of a Building its just Dimensions, according to its Uses.

TAX'US [with *Botan.*] the Yew-tree; also a Badger, *L.*

TEA, the Leaf of an *Indian* Shrub, much used in making potable Liquor well known.

To **TEACH** [*teacan*, *Sax.*] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, *Esc.*

TEA'CHABLE [of *teacan*, *Sax.* to teach] capable or apt to learn.

TEA'CHABLENESS [of *teacan*, *able*, and *neyye*, *Sax.*] Capableness and Readiness to be taught, Docility.

TEAL [prob. of *teelingh*, *Du.*] a Kind of wild Fowl.

TEAM [of *teyme* or *tyme*, *Sax.*] any Number of Horses, Oxen, or other Beasts, put to draw a Cart, Waggon, or Carriage of Burthen; also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and THEAM [*old Rec.*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to the Lord of the Manour, for the having, restraining, and judging Bondmen, Niefs, and Villains, with their Children, Goods, and Chattels, in his Court.

To **TEAR** [*tepan*, *Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

To **TEAR and roar** [prob. of *tieren*, *Du.*] to make a great Noise in Crying.

TEA'RING [prob. of *tepan*, *Sax.* to tear] rending in Pieces.

TEARS [of *tean*, *Sax. taere*, *Dan.*] Drops of Water issuing out of the Eyes.

To **TEAZE** [of *tepan*, *Sax.*] to tease or toze Wool;

To **TEASE** } also to trouble, urge, or disquiet a Person continually.

TEA'SELS } [*teylen*, *Sax.*] Fuller's Thistles.

TEA'ZELS }

TEAT [*teth*, *Brit. tette*, *Sax.*] a Nipple, a Dug.

TE'CMARSIS [*τίκμαρσις*, *Gr.*] that which relates to the Cause of Diseases.

TE'CNICAL [*technicus*, *L. τεχνικός* of *τεχνη*, *Gr.* Art] artificial, of or pertaining to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TE'CNICAL Words, Terms of Art.

TECHNICAL Verses, are such as include the Substance or particular Parts of an Art or Science, or contain the Rules and Precepts of them, so digested, for the Help of the Memory.

TE'CHNICALLY [of *technicus*, *L. of τεχνικός*, *Gr.*] after the Manner of Technology.

TECHNO'LOGY [*technologia*, *L. technologie*, *F. of τεχνολογία* of *τεχνη*, Art, and *λόγος* or *λέγω*, *Gr.* to speak, say, or tell, *Esc.*] a Description of Arts, especially mechanical ones.

TE'CHINESS [prob. of *toucher*, *F.* to touch, *q. d.* Touchiness] Captiousness, Aptness to be offended, Frowardness, Peevishness.

TE'CHY [prob. of *touche*, *F.*] captious, froward, peevish.

TECOLY'THOS [of *τίκω*, to diminish, and *λίθος*, *Gr.* a Stone] the *Indian* Stone, a Stone bearing the Resemblance of an Olive.

TECTO'NICK [*tectonicks*, *L. of τεκτονικός*, *Gr.*] of, or pertaining to Building.

TECTO'NICK Art [*tectonice*, *L. of τεκτονική*, *Gr.*] the Art of Building.

TECTO'NICK Nature [*natura tectonica*, of *τεκτονική* of *τεκτονική*, Gr. the Art of Building] formative Nature.

To TED Grass ? to turn or spread new mown Grass

To TEDE } about.

A TE'DDER. See *Tetbar*.

TE DEUM, a Hymn frequently sung in Church on Thanksgiving Days for Victories gained, Deliverances from Dangers, &c, so called from the *Latin* Beginning of it, *Te Deum laudamus*, &c. *i. e.* we praise thee the Lord.

TEDI'FERA DEA [*i. e.* the Torch-bearing Goddess] a Name given to *Ceres* (the Goddess of Bread-Corn) by the Poets, on account of her seeking her Daughter *Proserpina* with a Torch; and thence they sacrificed to her in the Night with Torches burning. Some are of Opinion that by *Ceres* is meant the Earth, and that by *Proserpina* is meant Corn, which had like to have been buried in the dark Bowels of the Soil; but that in the Night-time, when the Sun is under Ground, the Blade of Corn shoots out fast, which is the Meaning of *Ceres's* Torch that Night, when she found her Daughter.

TEDI'FEROUS [*tædifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

TEDI'GEROUS [*tædiger*, L.] bearing a Torch.

TE'DIOUS [*tædiosus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, wearisome, irksome.

TE'DIOUSNESS [of *tædiosus* of *tædium*, L.] too great Length of Time, Wearisomeness, Irksomeness.

TE'DIUM [*tædium*, L.] Irksomeness, Wearisomeness.

To TEEM [prob. of *tæman*, Sax. or *tommer*, Dan.] to pour out.

'TEE'MFUL, full up to the Top.

'TEE'MING [of *tæam*, Sax. an Offspring, prob. of *τεῖνω*, Gr. to extend] childing, frequently pregnant, or bearing Young, fruitful.

TEE'NAGE, Brush-wood for Hedges.

TEETH [*τοῦ* Sax.] either of Man or Beast.

TE'GUMENTS of a human Body [by *Anat.*] are reckoned five, *viz.* the *Epidermis* or Scarf-Skin, the *Derma* or True-Skin, the *Panniculofus Adiposus*, the *Membrana Carnosa*, and the common Membrane of the Muscles.

TE'GUMENT [*tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

TEIL-Tree, the same as the Linden-Tree.

TEINE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in Hawks which makes them pant and lose their Breath.

TEINT [prob. of *tintura*, L.] the Complexion, the Colour of the Face; also a Dye, F.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artificial or compound Colour, or the several Colours used in a Picture, considered as more or less high or bright, or deep or thin, or weakened, &c. to give the proper *Relievo* or Softness or Distance, &c. of the several Objects.

TEIRS, the 3d Part of a Pipe or a Measure of 42 Gallons.

TELAMO'NES [in *Roman Architect.*] Images of Men seeming to support or bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices.

TELECA'RDIOS [of *καρδιά*, the Heart, and *τέλειω*, Gr. to perfect] a precious Stone like or of the Colour of a Heart.

TELE'PHIUM [in *Surgery*] a great Ulcer of difficult Cure, so named of *Telephus*, a King of *Mysia*, who was for a long Time troubled with such an one.

TELE'PHION ? [with *Botan.*] an Herb, a Kind of Or-

TELE'PHIUM } pine, first found out by King *Telephus*, good for Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

TE'LESCOPE [*telescope*, F. of *τελῶ*, the End, and *σκοπῆ*, of *σκοπῶ*, Gr. to view] is a Dioptrick Instrument composed of Lenses, by means of which remote Objects appear as if they were near, or a Prospective-Glass made of two or more Glasses placed in the Tube or Pipe of several Lengths to view Objects at a Distance.

A TE'LESCOPE, with a convex and concave Lens, represents Objects, that are at a vast Distance, distinct, and erect, and magnifies them according to the Proportion of the Focal Distance of the convex Lens to the Focal Distance of the concave Lens.

A TE'LESCOPE, with two convex Lenses, represents Objects, that are vastly distant, distinct, but inverted, and magnifies them according to the Proportion of the Focal Distance of the exterior to the Focal Distance of the interior Lens.

Aerial TE'LESCOPE, is a Telescope to be used in the Night, and so has no close Tube, there being no Need of one at that Time.

Reflecting TE'LESCOPE, consists of a large Tube that is open at the End next to the Object, and closed at the other, where is plac'd a metalline *Speculum*, and having a flat oval *Speculum* near the open End, inclin'd towards the upper Part of the Tube, where there is a little Hole furnished with a small, plain, convex Eye-Glass.

TELESCO'PICAL, of, or pertaining to a Telescope.

TELESCO'PICAL Stars, are such as are not visible to the naked Eye, which cannot be discovered without the Help of a Telescope.

TELI'FEROUS [*telifer*, L.] bearing a Dart or Darts.

TELIS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Fenugreek.

To TELL [*tællan* or *týllan*, Sax.] to count, to number or reckon.

To TELL [*tællan*, Sax. *taler*, Dan.] to relate, to make.

TE'LLER [of *tællan*, Sax. to tell] one who relates.

TE'LLER [of *tællen* or *týlean*, to count] a Teller of Money.

TE'LLERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers, whose Business is to receive all Monies due to the Crown, and to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerks, who write the Words of the Bill upon the Tally.

TE'LLING [*tællan* or *týlean*, Sax.] relating, counting, &c.

TELLUS, the Goddess of the Earth, L. She was usually painted in a green Mantle.

TELO'NIUM, a Toll-Booth or Custom-House, L. of Gr.

TE'MENTAILE [*old Rec.*] a Tax of 2 Shillings on every plough'd Land.

TE'MERA'RIOUS [*temerarius*, L.] rash, hasty, unadvised.

TE'MERITY ? [*temeritas*, L. *temerité*, F.] Rashness,

TE'MEROUSNESS } Unadvisedness.

TEMO'INS [with *Military Men*] Pieces of Earth left standing as Marks or Witnesses in the Fosses of Places the Workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical Fathoms of Earth have been carried away, in order to pay the Workmen their Due for it.

To TE'MPER [*temperare*, L. *temperer*, F.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TE'MPER [*temperies*, L. *temperament*, F.] Humour, natural Disposition, Constitution; also Moderation.

TE'MPERAMENT [*temperamentum*, L.] a proper and proportional Mixture of the Elements, but more especially of the Humours of a human Body; also the usual Complexion, Constitution, or Habit of the Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business on Controversy, F.

TE'MPERAMENT [in *Physick*] the natural Habitude and Constitution of the Body of Man, or the Disposition of the animal Humours.

TE'MPERAMENT ? [in *Musick*] a Rectifying or Amending

TE'MPERING } the false or imperfect Concords, by transferring to them Part of the Beauty of the perfect ones.

TEMPERAME'NTUM ad pondus [in *Physicks*] *i. e.* in Weight, is that where the Elementary Qualities are found in equal Quantities or in equal Proportion, L.

TEMPERAME'NTUM ad justitiam [in *Physicks*] *i. e.* in Justice, is that which contains unequal Portions of those Qualities, but yet in such Proportion as is necessary for the Discharge of the Functions proper to the Part.

TEMPERA'NCE [*temperantia*, L.] Moderation, a Restraining of our Affections and Passions. Temperance is one of the four cardinal Virtues, and is by Moralists said to constitute Honesty, or Decency, and Bashfulness. The two Species of it are *Sobriety*, which moderates our Eating and Drinking; and *Chastity* which sets Bounds to the Enjoyment of conjugal Love. Temperance hath also its potential Parts, as Meekness, Clemency, Modesty.

TEMPERANCE [with *Divines*] is defin'd to be a Virtue that consists in an Abstinence from sensual Pleasures, which renders the Body tame and governable, and so serviceable to the Soul, and also chearful in the Exercise of Religion; which sets the Mind of Man free from the Captivity of Sense, and establishes its Dominion over the brutish Part, so that the Man lives by Faith and not by Sense, and is disengag'd from the World, and the Allurements of it.

TEMPERA'NTIA [in *Physick*] such Medicines as allay acid and sharp Humours; either such as sweeten and correct, or such as bring the Body to a due Temperament.

TE'MPERATE [*temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper of Body, neither too hot nor too cold; also moderate, sober.

TE'MPERATENESS [*temperantia*, L. *temperature*, F.] Moderation, Abstemiousness in Eating and Drinking, &c. the Restraining of our Affections or Passions.

TE'MPERATURE [*temperatura*, L.] spoken of the Air, is that which tempers it, and changes according to the Diversity of Seasons, or the different Situations of Countries, or the Qualities of it, as to Heat and Cold, Moisture and Dryness.

TE'MPERED [*temperatus*, L. *temperé*, F.] mollified, qualified; also mingled.

TE'MPERIES [in *Medicine*] the Diversity that is in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall in to different Combinations in one Body, than in another.

To **TE'MPEST**, to be stormy, *Milton*.

A **TE'MPEST** [*tempestas*, L. *tempeste*, F.] a most violent Storm, or a Degree beyond a Storm, a violent Commotion of the Air, either with or without Rain, Hail, Snow, &c.

TEMPE'STIVE [*tempestivus*, L.] seasonable, timely, done in Time.

TEMPE'STUOUS [*tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPE'STUOUSLY [of *tempestuosus*, L. *tempestueux*, F. and *ly*] after a stormy, tempestuous Manner.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS [of *tempestuositas*, L.] Storminess.

A **TEMPLAR** [*Templier*, F.] a Student in the Temple.

TEMPLARS, or Knights Templars, said to have been instituted in the Year 1113, by *Hugh of Rayennes*, and confirm'd by Pope *Eugenius*. Their Habit was a white Cloak or upper Garment, with a red Cross on the Back, and a Sword girt about them; and thence they were by the common People call'd *Cross-Backs*, or *Crouched-Backs*. These Knights at first dwelt in Part of the Building that belong'd to the Temple in *Jerusalem*, not far from the Sepulchre of our Saviour, where they charitably entertain'd Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land to view such Things as were to be seen there, defending them from the Infidels. These Knights had in all Provinces of *Europe* their subordinate Governors, in which they possessed no less than 16000 Lordships, a vast Revenue. Their Governor in *England* was stiled Master of the Temple, and was summoned to Parliament; and the Temple in *Fleet-Street*, now the House of our Law-Students in *London*, being their House, the Minister of the Temple-Church still bears the Title of Master of the Temple. This Order continued for about the Space of two hundred Years; but at length being both rich and powerful, and also grown vicious, the whole Order was abolished by Pope *Clement V.* in the Year 1309, as also by the Council of *Vienna* in 1312, and their Possessions were given to the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, whose Mansion was near *Smithfield*, now vulgarly call'd *St. Jones's*, and other religious Orders. The Crimes objected against them were, first, their Revolting from their professed Obedience to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, who was their Visitor. Secondly, their unspeakable Pride. Thirdly, their Sins against Nature.

TEMPLE [*templum*, L. some derive it of *templando* or *contemplando* contemplating, *Varro* of *tuendo* defending, *Mart.* of *τέμνω*, *q.* dividing or separating, *Scal.* of *τέμνω*, *q. d.* a Place separated from others on account of Religion; but others derive it of *Θέμω*, Justice, or the Goddess of Justice] a Church or Cathedral for the Performance of divine Service. The Temples that the Heathens built to their Gods were very stately; for Princes and Nations employ'd their Riches and ingenious Inventions of Architecture in building them. In their Temples there were generally three Altars; the first at the Entry where the Victims were offered and burnt, the second in the Middle, and the third at the End, within an Enclosure: Upon the two last, only Perfumes and sweet Scents were burnt, and there the People eat in their Festivals to their Gods.

The **TEMPLES** [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull in the Middle, between the Ears and the Eyes.

TEMPLES of Antæ, such which had only *Antæ* or angular Pillars at the Corners, and two *Tuscan* Columns on each Side the Doors.

Tetrastyle TEMPLES, such as had four Columns in Front, and as many behind.

Amphiprostyle TEMPLES, such as had Columns before and behind, which also were *tetrastyle*.

Prostyle TEMPLES, were such as had Columns only on the Foreside.

Diptere TEMPLES, such as had eight Rows of Columns around, or were *Oxastyle*, or had eight Columns in Front.

Periptere TEMPLES, such as had four Rows of insulated Columns around, and were *Hexastyle*, *i. e.* as had six Columns in Front.

TEMPLES, certain Jewels, which great Ladies antiently wore on their Temples and Foreheads, and fastened to their Hair with Bodkins.

TEMPORAL [*temporalis*, L.] that continues but for a Time; also secular in Opposition to spiritual; also of, or pertaining to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORAL augmentum [with *Gram.*] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses of a Greek Verb.

TEMPORALIS [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards, called also *Crotaphites*.

TEMPORALITIES [*temporalité*, F.] the temporal Revenues

of an Ecclesiastick; particularly such Revenues, Lands, Tenements, or Lay-Fees, as have been granted them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEMPORALNESS [of *temporalis*, L. *temporel*, F.] a secular Quality; also Temporariness or the being for a Time.

TEMPORALTY [*le temporel*, F.] temporal Goods.

TEMPORALNEOUSNESS [of *temporarius*, L. *temporaneus*, F. and *neyye*, Sax.] a temporal Quality, or the Lasting only for a Time.

TEMPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] lasting but for a Time, fleeting, perishable.

TEMPORIZER [*temporiseur*, F.] a Time-Server, one who alters his Principles or Practice according to the Times.

TEMPORIZING [*temporisant*, F.] complying with the Times, Time-serving.

TEMPORUM ossa [with *Anat.*] the Bones of the Temples situated in the lower Part of the Sides of the *Cranium*. The upper Part of them, being thin, consists only of one Table of a circular Figure, which is joined to the *Ossa Parietalia* by the squamous Sutures; but the lower Part, which is thick, hollow, and uneven, is united to the *Os Occipitis*, and *Os Sphenoides*, L.

To **TEMPT** [*tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTATIO [old Rec.] an Essay or Trial.

TEMPTATION [*tentatio*, L.] a Tempting, an Alluring or Enticement; also a Proving or Trying.

TEMPTATION [in *Theology*] the Means which the Devil makes Use of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPTER [*tentator*, L. *tentateur*, F.] one who allures or entices, the Devil.

TEMPTINGNESS [of *tentans*, L. and *neyye*, Sax. *Terminat.*] Alluringness, Charmingness, &c.

TEMPUS pinguedinis, &c. [ant. *Deeds*] the Season of the Buck, from *Lammas-Day* to that of the *Exaltation* of the Cross; and also that of the Doe, from the Festival of *St. Martin* to the Purification of the *Virgin*.

TEMULENCY [of *temulentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

TEMULENTNESS [of *temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [*tien* or *tyñ*, Sax.] the Number 10, in Figures, is composed of the first Figure and (o) a Cypher. It conjoins the Virtue of all Numbers, which it holds, as it were, bound in itself, either simply, or by Multiplication. Secondly, as, among *Geometricians*, a Line is the Joining in one of divers Pricks or Points, so the 10 makes the Line of Numbers, neither can there be any Going farther. We may add 1 to 9, and 2 to 8, and, by Multiplication and Redoubling of 10, set down a Number greater than the Sands of the Sea.

TENABLE, capable of, or that may be held and kept, F.

TENABLE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is said of a Town, &c. that may be kept, held, or defended against Assailants.

TENABLENESS [of *tenable*, F. and *ness* of *tenere*, L. to hold] Capableness of being held and kept.

TENACIOUS [*tenax*, L. *tenaceux*, F.] holding fast, close-fisted, covetous; also spoken of Liquids, such as stick fast, or are clammy.

TENACIOUSLY [of *tenaciter*, F.] after a close-fisted, covetous Manner; also stiffly in maintaining an Argument, &c.

TENACIOUSNESS [*tenacitas*, L. *tenacité*, F.] Niggardliness, Stiffness in holding or maintaining an Opinion, &c.

TENACITY [*tenacitas*, L.] Tenaciousness.

TENAILLE [in *Fortif.*] is an Out-work that resembles a Horn-Work; but generally somewhat different, in regard that, instead of two *Demi-Bastions*, it bears only in Front a Re-entering Angle between the same Wings, without Flanks, and the Sides are parallel. All *Tenailles* are defective in this Respect, that they are not flanked or defended towards their inward or dead Angle, because the Height of the Parapet hinders from seeing down before the Angle, so that the Enemy can make a Lodgment there under Covert; and therefore *Tenailles* are never made, but when there is not Time to make a Horn-Work.

Simple TENAILLE [in *Fortif.*] a large Out-work consisting of two Faces or Sides, including a re-entering Angle.

Double TENAILLE [in *Fortif.*] a large Out-work consisting of two *Tenailles*, or two re-entering Angles.

TENAILLE in the Foss [in *Fortif.*] is a Low-work raised before the Curtain in the Middle of the Foss or Ditch.

TENAILLE of the Place [in *Fortif.*] is the Face of the Place, raised between the Point of two neighbouring Bastions, including the Curtain, two Flanks raised on the Curtain, and the 2 Sides of the Bastions which face one another.

TENANCIES [in *Law*] Dwelling-Houses held of others.

TENANT { [of *tenens*, holding *L.*] one who possesses Lands, Houses, &c. *L.*

TENANT by *Charter*, one who holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT by *Court Roll*, one admitted Tenant of Lands, &c. in a Manour, demised according to the Custom of that Manour.

TENANT of the *King*, one who holds of the King's Person, or as some Honour.

TENANT by the *Verge* in *antient Demesne*, one who is admitted by the Rod in antient Demesne.

TENANT in *Chief*, is a Tenant that holds of the King in Right of his Crown.

TENANT by the *Courtesy* of *England*, a Tenant that holds for his Life, by means of a Child begotten by him on his Wife, she being an Heiress, and the Child being born alive.

TENANT by *Elegit*, a Tenant that holds by Virtue of the Writ called *Elegit*.

TENANT by *Execution*, is a Tenant that holds upon account of an Execution, upon any Statute, Recognisance, &c.

TENANT in *Frank Marriage*, a Tenant who holds Lands or Tenements by a Gift of them, made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife.

TENANT in *Mortgage*, is a Tenant that holds by means of a Mortgage.

TENANT *Al Præcipe*, a Tenant against whom the Writ *Præcipe* is to be brought.

TENANT in *Service*, a Tenant that holds by any Manner of Service.

TENANT *per Statute-Merchant*, a Tenant that holds Lands by Virtue of their being forfeited to him by *Statute-Merchant*.

TENANT at *Will*, a Tenant who holds at the Will of the Lord, according to the Custom of the Manour.

Particular TENANT, a Tenant who holds Lands, &c. only for a Term of Time.

Sole TENANT, a Tenant who has no other joined with him.

Joint TENANTS, are Tenants that have an equal Right in Lands or Tenements, by Virtue of one Title.

TENANTS in *common*, are such as have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles.

Very TENANT, a Tenant who holds immediately of his Lord; so that if there be a *Lord Mesne* and a Tenant, the Tenant is *very Tenant* of the *Mesne*, but not to the Lord above.

TE'NANTABLE, that is fit to be occupied by a Tenant, in good Repair.

TE'NANTABLENESS [of *tenens*, *L.* holding, or *tenant*, *F.* able and *ness*] Capableness or Fitness to be held, possessed, or inhabited by a Tenant.

TENAR [with *Anat*] a Muscle whose Office is to draw the Thumb from the Forefingers.

TE'NASMUS { [*τεναςμός*, *Gr.*] a continual List to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of avoiding any Thing, but sometimes bloody slimy Matter, *L.*

TENCH [since, *Sax.*] a River or Fresh-Water Fish.

To TE'ND [of *tendere*, *L.* *tendre*, *F.* to tend, &c.] to incline, to move towards, to aim at; also to look to, to wait upon, &c.

TE'NDENCY [of *tendens*, of *tendere*, *L.* to make towards, &c.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TE'NDER [*tendre*, *F.* *tencer*, *L.*] soft, nice, scrupulous; also good-natured, kind.

To TENDER [probably of *tendresse*, *F.* Tendernefs] to use tenderly or kindly.

To TENDER [*tendrer*, *F.*] to make an Offer of the Payment of Money, &c.

A TE'NDER [of *tendrer*, *F.* to hold out] an Offer of Payment, &c.

A TE'NDER [of *attendere*, *L.* *attendre*, *F.*] one who waits on another.

TENDER-HEARTED [of *tendresse*, *F.* and *ἡεοπε*, *Sax.*] of a tender, commiserating, and kind Disposition.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, a kind and commiserating Temper or Nature.

TE'NDERLING [of *tendresse*, *F.*] one that is or has been tenderly brought up.

TE'NDERLINGS [with *Hunters*] the soft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they first begin to shoot forth.

TE'NDERNESS [*teneritas*, *L.* *tendresse*, *F.*] a tender Quality, Softness; also endearing Carriage.

TE'NDERMENT [in *Mu. Books*] tenderly or gently; as much as to say, sing or play, after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner.

TE'NDICLE [*tendicula*, *L.*] a Gin or Snare to take Birds or Beasts, &c.

TENDINO'SE { [of *tendo*, *L.* *tendon*, *F.*] full of Tendons.

TE'NDINOUSNESS, Fulness of Tendons, or the Nature or Quality of Tendons.

TE'NDON [of *tendere*, *L.* *tendre*, *F.* to stretch out.]

TENDREL [*tendrillon*, *F.*] a small Gristle; also a young Sprig or Shoot of a Vine or Tree.

A TENDRIL [with *Botanists*] is a Clasper, or that little curling Part of Plants by which they climbing take hold of any Prop for their Support.

TENE'BRÆ { [in the *Roman Church*] a Service used on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Easter, in Representation of Christ's Agony in the Garden. The Manner is thus: There are fifteen Lamps or Candles lighted, which is just the Number of Psalms or Canticles that are in the Office. These being lighted on a triangular Sconce, at the End of every Psalm that the Priest repeats, one of the Candles is put out, till at the End the Congregation is left in Darknefs, *L.*

TENEBRICO'SE [*tenebricosus*, *L.*] very dark, full of Darknefs.

TENEbro'SE [*tenebrosus*, *L.* *tenebreux*, *F.*] dark, gloomy.

TENEbro'SENESS { [*tenebrositas*, *L.* *tenebres*, *F.*] Darknefs, Gloominess.

TE'NEMENT [*tenementum*, of *tenere*, *L.* to hold] a House, Habitation, &c. that a Person holds of another by paying Rent, &c. *F.*

TENEME'NTARY Lands, such Lands as the *Saxon Thanes* or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TE'NEMENTIS legatis [in *Law*] a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies, touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENMENTA'LE { [in *ancient Customs*] the Number of ten Men, which, in the Days of our *English Saxon* Ancestors, was also called a *Decennary*, and ten Decennaries made what we call an Hundred.

TENE'NTIBUS in *Affisa*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for him to whom a Disseiser has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENE'RITY [*teneritas*, *L.*] Tendernefs.

TE'NET { [q. *tenetum*, a Thing held, *tenet*, *L.* i. e. he holdeth] an Opinion or Doctrine professedly held by some Divine Philosopher, &c.

TENNE [in *Heraldry*] is what is commonly in *English* called Tawny, and some call it Brusk: The Colour is made of red and yellow mixed together, and is expressed in Engraving by Lines diagonal, from the Sinister Chief and Traverse. In Blazoning by celestial Things, it is called the Dragon's Head, and by precious Stones, the Hyacinth. See the Figure.

TE'NNIS [q. d. *tens*] a Sort of Play at Ball.

TE'NON [*un tenon*, *F.*] the square End of a Piece of Timber, diminished by one third Part of its Thickness, fitted into the Hole of another Piece called a Morrise.

TE'NOR [*tenor*, *L.* *teneur*, *F.*] Manner, Estate, Circumstance, Order, Series, &c.

TE'NOR [in *Musick*] the first, mean or middle Part, or that which is the ordinary Pitch of the Voice, when neither raised to the Treble, nor lowered to the Bass.

TENOR [in *Law*] the Purport or Content of a Writing or Instrument.

TENORE [in *Mu. Books*] the Tenor as *tenore viol*, a Tenor-Viol, &c. *Ital.*

TENORE, *Indictamenti*, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ whereby the Record, &c. of an Indictment is called out of another Court into Chancery, *L.*

TENORISTA, a Person who has a Tenor-Voice, *Ital.*

TENSARE [old *Deeds*] to Teen, to fence, or hedge in.

TENES [of *tens*, *F.* or *tempus*, *L.*] Tenses are Times of Action, and they are three *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*, though *Grammarians* make five. The *Past* may be divided, as the *Latins* do, into *Imperfect*, as, I did love, and the *Preterperfect*, as, I have loved. The *French* go farther, and divide the *Past* into five Parts, as the *Preterit Imparfait*, the *Preterit Indisfiné*, *Preterit Parfait*, *Preterit plusque par Fait*, and *Preterit Indefiné composé*; the *French* also make two *Future* Tenses, as the *Simple Future*, and the *Compound Future*. In the *Optative* Mood the *French* add one Tense, and make it consist of three simple, and three compos'd: But it were to be wish'd, for the Sake of Learners, that there were fewer Tenses as well as Moods, or else that they were more certain; for we frequently meet with one Tense made use of for another, and most Languages make use of the *Present* for the *Future* Tense.

T E

TE'NSIBLE [*tensibilis*, L.] that may be extended.
TE'NSIBLENESS, Capableness of being extended.
TE'NSIVE [*tensivus*, L.] belonging to Extension.
TE'NSION, the State of a Thing that is bent, or the Effort made to bend it.
TE'NSORS [q. *Extensores* i. e. Stretchers out] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes, L.
TENT [with *Lapidaries*] that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they set them in work.
TENT [*tentorium*, L. *tente*, F.] an Apartment or Lodging-Place made of Canvas or other Cloth on Poles.
TENT [of *tendere*, L. to stretch] a Roll of Lint, &c. to be put into a Wound to keep it open.
TENTERS [either of *tendere*, L. to stretch out, or *τετρε*, Sax.] a Frame or Stretcher set with Hooks to stretch Cloth on, used by Clothiers.
TENTH [of *tien*, Sax. 10.]
TENTHLY, in the tenth Place or Order.
TENTHS, an annual Tribute which all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.
TENTIGINO'SE [*tentiginosus*, L.] troubled with the *Tentigo* or *Satyriasmus*.
TENTI'GO [with *Surgeons*] an involuntary Erection of the Yard, the same as *Satyriasis*, L.
TENUIFO'LIUS, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has Leaves long, round, and thick, as the Leaves of some Sorts of the *Ficoides*, L.
TENUIS, e. [in *Botan. Writ.*] slender.
TENUITER [in *Botan. Writ.*] finely or slenderly, L.
TENUIUS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more finely, as *Fumaria foliis tenuius dissectis*, Fumitory with Leaves more finely cut, or cut into narrower Divisions, L.
TENUISSIME [in *Botan. Writ.*] most or very finely, as *Pulsatilla folio tenuissime dissecto*, Pasque-Flower with a Leaf very finely cut.
TE'NUOUSNESS [of *tenuitas*, L. *tenuité*, F.] Slender-
TENU'ITY } nefs, Thinness, Smallness, Littleness.
TE'NURE [of *tenere*, L.] the Manner by which Tenants hold Lands or Tenements of their Lords, or the Services performed to the Lord, in consideration of the Use and Occupancy of his Lands.
TEPFA'CTION, a Making warm, L.
TE'PID [*tepidus*, L.] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.
TE'PHRIAS [*τέφρος*, Gr. an Ash-Colour] a kind of Marble of an Ash-Colour.
TEPHRION [*τέφριον*, Gr.] a sort of Medicine for Distempers in the Eyes.
TEPHRITES [*τεφρίτης*, Gr.] a Stone having the Figure of a New-Moon.
TE'PHROMANCY [*Τεφρομαντεία*, of *τέφρα* Ashes, and *μαντεία*, Gr. Divination] Divination by Ashes, which was performed in the following Manner: They wrote the Things they had a Mind to be resolv'd about in Ashes upon a Plank, or any such Thing; and this they expos'd to the open Air, where it was to continue for some time; and those Letters that remained whole, and were no way defaced by the Winds or other Accidents, were thought to contain in them a Solution of the Question.
TERAPHIM [תְּרָפִים, *Heb.*] some have imagin'd that the Teraphims mentioned *Judges* xvii. 5. were the Household Gods of the Heathens; but this does not agree with what is said in the same Place, where Mention is made of a Graven Image and a Molten Image, which were the Household Gods. Others rather think they were *Talismanical* Representations, consecrated by devilish Ceremonies, to engage some evil Spirit to answer in them the Demands of their Worshippers, and give Oracles.
Elias Levita relates that they were made in the Manner following, *viz.* that they killed some Man, who was a first-born Son, and pulled off of his Head, embalmed it, and set it on a Plate of Gold, and engraved on it the Name of the Spirit that they invoked for Answers to their Questions, and placed it in a Hole or Place in the Wall, made on Purpose for it; and having lighted Lamps, &c. round it, fell down before it and worshipped it.
TERATO'LOGY [of *τέρατα*, wonderful Things, and *λόγος*, Gr.] is when bold Writers, fond of the Sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason, or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast.
A TERCE [*tiers*, F.] a Wine-Vessel containing eighty four Gallons.
TERCET [in *Musick*] a Third.
TEREBINTH [*terebinthina*, L.] Turpentine.
TEREBINTH [*terebintbus*, L. *τερεβινθος*, Gr.] the Turpentine-tree.

T E

TEREBINTHINE [*τερεβινθινος*, Gr.] of, like, pertaining to, or yielding Turpentine.
TEREBINTHIZU'SA [of *τερεβινθίζω*, Gr.] a precious Stone, a sort of Jasper.
TEREBRA [with *Surgeons*] a Trepan, L.
TEREBRA'TION, Boaring or Piercing, L.
TERE'DUM [with *Surgeons*] the Corrupting or Rotting of a Bone, L.
TERES, long and round like a Tree or Pillar, smooth, even, L.
TE'RES major [in *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the lower Angle of the Basis of the *Scapula*, and ascending obliquely upwards, under the Head of the *Longus*, is inserted into the Neck of the *Os Humeri*, called also *Rotundus major*, L.
TE'RES minor [in *Anat.*] a Muscle arising from the inferior Angle of the *Scapula*, which, ascending obliquely, passes over the Head of the *Longus*, and is inserted below the *Os Humeri*, and is called also *transversalis*, L.
TERGE'MINOUS [*tergeminus*, L.] three-double.
TERGIFOE'TOUS [*tergisetus*, L.] bearing their Young on their Backs; as *tergisetous* Plants are such as bear their Seeds on the Back-sides of their Leaves.
TERGIVERSA'TION, a Turning the Back, a Boggling, Shuffling, or Flinching; a Dodging; a Fetch or Shift.
TERGIVE'RSATING [*tergiversans*, L.] boggling, shuffling, shifting, &c.
TERGIVERSA'TOR, a Boggler, a shuffling Fellow, one that uses Shuffles and Shifts, L.
TERM [*terminus*, L. *terme*, F. *τέρμα*, Gr.] a Word, an Expression; a Bound or Limit; a limited or set Time; an Article or Condition.
TERM [in *Law*] a Boundary or Limitation of Time; or a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law-Suits, of which there are four in the Year set apart for the Hearing and Determining of all Controversies and Suits in the Courts at *Westminster* and elsewhere, the rest of the Year being called Vacation-Time.
Hilary-TERM begins on the 23d Day of *January* or (if that happens on *Sunday*) the next Day after, and ends the 12th of *February* following.
Easter-TERM begins on the *Wednesday* Fortnight after *Easter-Day*, and ends on the *Monday* next after *Ascension-Day*.
Trinity-TERM begins on the *Friday* next after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends on the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.
Michaelmas-TERM begins on *October 23* for if that falls on a *Sunday* on the 24th, and ends the 28th of *November* following. And every one of these Days has Return-Days.
TERM [in *Grammar*] a particular Word, Diction, or Expression in a Language.
To TERM, to give a Term to, i. e. to name or call a Thing.
Little TERM [in *Logick*] is that Idea which makes the Subject, because the Subject is commonly of less Extent than the Attribute.
Great TERM [in *Logick*] is the Idea of the Attribute.
Milliary Terms [among the antient *Greeks*] the Heads of certain Deities, placed on square Land-Marks of Stone, &c. to mark the several *Stadia*, &c. in the Roads.
TERMS of an Equation [with *Algebraists*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed, and such as have the same unknown Letter, but in different Powers or Degrees; for if the same unknown Letter be found in the same Degree or Power, they must pass but for one Term.
TERMS of Proportion [with *Mathematicians*] are such Numbers, Letters, or Quantities, as are compared one with another, as if 3. 6. :: c, d, a, b, :: 12. 24. then a, b, c, d, or 3. 6. 12. 24. are call'd the Terms, a being the first Term, b the second.
TERM [in *Architecture*] a kind of Statue or Column adorned at the Top with the Figure of a Man's, Woman's or Satyr's Head, as a Capital, and the lower Part ending, as a Sheath or Scabbard.
TERM [in *Geometry*] is sometimes used for a Point, and sometimes a Line, &c. a Line is the Term of a Superficies, and a Superficies of a Solid.
TERM of Progression [in *Mathemat.*] is every Member of that Progression.
TERMS [with *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs, wherein the Planets are observed to have their Strength and Virtues increased.
TERMS [with *Physicians*] the *Menses* or Monthly Courses of Women.
TERMS Articles [*termini*, L.] are Articles and Conditions; also the State or Pass of an Affair.
TERMS [of *Art*] Words, which, besides their literal and popu-

popular Meaning, which they either have or may have in common Language, bear a further and peculiar Meaning in some Art or Science.

TERMS of Proportion [with *Mathemat.*] are such Numbers, Letters, or Quantities, as are compared one with another, as
 $4. 8 :: 6. 12.$ } *a, b, c, d,* or $4, 8, 6, 12,$ are called
 $a, b :: c. d.$ } the Terms.

TERMAGANTNESS [probably of *termagnitudo*, *i. e.* three Times Magnitude,] a termagant Disposition, the ranting, hectoring, robust Temper or Behaviour of a masculine Woman.

TERMINABLE [*terminabilis*, L.] that may be ended.

TERMINAL [*terminalis*, L.] belonging to Bounds and Limits.

TERMINA'LIA [among the *Romans*] a Feast of Land-Marks observed in Honour of *Terminus*, the Deity of Bounds, for adjusting and distinguishing the Limits of Fields and every Man's Estate.

To TERMINATE [*terminare*, L.] to limit or bound; also to determine, decline, or end.

TERMINA'TION [in *Grammar*] the End of a Word.

TERMINER [as a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, *i. e.* to hear and determine] a Commission for trying and clearing the Innocent, and condemning Malefactors.

TERMINI *cenfuales* [old *Rec.*] Rent-Terms, the four quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid.

TERMINISTS, a Sect or Branch of the *Calvinists*, who hold five particular Tenets, as to the Term or Time of Grace.

TERMINTHUS [*Τέρμινθος*, Gr.] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Rising at the Top, as big as the Fruit of the Turpentine-tree.

TERMINUS *Deus* [among the *Romans*] the God of Bounds and Limits. The People of *Rome* were commanded to set Stones on the Confines of their Ground, which were call'd *Terminalia*; and upon them they offered to *Jupiter* every Year; and if any one was so presumptuous as to remove them, his Head was to make Satisfaction to *Jupiter*, to whom they were consecrated; these Stones were every Year crowned with Flowers, and Milk was poured upon them to the God *Terminus*.

TERMLY, every Term, as often as the Terms of Law return.

TERMON-Land, Glebe-land, or Land belonging to the Church.

TERMOR, one who holds a Farm for a Term of Years or Life.

TERNARY [*ternarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the Number 3.

A TERNARY } [*ternio*, L.] a Ternion or Number of
 A TERNION } 3.

TERPSICHORE [*Τέρψιχρον*, of *τέρψις* Delectation, and *χορεία* a Dance, Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls. The Antients used to represent her in Painting, &c. with a cheerful Countenance, and playing upon some Instrument, having her Head adorned with a Coronet of Feathers of divers Colours, but chiefly green, in Token of the Victory the Muses obtain'd over the Syrens, &c. by singing.

TERRA, the Earth, Land, Ground, L.

TERRA [in *Doomsday-Book*] arable or ploughed Land.

Damnata TERRA } [with *Chymists*] that earthy Part or
 Mortua TERRA } thick droffy Matter which remains after the Distillation of Minerals.

Excultabilis TERRA [old *Rec.*] Land that may be tilled or ploughed, L.

TERRA *extendenda* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Escheator to find the true Value of Land, by the Oath of twelve Men, and to certify the Extent of it into the Chancery, L.

Firma TERRA [in *Geography*] the Continent or Main Land, L.

TERRA'CEOUS [*terraceus*, L.] of, or belonging to the Earth.

TERRAE-FILIUS [*i. e.* the Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satirical Speeches, as the Prevaricator does at the Commencement at *Cambridge*.

Frusca TERRA [ant. *Deeds*] fresh Land or such as had not been lately ploughed up, L.

Gilliflora TERRA, Land held by the Tenure or Paying of a Gilliflower, L.

TERRA *Lemnia*, a Sort of red Earth digged out of an Hill in the Island of *Lemnos*, L.

TERRA *nova* [in old *Charters*] Land newly granted or made over to some Person; also Land newly grubbed up, or cleared from Woods, L.

Lucrabilis TERRA, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use, L.

Sigillata TERRA, Earth of the Island *Lemnos*, so called,

because it comes to us sealed, much used in Physick, L.

Vestita TERRA, Land sown with Corn, L.

TERRAE *Testamentalis*, Lands that were held free from feudal Services in *Allodio* in Soccage, descendable to all the Sons, and therefore call'd *Gavel-Kind*, were deviseable by Will, and therefore call'd *Terrae Testamentales*, L.

TE'RRAGE, a Service in which a Tenant or Vassal was bound to his Lord of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. his Ground for him; also a Freedom from that Service and from all Land-Taxes.

TERRAPINE [in *Virginia*] a Tortoise or Turtle.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra*, Earth, and *aqua* Water, L.] as the terraqueous Globe, *i. e.* the Globe of the Earth consisting of Land and Water.

TERRA *Puturata*, Land subject to the Custom or Duty call'd *Putura*, L.

TERRA *Sabulosa*, gravely or sandy Ground, L.

TERRA *Samia*, a white, stiff, tough Earth, brought from the Island *Samos*, L.

TERRA *a terra* [in *Horsemanship*] is a Series of low Leaps made by the Horse forward, bearing Side-ways, and working upon two Treads. In which Motion the Horse moves both his Fore-legs at once, and when they are upon the Point of descending to the Ground, the hinder Legs bear them Company with a short and quick Cadence, always bearing and staying upon his Haunches; so that the Motions of the hinder Quarters are short and quick, and the Horse being always well press'd and coupled, he lifts his Fore-legs pretty high, and his hinder Legs keep always low and near the Ground.

TERRAIGNOL [with *Horsemen*] is a Horse who cleaves to the Ground, that can't be made light upon the Hand, that can't be put upon his Haunches, that raises his Fore-Quarters with Difficulty, that is charged with Shoulders; and, in general, one whose Motions are all short, and too near the Ground.

TERRAIN [with *Horsemen*] is the Manage-Ground upon which the Horse makes his *Pist* or Tread.

TERRA *a terra*, Gallies and other Vessels are said to go *terra a terra*, when they never go far from the Coasts, L.

TERRA'RIOUS [old *Law*] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRARIUS *Cænobialis*, an Officer in a Religious House, whose Business was to keep a *terror* or *terror* of all their Estates.

TE'RRACE [in *Architect.*] the Roof of a House that is flat, and whereon one may walk; also the Covering of a Building which is in Plat-form; also a Balcony which projects.

TE'RRAS } [*terazzia*, and *teraccia*, Ital. *une terrasse*, F.
 TE'RRACE } prob. of *turris*, L. a Tower, or *terra*, L. the Earth] a Wall, Walk, or Gallery raised above the rest of the Garden.

The TERRE'LLA [of *terra*, q. d. a little Earth] when a Loadstone is made spherical, and is placed so that its Poles, Equator, &c. do exactly correspond to the Poles of the Equator of the World, it is call'd a *terrella*.

TERRE'NE [*terrenum*, L.] the Earth, the earthly Habitation, *Milton*.

TERRENE'NESS [of *terrenus*, L.] Earthiness.

TERRE *plain* [in *Fortification*] is a Platform or Horizontal Surface of the Rampart lying level, only with a little Slope on the Outside for the Recoil of the Cannon. It is terminated by the Parapet on that Side toward the Field, and by the inner *Talus* on the other toward the Body of the Place.

TERRE-Tenant, a Tenant that holds Land; as when a Lord of a Manour has a Freeholder, who lets out his Freehold to another to be occupied, this Occupier is called the *Terre-Tenant*, F.

TE'RRER } [of *terra*, L. Land] a Book or Roll wherein

TE'RRIER } the several Lands, either of a private Person, or of a Town, College, or Church, &c. are described; and this ought to contain the Number of Acres, the Site, Boundaries, Tenants Names, &c.

TERRE'STRIAL [*terrestris*, L.] earthy, of, or pertaining to the Earth.

TERRESTRIAL LINE [in *Perspective*] is a Right Line in which the Geometrical Place and that of the Picture or Draught intersect one another.

TERRESTRIALNESS } [of *terrestris*, L. *terrestre*, F. and
 TERRESTREITY. } *ness*] Earthliness, the being earthy or pertaining to the Earth.

TE'RRIBLE [*terribilis*, L.] dreadful, frightful, causing Terror; also fearful.

TE'RRIBLENESS [*terribilitas*, L. *qualité terrible*, F.] a terrible Nature or Quality.

TERRI'COLIST [*terricola*, L.] one who inhabits or dwells upon the Earth.

TE'RRIER [*terrier*, F.] a Kind of Hunting-Dog.

TE'RRIER [*Ant. Custom.*] a Collection of Acknowledgments of Vassals or Tenants of a Lordship, containing the Rents, Services, &c. they owe to their Lord, and serving as a Title or Claim for demanding and executing the Payments thereof.

TERRIER [with *Hunters*] the Lodge or Hole which Foxes, Badgers, Rabbits, &c. dig for themselves under Ground, to save themselves from the Hunters; and hence *Terrier*, a little Hound, who hunts those Animals, who creeps into the Ground like a Ferret, and either affrights and bites them, or drags them out at the Holes.

TERRI'FICK [*terrificus*, L.] terrifying, causing Terror or Fear.

TERRI'FICKNESS [of *terrificus*, L. and *ness*] Terribleness, causing Terror.

TERRI'GENOUS [*terrigenu*, L.] born, bred, or ingender'd of the Earth.

TERRI'LOQUY [of *terri loquus*, L.] the Speaking of terrible or dreadful Things.

TERRINE [in *Cookery*] a Breast of Mutton stew'd with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, &c. between two Fires.

TERRIS bonis, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, &c. formerly sued, after having cleared himself of a Felony, upon Suspicion whereof he was convicted and delivered to his Ordinary to be purged, L.

TERRIS liberandis, the Name of a Writ for Delivery of Lands to the Heir, after Homage and Relief performed, or upon Security taken that he shall perform them, L.

TERRIS & catallis liberandis, is also a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to bring the Record and Process before the King, and to take a Fine for his Imprisonment, to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and to release him of the Strip and Waste.

TERRI'SONOUS [*terrisonus*, L.] sounding terribly.

TE'RRITORY [*territorium*, L. *terretoire*, F.] a certain Tract or Compass of Land lying within the Bounds, or pertaining to the Jurisdiction of any State, &c.

TERROUR [*terror*, L. *terreur*, F.] a great Fear or Fright.

TERRULENCY [*terrulentia*, L.] Earthiness, a Fulness of Earth.

TERRULENT [*terrulentus*, L.] full of Earth.

TERSE [*terfus*, L.] wiped clean, put to rights, neat, exact.

TERSION, the Act of wiping or rubbing a Thing, L.

TE'SOR [in *Anat.*] the Muscle call'd also *Latissimus dorsi*.

TE'RTIAN [*tertiana* sc. *febris*, L. *terce*, F.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TE'RTIATED [*itercié*, F. *tertiatus*, L.] a Term in Gunnery, signifying that a Cannon has been rounded, as to the Thickness of the Metal at the Touch-Hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle; also done the third Time.

TERTIO'LA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clowns All-Heal, L.

TERTIA'TION, a Doing a Thing the third Time.

TERTIUM quid [in *Chymistry*] the Result of the Mixture of some two Things, which forms something very different from both, L.

TE'RZA [in *Mu. Books*] signifies a Third; also the Number 3, *Ital.*

In TERZA [in *Mu. Books*] signifies Songs or Tunes in Parts, *Ital.*

TERZETTO [in *Mu. Books*] little Airs in three Parts.

TESSELLATA pavimenta [among the *Romans*] were the Pavements in the Tents of the Generals, of rich *Mosaick* Work, made of curious, small, Square Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, call'd *Tessellæ*, from the Form of Dice.

TE'SSELLATED [*tessellatus*, L.] chequered with inlaid Pieces of Wood, Stone, or any other Thing, a Pavement of *Mosaick* Work, made of curious, small, square Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, called *Tessella*, from the Form of Dice.

TE'SSERACO'STE [*τεσσαράκονη*, Gr. i. e. forty Days] the forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy-Thursday*; also the Time of *Lent*.

TESSO [*old Latin Rec.*] a grey Brock or Badger.

TEST [*testimonium*, L.] an Oath for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy and Transubstantiation; also an Essay, Proof, or Trial.

TEST, a Furnace for melting Iron, a Sort of Copper for refining Silver, &c.

TEST [with *Refiners*, &c.] the same as Coppel, an Instrument or Vessel made of Bone-Ashes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver; also a Furnace for melting down Iron, &c.

TESTA [in *Botan. Writ.*] a thin, hard, brittle Covering of some Seeds.

TESTA de Nevil [so called, because 'tis said to have been compiled by *Jolland Nevil*, an Itinerant Justice in the Time

of King *Henry III.*] an authentick Record kept in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, containing an Account of all Lands held in grand or petty Sergeanty, with Fees and Escheats to the King.

TE'STABLE [*testabilis*, L.] that by the Law may bear Witness.

TESTA'CEOUS [of *testaceus*, L.] of a shelly Nature or Quality, as that of Shell-Fishes.

TESTAMENT [*testamentum*, L.] a solemn and authentick Act, whereby a Person declares his Will, as to the Disposal of his Estate, Burial, &c.

TESTAMENT Nuncupative, a last Will made by Word, of Mouth before sufficient Witnesses.

TESTAMENT [in a *scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTUM, a Testament or last Will, L.

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS [*testamentarius*, L.] of, or pertaining

TESTAMENTARY } ing to a Testament.

TESTAMENTUM [*old Rec.*] a Writing, Instrument, or Deed for the Conveying of Lands or other Things, so called, because it bears a Testimony, or is attested by Witnesses.

TESTA'TION, a Bearing Witness, a Testifying, Proving, Witnessing, or Evidencing, L.

TESTA'TOR } [*testator*, F.] } he or she that makes a

TESTA'TRIX } [*testatrix*, F.] } Testament or last Will.

TESTA'TED [*testatus*, L.] openly prov'd and known, testified, &c.

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] a Writ after *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County, where the Action was laid.

TESTE, a Word commonly subscribed in the last Part of every Writ, where the Date begins thus; *teste me ipso*, i. e. Witness myself, if it be an original Writ in the King's Name; but if it be a judicial Writ, it bears the Name of the Chief Judge of the Court, out of which it issues, as *teste Petro King Equite*, &c.

TE'STER [of *tête*, F. an Head] a Coin, in Value Sixpence.

TE'STER [of *testiera*, Span. or *tête*, F. a Head] the upper Part of a Bed.

TE'STES, the Testicles of a Man, L.

TESTES [with *Anat.*] certain eminent Parts behind the *Pfalloides* in the extreme Part of the Brain toward the *Cerebellum*; so call'd by *Anatomists* on account of their resembling the Stones of a Man.

TESTICLES [*testiculi*, L. *testicules*, F. also *testes*, L. Witnesses, q. d. Witnesses of Virility, &c.] the seminal Organs or Vessels in Men or Women.

TE'STICULAR [*testicularis*, L.] pertaining to the Testicles.

TESTI'LATED Root [with *Botan.*] is a Kind of tuberous Root, for it consists of two Knobs, resembling a Pair of Testicles, as in some Species of *Orchis*.

TESTICULO'SE [*testiculosus*, L.] that hath large Cods.

TESTICULUS veneris [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Cod after venereal Copulation, L.

TESTIFICA'TION, a Bearing Witness, F. of L.

TESTIFICA'TOR, he that testifies, L.

To TE'STIFY [*testificare*, L.] to witness or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMO'NIAL [*testimonialis*, L.] pertaining to Witnessing or Testimony.

A TESTIMONIAL [*testimoniale*, L.] a Certificate under the Hand of a Magistrate, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some Person in Authority.

TESTIMONY [*testimonium*, L. *temoignage*, F.] a Bearing Witness, Evidence, Proof, or Token; also a Quotation from a Writer or Author.

TE'STINESS [probably of *tête*, F. and *Head*, q. d. Headiness, or of *testardo*, Ital.] Peevishness, Aptness to take Pet, Moroseness, Cross-grainedness.

TESTO [in *Mu. Books*] the Text or Words of a Song.

TESTONS [so called from their having an Head of *Testa*, or *Tête*, F. upon them] whence they are by us called *Testors* or *Testers*. They were either coined here or in *France*, in the Time of *Henry VIII.* and went in *France* for Eighteen-pence; and probably they went for the same here. They were made of Brass, covered with Silver. They went in *England* in the Time of *Henry VIII.* for Twelve-pence, and sunk in *Edward VI.*'s Time to Nine-pence, and afterwards to Six-pence, which still retain the Name of *Testor*.

TESTU'DINATED [*testudinatus*, L.] vaulted, made like the Shell of a Tortoise, bowing like a Vault.

TESTU'DINEOUS [*testudineus*, L.] of, or belonging to a Tortoise; also vaulted.

TESTU'DO [with *Poets*] a Lyre, because it is said to have been made by *Mercury*, its Inventer, of the Back or hollow Shell of the Sea-Tortoise.

TESTU'DO, a Tortoise; also a vaulted Roof, *L.*

TESTU'DOVELIFORMIS QUADRABILIS [in *Architect.*] an hemispherical Vault or Cieling of a Church, &c. wherein there are four Windows so contrived that the rest of the Vault is quadrable or may be squared.

TESTU'DO [with the *Antients*] a kind of Cover or Skreen made by the Soldiers Bucklers, held over their Heads, they being in close Order.

TESTUDO [in *Physick*] a soft broad Tumour or Gathering of impure Humours between the Skull and the Skin, called also *Talpa*, &c.

TE'STY [of *tête*, *F.* or *testardo*, *Ital.*] apt to take Pet, peevish, &c.

TETA'NICK [tetanicus, *L.* of *τετανικός*, *Gr.*] having a Crick in the Neck, or Cramp in it, that holdeth it so stiff that it cannot bow.

TE'TANOTHRUM [τετανοθρα, *Gr.*] a Medicine for taking away Wrinkles in the Skin and smoothing it.

TETANUS [τέτανος, *Gr.*] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible.

TE'TARTA'EUS [τεταρταῖος, *Gr.*] a Quartan Ague.

TE'THER [of *tenere*, to hold, *L.* q. *tentor*, *L.* *entraves*, *F.*] a Rope or Chain fixed in the Ground, to which a Horse is tied.

To TETHER a Horse [entraver, *F.*] to tie him so in a Pasture, that he may eat all round him the Length of the Line, but no farther.

TETHYS [of *τις*, *Gr.* a Nurse, because Water feeds and nourishes all Things] according to the Poets the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the Sister of *Saturn*, the Wife of *Neptune*, and Goddess of the Sea.

TE'TRACHORD [tetrachordo, *Ital.* *tetrachordus*, *L.* of *τετραχορδον*, *Gr.*] an Instrument with four Strings; also an Interval of three Tones, accounting the Tetrachord for one Tone, as it is often taken in Musick.

TE'TRACHORDO, a Tetrachord, *Ital.*

TE'TRACHYMA'GOGON [of *τετρας* 4, *χυμος* an Humour, and *ἀγωγεῖν* to lead] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [τετρακόλων, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in Lyrick Poetry, consisting of four Verses.

TETRA'CTIS [in *Ant. Geom.*] a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

TE'TRADI'APA'SON [in *Musick*] *i. e.* a four-fold *Diapason*, a musical Chord, otherwise called a quadruple 8th or 29th.

TETRADITES, a Name given to several Sects of Hereticks, on account of the Respect they bore to the *τετρας* or Number 4.



TE'TRAE'DRON [τετραέδρον, *Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies contained under 4 equal and equilateral Triangles, which, being folded up, will each of them represent the *Tetradron*.

TETRA'ETERIS [τετραετηρίς, *Gr.*] the Space of four Years.

TETRAGLO'TTICK [of *τετρας* and *γλωττα*, *Gr.* the Tongue] consisting of four Tongues or Languages.

TE'TRAGON [tetragonus, *L.* of *τετραγωνος* of *τετρας* and *γωνία*, *Gr.* a Corner] a Figure having four Corners, a Square.

TETRAGON [in *Astrol.*] an Aspect of two Planets with regard to the Earth, when they are distant from each other a fourth Part of the Circle or 90 Degrees.

TETRA'GONAL [tetragonus, *L.* of *τετραγωνος*, of *τετρας* and *γωνία*, an Angle] pertaining to a Tetragon or Square.

TETRA'GONALNESS, the having four Corners, Squareness.

TETRAGONI'A [with *Botanists*] Prick-Wood or Spindle-Tree, *L.*

TETRAGONI'AS [with *Astron.*] a Comet, the Head of which is of a quadrangular Form, and its Tail or Train long, thick, and uniform, and not much different from the Meteor called *Trabs*.

TETRA'GONISM [tetragonismus, *L.* *τετραγωνισμός*, *Gr.*] a Bringing of a Figure to a Triangle.

TETRA'GONISTICAL Calculus, is the same with the Summatory or differential Calculus of *Leibnitz*, or Summatory Arithmetick, *i. e.* the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

TETRA'GONUS [τετραγωνον, *Gr.*] a four-square or four-corner'd Figure, a Triangle, *L.*

TETRA'GONUS [with *Anat.*] a large square Muscle called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRA'MMATON [τετραγράμματον, *Gr.*] a Name given by the *Greeks* to the Name of God, because in most Languages consisting of four Letters, as *יהוה* Heb. *Θεός*, *Gr.* *Deus*, *L.*

TETRA'LOGY [τετραλογία, *Gr.*] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAMETRUM [τετραμετρον of *τετρας* and *μετρον*, *Gr.* Metre] a Measure in Verse consisting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRANOBOLOS, square crimson Velvet, Pease, *L.* of *Gr.*

TETRAPHA'RMACUM [τετραφάρμακον, *Gr.*] a Medicine, compounded of four Ingredients.

TETRA'PTOTON [τετραπύκτων of *τετρας* and *πύκνωσις*, *Gr.* a Case] a Noun that has no more than four Cases, *Gram.*

TE'TRAS [τέτρας, *Gr.*] the Number 4.

TETRAPENTAE'TERIS [τετραπενταετηρίς, *Gr.*] an Olympiad, the Space of four Years, and the Beginning of the fifth.

TETRAPE'TALOUS Flower [with *Botanists*] is one that consists of but four single, colour'd Leaves, called *Petala*, set round the *Stylus* to compose the Flower. And Mr. Ray divides them into,

1. Such as have an uniform, tetrapetalous Flower, and their Seed-Vessels a little oblongish, which he therefore calls *Siliquose*, as the *Leucoium*, *Dentaria*, *Alysson*, *Viola Lunar*, *Paronychia*, *Hesperis*, *Alliaria*, *Rapa*, *Napus*, *Sinapis*, *Rapistrum*, *Erysimum*, *Eruca Spuria*, *Cardamin*, *Turritis*, *Pilosella Siliquosa*, and the *Raphanus Rusticanus*, and *Aquaticus*.

2. Such as have their Seed-Case or Vessel shorter, which he calls *Capsulate* and *Siliculose*, as the *Myagrium*, *Draba*, *Leucoium*, *Siliqua rotunda*, *Lepidium vulgare*, *Nasturtium Cochlearia*, *Thlaspi*, *Glastrum*, *Brassica Marina*, *Eruca Marina*, &c.

3. Such as have a Kind of or seeming tetrapetalous Flower, *i. e.* a monopetalous one deeply divided into four Partitions, as the *Papaver*, *Agrimone*, *Tyhimallus*, *Veronica*, *Coronopus*, *Plantago*, *Lyfimachia Siliquosa*, *Psilium*, *Alfina Spuria*, &c.

TETRAPETALOI'DES [with *Botanists*] is when the Flower is deeply cut into four Parts, as the Flowers of *Vermilion*, *Speedwell*, &c.

TETRA'PLA [of *τετραπλοῦς*, *Gr.* *i. e.* that is four-fold] a Bible disposed by *Origen* under four Columns, with each a different Greek Version, viz. that of *Aquila*, that of *Symmachus*, that of the *Septuagint*, and that of *Theodosian*.

TETRAPLA'SIUS [tetraplasius] *L.* *τετραπλάσιος*, *Gr.*] four-fold.

TETRAPYRE'NOUS [with *Botanists*] which has four Seeds or Kernels, as *Agrifolium*, *Holly*, &c.

A TETRA'RGH [τετραρχία, *Gr.*] the Governor of the fourth Part of a Country.

TETRASR'CHATE [tetrarchias, *L.* *τετραρχία*, *Gr.*] the fourth Part of a Country under the same Governor.

TETRASPA'STUS [τετρασπαστον, *Gr.*] a Machine wherein there are four Pullies.

TE'TRARCHY [τετραρχία of *τετρας* and *αρχή*, *Gr.* Dominion] the Jurisdiction or Government of a Tetrarch.

TETRASPE'RMOS [with *Botanists*] that bears four Seeds, as *Borage*, *Sage*, *Rosemary*, &c.

TETRAS'TICH [τετραστίχον of *τετρας* and *είχος*, *Gr.* a Verse] a Stanza, Epigram, or Poem, consisting of four Verses.

TETRA'STLE [τετραστάλιον of *τετρας* and *στάλος*, *Gr.* a Pillar] a Building with four Columns, both before and behind, *i. e.* in Front and Rear.

TETRASYLLA'BICAL [τετρασύλλαβος of *τετρας* and *σύλλαβος*, *Gr.* a Syllable] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRO'NYMAL [τετρώνυμος, *Gr.*] having four Names.

TETRAVELA, Veils with some Crosses on them, used in Divine Service, *L.*

TE'TRICOUS [tetricus, *L.*] of a four Countenance, crabbed, morose.

A TETTER [τετερ, *Sax.*] an Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching; a Ring-Worm.

A TETTER [with *Farriers*] a Disease called a Flying-Worm.

TETTER-BERRIES, the Berries of the white Briony.

TETTER-WORM, an Insect.

TEUTHOMA'LAGHE [with *Botanists*] the Herb Spinage, *L.* of *Gr.*

TEU'CHRION [τευχρίον, *Gr.*] the Herb Poly, *L.*

TEUTO'NICK [of *Teutones*, as some think of *Tuisco*, the Son of *Mercury*] belonging to the *Teutones*, an antient People of *Germany*, now called *Duytish* or *Dutch* People.

TEUTO'NICK Order, an Order of Knights instituted in the Year 1190. by *Henry King of Jerusalem* and other Princes, in Favour of the *Germans*. Their Institution was under the Walls of *Acon*, or *Ptolemais*, in the Holy Land, and confirm-

ed in a Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*; whence they were called *Marian* Knights. The Order is now little known, though there is still a Great-Master of it kept up.

TEUTHALIS [*τευθαλις*, Gr.] the Herb Knot-grass.

TEUTO'NES [so called of *Teuto* or *Tuisco* their God, whom they esteemed to have been in that Land, and of the Earth] a People of *Germany* called *Almains*. *Aventinus* will have this *Tuisco* to be the Son of *Noah*, who was sent by his Father into *Germany* 131 Years after the Flood.

A TEW, an Iron Chain, O.

To TEW [*teapian*, Sax.] to tug or pull.

A TEW-TOW, a Tool to break or beat Flax with.

TEXT [*textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition.

TEXT, an original Discourse, exclusive of any Note or Interpretation.

TEXT [in *Theology*] a particular Passage chosen by a Preacher to be the Subject of his Sermon.

TEXT-Book [in *Universities* is a Classick Author written very wide by the Students, to give Room for an Interpretation dictated by the Master, &c. to be inserted in the Interlines.

TE'XTILE [*texilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTR'INE [*extrinus*, L.] pertaining to Weavers or Weaving.

TEXTUARY [of *textus*, L.] one skilled in Texts of Scripture, &c.

TE'XTURE [of a *natural Body*] is that particular Disposition of its constituent Particles, which makes it have such a Form, or be of such a Nature, or endowed with such Qualities.

TEXTURE [*textura*, L.] a Composure; the Ordering or Framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [in *Physicks*] the Arrangement or Cohesion of several slender Bodies or Threads, interwoven or entangled among each other, as in Cloths, Stuffs, the Webs of Spiders, &c.

THACK-TILE, a Sort of Tile that is laid upon the Side of an House.

THALA'SSIARCH [*θαλασσιάρχης*, Gr.] an Admiral of a Fleet.

THALASSIA'RCHY [*thalassiarquia*, L. of *θαλασσιαρχία*, of *θάλασσα*, the Sea, and *ἀρχή* a Ruler, Gr.] the Admiralship or the Office of the Admiral.

THALAMI *nervorum*, L. [in *Anatomy*] two oblong Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the Brain, medullary without, but somewhat cineritious within.

THA'LIA [*Θαλία* of *τὴ θάλλειν*, Gr. i. e. to be green or flourish] one of the Nine Muses, to whom the Poets ascribe the Invention of Geometry and Husbandry.

Thalia was represented in Painting, &c. with a smiling Countenance, having on her Head a Coronet of Ivy, in a Mantle of Carnation, embroidered with silver Twist and golden Spangles, holding in her Left Hand a Vizard. The Ivy intimated that she was Mistress of comick Poetry.

THALY'SIA [of *τὴ θάλλειν*, Gr.] Festivals among the *Athenians*, on which they offered Sacrifices, that their Fruits might have a prosperous Growth.

THAMES [*Thamesis*, L. so called on account of the Meeting together of the two Rivers *Tame* and *Ouse* or *Iss*] the chief River of *Great Britain*, which takes its Rise in *Gloucestershire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*. The Sea flows up it from the Eastward gently eighty Miles towards the West, almost as far as *Kingston*; and from thence to *Oxford*, and many Miles farther, Boats are drawn for above two hundred.

THA'MMUZ [ΘΩΝ as some say from *θω* to die, or as others will have it, from an *Egyptian* Word that signifies to disappear] This Deity is spoken of in the 8th of *Ezekiel*, and is supposed to be the *Adonis* of the *Greeks*, whom the Poets represent as the Favourite of *Venus*, so that when *Mars* went about to kill him, she pass'd with such Haste over some Reeds that stood in her Way, that she wounded her Feet, and the Drops of Blood, falling upon some white Roses, turned them red. This *Adonis* is said to have been killed by a Boar, at which *Venus* was very much afflicted, and therefore interceded with *Proserpina* to send him back again; but *Proserpina* was so enamoured with him, that she only granted that he might visit *Venus* one Part of the Year, and be with her the other. The *Pagans*, in the Month of *June*, used to lament his Death, and the Women used to carry a dead Body to the Ground, and lamented to perpetuate the Memory of his Death.

Some relate the Story of *Thammuz* in another Manner, and tell us that he was a Priest, who having been wrongfully put to Death by a King of *Babylon*, the King, being

tormented with Remorse of Conscience, laboured to make Satisfaction to him for the Injury, and caused many fabulous Stories to be related of him, that the People might be persuaded that he was admitted among the Gods, and commanded that every Year there should be an universal Mourning for him.

THAN [San, Sax.]

THA'NAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governor was antiently stiled a *Thane*.

THANE-Lands, Lands granted by the *English* Saxon Kings to their *Thanes*.

THANE [Deñ, or Dane, of *Denian* to serve, Sax.] a Nobleman, or Earl. It was also antiently used for a Magistrate, and sometimes for a Freeman; but it most properly signifies an Officer or Minister of the King.

To THANK one [*Sanctian*, Sax.] to give him Thanks.

THANKFUL [*Sanctul*, Sax.] full of Thanks, grateful.

THA'NKFULNESS [*Sanctullneyre*, Sax.] a thankful or ungrateful Disposition.

THANKSGIVING [of *Sanctay* and *givan*, Sax.] the Giving of Thanks.

THANKLESS [*Sanctleay*, Sax.] undeserving of Thanks; also ungrateful.

THANKLESSNESS [*Sanctleayneyre*, Sax.] an unthankful Temper, Ungratefulness.

THANKS [*Sanctay* Sax.] a grateful Acknowledgment of a Benefit, or Kindness received.

THAPSI'A [*θαψία*, Gr.] the Herb called *Stinking Carrots*.

THARGE'LIA, *Athenian* Festivals observed in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana*. In this Festival the First-fruits of the Earth were offered up, as an Earnest of her Fertility, being boiled in a Pot called *Thargelos*.

THARM [*Θαρμ*, Sax.] Hogs-Guts washed for making Puddings.

THASSA'RE [*old Rec.*] to lay Hay, Corn, &c. into a Tass or Mow.

THAT [*Θατ*, Sax.] that, a Conjunction, &c.

To THATCH [*Θαcian*, Sax.] to cover Barns or Houses with Thatch.

THATCH [*Θαce*, Sax.] Straw, Reeds, &c. for covering Houses.

A THA'TCHER [of *Θαcian*, Sax.] one who covers Houses or Barns with Thatch.

THAUMATURGICKS. See *Thaumaturgy*.

THAU'MATURGUS [*θαυματουργός*, Gr.] a Worker of Miracles, a Title which the *Roman-Catholics* give to several of their Saints.

THAU'MATURGY [of *θαύμα*, a Wonder, and *αὐτεργία*, I myself work, Gr.] any Art that does, or seems to do Wonders, or, as it is defin'd by Dr. *Dee*, a mathematical Science, which gives certain Rules for the Making of strange Works to be perceiv'd by the Sense, yet to be greatly wonder'd at.

To THAW [of *thawen*, Teut. to thaw] to melt as Snow or Ice after a Froit.

THAWING [*thaw*, Teut.] the Resolution of Ice or Snow into its former fluid State, by the Warmth of the Air.

THEA, Festivals to *Bacchus*, in whose Temple three empty Vessels are related to be miraculously replenish'd with Wine in the Night-time, although the Doors were secured under Locks and Bars.

THEA'NDRIC [of *Θεός*, God, and *άνθρωπος*, Gr. Man] Divine and Human under one, or God-man.

THEA'NTHROPOS [*Θεάνθρωπος*, of *Θεός*, God, and *άνθρωπος*, Gr. Man] a Title given to our Saviour *Jesus Christ*, as being both God and Man.

THEATI'NS, a Religious Order of Regular *Roman-Catholic* Priests.

THEATI'NES, a Congregation of Nuns under the Direction of the *Theatins*.

THE'TRE [*theatrum*, L. theatre, F. of *θεάτρον*, of *θεάω* to see or behold] any Scaffold or Building erected for the exhibiting publick Shows or Sights, a Stage, a Play-House, a Building contriv'd with all Manner of Conveniences, both for the Actors and Spectators, for the representing and beholding Comedies, Tragedies, &c.

THE'ATRE [in *Architect.*] is by the *Italians* used for an Assemblage of several Buildings, which by a happy Disposition and Elevation represents an agreeable Scene to the Eye.

THE'ATRAL [*theatralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Theatre or Stage.

THEATRICAL [*theatricus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Theatre or Stage.

THEA'TRICALLY [of *theatricus*, L. of *θεατρικός*, Gr.] after the Manner or Usage of the Theatre.

THEA'-

THEATRICALNESS, the being according to the Custom or Manner of the Theatre.

THEAVE, an Ewe-Lamb of the first Year.

THEE [θε, Sax.] thou in an oblique Case.

THEEVO [old Deeds] a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree.

THEFT [ῥεοϋθε, Sax.] Thievishness, the Art of Stealing.

THEFT-BOTE [ῥεοϋθε βοτε, Sax.] the Maintaining or Abetting a Thief, by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEFT-HOLD, the Receiving Goods from a Thief, to favour and maintain him, the Punishment of which was antiently Imprisonment, now Transportation.

THEIR [ἡοια, Sax.] of them.

THELYPTERIS [θηλυπτερις, Gr.] Female Fern, or Sea-Fern, L.

THELO'NIO *rationabili*, &c. [in Law] a Writ which lies for one who has the King's Demefn in Fee-Farm, to recover reasonable Toll of the Kings Tenants there, if his Demefn has been accustomed to be tolled.

THELONIUM *effendi*, &c. [in Law] a Writ to free Citizens from Toll against the Officers of any Town or Market, who would force them to pay Toll for their Merchandizes, contrary to their Grant or Prescription.

THELONMA'NNUS [old Deeds] a Toll-man or one who receives Toll.

THELY'GONUM [θηλυγονον, of θηλυ, a Female, and γονω, a Parent, or γοναω, to beget] an Herb call'd also the *Grace of God*, which is said to cause Women to conceive of a Girl.

THELYPHO'NON [θηλυφονον, of θηλυ and φονεω, Gr. to kill] a Herb that is said to destroy Animals of the Female Sex.

THEM [heom, Sax.] the Pronoun *they* in an oblique Case.

THEME [thema, L. theme, F. of θεμα, Gr.] a Subject to be spoken or written upon.

THEME [in *Astrol.*] is a Figure which they construct, when they draw the Horoscope; it represents the State of the Heavens for a certain Point or Moment of Time.

THE'MIS [Θέμις, i. e. that which is right] a moral Deity or Goddess, whom the Poets feign to have first taught Men Right and Justice, and thence is taken frequently for Justice itself; the Sister of *Jupiter*, and Daughter of *Cælus* and *Terra*, on whom he begot *Minerva*. She had an Oracle in *Boætia*, near *Cæphissus*. She is also called *Carmenta*, the Mother of *Evander*, and said to have liv'd *Anno Mundi* 2998.

THEMSE'LVES [hem-sylf, Sax.]

THEMMA'GIUM [old Rec.] a Duty antiently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*, which see.

THE'NAR [θίναρ, Gr.] an abducent Muscle, which draws away the Thumb.

THEN [ῥenne, Sax.] at that Time.

THENCE [ῥenney, Sax.] from that Place.

THENCEFORTH [ῥenna-ῥοιῥ, Sax.] from that Time.

THENCEFO'WARD [ῥenna-ῥοιῥεαῖῥ, Sax.] from that Time, and so on, afterwards.

THE'OCATAGNO'STES [of Θεός and καταγιγνώσκω, Gr. to reprehend] a Sect of Hereticks who presumed to find fault with certain Words and Actions of God, and to blame many Things in the Scriptures.

THEO'CRACY [θεοκρατία, Gr. of Θεός God and κρα-

THEO'CRASY [ῥα, Power or Government] a Government where God himself is King, as that of the *Jeros*, before they were governed by King *Saul*.

THEOCRA'TICAL of, or pertaining to Theocracy.

THEO'DEN [ῥoden, Sax.] an antient *Thane*; also a Husbandman or inferior Tenant.

THEO'DOLITE [of θεωδωμαι, Gr. to view] a Mathematical Instrument used in Surveying, Taking Heights and Distances, &c.

THEO'DOM [ῥeodom, Sax.] Servitude.

THEOGONI'A [θεογονία, of Θεός God and γονη an Offspring] the Generation of the Gods, or a Treatise concerning it, as that of *Hesiod*.

THEOLO'GICAL [theologicus, L. of θεολογικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Theology or Divinity.

THEOLO'GICALNESS [of θεολογικός, of θεολογία, Gr. *theologia*, L. and *ness*] a Theological Nature or Quality.

THEOLO'GIUM, a Stage or little Place in the Theaters, where the ordinary Actors appeared; also the Place where the Gods appeared, including the Machines whereon they descended, and from which they spoke.

THEO'LOGIST [theologus, L. *theologien*, F. of θεολογῶ,

THEOLO'GUE [of Θεός God and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Theologer, a Divine, a Professor, &c. of Divinity.

THEO'LOGY [theologia, L. θεολογία, of Θεός God and λόγος, Gr. a Word] a Science which instructs us in the Know-

ledge of God and divine Things, Divinity.

Natural THEOLOGY, is the Knowledge Persons have of God by his Works, by the sole Light of Nature and Reason.

Supernatural THEOLOGY, is that Knowledge we obtain by Revelation.

Positive THEOLOGY, is the Knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures and of the Meaning of them, agreeable to the Opinions of the Fathers and Councils, without Argumentation.

Moral THEOLOGY, is that which instructs us in the Divine Laws, relating to Manners.

Scholastic THEOLOGY, is that which proceeds by Reasoning, or which derives the Knowledge of several divine Things from some established Principles of Faith.

THEOMA'GICAL [of θεός divine and μαγική, Gr. Magick] of, or pertaining to divine Magick or the Wisdom of God.

THEOMA'CHIST [θεομάχος, of Θεός God and μάχη, Gr. to fight] one who fights against or resists God.

THEOMA'GI [of θεός divine and μαγική, Wife-Men] Persons skill'd in divine Wisdom.

THEO'MANCY [θεομανία, Gr.] is different from artificial Divination, which though, in some Sense, it may be said to be given by the Gods, yet does not immediately proceed from them, being the Effect of Experience and Observation. And *μανία*, is opposed to Oracular Divination, i. e. that which is delivered by Interpreters, as at *Delphi*, because that was confined usually to a fixed and stated Time, and always to a certain Place; for the *Pythia* could not be inspir'd in any Place but *Apollo's* Temple, and upon the sacred *Tripos*, whereas the *Theomantists* were free and unconfin'd, being able (after the Offering of Sacrifices and Performance of the usual Rites) to prophesy at any Time, or in any Part of the World. Its was a divine *Afflatus* or Inspiration: The Manner of receiving of which was, the Receivers of it were possessed with a divine Fury, swelling with Rage, like Persons distracted and besides themselves, foaming and making a strange and terrible Noise, gnashing with their Teeth, shivering and trembling, and making other antick Motions.

THEO'MACHY, [θεομαχία, Gr.] a Fighting against God.

THEO'PASCITES [of Θεός God and πάσχω, Gr. to suffer] a Sect of Hereticks who held that the whole Trinity suffered in the Person of *Jesus Christ*.

THEOMA'NTISTS [θεομαντεις, Gr.] were of three Sorts. One Sort was possessed with prophesying *Demons* which lodged within them, and dictated what they should answer to those that enquired of them, or spoke out of the Bellies or Breasts of the possessed Persons, they all the while remaining speechless, or not so much as moving their Tongue or Lips.

The second Sort were such as pretended to what is commonly call'd *Enthusiasm*, and different from the former, who contained the Deity himself; whereas those were only govern'd, acted, or inspired by him, and instructed in the Knowledge of what was to happen. The third Sort were those that were cast into Trances or Extasies, in which they lay like dead Men, or asleep, depriv'd of all Sense and Motion; but after some Time, returning to themselves, gave strange Relations of what they had seen and heard.

THEONOMANTISTS [of Θεός ὄνομα, and μανία, Gr. Divination] a Sort of Divination by invoking the Names of God.

THEOMBROTIOS, a certain Herb that the Kings of *Persia* used to take as a Preservative against all Indispositions of Body and Mind.

THEOMENI'A [θεομηνία, Gr.] the divine Anger.

THEO'REO [thiorba, Ital.] a musical Instrument, a large Lute for playing a thorough Bass, used by the *Italians*.

THE'OREM [theoremata, L. *theorem*, F. of θεωρημα, Gr.] is a speculative Proposition, demonstrating the Properties of any Subject.

An Universal THEOREM [with *Mathematicians*] is one that extends universally to any Quantity without Restriction; as that the Rectangle of the Sum, and Difference of any two Quantities, is equal to the Difference of their Squares.

A Particular THEOREM, is when it extends only to a particular Quantity.

A Negative THEOREM, is one that demonstrates the Impossibilities of an Assertion, as, that the Sum of two biquadrate Numbers cannot make a Square.

A Local THEOREM, which relates to a Surface; as, that Triangles of the same Base and Altitude are equal.

A Plain THEOREM, is one which relates to either a rectilinear Surface, or to one terminated by the Circumference of a Circle, as, that all Angles in the same Segment are equal.

A Solid THEOREM, is such an one as treats about a Space termi-

terminated by a solid Line, *i. e.* by any of the three Conick Sections, as, if a Right-Line cut two asymptotick Parabola's, its two Parts terminated by them shall be equal.

A *Reciprocal THEOREM*, is such an one whose Converse is true; as, if a Triangle have two equal Sides, it must have two equal Angles, the Converse of which is true, that, if it have two equal Angles, it must have two equal Sides.

THEOREMATICAL [*θεωρηματικὸς*, Gr.] of Theorems.

THEOREMATIST [of *θεωρηματιστής*, Gr.] a Finder out or Producer of Theorems.

THEORE'TIC

THEORE'TICAL

THEORE'TICK

THE'ORIC

THE'ORICK

[*theoricus*, L. *theorique*, F. of *θεωρητικὸς*, Gr. of *θεωρία*, of *θεωρέω*, to contemplate] pertaining to Theory, speculative.

THEORE'TICA [*sc. Ars*, of *θεωρητικὴ*, Gr.] the speculative Part of Physick or any other Science.

THEO'RETICAL Astronomy, that Part of Astronomy which considers the true Structure and Disposition of the Heavens and heavenly Bodies, and accounts for their various *Phænomena's* therefrom.

THEORE'TICK Physicians, such as apply themselves to a careful Study of what relates to Health and Diseases, the Principles of the human Body, its Structure and Parts, with their Actions and Uses, and whatsoever befalls the Body, either naturally or preternaturally; the Differences of Diseases, their Natures, Causes, Signs, Indications, &c. the Properties of Plants, Drugs, and other Medicines.

THEORE'TICKS, the same as *Theoretica*.

THE'ORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [*θεωρία* of *θεωρέω*, Gr. to contemplate] a Doctrine which terminates in the sole Speculation or Consideration of its Subject, without any View to the Practice or Application of it.

THE'ORIES of the Planets, &c. [in *Astrol.*] are the Hypotheses, according to which they reason of the *Phænomena* or Appearances of the Planets.

THEOXE'NIA [*θεοξένια*, Gr.] a Sacrifice that was offer'd to all the Gods, observ'd chiefly by the *Athenians*, and by the *Romans* stiled *Dies Pandicularis* and *Communicarius*. The *Athenians* consecrated them to the Honour of foreign Gods, or the Gods or *Genii* of Hospitality.

THERAPEU'TICE [*therapeutica Ars*, L. *therapeutique*, F.

THERAPEUTICK } of *θεραπευτική*, Gr. of *θεραπεύειν*, Gr. to heal] that Part of Physick that teaches the Method of curing Diseases, or that is employ'd in finding out Remedies against them, and prescribing and applying them.

THERAPEU'TES [of *θεραπεύειν*, Gr. to serve or minister to] a Servant wholly employed in the Service of God.

THERAPEU'TICKS, the same as *therapeutice*.

THE'RAPHIM [תרפים] which some derive of רפה he left, because the People quitted every thing to consult them] Idols or Images, which, some say, were made in the Shape of Men, which, when raised upright, they spake at certain Hours, and under certain Constellations, by the Influences of the heavenly Bodies: others say, that they were Instruments made of Brass, which pointed out the Hours and Minutes of future Events, as directed by the Stars.

Rabbi *Eliæzer* relates, that, in the making of these *Teraphims*, they killed a first-born Child, clove the Head of it and season'd it with Salt and Oil; that they wrote the Name of an impure Spirit on a Plate of Gold, and placed it under the Tongue of the dead Child, having laid the Head against a Wall; and, having lighted Lamps before it, pray'd to it and it talk'd to them. But whether *Laban's* *Teraphims* were thus made is disputed by the Learned.

THERE [תה, Sax.] in that Place.

THEREAFO'UT [of *תה* and *אחרי*, Sax.] near that Place.

THEREA'ETER [תהא'תה, Sax.] according to, or as.

THEREFO'RE [תהא'תה, Sax.] for that Cause.

THEREO'F [תהא'תה, Sax.] of it.

THEREO'N } [תהא'תה, Sax.] upon that Thing, &c.

THEREUPO'N } [תהא'תה, Sax.] with that or it.

THEREWIT'H [תהא'תה, Sax.] with that or it.

THEREN'ABIN, Oriental Manna.

THERI'ACA } [*θεριακή* of *θηρ* a Beast, and *αἰσίου*, Gr.

THERI'ACE } to cure] Treacle, any Medicine against

Poison, or the Cure of the Bites of poisonous Animals.

THERI'ACAL [of *θεριακή*, of *θηρ* *θηρ*, poisonous Ani-

mals] belonging to the Medicine call'd *Theriaca*, or Treacle,

&c. good against the Bites of venomous Creatures.

THERICA'RIA [with *Βιτριολ*] Dyer's Weed, L.

THERI'OMA [*θερίωμα*, Gr.] a Sore of the Privy Members,

whereby all the Parts thereabouts are corrupted, L.

THERMA'NTICA [*θερμαντικά*, of *θερμαίνω*, Gr. to warm] such Medicines as cause Heat, L.

THERMES } [so called from *Terminus* the Roman God of

TERMES } Boundaries or Land-Marks] certain Representations of human Figures, with half Bodies, as if they proceeded out of a Sheath or Case, which were antiently fix'd in the Earth as Land-Marks. In Architecture they are used as a kind of Symbolical Column.

THERMO'METER [of *θερμὸν* Warmth, of *μέτρον*, Gr. to warm, and *μέτρον* Measure] a philosophical Instrument, commonly made of Glass and filled with tinged Spirit of Wine, or some other proper Liquor, which by its Rising and Falling serves to measure or shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of any particular Place, or of the same Place at different Seasons and at different Times.

THERMO'METRON [of *θερμὸν* Warmth, and *μέτρον* Measure, Gr.] a Term used by Physicians for that natural Heat that is measur'd or perceiv'd by the Pulse.

THERMOPOTE [*thermopota*, L. of *θερμότητα*, of *θερμὸν* and *πότης*, Gr.] a Drinker of hot Liquors.

THERMOSCOPE [of *θερμὸν* and *σκοπεῖν*, of *σκοπεῖν*, Gr.] an Instrument for the same Use as the Thermometer; but some make this Difference, that the Thermoscope shews the Increase and Decrease of Heat and Cold in the Air, but by the Thermometer the Heat and Cold of the Air can be measured.

THESE [these, Du. or of *θῆς*, Sax.] those.

THESIS [*Thesis*, L. *These*, F. *θέσις*, of *τίθημι*, Gr. to lay down or propose] any Position laid down or Proposition advanced, and to be prov'd or made good; a Subject to be disputed upon.

THESMOPHORI'A [among the *Athenians*] Festivals in which, after the Manner of the *Egyptians*, the Women fasted; so denominated of *Ceres*, call'd *θεσμοφόρος*, or the Law-Giver, because, before she had invented Bread-Corn, Men rovd about without Law.

THESMO'PHORY [*thesmophoria*, of *θεσμοφορία*, Gr.] Law-giving or making.

THE'SMOTHETE [*thesmotheta*, of *θεσμὸν* *τίθημι*, Gr.] a Law-giver.

THETA [Θ, Gr. this Letter is said to take its Name from Death, it being the first Letter of *θάνατος*, Gr. Death, having in the Midst of it a Dart in Token of Death] was, by the Antients, used to signify Death; for Judges set this Letter on their Names or Heads who were condemned to die; as likewise did Captains in their Briefs, wherein were contained the Names of their Soldiers, by which a certain Account could be given to their Sovereign how many were slain.

THETIS [of *ἡ πάντων ἄρτις*, Gr.] the Daughter of *Ne-reus*, whom when *Jupiter* was about to have married, being told by *Prometheus* that the Son born of her would be greater than the Father, he broke of his Suit, and she was afterwards married to *Peleus*, and bare him *Achilles*. She was painted as a Lady of a brown Complexion, her Hair scattered about her Shoulders, crowned with a Coronet of Periwinkle and Escallop Shells, in a Mantle of a Sea-Green, with Chains and Bracelets of Amber about her Arms, and a Branch of red Coral in her Hand.

To THESAU'RISE [*thesaurizare*, L. of *θησαυρίζω*, Gr.] to gather or lay up Treasure.

THEU'RGY [*theurgia*, L.] of *θεουργία* of *θεός* God and *εργον*, Gr. Work] Magick operating by divine or celestial Means, or the Power of doing extraordinary and supernatural Things by lawful Means, as Prayer, Invocation of God, &c. called by some *white Magick*.

THEY [hi, Sax. hi, L.] those Persons.

THETHINGA [Te Singa, Sax.] Tithing.

THETHINGA Mannus [Te Singaman, Sax.] a Tithing-Man.

THICK [dicce, Sax.] the opposite of thin, gross; also that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth.

To THICKEN [of *tickner*, Dan.] to make or grow thick.

THICKET [of *dicce*, Sax. thick] a Place full of, or set thick with Bushes or Brambles.

THICKISH [of *diccean*, Sax. or *tickner*, Dan.] somewhat thick.

THICKNESS [dicceneyye, Sax.] a thick Quality, &c.

THIEF [Geok, Sax.] a Stealer.

To THIEVE [Geokian, Sax.] to steal.

THIEVERY, Stealing.

THIEVISH, given or addicted to Stealing.

THIEVISHLY [Geoplice, Sax.] in a thievish Manner.

THIEVISHNESS [of *Geokian*, Sax.] Addictedness to Stealing.

A THIGH [Geoh, Sax.] a Limb or Member of the Body, that Part from the Groin to the Knee.

To THIGH [with *Carvers*], to cut up a *Pidgeon* or *Woodcock*.

THILL, the Beam or Draught-Tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THILLER } the Horse that is placed under the Thill
THILL-Horse } of a Cart, &c.

THIN [Sinné, Sax.] not of a thick Consistence, having but little Depth.

To make THIN [Sinnian, Sax.] to diminish Thickness.

THINE [Sine, Sax.] of thee.

THING [Sinz, Sax.] a Matter.

THINGUS [Sinzuy, Sax.] a Saxon Thane or Nobleman.

To THINK [of Sincan, Sax.] to meditate, suppose, or be of an Opinion.

THINKING, a general Name for any Act or Operation of the Mind, Cogitations which bear several Names according to their various Modes, as,

When an Idea recurs to the Mind, without the Object being present, it is called *Remembrance*.

When the Mind seeks after it, and it is brought again into View, it is called *Recollection*.

When an Idea is held long in the Mind under attentive Consideration, it is called *Contemplation*.

When Ideas float in the Mind, without Regard or Reflection, it is called a *Revery*.

When Ideas are taken express Notice of, and, as it were, register'd in the Memory, it is called *Attention*. And when the Mind fixes an Idea in View, and considers it on all Sides, it is called *Study* and *Intention*.

THINLY [Sinnelic, Sax.] after a thin Manner.

THINNESS [Sinneyye, Sax.] a thin Quality or Consistence.

THIRD [Sjrida, Sax.] the third.

THIRD [in *Musick*] a Concord resulting from a Mixture of two Sounds, containing an Interval of two Degrees.

THIRD-Borough [Sjrid-burh, Sax.] a Constable, a Headborough.

THIRD-Earing [in *Agriculture*] the Tilling or Ploughing of Ground a third Time.

THIRD-Point [in *Architect.*] the Point of Section in the Vertex of an equilateral Triangle.

THIRD-Night-Awn-hynd [Ant. Laws] a Guest who had lain three Nights in an Inn, who was afterwards accounted a Domestick, and his Host or Landlord was answerable for whatsoever Offences he should commit.

THIRDENDEAL, a liquid Measure containing about three Pints.

THIRDINGS [in *old Law*] the third Part of Grain growing in the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-Penny [in *Law*] the third part of Fines, &c. arising from Law-Suits, of old time allow'd to the Sheriff or the King.

THIRDLY [Sjridlic, Sax.] in the third Place.

THIRSTY [Sjrytig, Sax.] troubled with Thirst.

THIRSTILY [Sjrytiglic, Sax.] with Thirst.

THIRSTING [of Sjrytan, Sax.] being thirsty.

THIRST [of Sjryt, Sax.] a Dryness of the Throat, a painful Sensation occasioned by a preternatural Vellification of the Nerves of the Throat or Fauces, and producing a Desire of drinking.

To THIRST [Sjrytan, Sax.] to be affected with a Dryness in the Throat.

THIRSTINESS [Sjrytiġneyye, Sax.] Drought, Dryness, a thirsty Quality, &c.

THIRTEEN [Sjreotene, Sax.] the Number 13 or XIII.

THIRTY [Sjritig, Sax.] 30 or XXX.

THIS [Sjy, Sax.] a Pronoun.

THISTLE [Sjytel, Sax.] a Plant well known.

TKnights of the THISTLE, a French Order of Knights of the Family of Bourbon, who bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit* i.e. None that provokes me passes unpunished.

THISTLE-take [in the Manour of Halton in the County of Chester] a Duty of a Half-penny paid to the Lord for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

THISTLY [Sjytelig, Sax.] full of Thistles.

THITHER [Sjidej, Sax.] to that Place.

THITHERWARD [Sjidej-peap, Sax.] towards that Place.

THLASPI [Sjlaſpi, Gr.] the Herb called *Country-Mustard*, or *Treacle-Mustard*.

THLIPSIS [Sjliſis, Gr.] a Squeezing or Crushing; also Trouble or Affliction.

THLIPSIS [with *Anat.*] a Pressing or Squeezing together of the Vessels of a human Body.

THNETOPSYCHITES [of *Synic*, mortal and *luxi*, Gr. the Soul.] a Sect who held that the Soul of Man was perfectly like that of Brutes, and dy'd with the Body.

THOLUS [in *Architect.*] the Roof of a Temple or Church, the Centre, Scutcheon, or Knot in the Middle of an arched Roof, the Lanthorn or Cupola of a publick Hall.

THOLUS *Diocletis* [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage, L.

THO'MISM, the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas* and his Followers, but chiefly with respect to his Opinions, as to Predestination and Grace.

THO'MISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrines of *Thomas Aquinas*, a School-Divine, whom the Papists stile the *Angelick Doctor*.

THONG [Spanz, Sax.] a Slip or Strop of Leather.

THOR [Dor, Sax.] a certain Idol highly esteemed by the *Teutonicks* and antient *Saxons*; they represented him as a King crowned sitting on a Throne; the *Laplanders* represent him by the Stump of a Tree, and offer Sacrifice to him, which Sacrifice is usually a Rain-Deer. From him *Thursday* takes its Name, *q. d.* Thor's-day.

THORA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wolf's-Bane, L.

THORA'CICA [thoracicus of *thorax*, L. the Breast] Medicines good in Diseases of the Breast.

THORA'CICA inferior [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the subclavian Vein, which spreads itself on the Sides of the Breast by several Branches, which communicate with those of the *Azygos*, under the Muscle of the Breast, L.

THORA'CICA superior [with *Anat.*] another Branch of the subclavian Vein which arises from the *Basilica*, and passes to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORA'CK [of *thoracicus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or good against Diseases of the Breast.

THORA'CICUS Ductus [with *Anatomists*] a Vessel that arises about the Kidney of the Left Side, and ascends along the Chest near the great Artery, ending at the subclavian Vein on the Left Side. The Use of it is to convey the Juices, called *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower Part to the Heart. This Duct is also called *Ductus Communis Lympharum*, because the Lymphatick Vessels discharge themselves into it, and also *Ductus Chyliferus*, L.

THO'RAL Line [in *Palmistry*] a Mark or Line in the Hand, called the Line of *Venus*.

THO'RAX [Θωραξ, Gr.] the Chest; all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Bone of the Neck, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breast-Bone, behind by the Back-Bones, and on the Sides by the Ribs.

THORN [Dor, Sax. torn, Dan.] a Prickle of a Bush.

THORN-back [Dor, Sax. bac, Sax.] a Fish.

THORNINESS [Dor, Sax. ney, Sax.] Fulness of Thorns.

THORNY [Dor, Sax.] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [Dor, Sax.] thro'.

THOROUGHLY [Dor, Sax.] after a thorough Manner.

THOROUGH-fare [Dor, Sax.] a Passage thro' a Place from one Street or Place to another.

THOROUGH-stitch [Dor, Sax.] as to go thorough-stitch, i. e. to pursue a Matter to the End or Conclusion.

THOROUGH-wax, an Herb good in Ruptures.

THOROUGH-Bass [in *Mu.*] that which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH-Toll, a Duty paid in antient Times to the Earls of *Richmond*.

THOSE [Dor, Sax.] these Persons or Things.

THOUGH [Deah, Sax.] although.

THOU [Du, Sax.] a Pronoun of the second Person.

THOUGHT [Dor, Sax.] Thinking, an Operation of the Mind, also Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL [Dor, Sax.] full of Thought.

THOUGHTFULLY [Dor, Sax.] after a thoughtful Manner.

THOUGHTFULNESS [Dor, Sax.] a thoughtful or thinking Humour, Faculty or Consideration.

THOUGHTLESS [Dor, Sax.] without Thought.

THOUGHTLESSLY [Dor, Sax.] after a careless Manner, unthinkingly.

THOUGH'TLESNESS [Dor, Sax.] an unthinking Faculty.

THOUGHTS, the Seats of Rowers in a Boat.

THOUSAND [Dor, Sax.] 1000, M. L.

THOUSANDTH [of *ten* 10, and *yen* 100, Sax.] the 1000th in Order.

THOWLS [prob. of *tholus*, L. of *θολος*, Gr.] wooden Pins in the Gunnel of a Boat, thorough which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they row.

THRACKSCAT [with *Chymists*] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRALL { [θral or θral-dom, Sax.] a State of
THRA'LDOM } Bondage or Servitude.
THRA'PPLE, the Throopple, the Wind-pipe of a Horse or
 toher Animal.
THRASO'NICAL [of *Thraso*, a noted Braggadochio in *Te-*
rence's Comedies] boasting, vain-glorious, ostentatious.
THRAVE of Corn, [of *drafa*, *Brit.* twenty-four or θneav,
Sax. a Bundle] twenty-four Sheaves or four Shocks, of six
 Sheaves to the Shock.
To THREAP { [θneapian, Sax.] to insist upon a Thing
To THREAP down } pertinaciously, to affirm positively and
 constantly.
To THREA'TEN [θneatian, Sax.] to make Use of Me-
 naces or threatening Words, &c.
THREATS [of θneatian, Sax.] Threatenings, Menaces.
THREAD [θræt, Sax. draat, Dan.] Twine for Sewing
 made of Flax, Silk, Worsted, &c.
THREAD-BARE, worn so that the Thread appears.
To THRE'DDLE, to put Thread in the Eye of a Needle.
THREE [tri, *Brit.* θrie, Sax. tres, L. trois, F. τρεῖς,
 Gr.] 3 or III.
THREE-FOLD [θneoθealθ, Sax.] III. or three-fold.
THREE-LEGG'D Staff, an Instrument composed of wooden
 Legs, made with Joints to shut all together, and to take off in
 the Middle for the more convenient Carriage, on the Top of
 which a Ball and Socket are commonly fix'd to support and ad-
 just the Instruments for Surveying, Astronomy, &c.
THRENODIA [θρηνοδια, Gr.] a mournful or funeral
 Song.
To THRESH [θneycan, Sax.] to beat the Grain of Corn
 out of the Ear; also to beat or bang.
THRE'SHER [θæyycepe, Sax.] one who beats Corn out
 of the Ear with a Flail; also a Fish having a broad and thick
 Tail, with which he beats the Head of a Whale.
THRESHOLD [θenypolθ, Sax.] the Ground-Timber of a
 Door-way.
THRICE [trois fois, F. τρις, Gr.] three Times.
THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.
THRIFTINESS, Sparingness, Parcimony, Good-Husban-
 dry.
THRIFTY [not improbably of θnιxτις, Sax.] sparing,
 parcimonious, industrious.
THRIPS, a little Worm that breeds in Timber.
THRITHING { [θniθinθ, Sax.] the third Part of a
TRITHING } County or Shire, containing three or more
 Hundreds or Wapentakes, such as are the Divisions, called
Latbs in *Kent*, *Rapes* in *Suffex*, and *Ridings* in *Yorkshire*.
THRITHING [θniθinθ, Sax.] a Court held within the
 fore-mentioned Circuit, the same as our Court-Leet.
THRITHING-Reeve [θniθinθ θeneθa, Sax.] the Go-
 vernor of a Thrithing, before whom all Causes used to be
 brought that could not be determined in the Wapentakes or
 Hundreds.
To THRILL [θipilian, Sax. drillen, Du.] to drill or bore,
 to thrust through.
To THRILL, to run as the Blood does in the Heart; also
 to kill, Sax.
THRIMSA, an antient Piece of Coin, in Value three Shil-
 lings.
THRI'PPLES, the same in an Ox-Team, as Cart-Ladders
 are in Horse-Teams.
To THRIVE [probably q.d. *drive on*, i. e. succeed in Affairs]
 to grow or increase in Substance, to prosper in the World.
THROAT [θnot, Sax.] the Wind-pipe and Parts about
 it.
THROAT-wort, an Herb good against Ulcers in the
 Throat and Mouth.
THRO'BBING [of θροβεῖν, Gr. as *Minsheu* conjectures]
 beating, panting, or aching, as the Heart or a Swelling
 does.
THRO'MBOSIS [θρομβωσις, Gr.] a Disease in the Breast,
 when the Milk grows to Curds or grunous.
THROMBOS [θρομβος, Gr.] a Lump, Clot, or Cluster of
 any Thing, as of congealed Blood, curdled Milk, &c.
THROMBUS [with *Surgeons*] a small Swelling which arises
 after Blood-letting, when the Orifice is either made too small,
 or larger than the Capaciousness of the Vessels will ad-
 mit.
A THRONE [θronus, L. θρόνος, Gr.] a Chair of State,
 of some rich Matter, raised two or three Steps from the
 Ground, richly adorned and covered with a Canopy, for
 Kings and Princes to sit on at Times of publick Ceremo-
 nies.
THRONES [in *Theolog.*] the third Rank of Angels in the
 celestial Hierarchy.

A THRONG [θpanθ, Sax.] a Crowd or Prefs of Peo-
 ple.
To THRONG [θpinθan, Sax.] to crowd, to prefs close
 together; also to get together in great Numbers.
To THROPPLE, to throttle or strangle, by squeezing the
 Wind-pipe.
THROSTLE [θnotel, Sax.] a Bird, called also a Thrush.
To THOTTLE [of θnot or θnottelian, Sax.] to choak or
 stop the Breath, by holding or pressing the Throat.
THRO'TTLING, choaking.
THROUGH [θnuh, Sax.] thorough.
THROUGH'LY [θnhulic, Sax.] thoroughly.
THROUGH'UT [θnuh-ute, Sax.] thorough the whole.
THROW'ER { of θnapan, Sax.] one who twists Silk,
THROW'STER } Thread, &c.
To THROW [θnapan, Sax.] to hurt or fling; also to
 work Silk-Twist, Worsted, &c. as Throwsters do.
THROWS of Women [of θnopian, Sax.] the Pains of
 Child-bearing.
THRUMS [θnumæn, Sax.] the Ends of Weavers Warps
THRUSH [θniye, Sax.] a Bird, called also a Throistle.
A Wind-THRUSH, a Bird, so called, because in the Begin-
 ning of Winter it comes into *England* in high Winds.
A THRUST [probably of *trufum*, of *trudere*, L.] a Push,
 Shove, &c.
To THRUST [prob. of *trufitare*, L.] to push at or push
 forwards.
THRYA'LLIS [θρυαλλις, Gr.] the Herb called *Rose-Cam-*
pion.
THRY'ON [θρυον, Gr.] the Herb furious or raging *Sola-*
num or Night-shade.
THULE, accounted by the antient Poets, as *Virgil*, &c.
 to be the farthest Island or Part of the World; some take it
 to be *If-Land* lying beyond the *Orknies*, and belonging to
Norway. *Camden* will have it to be *Schetland*, still by
 Seamen called *Hyleusfel*.
THUMB [θuma, Sax.] the largest, first, and shortest of
 the five Fingers.
THU'MMIM [תומם *Heb.* Perfections] a Part of the Or-
 naments or Vestments of *Aaron* or the *Jewish* High Priests:
 The Learned are not agreed on what it was, or of what it
 was made; but by many it is not reckoned among Things
 wrought by Art, but it is supposed to be something given by
 God to *Moses*, to put into the Breast-plate of *Aaron*, and
 seems to have been *Oracular*. See *Urim*.
A THUMP [prob. of *thumbo*, Ital.] a Blow with the
 Hand.
To THUMP, to beat or strike with the Hand.
THUMPING, a Making a Noise by beating on a Thing
 with the Hand, &c. also great, as a thumping Lye, &c.
THURI'BULUM { a Censer or Smoke-Pot to burn In-
TURI'BULUM } cense in, L.
THU'NDERING [of θunnan, Sax. donner, Dan. tonare
 L. tonner, F.] making a loud Noise.
THU'NDERING Barrels, are such as are filled with Bombs,
 Grenades, and other Fire-works, to be rolled down a Breach.
To TH'UNDER [θunnan, Sax. dondern, Dan. tonare,
 L.] to make a loud rolling Noise.
THUNDER [θunθen, Sax.] a Noise in the lowest Regi-
 on of the Air, excited by a sudden Kindling of sulphureous
 Exhalations; a rattling Noise which seems as if it passed
 through Arches.
THU'NDROUS, of or pertaining to Thunder, *Milton*.
THUNDER-BOLT [of θunθen-bolt, Sax.] when any thing
 is broken or shattered by Lightning, acting with extraordi-
 nary Violence, it is called a *Thunder-bolt*, and People ima-
 gine it to be a hard Body, and even a Stone; but the Learn-
 ed rather attribute it to the Subtility, Force, and Penetra-
 tiveness of the sulphureous Matter. The Phenomena or
 Effects of this supposed Thunder-bolt are very strange. It
 oftener strikes on high Places than on low; it frequently burns
 Persons Clothes, without touching their Bodies; sometimes
 breaks the Bones, without leaving any Tokens of hurting the
 Flesh and Clothes, and has even melted a Sword in the Scab-
 bard, without hurting or seeming to have touched the Scab-
 bard.
TH'UNDERINGLY, after the Manner of Thunder, very noisy.
TH'RSDAY *Thor'sday*, Dan. θunθnæθæθ, Sax.] the
 fifth Day of the Week, so called of *Thor*, an Idol of the an-
 tient Saxons and Teutones, which is supposed to be the same
 as *Jupiter* of the Romans, &c.
THURIFEROUS [thurifer, L.] bearing Frankincense.
THURILEGIOUS [thurilegus, L.] gathering Frankincense.
THUS [θoy, Sax.] after this Manner.
THUS, Frankincense, Incense, L.

To THW'ART [probably of tuert, *Dan.* a-cross] to cross, oppose, contradict, &c.

To THWACK, to lay on hard Blows; also to press close together.

THY [Gine, *Sax.*] of, or belonging to thee.

THYA [*Θύα*, *Gr.*] a Kind of wild Cypress-Tree, whose Wood is very sweet and lasting, the Life-Tree.

THYMBRA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Savoury, *L.*

THYME [*thymus*, *L.* *θύμος*, *Gr.*] the Herb commonly called *Thyme*.

THYME'LIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Spurge-Flax.

THYMIA'MA [*θυμίαμα*, *Gr.*] Incense, Perfume.

THY'MICK Vein, a Branch of the subclavian Vein.

THY'MION } a Kind of Wart, ragged at the Top like a

THY'MIUM } Thyme-Leaf, or, as others will have it, of the Colour of Thyme-Flowers.

THYMITES [*θύμις*, *Gr.*] Wine made of Thyme.

THY'MUS [with *Anat.*] a conglobated Glandule or Kernel in the Throat, sticking to the upper Part of the *Mediastinum*, and lying between the Divisions of the subclavian Veins and Arteries. It is whitish, soft, and spongy, and larger in Children than in Women and Men.

THYROARYTAENOI'DES [with *Anat.*] a Pair of large Muscles which proceed from the Cartilage, call'd *Scutiformis*, and extend themselves forward to the Sides of the *Arytenoides*, the fourth and fifth Part of the *Larynx*, serving to contract and close the Opening of the *Larynx*.

THYROIDEAE glandulae [with *Anat.*] are two Glandules of a viscous solid Substance, wonderfully adorn'd with Vessels of all Sorts, and hard Membranes, almost to the Bigness and Shape of an Hen's Egg, situated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*, at the Sides of the Cartilages, call'd *Scutiformes*. The Use of these seems to be to separate a Liquor for the Lubrication of the *Larynx*, by which Means the Voice is render'd firm, smooth, and sweet; and they also contribute to the Roundness of the Neck, by their filling up the empty Spaces about the *Larynx*.

THYROIDES [*θυροειδής*, of *θύρα* a Door and *εἶδος*, *Gr.* Form, with *Anat.*] is a Cartilage of the *Larynx*, call'd *Scutiformis*; also some call by this Name the Hole of the *Os Pubis*.

THYRSUS [with *Botan.*] an upright and tapering Stalk or Stem of any Herb; also the *Spica*, which is an Ear or Blade of Corn, *L.*

TIARA, a high sharp-pointed Cap, antiently worn by Sovereign Princes, and those of the Blood Royal among the *Persians*.

TIB, a poor sorry Sort of Woman.

TI'BIA [with *Anat.*] the bony Part of the Knee and the Ankle, called also *Focile majus*.

TIBIA'LIIS *anticus* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus* situated in the fore Part of the *Tibia*, arising from the lower Part of the upper Appendage of that Bone, and is inserted into the Inside of the *Os Cuneiforme majus*; its Office is to pull the Foot upwards and directly forwards, *L.*

TIBIALIS *posticus* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Foot, situated at the back Part of the *Tibia*, taking its Rise from the upper and back Part of the *Fibula*, as also from the Ligament contained between the said Bone and the *Tibia*, and is inserted into the *Os Naviculare* internally and side-ways; it draws the Foot upwards and inwards, *L.*

The TICK [in *Horses*] a Habit that they take of pressing their Teeth against the Manger or all along the Halter or Collar, as if they would bite it.

TICK [*tique*, *F.*] an Insect.

TICKET [*etiquette*, *F.*] a Note for the Payment of a Seaman's Wages, for going to a Feast, a Funeral, a Play, &c.

To TICKET [*tiquetter*, *F.*] to put a Ticket upon any Thing.

To go upon TICK, to go on Score, to take up Goods, &c. upon Trust or Credit.

TICKING, a Sort of strong Linnen for Bedding, &c.

To TICKLE [of *cinclan* or *cicelari*, *Sax.* as *Skinner* conjectures] to cause to laugh, &c. by Titillation.

TICKLER, one who tickles; also, by Way of Irony, that which causes Trouble or Pain.

TICKLISH, apt to be affected with Tickling or Titillation, an Action better conceived than expressed.

TICKLISH [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to be ticklish, that is, too tender upon the Spur, and too sensible, that does not freely fly the Spur, but in some Measure resists them, throwing himself up, when they come near and prick his Skin.

TI'CKLISHNESS, Aptness to be Tickled; also Hazardousness.

TICKTACK [*tictac*, *F.*] the Play at Tables.

TID, nice, delicate, as a *Tid-Bit*.

To TI'DDLE, to indulge, or fondle, to make much of.

TIDE [*tīd*, *Dan.* *tið*, *Sax.*] the Flux and Reflux of the Sea.

To bring the TIDE with them [*Sea-Phrase*] used when they are to go into a Harbour over a Bar, (*i. e.* a Rock or Shelf,) signifies that they will come in with the Flood, that they may get over the Bar safely.

To flow TIDE and half TIDE [*Sea-Phrase*] is when the Tide runs three Hours, which is four Points of the Compass, in the *Offing* or open Sea, longer than it does by the Shore; tho' at the same Time, by longer is not meant more Hours, (because it always ebbs and flows six Hours;) but that if it be high Water a-shore at Twelve o'Clock, it will not be so in the *Offing* till Three o'Clock, which is the Bound and Time for the Running of a Half-Tide.

Half TIDE and Half-quarter [*Sea-Phrase*] is when it flows more than Tide and Half-Tide, *i. e.* five Points.

TIDES-Man, a Tide-Waiter, a Custom-House Officer, who watches on Board of Ships, till the Custom of the Goods be paid, and the Ship unloaded.

TI'DILY [prob. *q. d.* *tightly*] not flatteringly, overtly, carelessly, unhandily, or awkwardly.

TI'DINESS, Cleverness, Neatness, Handiness.

TI'DINGS [of *betid* or *tidan*, *Sax.* to happen, *q. d.* Things happening] an Account or Relation of what has happened, or Occurrences at a Distance.

TI'DY, clever, neat, tight in Dress, transacting household Affairs, &c. that does Business with Cleverness and Address.

To TI'E [of *tan*, *Sax.* or *lier*, *F.* *mutato in r*, of *ligare*, *L.*] to bind or join together by a Knot.

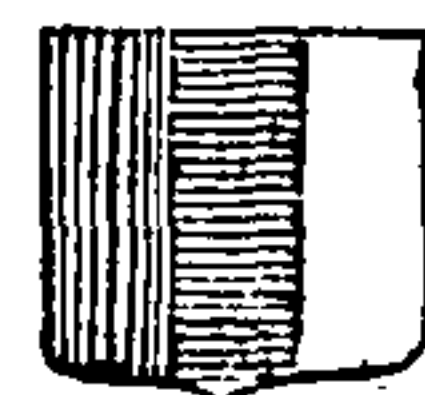
TIERCE [with the *Roman Catholics*] one of the Canonical Hours, *i. e.* Eight o'Clock Prayers in Summer, and Ten in Winter.

TIERCE [*tiers*, *F.*] a Vessel containing forty two Gallons.

TIERCE [in *Musick*.] See *Third*.

TIERCE [at *Cards*] a Sequence of 3 Cards of the same Colour.

TIERCE [in *Heraldry*] signifies, that the Shield is divided into three equal Parts, when those Parts are of many different Colours or Metals; or if the Chief and Base are both of the same Colour, when they are divided by a *Fesse*, then the Colour of the Field is only to be express'd, and the *Fesse* mentioned. But if otherwise, it is proper to say *Tierce en Fesse*, and to mention the first, second, or third Colours or Metals; and if it be divided in *Pale*, to say *Tierce en Pale*, *F.*



TIERCEL [with *Falcon*.] a Male Hawk, so called, because it is a third Part less than the Female in Bigness and Strength.

TIERCET [of *terce*, *F.* a Third] a Song of three Stanza's, or a Staff of three Verses.

TIES [in a Ship] are those Ropes by which the Yards hang, and that carry them up when the Halliards are strained.

A TIFE, a small Quantity of potable Liquors, as a Tiff of Punch, &c. also a small Fit of Anger, &c.

To TIFE, to be angry, peevish, fretful, or displeased at.

TI'FFANY, a Sort of thin Silk, or fine Gawze.

TIGE [in *Architect.*] the Shaft of a Columin from the Astragal to the Capital.

TI'GER [*tigris*, *L.* *tigre*, *F.* of *τιγρις*, *Gr.*] a very fierce Beast of Prey.

A TIGER [in *Hieroglyph.*] represented a Savage Nature, and a Hater of all Goodness, being accounted an Animal cruel and revengeful, and is reported to fall into a violent Rage when it hears the Sound of a musical Instrument.

TIGH } [*old Rec.*] a Close or Inclosure.

TEAGE }

TIGHT [of *nicht*, *Du.* as *Skinner* supposes] not flatteringly in Dress; also that will hold Liquor without leaking; also straight, as a Line or Rope pulled hard.

To TIGHTEN, to make straight, as a Line, Cord, &c. also to dress after a tight Manner.

TI'GHTNESS, Straightness by means of hard Pulling, as a Cord, &c. also Cleverness in Dress, in opposition to Loose-ness; also Cleverness in household Affairs or Housewifery.

To TI'GHY [a Word framed from the Sound in Laughing, as, *Te, hé, hé, hé*] to laugh childishly, wantonly, or in a low Tone.

TI'GRESS [*tigris*, *L.* *tigresse*, *F.*] a Female Tiger.

TIGRI'NE [*tigrinus*, *L.* of *τιγρις*, *Gr.*] of or like a Tiger.

TIKE, a diminutive Term; as a *Tike*, a small Bullock or Heifer, a small Dog or Cur; a *Yorkshire Tike*, a *Yorkshire Man* or Woman.

TILE [*tigle*, *Dan.* *tiegl*, or *tigle*, *Sax.*] a square Plate made of Earth, and baked for the Covering of Houses, laying Ground-Floors, &c.

TILIA [with *Botan.*] the Teil-Tree, *L.*

TILL [til, *Sax.*] until.

To TILL [tilian, *Sax.*] to plough, dig, or labour the Ground.

TILL [tille, *Sax.*] a little Drawer, Box, &c. in a Desk, Counter, Chest, Cabinet, &c.

TILLAGE [of tilian, *Sax.*] the Culture of the Ground.

TILLER, a small Tree left to grow bigger; also a Piece of Wood pertaining to the Helm of a Boat, or Rudder of a Ship.

TILLS, Lentils, a Sort of Pulse.

TILT, the Cloth that covers a Boat; also the stooping Posture of a Cask of Liquor.

TILT-Boat, a Boat covered with a Tilt, to keep off Rain, &c.

To TILT [prob. of tealþian, *Sax.* to stagger,] to fight or engage at the martial Exercise of Tilting; i. e. armed Men running at Tilts, or at one another, with Spears on Horseback.

To TILT Beer [prob. of tellen, *Du.* to tilt or raise up] to raise a Cask that is near out, to set it stooping.

TILTH [of tilian, *Sax.* to till] Tillage or Tilling of Land.

TIMAR [in the Grand Signior's Dominions] a Lordship or Tract of Ground, which the Grand Signior gives the *Spahis* to enjoy, during Life, for their Subsistence.

TIMARIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of conquered Lands have a Portion allow'd them, to serve on Horseback and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TIMBER [of *Skins* or *Furr*] the Number of forty.

TIMBER [timbe, *Sax.*] Wood for Building, *Du.*

TIMBER, as Belly-Timber, Victuals.

TIMBER-Measure, forty three solid Feet in Measure make a Tun, and fifty Feet a Load.

To TIMBER [in *Falconry*] is to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBERS of Ermin [in *Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of Ermin in the Robes of Noblemen.

Rising TIMBERS [in a Ship] are those thick Planks that go both before and behind on both Sides, under the Ends of the Beams and Timber of the second Deck, to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck, so that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them both at the Ship's Sides.

Floor-TIMBERS } [in a Ship] are those which form the
Ground-TIMBERS } Floor of it, that lie on the Keel and are fastened to it with Bolts through the Keelson.

TIMBRE [in *Heraldry*] the Crest which in any Atchievement stands on the Top of the Helmet.

TIMBRED, built, framed, made as *light-timbred*, made light; not heavy and bulky in Body, but fit for Activity and Nimbleness.

TIMBREL [tabourin, *F.* *tympanum*, *L.* of *τύμπανον*, *Gr.*] a Sort of musical Instrument.

TIME [tima, *Sax.* *tempus*, *L.* *tems*, *F.*] a certain Measure or Portion of Eternity, distinguished by the Motion of the Sun, &c. or heavenly Luminaries, by which the Distances and Duration of sublunary Affairs are measured. Or Time is otherwise defined to be a Succession of *Phænomena*, and the Idea that we have thereof consists in the Order of successive Perceptions.

TIME [by the *Antients*] was represented by an old Man winged, or with Iron Teeth, or by an old Man bald, winged with a Scythe and an Hour-Glass.

Astronomical TIME, simply taken, signifies the Motion of the Stars.

Astronomical }
Mathematical } **TIME** } is that which flows equally in it-
Absolute } self, without Relation to any out-
Word is called *Duration*. ward Thing, and by another

Civil TIME, signifies the Time appointed to common Uses.

Relative }
Apparent } **TIME** } is the sensible and outward Measure of
Vulgar } any Duration or Continuance, estima-
used instead of true Time. ted by Motion; and this is commonly

To TIME a Thing well or ill, is to do or transact it at a proper or improper Time.

Duple TIME [in *Musick*] or a Semi-breve, is generally called *Common*, because most used, and is when all the Notes are increased by two.

Triple TIME [in *Musick*] is that whereby the Measure is counted by three.

TIME [in *Fencing*] is of three Kinds, that of the Sword.

TIME [with *Horsemen*] is sometimes taken for the Motion

of a Horse, that observes Measure and Justness in the Manages and sometimes it signifies the Time between two of his Motions; also the Effect of one of the Aids.

TIMELINESS [timlicneye, *Sax.*] Earliness, Fitness of Time, Opportuneness.

TIMELY [timlice, *Sax.*] opportunely.

TIMIDNESS } [timiditas, *L.* *timidité*, *F.*] Fearfulness,

TIMIDITY } Timorousness.

TIMORO'SO [in *Mu. Books*] signifies to play with Fear, Care, or Caution, *Ital.*

TIMOROUS [timorofus, *L.*] fearful.

TIMOROUSNESS [of timorofus, *L.*] Fearfulness.

TIMO'THEANS, certain Hereticks, who held Christ was incarnate only for the Benefit of our Bodies.

TIN [tin, *Dan.* *Etain*, *F.* *stannum*, *L.*] a white Metal: Chymists account Tin a middle Metal between Silver and Lead, and give it the Name of Defender of Metals, because that Vessels tinned over resist the Fire better than others. It is composed in the Surface thereof of white Quick-silver, and inwardly of red Quick-silver and Sulphur. Tin calcined is heavier than it is uncalcined, which is contrary to all other Bodies.

TIN-Penny, a certain customary Duty antiently paid to the Tithing-men.

TIN-Glass, a metallick Substance, smooth and like Tin, called *Bismuth*.

TIN-Worm, an Insect.

TIN [among Chymists] is called *Jupiter*.

Salt of TIN [with Chymists] is Tin calcined and distilled with Vinegar poured upon it, from which afterwards passing through an Operation by Fire, and being set in a cool Place, a very white Salt is drawn.

Flower of TIN [in Chym.] a Kind of white Cosmetick or Paint for the Complexion, drawn with *Sal armoniack* by Sublimation.

Diaphoretick TIN [in Chym.] is fine Tin and Regulus of Antimony melted twice, first together, and afterwards with Salt-Petre, after which having passed under various Lotions or Washings a Powder is procured.

Cerufs of TIN, a white Powder made of Tin, of which a *Fucus* is made, called *Spanish White*.

Calx of VIN, the same as *Bezoardicum Foviale*.

TINCAR, a Sort of Nitre or Salt-Petre, *Arabick*.

TINCKER-Men, Fisher-men who used to destroy the young Fry of Fish in the River of *Thames*, by Nets and unlawful Engines.

TINCTILE [tinctilis, *L.*] that wherewith a Thing is dyed.

TINCTURE [in Chymistry] a Dissolution of the most fine and volatile Parts of Silver made in Spirits of Wine; by Chymical Writers it is express'd by this Character \overline{R}

TINCTURE [in Heraldry] means only the Hue or Colour of any Thing; and the two Metals *Or* and *Argent* may be comprehended under this Denomination, because they are often represented by Yellow and White.

TINCTURED [of tinctura, *L.*] coloured, stained, dyed; also having gained an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of any Art or Science.

TINCTURE of the Moon [with Chymists] a Dissolution of some of the more rarified Parts of Silver, made in Spirits of Wine.

TINAREA [with *Botan.*] Mother-Wort, or Gold-Flower, *L.*

To TIND [of tender, *Dan.* *tynan*, *Sax.*] to light, as a Candle, Fire, &c.

TINDER [tynden, *Sax.*] fine Linnen half burnt, to prepare it for the more ready Receiving the least Spark of Fire.

TINEA [with Surgeons] a crusty, stinking Ulcer in the Head, that gnaws and consumes the Skin, *L.*

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

TINEMAN, an Officer of the Forest, who look'd after Vert and Venison in the Night.

TINETUM [old *Rec.*] Brush-Wood for Fencing and Hedging.

To TINGE [of tingere, *L.*] to dip, to colour, to give a Tincture to, to dye lightly.

To TINGLE [tingian, *C. Br.* *tinnire*, *L.*] to make a Noise or ring as the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

TINGITANUS a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing near *Tangier* in *Africa*, at the Mouth of the *Streights*.

TINGLING [tinnitus, or tinniens, of tinnire, *L.* *tintement*, *F.*] a jingling Noise, as of Bells, or some Vessel made of Metal, being struck; also a Sort of pricking Pain in the Ears, Toes, &c.

TING-TANG, an imitative Expression for the Sound of a Bell, &c.

TINKAR [with Chymists] Borax or Gold-Solder.

To **TINKER** [of *tinnire*, L. to make a tinkling Noise] to mend Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

TINNITUS aurium, a Buzzing or Tingling in the Ears, proceeding from an Obstruction of the Ear; for the Air that is shut up is continually moved by the Beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear lightly verberated, whence arises a Buzzing or Noise, L.

TINSEL [prob. of *etincelle*, F. a Spark] a Sort of Silk or Cloth, &c. made of Silk and Copper-Thread.

TINSELING, a Border of Silver.

TINTAMA'R [prob. q. d. *tinnitus Martis*, i. e. the Tinkling of Mars, the God of War] a confused Noise, a hideous Outcry.

TIN-WORM, a small red Worm, round and having many Legs, resembling a Hog-Louse, that creeps in the Grass, and poisons those Beasts that happen to eat it.

TINY [tune, Dan. prob. of *tenuis*, L.] little, small.

TIP [tip, Du.] the Extremity or Point of a Thing, as the Tip of the Ear, &c. also a small Draught; also one Part of the Play at Nine-Pins, &c.

To **TIP**, to put on Tips at the Ends of Horns, Brims of Drinking-Vessels, &c. also to strike down Nine-Pins, &c. by a Cast of the Bowl.

To **TIP off**, to fall off.

TIPPET [tæppet, Sax.] a Furr-Neckerchief, &c. for Women; also a Doctor of Divinity's Scarf.

TIPPLE. Drink.

TIPPLER [prob. q. d. *sippler*, or *sipper*, of *sip*] a frequent Drinker, a Fuddle-Cap.

TIPPLING [q. d. *sippling*, or *sipping*] frequent Drinking, Fuddling.

TIP-STAFF [so named from the Staff which they carry tipp'd with Silver] an Officer who takes into Custody such Persons who are committed by a Court of Judicature.

TIPSY, something in Drink, muddled, fuddled.

TIP-TOE [of *típ* and *toe*] standing on the Tips of the Toes.

TIRE [prob. of *tour*, F. Order] Attire, Dress, an Ornament for the Head.

TIRE-Woman, a Head-Dresser, &c.

TIRE ? [of Guns, prob. of *tour*, F. or *tuyer*, Du.] a **TEER** } Row or Range.

To **TIRE** [of *attourrs*, F.] to dress.

To **TIRE** [tipian, Sax.] to weary or fatigue.

TIRING [in *Falcon*.] the Giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck.

TIRESIAS [of *τεῖρεα*, Gr. the Stars, because he made Predictions by the Stars] a Soothsayer of *Thebes*, of whom it is related that he saw two Serpents engendering, and slew the Female, whereupon he was turned into a Woman; and that seven Years after, he being present at the like Engendering, slew the Male, and was immediately restored to his former Shape. *Jupiter* and *Juno* disputing together which had the greater Pleasure in Coition, the Male or Female, referr'd the Matter to his Determination, because he had Experience of both; and he giving his Opinion that the Woman had the greatest Pleasure, *Juno* was so displeas'd with him, that she struck him blind; but *Jupiter*, to make him Amends, gave him the Gift of Prophecy, and made him a God.

TIRESOME [of tipian, Sax.] wearisome, fatiguing.

TIRESOMENESS, Fatiguiness, a wearisome Quality.

TIRWHIT, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.

TISICK [phthisis, L. *phthisic*, F. *φθίσις* of *φθίω*] an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with an hec tick Fever, and causing a Consumption of the whole Body.

TISICKY [of *phthisicus*, L. *phthisique*, F. of *φθισικός*, Gr.] troubled with the Phthisick.

TISUE [prob. of *tissu* or *tissure*, F. a Web or Weft] a rich Sort of Stuff, made of Silk and Gold or Silver, interwoven.

TIT, a little Horse, a little Bird, &c.

TITAN [according to the Poets] the Son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, the elder Brother of *Saturn*, and the Father of *Hyperion*. He, perceiving his Mother and Sister inclining to the Interest of his Brother, gave over his Right of Inheritance to his Brother *Saturn* upon this Condition, That he should have no Male Children educated or kept alive, but that the Government should return to him and his Children; but understanding afterwards, that by the Subtlety of *Ops* his Sister, first *Jupiter*, and then *Neptune*, and after that *Pluto*, were secretly brought up, and by that Means, he and his were like to lose their Inheritance, he and his Sons, the *Titans*, made War against his Brother *Saturn*, and took him Prisoner, and kept also his Wife and Sister close Prisoners, till *Jupiter* came to Age, and made War upon the *Titans*, and released his Father.

TITE [Sea-Term] a Ship is said to be *tite* or *tight*, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.

TITHABLE [of *teoða*, Sax. and *able*] liable to pay Tithes.

To **TITHE** [teoðian, Sax.] to take Tithe or the tenth Part.

TITHE [teoða, Sax.] the tenth Part of all Fruits, &c. the Revenue generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

TITHES, were first established in *England*, about the Year 786.

A **TITHING** [teoðung, Sax.] ten House-Keepers bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-Men, a Man out of every ten Families. In the Time of the *English Saxons* every Hundred in *England* was divided into ten Districts or Tithings; every Tithing was made up of ten Friburgs, and each Friburg of ten Families; and within every such Tithing there were Tithing-Men to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villages and Neighbours, but they were to refer all greater Matters to superior Courts.

TITHING-Penny, a customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing-Courts.

TITHYMA'LLUS [with *Botan.*] the Plant call'd Spurge, L.

TITILLA'TION, a Tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure upon the soft Touch or Rubbing of some Parts, L.

TITINYLK [old *Writ.*] a Tale-Bearer.

TIT-LARK, a small Bird.

TITLE [titulus, L.] also a Name of Honour, an Appellation of Dignity, Distinction, and Preheminence; also the Name of a Book, &c.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim, a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any Thing; also Writings or Records to prove a Person's Right.

TITLE of Entry [in *Law*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffer has a Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [some derive it of *τις*, Gr. small] small Cattle. To **TIT'TER** [prob. of *zitter*, Teut.] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITTLE-TATTLE, Prating, empty Discourse.

TITUBANCY [titubantia, L.] a Stuttering, Stammering, or Missing in one's Words.

TITUBA'TION, a Staggering, Reeling, Waving to and fro, or Stumbling, L.

TITUBA'TION [in *Astron.*] a Kind of Vibration or Shaking, which the Antients attributed to the Crystalline Heaven, to account for certain Irregularities they observed in the Motion of the Planets.

TITULAR [titularis, L.] of or belonging to the Title.

TITULAR } a Person invested with a Title, by Virtue

TITULARY } whereof he holds an Office or Benefice, whether he performs the Functions thereof, or not.

TITULARNESS [of *titularis*, L. and *ness*. Eng.] a titular Quality.

TITYRE } a Nick-name given to the Liquor or Or **TIT'TERY** } strong Waters, called *Geneva* or *Genevre*, prob. because it makes the Drinkers merry, laugh, and titter.

TITYRUS [according to the Poets] a Giant, who, when *Jupiter* had defiled his Mother *Elara*, for fear of *Juno*, he put her in a Cave of the Earth till she was delivered of her Son *Tityus*; but when he became of Age, *Juno*, to revenge herself, persuaded him to ravish *Latona*, which he attempting, *Jupiter* struck him dead with his Thunder-bolt; or, as others say, *Apollo* wounded him with his Dart, and so sent him to Hell, where he was adjudged to have a Vulture feed upon his Liver, which grew again according as the Moon increased. This Giant is said also to reach over nine Acres of Ground.

TME'SIS [τμήσις, Gr. a Section] a Figure in Grammar, by which a Compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word that is put between, as *Virgil*, *Septem subjecta trioni*, for *Subiecta septemtrioni*.

To [to, Sax.] unto.

TOAD [tad, Sax.] a reptile Animal.

TOAST [toftum, L.] a Slice of Bread held before the Fire till it is brown; also a Person's Name whose Health is to be drank.

To **TOAST** [toftum of *torrere*, L.] to make a Toast of Bread; also to propose a Health.

TOBA'CCO [of *Tobago*, an Island in *America*, whence Sir *Francis Drake* brought it into *England*] a Plant well known.

TOBA'CCONIST [un marchand de tabac, F.] one who deals in Tobacco.

TOCCA'TA } [in *Mu. Books*] signifies a Kind of extempore **TOCCA'TO** } Prelude or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary, *Ital.*

Tock-

TOCKAWAUGH, a wholesome and savoury Root, growing in *Virginia*, &c.

TOD [τὸδ, *Sax.*] a Quantity of Wool of 28 Pound.

TO DAY [τὸ-δᾶς, *Sax.*] this Day.

TO MORROW [τὸ-μόρρω, *Sax.*] the Day after the present.

TO NIGHT [τὸ-νιχτ, *Sax.*] this Night.

TOE [τα, *Sax.*] a Finger of the Foot.

TOE, [of a *Horse*] the Stay of the Hoof upon the Forepart of the Foot, comprehended between the Quarters.

TOFT [τοϋτ, *Sax.*] a Messuage or House, or rather the Place where a Messuage once stood, that is now fallen or pulled down; also a Grove of Trees.

TOFT-man, the Owner of a Toft.

TO'GA, a large woollen Mantle without Sleeves of divers Colours, set off with various Ornaments, worn by the *Romans*, both Men and Women.

TOGATED [togatus, *L.*] clothed with, or wearing a Gown.

TOGE'THER [τοῖα ἑνε, *Sax.*] in Company.

TOIL [of τῖπῖαν, *Sax.*] Labour, Fains, Drudgery.

TO TOIL [τῖπῖαν, *Sax.* to tire] Labour, Drudgery.

TOILS, Snares, Traps, or Nets, for catching wild Beasts.

TOI'LSOME, full of Labour, wearisome.

TOI'LSOMENESS [of τῖπῖαν, *Sax.*] Laboriousness, &c.

TOI'LET [toilette, *F.*] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, &c. or in a Lady's Dressing-Room.

TOISE, a Fathom, *F.*

TOISON, *D'or* [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece.

TOKEN [τακν, *Sax.*] a Mark or Sign.

TO TO'KEN [τακνῖαν, *Sax.*] to betoken, to shew some Sign or Token.

TO TOL [of tollere, *L.* to take away] in Law signifies to defeat or take away, as to *tol the Entry*, is to take away the right of *Entry*.

TOLEDO a Sword, the Blade of which was made in *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOLD [of tellan, *Sax.*] related.

TOLERABILITY [tolerabilitas, *L.*] Tolerableness, Bearableness.

TOLERABLENESS [of tolerabilis, *L.* and ness] Bearableness, Passableness, Indifferentness.

TO TOLERATE [tolerare, *L.*] to suffer, bear with, permit, or connive at.

TOLERATION, a Sufferance, Permission, or Allowance.

Civil TOLERATION, signifies Impunity and Safety in the State, for every Sect which does not maintain any Doctrine inconsistent with the Peace and Welfare of the State.

Ecclesiastical TOLERATION, is an Allowance of Opinions, which, not being Fundamentals, do not hinder those who profess them, from being Members of the Church.

TOLL [τολ, *Brit.* tol, *Sax.*] a Tribute paid for Passage through a Place; also an Allowance for grinding Corn; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Manour.

TOLL, the Sound of a Bell, giving Notice of a Death or Funeral.

TO TOLL [prob. of tollere] to bar, defeat, or take away, *Law-Term*.

TOLL-Corn, Corn taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TO TOLL a Bell, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL-Hop, a small Measure by which Toll was formerly taken for Corn in an open Market.

TOLL-Booth, a Place in a City where Goods are weighed, to ascertain the Duties or Imposts on them.

TOLL [according to some] a Liberty as well to take, as to be free from Toll; for they, who are infeoff'd of Toll, are Custom-free.

Through-TOLL, Money paid for Passage in and through some High-ways, &c.

TOLL-Tray, Toll taken by a Tray or Dish.

Traverse-Toll, an Acknowledgement given for passing through a private Man's Ground.

Turn-TOLL, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, though they were not sold.

TOLMASTER a Tribute antiently paid to the Lord of the

TOLSESTER Manour, for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

TO'LSEY, a Kind of Exchange or Place at *Bristol*, where Merchants meet.

TOLT [q. tollere loquelam, *L.*] a Writ whereby a Cause, depending in a Court-Baron, is removed to the County-Court.

TOLTA [old *Latin Law-Word*] any Thing exacted or imposed contrary to Right and Justice.

TO TOLL on, to allure, entice, or draw with fair Words, *O.*

TOMB [tombe, *F.* of *tumulus*, *L.* an Heap, or of τῦμβος, *Gr.*] a Sepulchre.

Tombs were erected by the Antients as honorary Monuments of the Deceased, and as an Inducement to others to perform glorious Actions. These Tombs were frequently in their own Lands, as among the *Hebrews*, &c. or in the great Roads among the *Romans*, all which about the City were adorned with magnificent and costly Monuments or Structures; for it was not their Custom to bury in their Temples, they being reserved only for the Service of their Gods; nor was it the Custom of Christians to bury in Churches, till some Centuries after the Establishment of the Christian Religion.

Tombs were frequently set off with Ornaments and the Effigies of the Deceased in several Postures and Habits, for which antiently there were settled Rules; as,

Gentlemen who died in Battel, and on the victorious Side, were represented with their Helmet on their Head, their Shield on the Left, and their Sword on the dexter Side naked, and with the Point upwards.

Gentlemen who died in Battle, on the vanquish'd Side, were represented on their Tombs without their Coat over their Armour, with their Feet resting on a dead Lion, having their Hands joined on their Breast, their Visor lifted up, and their Sword in the Scabbard. Those Gentlemen, who died Prisoners, were represented without Helmet, Sword, or Spur.

A Gentleman that had served a great Part of his Life in the Army, and afterwards became a Religious Person, was represented upwards in the Habit of the Order he professed, and below in compleat Armour.

A Gentleman or Knight who had been vanquished or killed in single Combate, was represented in compleat Armour, and his Battle-Ax out of his Arms, and lying by him, and his Left Arm a-cross his Right.

If a Gentleman or Knight had been victorious, he was represented on his Tomb, armed on all Points, with his Right Arm a-cross over the Left, and his Battle-Ax in his Arms.

A Knight or Gentleman that had been accused of Treason, Murder, or a Rape, or of having been an Incendiary, had no Monument, but was treated in the vilest Manner, his Arms being broken, his Body dragg'd on a Hurdle, and either hung upon a Gallows, or cast out to be devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

The Son of a General or Governor of a Castle, or fortified City, if he died when the Place was besieged, though he was ever so young, was pourtray'd in compleat Armour, with his Head resting on an Helmet, instead of a Pillow.

Clergymen were represented in their Pontifical or Sacerdotal Habits.

Kings and Princes, let them die after what Manner so ever, were pourtray'd on their Tombs in their Armour, with their Escutcheons, Crown, Crest, Supporters, and all the other Marks of Royalty.

TOM-BOY [of Tom, for Thomas, and Boy] a ramping, frolicksome, rude Girl.

TOME [tomus, *L.* τῦμος, *Gr.* a Dissection or Separation, of τῖνω, *Gr.* to cut or divide] a distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMENTITIOUS [tomentitius, *L.*] made of Flocks of

TOM'ENTOUS Wooll.

TOMENTUM, Flocks, Shear-Wooll, such as is used in stuffing Beds, &c. *L.*

TOMENTUM [with *Botanists*] that thick, woolly Substance or Down, with which the Leaves and Stalks of many Plants are covered.

TOMENTO'SUS, a um [in *Botan. Writers*] woolly, *L.*

TOME'TICA [of τομῖκα of τῖνω, *Gr.* to cut] Medicines, which opening the Pores of the Body, with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and slimy Humours. The same that are called *Attenuantia* and *Incidentia*, *L.*

TOMICE [τομικῆ, *Gr.*] the Art of Carving in Wood or Ivory.

TOMICI Dentes [with *Anat.*] the Cutting-Teeth, *i. e.* the Fore-Teeth, *L.*

TOMIN [with *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carats.

TOMINESO, the *American* Humming-Bird.

TOMKIN [in *Gunnery*] the Stopple of a great Gun or

TOMPION Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

TOMOTO'CIA [of τῦμος a Section, and τῶν, *Gr.* a Birth] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb; other-

wise

wife called *Señio Casaria* and *Hysterotomotia*.

Ton, a **Tone**, *Ital.*

A TON [*tonne*, *F.*] a Liquid Measure containing four **A TUN** Hogheads; also twenty hundred Weight.

TONDINO [*in Architecture*] a Member, a round Moulding like a Ring, that incircles the Bases, Cornices, or Architraves of Pillars, according to the several Orders, *Ital.* the same as *Astragal*.

TONE [*ton*, *F.* *tonus*, *L.* *ῥῶνος*, *Gr.*] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice, or of Sound; also a State, Frame, or Disposition, as the Tone of the Nerves, &c.

TONE [*tonus*, *L.* *ῥῶνος*, *Gr.*] the Sound of the Voice, high or low, mean, deep, or shrill.

TONE [*in Musick*] is a certain Degree of raising or sinking the Voice, and is usually defin'd to be the sixth Part of an Octave, said to be composed of five Tones and two Semitones. A Tone, or whole Note, is also divided into nine small Parts, call'd Comma's; five of which are appropriated to the greater Semitone, and four to the lesser.

TONGS [*tong*, *Dan.* *tangan*, *Sax.*] an Utensil for taking up of Fire-Coals, &c.

TONGUE [*tonghe*, *Dan.* *tunge*, *Sax.*] the Instrument of Speech, Organ of Taste, &c. in Animals.

TONGUING [*with Gardeners*] a particular Method of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downwards; this some call *Slipping*.

To Swallow the TONGUE [*with Horsemen*] is said of a Horse when he turns it down his Throat, which makes him wheeze as if he was short-winded.

Aid of the TONGUE [*with Horsemen*] is a Sort of agreeable Clacking, or a certain Sound made by the Rider, &c. by striking the Tongue against the Roof of the Mouth, when he would animate the Horse, sustain him, and make him work well in the Manage.

To'NIC [*in Medicine*] is apply'd to a certain Motion of the Muscles, wherein the Fibres, being extended, continue their Extension in such a Manner, as that the Part seems immovable, tho' in reality it is in Motion.

TONIC [*with Anat.*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in a human Body, which is much altered by their different Tension.

To'NICA [*τονικά*, *Gr.*] such Things which, being outwardly apply'd to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

To'NIC

To'NICK

To'NICAL

To'NNAGE } a Duty paid to the King for Goods exported

Tu'NNAGE } or imported in *Great-Britain*, in Ships, &c.

as a certain Rate for every Tun-Weight.

To'NNETIGHT [*old Rec.*] the Quantity of a Tun in the Freight or Bulk of a Ship.

Too [*το*, *Sax.*] over-much.

To'NSIL [*tonsilis*, *L.*] that may be shorn, clipped, &c.

TONSILLAE [*with Anatomists*] two Glands or Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; they are situated at the Root of the Tongue, on each side the Mouth.

Tonso'RIous [*tonforius*, *L.*] belonging to a Barber.

To'NSURE [*tonjura*, *L.*] Clipping, Polling, or Shaving.

Tool [*tool*, *Sax.*] an Instrument of any kind.

To' TOOT [*tuten*, *Du.*] to blow a Horn, &c.

TOOTH [*of τοῦ*, *Sax.*]

To'OTH-Ach [*τοῦ ἄχε*, *Sax.*] the Aching of the Teeth.

TOOTHING [*in Architect.*] a Corner-Stone left for more Building.

TOOTH-Wort [*τοῦ δαγ-πῖ*, *Sax.*] an Herb.

TOOTH-Wrest, an Instrument for drawing of Teeth.

Too'THLESS [*τοῦ ὄλεα*, *Sax.*] without Teeth.

Too'THSOME [*τοῦ ὄθυμε*, *Sax.*] pleasant to the Taste.

Too'THSOMENESS [*τοῦ ὄθυμνε*, *Sax.*] Pleasantness to the Taste.

Top [*toppe*, *Brit.* *top*, *Sax.*] the uppermost End or Height of a Thing; also a Play-thing for Boys.

To Top, to put a Top on a Thing; also to exceed or be higher than.

Top of a Ship, is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the cross Trees, near the Head of a Mast.

TOP-MASTS [*in a Ship*] are four, the *Main-Top-mast*, the *Fore-top-mast*, the *Mizen-top-mast*, the *Sprit-sail-top-mast*, which are made fast and settled into the Heads of the *Main-mast*, *Fore-mast*, *Mizen-mast*, and *Bow-Sprit*, respectively.

Top the Yard-Arms [*Sea-Phrase*] signifies, Make the Ends of the Yards hang higher or lower.

Top a Starboard [*Sea-Phrase*] means, Hale up the Larboard-Side.

To Top the Sail-Yards [*in Sea-Language*] is to make them hang even.

Top-Armings [*in a Ship*] are a sort of Clothes hung about the round Tops of the Masts for Show.

Top-gallant-Mast-Ropes, are those Ropes which are used in striking the Top-masts of the Main and Fore-masts.

Top-Ropes [*in a Ship*] are those Ropes which the Mariners use in striking the Top-masts of the Main and Fore-masts.

TOPARCH [*toparcha*, *L.* *τοπάρχης*, of *τόπος* a Place and *ἀρχή*, *Gr.* a Governor] a Governor of any Place.

TOPARCHY [*τοπarchie*, *Gr.*] a small State or Signiory consisting of a few Cities or Towns, or a petty County govern'd by a Toparch.

TOPAZ [*τοπάζιος*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone resembling the Colour of Gold.

TOPAZ [*in Heraldry*] the golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*tope*, *F.*] to drink freely, liberally, or stoutly.

TOPE [*in Surgery*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHACEOUS [*of τῆφος*, *Gr.*] gritty, sandy.

To'PHET [*תֶּפֶת*, *Heb.* i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and caused Drums to be beaten to prevent their Cries from being heard.

To'PHUS [*τῆφος*, *Gr.*] any gritty or earthy Matter abounding in some mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Vessels in which they have been contained for a long Time, or on hard Bones which have lain long in them; and, on the account of the Resemblance it bears to Chalk, it is apply'd to a chalky Substance or a stony Concretion in any Part of an animal Body, *L.*

TOPIA'RIA [*with Botanists*] the Garden Brank-Ursin, *F.*

To'PIARY [*topiaria*, *L.*] the Art of making Arbours, &c. with Trees or Twigs and Herbs cut and planted.

To'PING, great Drinking.

TOP-heavy, heavy at the Top; drunk.

TOPIC [*in Rhetorick*] a probable Argument drawn from the several Circumstances and Places of a Fact, &c.

To'PICK [*with Physicians*] that which is outwardly apply'd to the Patient's Body to cure him.

TOPICA [*in Logick*] the Art of inventing and managing all kinds of probable Argumentations, *L.*

TOPICKS [*topica*, *L.* *τοπικά*, of *τόπος*, *Gr.* a Place] common Places or Heads of Discourse.

To'PICE [*τοπική*, *Gr.*] the Invention or Finding of Arguments.

To'PICE [*with Logicians*] that Part of Logick that treats of Topicks or the Head or Place of Invention.

To'PIC } [*topicus*, *L.* *topique*, *F.* of *τοπικός*, *Gr.*] of, or
To'PICK } pertaining to a particular Place or common Head of a Discourse.

TOPO'GRAPHIC } [*topographicus*, *L.* *topographique*, *F.*

TOPOGRA'PHICAL } of *τοπογραφικός*, *Gr.*] pertaining

TOPOGRA'PHICK } to the Art of Topography.

TOPOGRA'PHICK Charts, are Draughts of some small Parts of Earth, or of some particular Place, without regard to its relative Situation; as of *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Paris*, &c.

TOPO'GRAPHY [*topographia*, *L.* *topographie*, *F.* of *τοπογραφία*, of *τόπος*, a Place, and *γράφω*, to describe] the Art of describing particular Places, or some small Quantities of Land, &c. as a Parish, Town, Manour, &c.

To'PPING [*of τῶπ*, *Sax.*] eminent, chief, noted, &c.

To'PPING the Lifts [*in Sea Language*] is Haling the Top-sail Lifts, so that they lay, *top* a Starboard, or *top* a Port, i. e. hale up the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TOPO'THESY [*of τοποθεσία*, *Gr.*] the Description of a Place.

To'PSY-TU'RVY [*topey* in *tuppey*, *Sax.* q. d. Tops in Turfs, i. e. Heads on the Turfs or the Ground] upside-down.

TOR [*τορρα*, *Sax.*] a Tower or high Place.

TORCE [*in Heraldry*] a Wreath, *F.*

TORCH [*torche*, *F.* prob. of *torris*, *L.*] a Flambeau, Link, &c.

TORCH-Royal [*Hunting-Term*] that Start on a Stag's-Head which grows next above the Royal.

To'RCULAR Herophili [*in Anat.*] that Part in the Duplicatures of the *Dura Mater*, formed of the Concourse of a Branch of the longitudinal Sinus with the lateral Sinus's.

TORCULA'RIS [*with Surgeons*] a Contrivance for stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations.

TORCULA'RIS [*in Anat.*] a Vein which goes up by the Inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TORCHENES [*with Horsemen*] a long Stick with a Hole at the End of it, thro' which runs a Strap of Leather, the two Ends of which, being tied together, serve to straiten and

and closely tie up a Horse's Nose, as long as the Stick is stay'd upon the Halter or Snaffle.

TORDYLON [*τὸ δάλον*, Gr.] the Herb Heart-Wort.

TORRE ? [in *Architecture*] a thick round Moulding used in the Bases of Columns.

TORRE ? [of *τερεν*, *Sax.* to tear] did tear, or was torn.

TORREMA [*τὸ τερεμα*, Gr.] embossed Work, *L.*

TORREMATOGRAPHY [of *τερεμα* and *γραφω*, Gr.] the Description or Knowledge of ancient Sculptures and *Basso relievo's*.

TORREUTICE [*τὸ τερευτικόν*, Gr.] the Art of Embossing, &c. *L.*

To **TORMENT** [of *tormentare*, *L.* *tourmenter*, *F.*] to put to Pain or Torture.

TORMENT [*tormentum*, *L.*] a violent Pain suffered by the Body; also great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

TORMINA [with *Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts or Wind-Cholick, *L.*

TORMINA hysterica, the Womb-Cholick, a Disease to which Women of a lax and ill-Habit of Body are subject.

TORMINA post partum, the After-Pains of Women after Delivery, *L.*

TORMENTILLA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Tormentil, *L.*

TORMENTING [*tourmentant*, *F.*] causing Pain or Torture.

TORMENTINGNESS, a tormenting Quality or Faculty.

TORNA'DO, a sudden and violent Gust of Wind or Storm, *Span.*

TORNATILE [*tornatilis*, *L.*] turned or made with a Wheel.

TORNISOL [*tournefol*, *F.*] the Sun-Flower.

TORPID [*torpidus*, *L.*] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TORPIDNESS [of *torpidus*, *L.*] Benumbedness.

TORQUE [in *Heraldry*] a round Roll of Cloth twisted, such as is the Bandage frequently seen in Armories about the Heads of Moors, Savages, &c.

TORRA [old *Deeds*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFACTION, a Scorching or Parching, *L.*

TORREFACTION [in *Pharmacy*] the Laying of a Drug or other thing on a Plate of Metal placed over Coals; till it become pliable to the Fingers.

TORRENT [*torrens*, *L.*] a strong and violent Stream of Water.

TORRENT [in a figurative Sense] great Heat, a Violence of Passion, a swift Stream of Eloquence, &c.

TORRICELLIAN Instrument [of *Toricellius* an *Italian*, the Inventor of it] a Glass-Tube or Pipe of about three Foot long, and a Quarter of an Inch Bore, sealed or closed by Fire at one End, and quite filled at the other with Quick-silver; which unsealed End, being stopp'd with the Finger, is thrust down into some Quick-silver contained in a Vessel; and then the Finger being taken away, and the Tube set upright, the Quick-silver will run out or descend till it remains in the Tube of the Height of between twenty eight and thirty one Inches, leaving an empty Space in the upper Part.

The Quick-silver, being thus suspended or hanged up, will increase or lessen its Height in the Tube, according as the Weather alters for dry or wet; and being put into a Frame, with a Plate of Divisions, shewing the several Degrees, is called a *Mercurial Barometer* or Quick-silver Weather-Glass.

TORRID [*torridus*, *L.*] burning-hot, scorched, or parched.

TORRIDNESS [of *torriditas*, *L.*] Scorchedness, Scorchingness, Parchedness, Parchingness, Dryness.

To **TORRIFY** [*torrefacere*, *L.*] to roast, toast, parch, or dry up.

TORSION, a Turning, Winding, Writhing, or Wresting, *L.*

TORT [in *Law*] an Injury, Wrong, *F.*

TORT-Feasor [in *Law*] a Trespasser or Doer of Wrong.

TORTEAU'XES [in *Heraldry*] are small Rounds, which some take to be Cakes, others Bowls, others Wounds, especially when they are red, *F.*

TORTILE [*tortilis*, *L.*] bent, bowed, wrested, wreathed, wrinkled.

TORTIVE [*tortivus*, *L.*] wrung out, pressed hard.

TORTNESS [spoken of a Rope, &c.] Straightness, Tightness, by being hard pulled; also Writheness, Wrinkledness.

TORTOISE [*tortue*, *F.*] an amphibious Animal that lives both on the Land and in the Water.

TORTOISE [*Hieroglyph*] was by the Antients represented swimming on the Top of the River, surrounded with the

hot Beams of the Noon-Sun, to signify a poor Wretch fallen into the Power of a Tyrant, from whose Hands he cannot escape; for they say the Sun Beams do so charm the Tortoise, that it can scarce move or change its Residence. They also used it to represent Sloth, because it is of a very lazy Nature, and slow in its March. They also by it represented a Man ready and armed against the Designs of such as would injure him, because the Tortoise is always fortified against the Attempts of his Enemies.

TORTUOUS [*tortuosus*, *L.*] winding or turning many Ways.

TORTUOUS Figure, is a Figure, one Part of which goes round with another.

TORTUOUSNESS [of *tortuosus*, *L.* *tortineux*, *F.* and *nefs*] Windingness or the Turning in and out.

TORTURABLE, capable of being tortured.

To **TORTURE** [of *torturer*, *F.*] to torment.

TORTURE [*torture*, *F.*] Torment, a grievous Pain inflicted on a Criminal or Person accused, to make him confess the Truth.

Preparative TORTURE, is ordered to be *judicii manentibus*, so that if the Accused do not confess, he cannot be condemned to Death, but only *ad omnia citra mortem*.

Definitive TORTURE, is that a condemned Criminal is put to, to make him confess his Accomplices.

TORVITY [*torvitas*, *L.*] Sour-lookingness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TORUS, a Bed, a Cord for a Bed, a Wreath.

TORUS [in *Architect.*] call'd also *Tore* or *Thore*, is a round Member which encompasses the Base of a Pillar, between the Plinth and the List, resembling the Shape of a large Ring, or round Cushion, as it were, swelling out with the Weight of the Pillar lying on it, *L.*

TORY, a Name which the *Protestants* in *Ireland* gave to those *Irish* Robbers, &c. that were outlaw'd for Robbery and Murther; also the Enemies of King *Charles I.* accusing him of favouring the Rebellion and Massacre of the *Protestants* in *Ireland*, gave his *Partizans* the Name of *Tories*; but of late the Name has been transmitted to those that affect the Style of *High-Church-Men*, and since the Death of King *James II.* to the *Partizans* of the *Chevalier de St. George*.

TOSSED. See *Tozed*.

To **Toss** [*incert. Etym.*] to throw up.

Toss-pot, a Drinker, a Drunkard.

A **Tost** [*panis tostus*, *L.*] Bread toasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

To **Tost** [*tostum sup. of torrere*, *L.*] to bake or harden by holding before the Fire; also to nominate a Person whose Health they would have drank.

TOTAL [*totalis*, *L.*] whole, intire.

TOTALITY ? [*totalitas*, *L.*] the Wholeness or whole

TOTALNESS } Sum.

TOTTED [in the *Exchequer*] a Term used of those Debts, &c. due to the King, which the foreign Opposer, &c. notes with the Word *tot*, q. d. so many or much, *L.*

TOTTERAY [at *Malden* in *Essex*] an antient customary Payment of 4d. for every Bushel and half of Corn sold in that Market, the proper Word is *Toll-tray*.

TOTTERING [of *τεαττιαν*, *Sax.*] shaking, staggering, reeling, waving, or nodding to and fro, as though ready to fall.

TOTUM, a Whirl-Box, a Kind of Die that is turned round.

TOTUM [with *Logicians*] i. e. the *Whole*, is used to signify such a *Whole* as is composed of several *Parts* really distinct, whose *Parts* are termed integral *Parts*, as the Apartments of a House, the Precincts of a City, or the Provinces of a Kingdom; and this they distinguish from another *Whole*, which in *Latin* is call'd *Omne*.

TOUTCAN [in *Astron.*] a Constellation of the Southern Hemisphere.

To **Touch** [*toucher*, *F.*] to put the Hand, Finger, &c. to a Thing; also to lie close by, so as to touch; also to try Metals by rubbing them on a Touch-Stone.

Touch [*touche*, *F.*] Feeling, a Stroke, &c. also a Proof or Trial of Metals.

Touch [in *Musick*] an Organ is said to have a good Touch, when the Keys close and lie down well, being neither too loose nor too stiff.

Touch-Stone, a Stone to try Gold and Silver on.

Touch the Wind [in *Sea-Language*] is a Direction to the Steersman at the Helm to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

Touch-Wood, a Sort of old, rotten, dry Wood, that will take Fire with a Touch.

To'uchiness, Aptness to be offended with or angry at.
Touching [of *toucher*, F.] the Sense of Feeling is an external Sense (dull and inferior in Respect to others; yet it is most common, and very necessary to us :) By Means of this Sense Animals receive tangible Qualities. That there is also an internal Sense of *Touching* or *Feeling*, is evident from Pains of the Cholick; the Nerves and Fibres, which are the Organs of the Senses, being dispersed on the Inside as well as the Outside of the Body, and therefore the Veins, Arteries, Membranes, and their Appendages the Coats partake of this Sense.

To'uchy [of *touche*, F.] apt to be offended with, &c.

Tough [to'h, Sax.] not brittle or apt to break, hard, strong.

Toughness [to'hneyye, Sax.] Strongness and Unaptness to be broken or disjointed, the Opposite to Brittleness.

Tour, a Journey about a Country, F.

Tour, a lofty Flight, Milton.

Tour'nement [prob. of *terneamento*, Ital. *tourney*, F.] a martial Exercise formerly used by Persons of Note, who desired to gain Reputation by Feats of Arms, even from the King himself to the private Gentleman. They encountered one another on Horseback with Spears or Lances. See *Jufts*.

Tour'niquet, a Turn-stile, F.

Tourniquet [with *Surgeons*] a Gripe-Stick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations.

Tou'rte [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Pastry-Work baked in a Pye.

Tout *tems pret et encore est* [i. e. that is always ready and is so at this present] is a Plea in Law by Way of Excuse or Defence for him that is sued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff.

Tou'zed } pulled about, tumbled, rumbled.

Tou'zled }

Tow [top, Sax.] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To Tow [toon, Sax. toghen, Du. *toer*, F.] to drag or hale along the Water by a Rope.

Tow'ard } [to'peap, Sax.] inclining to a Place, Bu-

Tow'ards } nels, &c.

Tow'age [toué, F.] Money paid to the Owner of Ground adjoining to a River for towing Barges, &c. thro' his Ground; also the Act of Towing.

Tow'ardliness [to'peapolicneyye, Sax.] Inclineness to that which is laudable, Obediency, Orderliness, &c.

Tow'ardly [to'peapolic, Sax.] orderly, obedient, inclinable to that which is good and commendable, &c.

To'wel [not improbably of top, Sax. the coarser Part of Flax, Towels being usually made of coarse Linnen] a Cloth to wipe Hands on, &c.

Tower [top, Sax. *turris*, L. *une tour*, F.] a Place of Defence.

Hollow Tower [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a *Brisure*, to join the *Courtin* to the *Orillon*.

Tow'ering *long fought* [in Cattle] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

Town [tun, Sax.] a Space or Division of Ground, whereon Houses are built.

Tow'nsHIP, the Privileges or Dignities appertaining to a Town-Corporate.

Town's-Man, one born in the same Town.

Tow'r, [probably of top, Sax. or *Tower*, on account of Towers being usually high built] a high or lofty Flight.

To Tow'r, to soar aloft, to fly high; to aim at high Things.

Tow'ring, soaring aloft, &c.

Tow'ringness, a lofty Soaring, high Aim, lofty Carriage, Haughtiness.

Tow'rus [*Hunting-Term*] a Roebuck, eager for Copulation, is said to go to his *Tow'rus*.

To Tow'ze [incert. Etym. or prob. of *toze*] to tug or pull about, to rumple, ruffle or tumble.

Toxica [prob. of *τοξος*, Gr. a Bow.] a particular Sort of Poison used by the *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable.

Toxical [*toxicus*, L. of *τοξικος*, Gr.] venomous.

Toy, a Play-thing, a Trifle.

To Toy, to play with, to caress, to dally with.

Toy'ish, apt or given to toy with, caress, or use Dalliance, &c.

Toy'let. See *Toilet*.

Toylia'rdus [old Rec.] a Weather-Sheep or Ram.

To Toze, to pull asunder, to make soft.

To'ziness, Softness, like tozed Wooll.

Tra'bal [*trabalus*, L.] belonging to a Beam.

Tra'beated [*trabeatus*, L.] having an *Entablature*, viz. a Projecture on the Top of the Wall, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof.

Tra'beation [in *Architecture*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of Roofs, L.

Trabs [with *Meteorologists*] an Impression or Meteor in the Air, like a Beam, L.

Trabs, the Beam of an House, L.

Trace, a Footstep, Track, or Print.

Trac'd [*tracé*, F.] followed by the Footsteps; also drawn out by Lines on Paper, &c. as the Draught of an Edifice, &c.

Trac'er, one that follows the Trace or Footsteps; also that traces out Lines in a Draught, &c.

Traces [prob. of *trahere*, to draw] Part of the Furniture of Draught-Horses, &c.

Trachea [with *Anat.*] the Windpipe or Wind-Pipe, L. of Gr.

Trachelagra [of *τραχέλος*, Gr. the Wind-Pipe or Neck, and *ἀγρε*, Gr. a Capture] the Gout in the Neck.

Trache'lium [of *τραχέλος*, Gr.] the Herb Throat-Work.

Tra'choma [*τραχόμα*, Gr.] a Scab or Roughness of the inner Part of the Eye.

Trachoma'ticum [of *τραχόμα*, Gr.] a Sort of Medicine for the Eyes.

Track [*trace*, F.] a Footstep; the Mark of a Wheel, the Run of a Ship, or any other remaining Mark of any Thing.

To Track [of *tracer*, F. or *tractus*, L.] to follow the Trace, Footsteps, or Mark, that any Thing leaves behind it in passing.

TRACT [with *Hunters*] the Footing of a Wild-Beast.

TRACT [*τραχτ*, Sax. *tractatus*, L. *traite*, F.] a Treatise or Discourse printed, &c. an Essay.

Tra'ctable [*tractabilis*, L. *traitable*, F.] easily managed or ordered; also gentle, flexible.

Tra'ctableness [of *tractabilis*, L. and *ness*] a tractable Disposition.

Tra'ctate. See *Tract*.

Tra'ctrix [in *Geometry*] a curve Line called also *Catenaria*.

A TRADE, a Mechanick Art, Employment, Handicraft, Buying and Selling, &c.

Tra'der [of *tratta*, a Trade, Ital. which *Minsbew* conjectures to have been derived of *tradendo*, L. delivering] a Dealer, a Trafficker, a Merchant.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail, a Shopkeeper, &c.

TRADE-Wind, a Wind, which at certain Times blows regularly one Way at Sea, of very great Service in Trading-Voyages.

Tra'ding, Buying, Selling, Traffick either at Home or Abroad.

TRADITION, the successive Delivery or Transmitting of Opinions or Doctrines, &c. to Posterity.

TRADITION, the Act of delivering a Thing from one Hand to another, F. of L.

TRADITION [in *Theolog.*] those Laws, Doctrines, Relations, &c. which have been handed down to us from our Forefathers, without being written.

Apostolical TRADITION [with the *Romans*] the unwritten Word of God, which descended from the Apostles to us, through a continual Succession of the Faithful.

Ecclesiastical TRADITIONS are certain Statutes, Ordinances, or Regulations concerning the Rites and Circumstances of Religion, instituted since the Time of the Apostles by Councils, Popes, &c. and that have continued to the present Time, through a constant Observance of the Church.

Written TRADITION [with the *Romans*] that of which there are some Traces in the antient Fathers and Doctors.

Unwritten TRADITION is that of which no Signs or Footsteps are to be found in any of the Fathers which are now extant.

TRADITIONAL } of, or pertaining to Tradition.

TRADITIONARY }

TRADITIONISTS [*traditionarie*, F.] one who stands up for or follows Tradition.

Tra'ditores, Traytors, a Title given by the Primitive Christians to those who delivered up their Bibles in the Time of Persecution, L.

To Tra'duce [*traducere*, L.] to defame, speak ill of, disparage, or slander.

TRADUC'ians, such who held that Original Sin was transmitted from Fathers to Children, or was communicated by Way of Generation from the Father to the Child.

TRADUC'TION, a Translating or Turning out of one Language into another; also a Defaming, F. of L. **Tra'f-**

TRAFFICK 2 [*trafic*, of *trafiguer*, F.] Buying and Selling, Dealing as a Merchant or Tradesman.
TRAFFICK [*trafficare*, Ital. *trafiguer*, F.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Tradesman or Merchant.
TRAFFINE [with *Surgeons*] an Instrument the same as a Trepan.

TRAGACANTH [*tragacantha*, L. of *τράγα κανθα*, Gr. i. e. Goat's-Thorn] Gum-Dragon, F.

TRAGEDIAN [*tragædus*, una *poete tragique*, F. *τραγωιδης*, Gr. of *τράγος*, a Goat, and *ωδή*, a Song, because in antient Time the Actors of Tragedies had a Goat given them for their Reward] an Actor or Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragedia*, L. *tragedie*, F. *τραγωδία*, Gr.] a lofty Sort of Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject-Matter of it is always troublesome, and the Conclusion of it mournful.

Tragedy is in Imitation of one just, great, and probable Action, not told but represented; which, by moving Terror and Pity, conduces to purge the Passions in the Minds of Men. It is the principal Part of Dramatick Poetry, and the Fable or Design is the principal Part of Tragedy.

In *Tragedy*, it is not absolutely necessary that there should be Historical Truth; but there must always be a Verisimilitude, and, at the same Time, to make it wonderful is one of the most difficult Tasks in Poetry.

There are in it three Unities required, viz. of Action, Time, and Place; which Unities have been established by Critics, to bring the Drama as near Nature as possible.

1. *Unity of Action*. Two Actions, that are different and independent, will distract the Attention and Concernment of the Audience, and of consequence destroy the Poet's Design, which is to move Terror and Pity.

2. *Unity of Time*. Mr. Dryden ascertains the Unity of Time to be twenty-four Hours: That one Act must not take up half a Day, but the Time of every Act be equally divided. And *Aristotle* says, that the Time of Tragedy ought to be included in that which the Sun takes to perform his Career in, or very near it. But *Dacier* says, that *Aristotle* meant the Course of the Sun in a Day, from his Rising to his Setting, fourteen or fifteen Hours Time; and that he says is too long: And that the most perfect Pieces are those of *Sophocles*, which require no longer Time for the Action than the Representation takes up; which in *Sophocles*'s best Plays is not above four Hours.

3. *Unity of Place* [in the Drama]. Mr. Dryden says, requires that the Scene ought to be the same at the End, that it was at the Beginning of the Play, the same throughout. But this Unity is seldom observed in our taking Plays. If the Poets were confined to that, they would want Intrigue-Room.

TRAGEAE [in *Pharmacy*] Powders grossly beaten.

TRAGELAPHUS [*τραγέλαφος*, of *τράγος*, a Goat, and *λαφος*, a Hart, Gr.] a Goat-Hart or great Deer; a certain Beast found in the Forests of *Bohemia*, and elsewhere, that has a Breast and shaggy Hair like a Goat, but otherwise like a Stag, L.

TRAGICAL [*tragicus*, L. *tragique*, F. *τραγικός*, Gr.] pertaining to Tragedy, mournful, disastrous, fatal.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragi-comædia*, L. *tragi-comedie*, F.] a Play, in part Tragedy, and in part Comedy.

TRAGI-COMICAL [*tragicus-comicus*, L. *tragique-comique*, F.] partly tragical and partly comical.

TRAGICK POET, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGIUM [*τράγιον*, of *τράγος*, Gr. a Goat] the Herb White Dittany; also a certain Shrub, resembling *Juniper*, the Leaves of which in Autumn smell like a Goat.

TRAGONATUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb Wild Campion, L.

TRAGONIA [*τραγονία*, Gr.] the Herb Terragon, L.

TRAGOPOGON [*τραγοπόγον*, Gr.] the Plant Goat's-Beard.

TRAGOPYRUM [*τραγοπυρρον*, Gr.] a kind of Buck-Wheat or Bollimong, L.

TRAGORCHIS [with *Botanists*] the Herb Ragwort, L.

TRAGORIGANUM [*τραγορίγανον*, Gr.] the Herb Goat's-Origany.

TRAGOS [*τράγος*, Gr.] a Goat, L.

TRAGOS [with *Botanists*] the Shrub Wood-bind or Honey-suckle, L.

TRAGUS [*τράγος*, Gr. a Goat] the Protuberance of the *Auricula* next the Temple, so called, because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*trajecitius*, L.] as *trajecitious* Money or Ware, is such as is carried over Sea, at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY of a Planet, &c. [in *Astron.*] is its Path or Orbit, or the Line which it describes in its Motion.

TRAIL [prob. of *trælen*, Du.] to draw or drag along, to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL-BOARD [in a Ship] is a carved Board on each side of her Beak, which reaches from the main Stem to the Figure or to the Bracket.

TO TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A TRAIN, a long Part of a Garment that drags on the Ground; also a Company of Attendants of a great Person; also a long Row, Order, or Line; also a Wheelbarrow or Trap.

A TRAIN [of Artillery] the great Guns and warlike Stores which belong to an Army in the Field.

A TRAIN [in Watch-work] the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour.

A TRAIN [in Falconry] the Tail of a Hawk.

A TRAIN [of Gunpowder] a Line of Powder, so laid, as to convey the Fire to a greater Quantity without hurting the Person who fires it.

TRAINED [*trainé*, F.] brought up, instructed.

TRAINED-BANDS, the Militia or armed Soldiers of a City, County, &c. that are or should be trained up in the Exercise of Arms.

TRAINER, one who trains up, instructs, &c.

TRAINEL-NET. See *Trammel-Net*.

TRAINING a Load [in the Mines] is the Searching for and Pursuing a Vein of Ore.

TRAITOR [*traditor*, L. *traître*, F. of *trader*, L. to deliver up] a Betrayer of his Country, or one false to his Prince.

TRAITOROUS [*traditorius*, L.] treacherous, treasonable.

TRAITOROUSNESS [of *traditorius*, L. *de traître*, F.] Treasonableness, Perfidiousness.

TRAITOROUS POSITION, a Tenet which some held of taking up Arms by the King's Authority, even against his own Person and those commissioned by him, which was condemned by the Parliament in the 14th of *Charles II*.

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Translation; also metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRAMBLING of Tin-Ore [with *Tin-Workers*] is the Stirring and Washing away the Filth with a Shovel in a Frame of Boards.

TRALUCENT [*tralucens*, L.] shining through, transparent.

TRAMMEL, a Device in a Chimney for hanging over the Fire.

TRAMMEL [*tramail*, F.] a Machine to teach an Horse to amble; also a Sort of Net for Fowling, or Fishing.

TRAMMELED [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to be so, that has Blazes or white Marks upon the Fore and Hind Foot on one Side, before and behind.

Cross-TRAMMELED [with *Horsemen*] is said of a Horse that has white Marks in two of his Feet, that stand cross-ways like St. Andrew's Cross, as in the far Fore-foot and the near Hind-foot, or in the near Fore-foot and the far Hind-foot.

TRAMONTANE [q. *trans montes*, i. e. beyond the Mountains] a Name which the *Italians* give the North-Wind, because it comes from beyond the Mountains.

TO TRAMPLE [prob. of *trampeln*, Du.] to tread upon with the Feet.

TRAMPLING, a Treading upon with the Feet.

TRANATION, a Swimming or Flying over, a Crossing a-thwart, L.

TRANCE [probably of *transitus*, L. a Passing, q. *transitus*, or *transportatio animi*, a Departure of the Mind] an Extasy or Transport of the Mind.

TRANCHE [in *French Heraldry*] signifies a Manner of Counterchanging in an Escutcheon of this Form. But, by *English* Heraldry, it is thus blazoned: He bears per pale, Argent, and Azure, per Bend counterchang'd.

TRANGLE [in *Heraldry*] is the Diminutive of a Fess, and what the *English* Heraldry commonly call a Bar, F.

TO TRANQUILLIZE [*tranquilliser*, F. *tranquillare*, L.] to make quiet, still, or calm.

TRANQUILLITY 2 [of *tranquillus*, L. and *nefs*]

TRANQUILLITY 3 Quietness, Stillness, Calmness.

TO TRANSACT [*transactum*, L.] to negotiate, manage, perform, or dispatch.

TRANSACTOR, one that negotiates or manages an Affair, L.

TRANSACTION, a Negotiation, a Dispatch of Business; also a Passage or Matter in Hand, L.

TRAN-

TRANSALPINE [*transalpin*, F. of *transalpinus*, of *trans*, beyond, and *Alpes*, certain Mountains in Italy] beyond the Alps.

To TRANSCEND [of *transcendere*, L.] to surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCENDENCE [*transcendentia*, L.] Surpassingness, Excellence.

TRANSCENDENT [*transcendens*, L.] going beyond, extraordinary, excellent.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Transcendingness, Surpassingness.

TRANSCENDENTAL [of *transcendans*, F.] exceeding, going beyond, surpassing.

TRANSCENDENTAL Curves [in the *higher Geometry*] are such as cannot be defined by Algebraical Equations, or which, when expressed by Equations, one of their Terms is a variable or flowing Quantity.

TRANSCENDENTAL [in *Physicks*] something raised or elevated above other Things, or which passes and transcends the Reasons and Circumstances of other inferior Beings, so as not to be intimately and essentially included under them.

TRANSCENDENTAL Quantities [with *Schoolmen*] are particularly apply'd to the Continuation of the Existence, Duration, or Time of a Being.

TRANSCENDENTAL Quantities [with *Geometricians*] are undeterminate Quantities, or such as cannot be expressed or affixed to any constant Equation.

TRANSCENDENTALS, the most universal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCOLATED [*transcolatus*, L.] strained through.

To TRANSCRIBE [*transcribere*, L.] to write out or copy from another.

TRANSCRIBER [*transcriptor*, L.] a Writer out or Copier.

TRANSCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] that which is written from an Original or a Copy.

TRANSCRIPTIO recognitionis, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ to certify a Recognizance into Chancery, L.

TRANSCRIPTIO pedis finis, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ for the certifying the Foot of a Fine, levied before the Justices in Eyre, &c. into Chancery, L.

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of transcribing or copying, L.

TRANSCURRENCE } [of *transcurrere*, L.] a Running

TRANSCURSION } from one Place to another.

TRANSEAT [*School-Term*] i. e. let it pass, used when they suppose a Proposition to be true without granting it.

TRANSELEMENTATION [with *Schoolmen*] a Change of the Elements or Principles of one Body into another.

TRANSFER [among *Dealers in Stocks*] a Conveyance or Making over of Stock from the Seller to the Buyer.

To TRANSFER [of *transferre*, L.] to pass, make over, or convey from one to another.

TRANSFIGURATION, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another, F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguratus*, L. *transfiguré*, F.] having the Form, Figure, or Shape changed.

To TRANSFOURATE [*transforatum*, L.] to make a Hole through.

To TRANSFORM [*transformare*, L. *transformer*, F.] to change from one Form or Shape into another.

TRANSFORMATION, a Changing out of one Form into another, F. of L.

TRANSFORMATION of an Equation [with *Algebraists*] is the Changing any Equation into another that is more easy.

TRANSFULGID [*transfulgidus*, L.] shining through.

To TRANSFUSE [*transfusum*, L.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION, a Pouring out, F. of L.

To TRANSGRESS [*transgressum*, L.] to trespass against or violate a Law or Order.

TRANSGRESSION, the Going beyond the Bounds of, the Violation or Breaking of a Law, F. of L.

TRANSGRESSIONE, a Writ commonly call'd a Writ or Action of Trespass.

TRANSIENT [of *transiens*, L.] after a transient Manner, quickly passing.

TRANSIENTNESS [of *transiens*, L. and *ness*] a transient or fleeting Nature or Quality, Shortness of Continuance.

TRANSIRE, to go or pass over, a Word used in the Statutes for a Warrant or Let-pass.

TRANSIT [*transitus*, L. a Passage] a Pass or Liberty of passing.

TRANSIT [with *Astronomers*] is the Passing of any Planet just by or under any fixed Star, or the Moon's Passing by or Covering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [in *Astrology*] are certain Familiarities gained by

the Motions of the Stars through the Radical Figure of a Person's Nativity.

TRANSITION, a Passing from one thing to another, or from one Subject or Point of Discourse to another.

TRANSITION [with *Musicians*] is when a greater Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth the Roughness of a Leap, by a gradual Passage to the Note next following.

TRANSITION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, the same as *Metabasis*, that consists in the Passing from one Subject to another.

TRANSITIVE [*transitivus*, L.] an Epithet given by *Grammarians* to such Verbs, as signify an Action which passes from the Doer to or upon the Sufferer or the Subject that receives it.

TRANSITIVELY [*transitive*, L.] after a transitive or transient Manner.

TRANSITIVENESS [of *transitivus*, L. and *ness*] Transientness or a transitive Nature.

TRANSITORY [*transitorius*, L.] passing away.

TRANSITORINESS [of *transitorius*, L. and *ness*] Fleetingness, a transitory or quickly passing Nature or Quality.

To TRANSLATE [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another, to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLATION [in the *Sense of the Law*] the Removal of a Bishop from one Diocese to another, and accordingly such a Bishop does not write *Anno Consecrationis*, but *Anno Translationis nostræ*.

TRANSLATION of Light and Nature [with *Astrologers*] a Phrase used when a light Planet separates from one that is more weighty, and perfectly joins another that is more weighty; as suppose *Saturn* to be in twenty Degrees of *Aries*, and *Mars* in fifteen Degrees of *Aries*, and *Mercury* in sixteen Degrees of the same Sign; here *Mercury*, being a light Planet, separates from *Mars*, and translates his Virtue to *Saturn*.

TRANSLATOR, one that turns out of one Language into another, or removes out of one Place into another; also a new Vamper of old Shoes, &c.

TRANSLUCID [*translucidus*, L.] shining through.

TRANSLUCIDNESS [of *translucidus*, L.] the Quality of shining through or permitting Light to shine through.

TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus*, L.] foreign, of, or from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMENABLE [*transmeabilis*, L.] that may be passed through.

TRANSMEATED [*transmeatus*, L.] passed through.

TRANSMIGRATION, a Removing an Habitation from one Place to another, L.

TRANSMIGRATION [of *Souls*] the Passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMIGRATED [*transmigratus*, L.] having remov'd one's Habitation from one Place to another.

TRANSMISSION, a Sending forward or Delivering over, a Conveying, L.

TRANSMISSION [in *Opticks*, &c.] is the Act of a transparent Body, passing the Rays of Light thro' its Substance or suffering them to pass.

TRANSMISSIBLE, that is capable of being conveyed.

To TRANSMIT [*transmittere*, L. *transmettre*, F.] to convey send, deliver, or make over to another.

To TRANSMOGRAPHY, to transform or metamorphose.

TRANSMONTANE [*transmontanus*, L.] dwelling or growing beyond the Mountains.

TRANSMOTIO [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, whereby the Orator removes the Imputation of any Thing from himself. This Figure is also call'd *Transitus* and *Variatio*, L. *Metabasis* and *Metastasis*, Gr.

TRANSMUTABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTABLENESS [of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] Capableness of being changed.

TRANSMUTATION, the Act of transmitting or changing.

TRANSMUTATION of Metals [with *Alchymists*] or the *Grand Operation* (as they call it) is the Finding the Philosopher's Stone. This (they tell us) is a curious universal Seed of all Metals, and is endued with that admirable Quality, that if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and a little of this Stone or *Powder of Projection* (as they term it) be put into the melted Metal, it will immediately turn it into Gold or Silver, according as it is used.

TRANSMUTATION [with *Geometricians*] the Reduction or Change of one Figure or Body into another of the same Area or Solidity, but of a different Form, as of a Triangle into a Square, &c.

TRANSMUTATION [with *Chymists*] the Changing the Substance, Quality, or Colour of mixed Bodies; and there are

are several Degrees or Kinds of Transmutation, viz. *Calcination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrefaction, Distillation, Coagulation, and Tincture.*

TRANSMUTATION [in the *higher Geometry*] is the Converting a Figure into another of the same Kind and Order, the respective Parts of which rise to the same Dimensions of an Equation, admit the same Tangents, &c.

To **TRANSMUTE** [*transmutare, L.*] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSOM [prob. of *transenna, L.*] an over-thwart Beam, Brow-post, or Window.

TRANSOM [with *Mathematicians*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross-Staff, a wooden Member to be fixed across it, with a square Socket upon which it slides.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber lying athwart the Stern, between the two Fashion-Pieces, directly under the Gun-Room-Port.

TRANSPA'RENCY [of *transparens, L.*] the being to be seen through; an Affording a thorough Passage to the Rays of Light; also the being very clear and bright, *F.*

TRANSPARENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration.*

TRANSPA'RENT [*transparens, L.*] capable or that may be seen through.

TRANSPA'RENT Bodies [with *Philosophers*] or Diaphanous Bodies, are such whose Pores are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, so as to let the Rays of Light pass freely through them, without being refracted; whereas the Pores of Opacous Bodies are in a crooked oblique Position, by which Means the Beams of Light cannot pass freely through them, but are variously refracted and lost.

TRANSPA'RENTLY [of *transparens, L.*] in a Manner transparent or that may be seen through.

TRANSPA'RENTNESS [of *transparens, L.* and *ness*] a transparent Nature or Quality, i. e. that may be seen through.

To **TRANSP'ECIATE** [of *trans* and *species, L.*] to change from one Species to another.

TRANSP'ERCED [*transpercé, F.*] bored through.

To **TRANSP'IRE** [of *trans* through and *spirare, L.*] to breathe through, to exhale.

TRANSP'IRATION, the insensible Passage of excrementitious Matter through the Pores of the Skin; also some Authors use it for the Entrance of the Air, Vapours, &c. through the Pores of the Skin into the Body.

TRANSP'IRING [of *trans* and *spirans, L.*] breathing through, exhaling in Vapours; also Transpiration.

To **TRANSPLANT** [of *transplantare, L.*] to take up from one Place and to plant in another; also to remove (as a Colony) from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the Removing of Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION [in *natural Magick*] is the Method of curing Diseases by transferring them from one Subject to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION by a Magnet [in *Nat. Mag.*] is by mixing the Excrement of a Patient up with Earth, to transplant the Disease into a Vegetable, which shall arise from a Seed sown in the same Compost, or by inclosing the Parings of the Nails of a gouty Person in an Augre-hole made in an Oak, &c.

TRANSPLANTA'TION by Approximation [in *Nat. Mag.*] which is more properly called *Approximation*, as when a Whitlow is upon a Finger, and is cured by rubbing a Cat's Ear, which is supposed to receive the Pain.

A **TRA'NSPORT**, an Extasy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions of the Mind, a sudden Sally.

A **TRANSPORT-Ship**, a Sea-Vessel for the Conveyance of Soldiers, Provisions, warlike-Stores, &c.

TRANSPORTA'TION, the Carriage from one Place to another, *L.*

TRANSPOR'TED [of *transportatus, L.* *transporté, F.*] conveyed or carried over to another Place; also put besides one's self.

TRANSPOR'TABLE [of *transportabilis, L.* and *ness*] capable of being transported.

TRANSPOR'TER [*transportator, L.*] he who transports.

To **TRANSPOR'SE** [*transpositum, L.*] to put out of his proper Place, to change, as to Order.

TRANSPOSITION of Equations [with *Algebraists*] is the Putting over any Quantity to the other Side of the Sign of Equality, with a contrary Sign to what it had before, Thus: suppose $a - 20 = 60$, then $a = 60 + 20$, i. e. 40.

TRANSPOSITION, a Transposing or Changing the Order of Things, *F.* of *L.*

TRANSPOSITION [in *Mus. Books*] a Transposition or the Writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff, different from the Key or Cliff in which it was first composed.

To **TRANSVA'SATE** [*transvasare, L.*] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSUBSTANTIATED [of *trans* and *substantia, L.* or *q. transire in substantiam*] changed or passed into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION [in *Theolog.*] the Conversion or Change of the Substance of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Notions of the *Roman-Catholicks*) into the real Body and Blood of Christ.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who transubstantiates or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **TRANSUDE** [of *trans* and *sudare, L.*] to sweat through.

TRANSVERSA' LIS abdominis [with *Anat.*] a Muscle lying under the *Obliqui*, arising from the *Cartilago Xiphoides*, from the Extremities of the false Ribs, and from the transverse Apophyses of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, and fixed to the Side of the Spine of the *Ilium*, and inserted into the *Os Pubis*, and *Linea Alba, L.*

TRANSVERSALIS colli [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Neck, arising from all the transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, Back, and Neck, the two first being excepted, and is inserted by so many distinct Tendons into all their superior Spines; this moves the whole Spine obliquely backwards, *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS dorsi [with *Anat.*] a Muscle that seems to arise fleshy from all the transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the *Thorax*, and marching obliquely upwards is inserted into the superior Spines of the said *Vertebrae*. These, with the *Quadratus lumborum Sacer* and *Transversalis colli*, acting, move the whole Spine or *Vertebrae* of the Neck, Back, and Loins, obliquely backward, as when we endeavour to look very much behind us. If they all act together on each Side, they assist in erecting the Trunk of the Body.

TRANSVERSALIS lumborum [with *Anat.*] a Muscle that lies under the tendinous Part of the *Longissimus dorsi*: It arises fleshy, not only from the *Os sacrum*, but also from the transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, and is inserted into their superior Spines, *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS pedis, &c. [with *Anat.*] a Muscle that proceeds from the Bone of the *Metatarsus*, which sustains the Toe next the Little-Toe, and passing across the other Bones is inserted into the *Os Sesamoides* of the Great-Toe; the Office of it is to bring all the Toes close together, *L.*

TRANSVERSA' LES penis [in *Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the *Ischium*, just by the *Erectores*, and running obliquely to the upper Part of the Bulb of the *Urethra*; these assist in the Erection of the *Penis, L.*

TRANSVERSALIS futura [in *Anat.*] a Suture of the *Cranium*, so called on account of its crossing and traversing the Face from one Side to the other.

TRANSVER'SE Muscles [in *Anat.*] certain Muscles which arise from the transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, &c. as those before-mentioned, called *Transversalis, &c. L.*

TRANSVER'SE [*transversus, L.* *qui traverse, F.*] over-thwart, a-cross, cross-wise.

TRANSVERSE Axis [in *Conick Sections*] is a third Proportional to the Line called *Abscissa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

TRANSVERSE Diameters [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an *Ellipsis* and *Parabola*.

TRANSU'MPTIO [with *Schoolmen*] a Syllogism by Concession or Agreement, used where a Question proposed is transferred to another with this Condition, that the Proof of this latter shall be admitted for a Proof of the former, *L.*

TRANSVOLA'TION, a Flying beyond, *L.*

TRANSU'MPTION, a Taking from one to another.

TRANSU'MPTIVE [*transumptivus, L.*] taking from one to another.

TRANTERS, a Sort of Fishermen. See *Repiers*.

TRANTERY, the Money that arises from Fines imposed upon Ale-house-keepers.

TRAP [*trappe, Sax. trappe, F.*] a Machine or Device to take Fowls, Wild-Beasts, Vermine, &c. in.

To **TRAP** [*trappan, Sax. attrapper, F.*] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

To **TRAPE** [prob. of *traben, Du.*] to go idly up and down.

TRAPEZ [prob. of *Drabben, Du.*] a Slatern.

TRAPEZOID [with *Geometricians*] an irregular Figure that has all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPEZIUMS [*τραπέζιον, Gr.*] a quadrilateral



teral or square Figure, whose four Sides and Angles are not equal, but two of its Sides are parallel.

TRAPEZIUS [with *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Shoulder-Blade, so called of its Shape, and serving to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID [of *τραπέζιον*, and *ἴσος* Shape, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, being quadrilateral, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRASH [prob. of *dreck*, *Teut.* Dung or *trusen*, *Teut.* Dregs] bad, sorry Fruits; also any bad Commodity.

TRARA'DO [*travade*, F.] a Kind of Whirl-wind, or a very sudden and most tempestuous Storm at Sea, such as frequently happens on the Coast of *Guinea*, *Portugal*, &c.

TRAVA'LLY } [of *reveller*, F. to awake] a Beat of Drum
TRAVE'LLY } in the Morning that summons the Soldiers from their Beds.

To **TRA'VAS**, to traverse a Piece of Ordnance.

TRAVE } [with *Farrriers*] a Plate inclosed for shoeing

TRA'VISE } an unruly Horse.

TRA'VEE [in *Architecture*] a Bay of Joists, the Space between two Beams, F.

To **TRA'VEL** [*travailler*, F.] to journey; also to be in Pain in Child-birth.

TRA'VEL [of *travaille*, F.] Taking a Journey; also Labouring, Taking Pains; also being in Pain in Child-birth.

TRA'VELLER [*qui travaille* F.] one that journies, a Way-faring Person.

TRAVELLER'S-Joy, an Herb.

TRA'VERSE [*transversus*, L. *traverse*, F.] a-cross, a-thwart.

To **TRAVERSE** [in *Joinery*] a Term used for plaining a Board, or the like, cross the Grain.

To **TRAVERSE** [*traverser*, F. *transversum ire*, &c. L.] to go cross or through a Country, &c.

TRA'VERSE [in *Navigation*] is the Variation or Alteration of the Ship's Course, upon the Shifting of the Winds, &c.

TRA'VERSE [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to traverse, when he cuts his Tread cross-wise, throwing his Croupe to one Side, and his Head to another.

To **TRAVERSE** [*transversum ire*, &c. L. *traverser*, F.] to go cross or a-thwart.



TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition of an Escutcheon in the Figure annexed, called *Parted* or *pale Traverse*.

To **TRAVERSE** [with *Gunners*] is to turn or point a Piece of Ordnance which way one pleases upon the Platform.

To **TRAVERSE** [in *Law*] signifies to oppose, overthrow, or quash; to deny any Part of the Matter one is charged with; to put the Proof of it upon the Plaintiff.

To **TRA'VERSE** an *Indictment*, is to take Issue upon the chief Matter, and to contradict or deny some Point of it.

To **TRAVERSE** an *Office* [in *Law*] is to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, &c. by the Escheator is defective and unduly made.

To **TRAVERSE** one's *Ground* [in *Military Exercise*] to go this way and that way.

A **TRAVERSE** [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Wood or Iron placed transversely, to strengthen and fortify another.

TRAVERSE-Table [in *Navigation*] a Paper on which the Traverses or various Courses of the Ship are set down, with the Points of the Compass, Distances, Alterations of the Wind, &c. so as to pass a Judgment on the Way she makes.

TRAVERSED Horse, a Horse who has two white Feet on either Side.

TRA'VERSES in *Turnings and Windings*, cross Accidents, Crosses, Troubles.

TRA'VERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the Ends of the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attacked, called also *Coudees*.

TRAVERSE in a *wet Foss* [in *Fortification*] is made by throwing into the Foss, over-against the Place where the Miner is to be put, to the Foot of the Wall, abundance of Saucissons, Joists, and other Pieces of Wood, with Fascines, Stones, Earth, and all other Things that can help to fill up the Foss, and be capable of carrying a Gallery for such use it.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Name given to a Wall of Earth or Stone, cross a Work which is commanded, to cover the Men; as at *Coeborn's Work* at *Namure*, which lies on the Side of a high Ground, and is open to the other Side of the *Sambre*, there are two high Traverses cross the Work, one behind another.

TRA'VERSING a *Piece* [in *Sea-Language*] is the Removing and Laying a Piece of Ordnance or great Gun, in order to bring it to bear or lie level with the Mark.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles with which Horses are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRA'VESTED [*travestit*, F. disguised, q. *transvestitus*, L.] the Disfiguring of an Author or the Translating into a Style different from his own.

TRA'VESTY [of *travestit*, F.] a Poem, such as *Virgil's*, &c. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRA'VICE, a small Inclosure, or oblong Quadrangle, consisting of four Pillars or Posts, kept together by cross Poles, for keeping in and holding unruly Horses in the Time of Shoeing, or any other Operation.

TRAULISMUS [of *τραυλίζω*, Gr.] a stammering Repetition of the first Syllable, or Letter of a Word, as *Tu, tu, tu*, tutor, for Tutor.

TRAULO'TES [*τραυλός*, Gr.] a Stammering in Speech, when a Person cannot pronounce some Letters, especially L and R.

TRAUMA [*τραῦμα*, Gr.] a Wound.

TRAUMA'TICA [*τραυματικά*, of *τραυματίζω*, Gr.] Decoctions and Potions proper for fetching the serous and sharp Humours out of the Body, and by that Means to thin the Blood, so that it may be the more easily brought to the wounded, broken, or bruised Parts; also Herbs or Drugs proper for the curing of Wounds, called *Vulneraries*.

TRAW'LER-Men, a Sort of Fishermen who practised unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A **TRAY** [prob. of *trayer*, F. a Milk-Pail, or *trabere*, to draw, according to *Skinner*; but *Minsheu* of *draeghen*, Du. to carry] a Sort of Vessel or Trough hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, used by Butchers, &c.

TRAYL-Baston } [prob. so called of *trailler*, to draw, and

TRYAL-Baston } *Baston*, a Staff, F. because they had a Staff delivered to them as a Badge of their Office] as Justices of *Trayl-Baston* were Judges empowered by King *Edward I.* to make Inquisition thro' the Realm upon all Officers; as Sheriffs, Mayors, Escheators, &c. touching Extortion, Bribery, and Intrusion into others Men's Lands; as also upon Barretors, Breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders.

TREA'CHEROUS [prob. of *tricher*, F. to cheat, &c.] deceitful, perfidious.

TREA'CHEROUSNESS [of *tricherie*, F. Cheating] Perfidiousness, Fraudulence.

TREA'CLE [*theriaca*, L. *theriaque*, F. of *θεριακή*, of *θεῖον*, Gr. a Viper] a medicinal Composition, in which, among other Ingredients, there is a pretty Quantity of Viper's Flesh.

To **TREAD** [*troedio*, *Brit.* *træder*, *Dan.* *trædan*, *Sax.*] to set the Foot or Feet on, to step, to walk.

TREA'DER [of *troed*, *Brit.* a Foot] are one that treads or tramples on.

TREA'DLES [of *Sheep*] their Dung, or Ordure.

TREA'DLES [of a *Weaver's Loom*] are what they move with their Feet.

TREA'SON [*trabison*, F.] an Act of Infidelity to one's lawful Sovereign, Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing towards him.

High TREA'SON } is an Offence committed against the

TREASON-Paramount } Security of the King or Kingdom, whether by Imagination, Word, or Deed, as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, &c. to deflower the King's Wife or eldest Daughter unmarried; to levy War against the King in his Realm; to kill his Chancellor; to counterfeit his Money, &c.

Petty TREASON, is the Killing or Murder of a Husband by a Wife; of a Master by a Servant; a Bishop, &c. by a Priest.

TREA'SONABLE [*en trabison*] after a disloyal, treacherous, perfidious Manner towards the Prince or State.

TREA'SONABLENESS [of *trabison* and *nefs*] Disloyalty, Treacherousness, either by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as Compassing or Imagining the Death of the King, &c. Levying War against him, Adhering to his Enemies, Coining false Money, Counterfeiting the King's Privy Seal, all which are High Treason.

TREA'SURE [*tresor*, F. *thesaurus*, L. of *θησαυρός*, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Price and Excellence.

TREASURE-Trove [in *Law*] Money which being found and not owned belongs to the King, but by the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREA'SURED [*thesaurisatus*, L. *thesaurisé*, F.] laid up choicely, as a Treasure, or in a Treasury.

TREA'SURER [*thesaurarius*, L. *thesorier*, F.] an Officer, who has the Keeping of the Treasure of a Prince, State, or Corporation.

Lord High TREASURER [of *England*] is the third great Officer of the Crown; he receives the Office by the Delivery of

of a white Staff; he has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the Exchequer; also the Check of all Officers employ'd in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREASURER [of the King's Household] an Officer, who in the Absence of the Lord Steward, has Power with the Comptroller and other Officers of the Green-Cloth, &c. to hear and determine Felonies and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace.

TREASURER [of the Navy] an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer, by a Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, &c. and pays all the Charges of the Navy, by a Warrant from the principal Office of the Navy.

TREASURER [of Collegiate Churches] a Dignitary who anciently had the Charge of the Vestments, Plate, Jewels, Reliques, and other Treasure belonging to such Churches.

TREASURERSHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Treasurer.

TREASURY [thesaurarium, L. *tesor*, F.] the Treasurer's Office, or Place where the publick Money is deposited.

Clerk of the TREASURY [in the Court of Common Pleas] an Officer who has the Charge of Keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

Lords of the TREASURY, certain Persons of Honour appointed as Commissioners to execute the Office of Treasurer of England, when it is not committed to a single Person.

TREAT [traitement] a Feast or Entertainment.

To TREAT [of traiter, F. *traitare*, L.] to give a Feast or Entertainment.

TREAT ? [prob. of *tractus*, of *trahere*, L.] signifying

TREATE ? taken out, or withdrawn, as the Juror was challenged, because he could not dispend 40*l.* and therefore he was *Treate*.

TREATABLE [of *tractable*, F.] reasonable.

TREATISE [τρηατ, Sax. *tractatus*, L. *traité*, of *tracter*, F.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREATMENT [traitement, F.] Usage.

TREATY [traité, F.] a Treating or Agreement between two or more distinct Nations, concerning Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

TREBLE [triplex, L. *triple*, F.] the highest or last of the four Parts in musical Proportion; also three-fold.

TREBUCH ? [terbichetum, Lat. Barb.] a Ducking-Stool

TRIBUCHET ? or Tumbrel.

TREDE'GILE [with *Astron.*] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 3 *Deciles* or 180 Degrees one from another, invented by *Kepler*.

TREDDLES [prob. q. d. *turdles* of *turd*] the Ordure of Sheep.

TREDDLES [prob. of *treading*, or of *threads*] Appurtenances belonging to a Weaver's Loom.

TREE [τροε, Dan. *træo*, *træp*, Sax.] by *Botanists*, is defined to be a Plant with a single, woody, perennial Stalk or Trunk.

TREES, are distinguished into,

1. *Bacciferous*, i. e. such as bear Berries, as the Juniper and the Yew-tree, the Strawberry-tree, Mistletoe, Water-Elder, the Dwarf, a large Laurel, the Viburnum or Way-faring-tree, the Dogberry-tree, the Sea-Blackthorn, the Berry-bearing Elder, the Privet Barberry, common Elder, the Holly, the Buckthorn, the Berry-bearing Heath, the Bramble, and the Spindle-tree or Prickwood, &c.

Such as have their Fruit dry, when it is ripe; as the Bladdernut-tree, the Box, and the common Elm and Ash, the Maple, the Gaule, or Sweet Willow, the common Heath-Broom, Dyer's Weed, Furz or Gorze, the Lime-tree, &c.

2. *Coniferous*, or such as bear a squamose or scaly Fruit, of a Kind of conical Figure, and of a woody and hard Substance, in which are many Seeds. Of this Kind are the Scotch Firs, Male and Female, the Pine, the common Alder-tree, and the Birch-tree, &c.

3. *Lanigerous* ones, or such as bear a woolly, downy Substance, as the Black, White, and Trembling Poplar, Willows and Others of all Kinds.

Such as bear their Seeds (having an imperfect Flower) in leafy Membrances or Cafes, as the Horn-beam, or Horn-beech.

4. *Pomiferous* ones, as Apples, Pears, &c.

5. *Nuciferous*, i. e. such as bear Nuts, as the Walnut-tree, the Haslenut-tree, the Beech, the Chestnut, and the common Oak.

6. *Pruniferous* ones, whose Fruit is pretty large and soft, with a Stone in the Middle, as the Blackthorn or Sloe-tree, the black and white Bullace-tree, &c. the Cherry-tree, &c.

Dwarf-TREES, such as are kept low, not being suffered to be above half a Foot in Stem.

Wall-TREES, are such whose Branches are spread on each Side and nailed against Walls.

TREES [in a Ship] are Timbers of several Sorts.

Chefs-TREES, are the Timbers on each Side of the Ship, for the main Tack to run thro' and hale it down.

Cross-TREES, are Pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another a-cross at the Head of the Mast, the Use of which is to keep the Top-masts up.

Treffe-TREES, are those Timbers of the Cross-trees that stand along Ships or Fore and Aft at the Top of the Mast.

Waste-TREES, are those Timbers of the Ship that lie in the Waste.

TREES of a Cart, the iron Hoops about the Naves.

TREENELS ? [in a Ship] long wooden Pins with which

TREENELS ? the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREET [triticum, L.] Wheat.

TREE-FOIL [trifolium, L. *treffe*, F. of *τρίφυλλον*, Gr.] the Herb Three-leav'd Grafts.



TREFFLE [in Heraldry] as a *Cross Treffe*, is a Cross whose Arms end in three Semi-circles, each representing the Three-leav'd Grafts or Tree-foil. This is by some call'd *St. Lazarus's Cross*. See the Figure.



TREFOILS [in Heraldry] call'd in French *Treffles*, are frequently borne in Coat-Armour, and represent Three-leav'd Grafts, and are accounted next to the *Fleur-de-Lis*, or Lilies. See the Figure.

A TRELLIS [treillis, F.] a Lattice or Grate; also a grated wooden Frame for Wall-trees to be tied to.

To TRELLIS [treilliser, F.] to furnish with a Trellis, i. e. a Sort of Lattice-Grate or wooden Frame for supporting Wall-trees.

TREMA'GIUM ? [old Rec.] the Season for sowing

TREM'SIUM ? Summer-Corn or Barley.

To TRE'MBLE [trembler, F.] to shake or quiver for Fear or Cold.

TRE'MBLING [tremens, L. *tremblant*, F.] shaking with Fear.

TRE'MEBUND [tremebundus, L.] fearful, trembling much.

TREMELLA ? the Hopper of a Mill, into which the Corn

TREMENTA ? is put to fall thence into the Grinding-Stones.

TREME'NDOUS [tremendus, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREME'NDOUSNESS [of *tremendus*, L. and *nefs*] a tremendous Quality, Worthiness to be feared or dreaded.

TREMOR, a Trembling or Shaking, as in an Ague, a Disease nearly a-kin to a Convulsion, being partly convulsive and partly natural.

TRE'MULOUS [tremulus, L.] quaking, quavering.

TRE'MULOUSNESS [of *tremulus*, L. and *nefs*] Tremblingness.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith they strike Fish at Sea.

A TRENCH [tranche, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth, to drain off the Water in a Meadow, Morass, &c.

To TRENCH [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to dig a Trench, to fence or inclose with a Trench.

To TRENCH [the Ballast] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in the Hold of a Ship.

TRE'NCHANT-Sword, a Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound.

TRENCHEA'TOR [old Rec.] a Carver.

TRE'NCHER [tranchoir, F.] an Utensil of Wood for eating Meat on.

TRE'NCHER-Man, a hearty Eater.

TRE'NCHIA [old Deeds] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCHING [tranchant, F. of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Digging or Cutting a Ditch or Trench in the Earth.

TRE'NCHEs [in the Milit. Art] are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged, called Lines of Approach or Lines of Attack; or a Work raised with Fascines, Gabions, Wooll-packs, Bavins, &c. which can cover the Men; these Lines or Trenches are cut to defend and cover an Army in the Field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them or bring them forwards near the Place.

To TRENCH about, is to fence with Trenches.

TRE'NCHING-Plough, an Instrument for cutting out the Sides of Trenches, Drains, &c.

TRENCHING-Spade, is a Tool for cutting of Trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

TRE'NDEL ? [prob. of *trændel*, Sax.] a Weight or Post

TRE'NDLE ? in a Mill; also a Vessel called a Keever.

TRENTAL, a *Romish* Office for the Dead, consisting of thirty Masses, rehearsed for 30 Days after the Person's Death.

TREPAN [*trepanum*, L. *un trepan*, F. of *τρύπανον*, Gr.] an Instrument wherewith Surgeons open a broken Skull.

To **TREPAN** [*trepaner*, F. of *trepanum*, L.] to open a Fracture in the Skull; also to ensnare or decoy.

TREPA'NNER, one that trepans; also that ensnares or decoys.

TREPA'NNING [some derive it of *Trepani*, a Place in Sicily, near which Place some English Ships, being in Strefs of Weather, were friendly invited in, but afterwards detained contrary to the Assurances they had given them; but others choose to derive it from *τρύπανον*, Gr. a crafty Beguiler] Ensnaring, Decoying.

TREPID [*trepidus*, L.] fearful, trembling for Fear.

TREPIDA'TION, a Trembling, L.

TREPI'DITY } [*trepiditas*, L.] Trepidity, Fearfulness.

TREPIDNESS }

To **TRESPASS** [prob. of *trespasser*, F. old Law] to commit an Offence against.

General TRESPASS, is where Force or Violence is used, otherwise called *Trespass vi & armis*.

Special TRESPASS, one done without Force, called also *Trespass upon the Case*.

TRESPASS [in Law] any Transgression of the Law less than Felony, Treason, or Misprision of Treason.

Local TRESPASS [in Law] is that which is so annexed to the Place certain, that if the Defendant join Issue upon the Place, and traverse the Place mentioned in the Declaration and aver it, it is enough to defeat the Action.

Transitory TRESPASS [in Law] is that which cannot be defeated by the Defendant's Traverse of the Place, because the Place is not material.

TRE'SPASSER, an Offender.

TRE'SPASSING, the Committing an Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury, &c.

TRE'SSEL } [*un treteau*, F.] a Sort of three-footed Sup-

TRESTLE } porter for a Table, Board, &c.

TRE'SSES [*treffes*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRESSEL-Trees [in a Ship] are those Timbers of the Cross-Trees which stand along at the Head of the Mast.

TRE'STLE [*treffeau*, F. which *Minsheu* supposes to be *q. tres* or three Stools] a three-footed Stool, a Frame of a Table standing upon three Feet.

TREPIGNER [in *Horseman'ship*] a Word importing the Action of a Horse, who beats the Dust with his Fore-feet in managing, without embracing the Volt; who makes his Motions and Times short and near the Ground, without being put upon his Haunches, F.

TRESTORNA'RE [old Rec.] to divert or turn out of the Way.



TRESSURE [in *Heraldry*] is the Diminutive of an *Orle*, and is usually accounted to be only one half of it, and is commonly born *Flory* and *Counterflory*, and it is also often double, and sometimes treble.

TRET [probably of *tritius*, L. worn] Allowance made by Merchants to Retailers, which is four Pound in every hundred, and four Pound for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity.

TRE'VIA } [in ant. Deeds] a Truce or Treaty of Peace.

TREU'VIA }

TRE'VET } [*τρειπύς*, q. d. three Feet, *tripus*, L. *tre-*

TRI'VET } *peid*, F. of *τρύπυς*, Gr.] a Device of Iron to set a Skellet or Pot over the Fire.

TREY [*trois*, F. *tres*, L.] the Three at Dice or Cards.

TRI'A [in *Mu. Books*] a Name given to the three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, *Ital.*

TRIA Prima [in *Chymistry*] the three Hypostatical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, of which three they hold all mixt Bodies to be primarily made, and into which they may be resolved by the Means of Fire, L.

TRI'AD [*Τριάς*, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRI'AL [probably of *tentare*, L. *tenter*, F.] an Essay, Experiment, or Endeavour; also a Temptation.

TRIAL [in Law] the Examination of Causes criminal or civil before a proper Judge, of which there are three Sorts; as Matters of Fact are to be try'd by Jurors, Matters of Law by the Judges, and Matters of Record by the Record itself.



TRI'ANGLE [*triangulum*, L. *un triangle*, F.] a Figure that has three Angles and as many Sides, and is either plain or spherical.

A **Plain TRIANGLE**, is one that is contained under three Right Lines.

A **spherical TRIANGLE**, is a Triangle that is contained under three Arches of a great Circle or Sphere.

A **Right-angled TRIANGLE**, is one which has one Right Angle.

An **Acute-angled TRIANGLE**, is one that has all its Angles acute.

An **Obtuse-angled TRIANGLE**, is one that has one Obtuse Angle.

An **Oblique-angled TRIANGLE**, is a Triangle that is not right-angled.

Equilateral TRIANGLE, is one, all whose Sides are equal.

Isoceles TRIANGLE } a Triangle that has only two

Equilegged TRIANGLE } Legs or Sides equal.

Scalenus TRIANGLE, one that has not two Sides equal.

TRI'ANGULAR Compasses, an Instrument with three Legs or Feet, to take off any Triangle at once, used on Maps, Globes, &c.



Similar TRIANGLES, are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal to one another: As if the Angle A be equal to D, the Angle C equal to E, and the Angle

B equal to F, then is the Triangle A, B, C similar or like to D, F, E.

TRIANGULARIS, c. } [in *Botan. Writ.*] having three

TRIANGULUS, a, um. } Corners, L.

TRI'ANGULAR, after the Form of a Triangle.

TRI'ANGULARNESS [of *triangularitas*, L. and *ness*] a triangular Form.

TRIANGULA'TOR [in *Astrology*] a Planet that lies in the Triplicity, L.

TRI'ANGULAR Quadrant, is a Sector with a loose Piece to make it an Equilateral Triangle; which has the Calendar graduated on it with the Sun's Place, Declination, &c. used in Dialling, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

Officulum TRIANGULARE [with *Anatomists*] a small triangular Bone, situated between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull, L.

TRIANGULA'RIS [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Breast lying on each side the Gristle, called *Cartilago Ensiformis*, L.

TRIANGULARIS musculus [in *Anat.*] a Muscle that arises from the Top of the *cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the same, L.

TRIANGULA'RIS pectoris [in *Anat.*] has sometimes the Appearance of three or four distinct Muscles, arising from the Inside of the *Sternum*, and is implanted into the Cartilages which join the four lowest Ribs to the *Sternum*, L.

TRIANGULA'RITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplcities of the Zodiack.

TRI'AS Harmonica [in *Musick*] a Compound of three radical Sounds heard altogether, of which two are a Fifth, and a Third above the other, which is a Fundamental.

TRIARI [among the *Romans*] one of the four Orders of Soldiers, who were posted in the Rear of the Army, and were to assist in Time of Danger.

TRIBE [*tribus*, L. *tribu*, F.] a Race, Stock, or Family; also a certain Quantity or Number of People, when a Division is made of a Nation into Quarters or Districts.

TRI'BLET, a Tool used by Goldsmiths in working Rings: **TRI'BRACHUS** } [*τρίβραχος*, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* and **TRI'BRACHYS** } *Latin Verse*, which consists of three short Syllables, as *Populus*.

TRIBULA'TION [either of *tribulus* a Threshing-Instrument, *tribulus* a prickly Brier, or *tribulus*, L. a Sort of Caltrop] great Trouble, Anguish, Affliction.

TRI'BULUS [*τρίβλος*, Gr.] a Thistle or Bramble.

TRIBU'NAL, a Seat of Judgment, a Court of Judicature, F. and L.

TRI'BUNE [*tribunus*, L.] two great Officers among the *Romans*; the first of the People, whose Business was to defend their Liberties; the other of the Soldiers, who was to see them well armed and ordered.

TRI'BUNESHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Tribune.

TRI'BTARINESS } [of *tributarius*, L. *tributaire*, F.] the **TRI'BTARY** } Condition or State of those that pay Tribute.

TRI'BUTE [*tributum*, L. *tribut*, F.]

TRIBUTO'RIOUS [*tributorius*, L.] pertaining to Distribution.

TRIBUNI'CIAR [with *Antiquaries*, &c.] of, or pertaining to the Office, Dignity, or Power of a Tribune.

TRICAPSULA'RIS, c. [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into three Partitions, as in *Hypericum* or *St. John's Wort*, L.

TRICA incuborum, a Disease among the *Polanders* that makes their Hair cling together like a Cow's Tail; and besides, they are crooked-backed. have their Joints loose, breed Lice, and are affected with other Symptoms, L.

TRICE [probably of *tricean*, *Sax.* to give a Thrust, *q.* in the Time that a Thrust may be given] in a Moment of Time.

TRICENNA'LIA [*old Rec.*] Masses said for the Dead, for the first thirty Days after their Decease, *L.*

TRICENNIAL [*tricennalis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the Term of thirty Years.

TRICEPS, having three Heads, *L.*

TRICEPS auris [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Ear, so call'd because it has three Beginnings. It takes its Rise from the Upper and Fore-part of the *Apophysis Mastoidea*, and is inserted into the Middle of the *Concha auriculæ*, called also *retrahens auriculam*, *L.*

TRICHI'ASIS { *τριχάσις* } a Growing of much Hair;
TRICHOSIS { *τριχῶσις* } also a Fault in the Eye-lids when there is a double Row of Hairs; also a hairy Urine caused by phlegmatick Humours, so that Hairs seem to swim in it.

TRICHI'SMUS [*τριχισμός*, *Gr.*] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

TRICHOMA'NES [*τριχομαίνες*, *Gr.*] the Herb Maiden-hair.

TRICHOPHY'LLON [*τριχοφύλλον*, *Gr.*] an Herb whose Leaves are like Hairs resembling Fennel, Coralline, *L.* of *Gr.*

TRI'CHORON [*τριχῶρον*, *Gr.*] a Building with three Lodgings or Stories.

A TRICK [*tricherie*, *F.*] a crafty Wile, Subtilty, or Deceit.

To TRICK [*tricher*, *F.*] to defraud, cheat, or deceive by a Wile.

TRICKE'D up [probably of *intricatus*, *L.* as *Skinner* conjectures, or of *τρίξ*, according to *Minsbew*] trimly dressed, handsomely set off.

TRICKED [of *triche*, *F.*] cheated, beguiled, deceived by a Wile or Craft.

TRI'CKING [of *tricherie*, *F.*] cheating, beguiling, &c. by Craft, Wiles, &c.

TRI'CKISH, guileful, crafty, wily.

To TRI'CKLE [of *treckelen*, *Du.* according to *Skinner*, or of *τρίχω* to run, according to *Minsbew*] to run down in Drops as Tears from the Eyes, &c.

TRICORNI'GEROUS [*tricorniger*, *L.*] bearing or having three Horns.

TRICORPORUS [*tricorpor*, *L.*] that hath three Bodies.

TRICU'SPIDES [with *Anatomists*] three Valves of a triangular Shape, situated at the Mouth of the Right Ventricle of the Heart, being compos'd of a thin Membrane or Skin, so as to give Passage to the Blood into that Part, but to hinder it from returning the same Way that it came in.

TRIDE [with *Horsemen*] short and swift.

TRIDE-Pace, is a Going of short and thick Motions, tho' united and uneasy.

TRIDE-Career, a fast Gallop that has its Times and Motions short and nimble.

To work TRIDE [in *Horseman'ship*] upon Volts, is to mark his Time with his Haunches short and ready.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, *L. i. e.* three Teeth] *Neptune's* three-pronged Fork or Mace.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, *L.*] the three-pronged Mace the Poets feign that *Neptune*, the fabulous God of the Sea, bears; also any Tool, Fork, or Instrument that has three Fangs or Prongs.

TRIDENT [in *Mathematicks*] that kind of Parabola by which *Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRI'DENT [so called by *Sir Is. Newton*] that kind of Parabola, by which *des Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions. This Figure hath four infinite Legs, two of which are Hyperbolical, tending contrary Ways, but placed about an Asymptote; and the other two are Parabolical and Converging, and which with the other two form the Figure of the Trident.

TRIDENTI'FEROUS [*tridentifer*, *L.*] that bears a Trident.

TRI'DING [*τριδινγα*, *Sax.*] the third Part of a Country or Shire.

TRI'DUAN [*tridianus*, *L.*] of three Days Continuance.

TRI'DINGMOT [*τριδινγα-ζεμοτ*, *Sax.*] a Court held for a *Triding*, a Court-Leet.

TRI'ENS, the third Part of a Physical Pound, containing three Ounces.

TRI'ENNIAL [of *triennus*, *L. triennal*, *F.*] to every three Years, or once every three Years.

TRIEMI'MERIS [in *Prosodia*] a kind of *Cæsura* of a Latin Verse, wherein after the first Foot of the Verse there remains an odd Syllable which helps to make up the next Foot, *Gr.*

TRI'ER [*tentator*, *L. tentateur*, *F.*] one that tries or Proves.

TRIETA'RICA [*τριηταιρικῆ*, *Gr.*] certain Feasts of *Bacchus* observed every third Year.

To TRIFA'LLOW [of *ter* or *tres*, *L.* three or thrice, and *kealga*, *Sax.* an Harrow] to cultivate or plow Land the third Time before Sowing.

TRI'FEROUS [*trifer*, *L.*] bearing Fruit three Times a Year.

TRI'FIDUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] cut into three Parts.

TRI'FLES [of *trica*, *L.* as *Minsbew* supposes] Gew-gaws, Play-things for Children; also Things of small Value.

TRI'FLING [some derive it of *tricare*, *Ital.* others of *tröfelen*, *Du.*] spending Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRIFO'LIATED Leaf [with *Botanists*] is a Kind of digitated Leaf, consisting of three Fingers, as in Clover-Grass.

TRIFOLIA'TUS, a um [in *Botan. Writ.*] whose Leaf consists of three Parts, *L.*

TRIFO'LIUM [with *Botanists*] Three-leaved Grass, *L.*

TRIFO'LIUM Palustre, Marsh-Trefoil, *L.*

TRI'FORM [*triformis*, *L.*] having three Forms or Shapes.

TRIFO'RMITY [of *triformis*, *L.*] the having three Forms or Shapes.

TRIFURCATED [*trifurcatus*, *L.*] three-forked.

TRI'GAMY [*τριγαμία*, of *τρίς* thrice, and *γάμος*, *Gr.* Marriage] the having three Husbands or three Wives, either at the same or at different Times.

TRI'GGED [of *trickrr*, *Dan.* *trucken*, *Teut.* to press, *Skinner*] having a Mark set to stand in playing at Nine-Pins; also caught or stopped, as a Wheel.

TRI'GGER, a Hook that holds the Spring of a Gun-Lock; also an Iron to stay the Wheel of a Waggon, &c.

TRI'GLYPH [*τριγλυφ*, *Gr.* of *τρεῖς* three, and *γλυφίς*, *Gr.* Sculpture] a triangular Gutter, which seems to have been design'd to convey the Guttæ or Drops that hang a little under them.

TRI'GLYPH [in *Architecture*] a Member of the Frize of the Dorick Order, set directly over every Pillar, and in certain Spaces in the Intercolumniations.

TRI'GON [*τρίγων*, *Gr.*] a Figure consisting of three Angles, a Triangle.

TRI'GON [in *Natural Magick*] signifies a four-fold Change of the starry Spirits, according to the Number of the four Elements, each reigning and lasting two hundred Years.

The Airy TRIGON [in *Astrol.*] the airy Triplicity, *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, beholding one another in a trine Aspect.

The Earthy TRIGON [in *Astrol.*] the earthy Triplicity, *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*, beholding one another in a trine Aspect.

Fiery TRIGON [with *Astrologers*] the fiery Triplicity, *Aries*, *Leo*, and *Sagittarius*, beholding one another in a trine Aspect.

The Watery TRIGON [with *Astrol.*] the watery Triplicity, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*, beholding one another in a trine Aspect.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [of *τρίγων* and *κρατος*, *Gr.* Dominion or Power] a Name of the Planets, on account of their being Lords or Governors of Trignons, as *Saturn* and *Mercury* of the airy Trigon, *Venus* and the *Moon* of the Earthy, the *Sun* and *Jupiter* of the Fiery, and *Mars* of the Watery.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL of *τρίγων* a Triangle, and *μετρίκος*, *Gr.* of Measure] of, or belonging to Trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY [*trigonometria*, *L. trigonometrie*, *F.* of *τρίγων* and *μέτρον*, *Gr.* to measure] an Art that teaches Mensuration and the Use of Triangles.

Plain TRIGONO'METRY treats of Rectilinear Triangles, and teaches from three given Parts of a Plain Triangle to find the rest.

Spherical TRIGONOMETRY, is an Art that teaches from three given Parts of a Spherical Triangle to find the rest.

TRIGONUS, a um [in *Botan. Writ.*] having three Corners.

TRI'JUGUM [*Old Rec.*] a Trithing or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILA'TERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, *L.*] having three Sides.

TRILA'TERALNESS [of *tres* or *tris* *lateralis*, *L.* and *ness*] the having three Sides.

TRILL [with *Musicians*] a Quivering or Shaking of the Voice, &c.

To TRILL down [*triller*, *Dan.*] to drop or truckle down.

TRI'LLION? [in *Arithmetick*] the Number of a Billion of Billions.

TRILLE'TTO [in *Mu. Books*] a short little Trill.

TRILLS [in a Cart] the Sides of it that a Horse is to stand between.

TRILUMINAR { [*triluminaris*, L.] having three Lights.

TRILUMINOUS { [*triluminosus*, L.] having three Lights.

TRIM [of a Ship] the best Posture, Proportion of her Ballast, and Hanging of her Mast, &c. for Sailing.

To find the **TRIM** [of a Ship] is to find the best Way of making any Ship sail swiftly, or how she will sail best.

TRIMMED [*εὑχόμενος*, Sax.] neat or adorned with Clothes; also having the Beard shaven.

TRIM, neat in Clothes, spruce, fine.

To **TRIM** [*εὑχίμω*, Sax.] to dress up or set off; also to shave the Beard; also to carry it fair between two Parties.

To **TRIM** a Boat [with Watermen] is to set the Passengers so, as to keep the Boat upright.

TRIMMENS [in Architecture] Pieces of Timber framed at right Angles with the Joists against the Wall, for Chimnies and Well-holes for Stairs.

TRI'MACRUS [*τριμακρος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables, as *Tri-gi-ti*.

TRIME'TEN [with Grammarians] a Verse consisting of three Measures.

TRIMI'LCHI [*τριμιλχι*, Sax.] the Month of May, so called by the English-Saxons, because they then milked their Cattle three times a Day.

TRIMMEN one who carries it fair with two Parties; also a Setter off; also a Shaver.

TRIMMING, Shaving the Beard; also Carrying it fair between two Parties; also Laces, Fringes, &c. the Ornaments of Garments.

TRIMORION [*τριμόριον*, Gr.] the Joining together of 3

TRIMAERION { Signs that are very near one another, whereby a square Aspect is made to the *Alpha* or Giver of Life in the Figure, which, when it comes to that Direction, is imagined commonly to cut off the Thread of Life.

TRIMNESS [of *εὑχίμω*, Sax.] Neatness, Gayness, Spruceness in Dress.

TRINE [*trinum*, L. *trin*, F. *τριών*, of *τρεῖς*, three, Gr.] pertaining to the Number 3.

TRINNE Aspect of the Planets [in Astrology] is represented by the Characteristick Δ.

TRINE Dimension [in Geom.] Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

TRINE'RVIA *Plantago* [with Botanists] the least Sort of Plantane, so denominated from its having three Fibres or Strings.

TRI'NGLE, a Curtain-Rod; also a Lath that reaches from one Bed-Post to another, F.

TRINGLE [in Architecture] a small Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph, under the Plat-Band of the Architrave, from whence hang down the *Guttae* or Pendant-Drops, in the *Doric* Order, called a Riglet, Kittel, &c. F.

TRINITARIANS, those Persons who strenuously contend for three distinct Persons in the Trinity.

TRINITARIANS, an Order of Monks, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

TRI'NITY [*Trinitas*, L. *Trinité*, F. or *Τριάς*, Gr.] the Godhead in Three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's-Ease.

TRINITY-House, a Kind of College at Deptford, pertaining to a Company or Corporation of ancient Masters of Ships, &c. who have a Power, by the King's Charter, to take Cognisance of all those who destroy Sea-Marks, and redress their Doings; and also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of several other Matters belonging to Navigation; to examine young Officers, &c.

TRINITY-Sunday, the first Sunday after *Whitsunday*.

TRI'NIUMGELD [*ῥῆνι-δονγίλδ*, Sax.] an ancient Compensation for Crimes which were not absolved, but by paying a Fine three Times or nine Times.

TRI'NKET, a Gcw-gaw, a Toy, a Play-thing.

TRINO'CTIAL [*trinoctialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Space of three Nights.

TRIO'CTILE [with Astrologers] an Aspect or Situation of two Planets, with regard to the Earth, when they are three Octaves or eight Parts of a Circle distant from each other.

TRINO'DIA *necessitas* [old Cust.] a three-fold Imposition to which all Lands were subject in the Time of the English Saxons, viz. towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies.

TRINO'DIA *terre* [old Rec.] a Quantity of Land containing three Perches, L.

A. TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, L. of *τριώνυμος*, of *τρεῖς* three, and *ὄνομα*, Gr. a Name] that which has three Names or Denominations.

TRI'OP [in Music] a Part of a Concert, where only three Persons sing, or a musical Composition of three Parts.

TRIO'NES [in *Astron.*] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor*, commonly called *Charles-Wain*.

TRIO'NS [in Law] such Persons as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of the Jurymen be just, or not.

TRIO'ACHUS [*τριάχνης*, Gr.] a Medlar with three Kernels.

TRIO'CCUS [with Botanists] a Kind of Marygold; a Sunflower, L.

To **TRIP** [prob. of *tripudiare*, L. hence, *trippen*, Du.] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet; also to falter with the Tongue.

TRIP [with Hunters] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A. TRIP [in Sea-Language] as to bear the Top-Sails a trip, is when a Ship carries them hoisted up to the highest.

A. TRIP [probably of *trippen*, Du. or *tripudians*, L.] a short Journey or Voyage; also a false Step.

TRIPA'RTIENT [*tripartiens*, L. of *tripartire*, L.] dividing into three Parts, without leaving any Remainder.

TRIPARTI'TE [*tripartitus*, of *tripartior*, L.] divided into three Parts, or made or done by three Parties, as a Deed made by three Parties.

TRIPARTI'TION, a Dividing or Parting into three Parts, or the Taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIBE [*une tripe*, F.] the Entrails of an Ox cleansed and parboiled fit for Eating.

TRIBE'DAL [*tripedalis*, L.] of three Feet in Length, &c.

TRIPERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe-House or Market; also the various Sorts of Tripe.

TRIPETALO'DES [with Botanists] is deeply cut into three Parts, which seem to be three distinct Leaves; but are all joined at the Bottom.

TRIBE'TALOUS [in Botan. Writ.] composed of three Leaves, as in the *Phalangium Ephemerum Virginianum*, &c. L.

TRIPETALOUS Flower [with Botan.] is that which has three Petals; as in Water-Plantane.

TRI'PTHONGUS [*τρίπθγγος*, Gr.] is the Joining together of three Vowels, as *aeu*, *eau*, *iau*, *iea*, which is common with the French, and sometimes used with the English, especially in those Words they borrow from the French, but never with the Latin.

TRI'PHYLLON [*τριφυλλον*, Gr.] the Herb Trefoil, L.

TRIPHY'LLOS [in Botan. Writ.] whose Leaf consists of three Parts.

To **TRI'PLE** [*triplicare*, L. *tripler*, F.] to make three-fold or three times the same Quantity.

TRIPLE [*triplex*, L. *triple*, F. *τριπλῆς*, Gr.] three-fold.

The **TRIPLE**-coloured Bow, the Rain-Bow, Milton.

The **TRIPLE**-Tree, the Gallows.

TRI'PLICATED [*triplicatus*, L. *triplé*, F.] made or done three times.

TRI'PLICATE ratio [with Mathemat.] is the Reason or Ratio of the Cubes one to another, and is to be well distinguished from *Triple Ratio*, as in these Geometrical Proportions, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; the first Term 2 to 16, the fourth Term is triplicate, or as 8, which is the Cube of 2 to 64, the Cube of 4.

TRI'PLICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRIPlica'TIO, Making three-fold.

TRIPlication [in the Civil Law] is the same as Surjoinder in the Common Law.

TRIPLI'CITY [*triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is three-fold.

TRIPlicity [with Astrol.] the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements. See *Trigon*.

TRIPOLA [in Music] a Triple, one of the Kinds of Time or Movement, of which there are several, Ital.

TRIPOLI'UM [with Botan.] the Herb Starwort, L.

TRIPLOI'DES [of *τριπλῆς*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument with a three-fold Basis, used in Operations where there has been a great Depression of the Skull.

TRI'POLY, the Herb called Turbith or blue Camomile.

TRIPOLY [prob. of *ter* & *polire*, L. i. e. to polish three times] a Stone finely powdered, used in Polishing.

TRIPOS [*τρίπους*, Gr. of *τρεῖς* three, and *πῦς*, a Foot] a three-footed Stool on which a Priestess of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*, used to sit, when she gave forth her Oracles. Tho' some say this was a Pot full of Dust, thro' which the *Assatus* past into the Virgin's Belly, and thence proceeded out of her Mouth. Others, that it was a wide-mouthed brass Pot filled with Pebbles, by the Leaping of which the Prophetess made her Conjectures. Others, that it was a large Vessel supported with three Feet, into which the Prophetess plunged herself when she expected to be inspired. But the most common

mon and best proved Opinion is, that it was not a Vessel, but a Table or Seat, upon which the *Pythia* sat or leaned. The *Scholiast* upon *Aristophanes* will have the three Legs of the *Tripod* to signify the Knowledge of the true God, as distinguished into three Parts of Time; *past*, *present*, and *to come*.

The same *Tripod* was not always used. The first was of Brass, placed there by the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Country, when *Pelops* married *Hippodamia*, which *Tripod* was said to have been made by *Vulcan* of Brass. The other was of Gold, dedicated to *Apollo* on the following Account: Certain Fishermen of *Miletus*, having sold their next Draught to some Person that stood by, cast their Net into the Water, and drew up a golden *Tripod*. Upon which there arose a hot Contention between the Fishermen and their Chapmen; who at length submitted to the Determination of *Apollo*, and coming to *Delphos*, he gave this Answer, That they should give it to the Wisest. This Oracle being given at the Time that the seven wise Men flourished in *Greece*, it was presented to them all, one after another; which they refusing, it was resolved to present it to *Apollo* himself, as being the Fountain of all Wisdom.

TRIPPOS [at Cambridge] the *Prævaricator* at the University, the same as *Terræ-Filius* at Oxford.

TRIPPING [prob. of *tripudians*, L. or of *trippen*, Du.] walking nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; also stumbling with the Feet; also faltering with the Tongue.

TRIPTOLEMUS, the Son of *Celeus* King of *Attica*, who, as it is said, first espying Corn to grow of its own accord, reaped it; and after that plowed and sowed more, and grew so skilful, that he wrote Commentaries of Tillage, and sent them abroad into the World. Upon which the Poets have feigned, that he travelled over the World to teach Men to plant Corn, and to abstain from Flesh. They also tell us, that he was carried by a winged Dragon, which was no other but a long Ship, in which he sailed to the neighbouring Isles. He is said to have lived A. M. 1414. or as others 1543. and left *Athens* three Precepts. 1. To worship the Gods. 2. To worship their Parents. 3. To abstain from Flesh.

TRIPTOLE [*triptoton*, L. of *τρίπτοτον*, Gr.] a defective Noun which has but three Cases, *Grammar*.

TRIPUDIA'TION, a Tripping on the Toes in Dancing, L.

TRIPYRE'NOS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has three Seeds or Kernels, as *Berberis*, *Alaternus*, &c.

TRIQUETRA, a Triangle or three-cornered Figure.

TRIEME [*triemis*, L.] a Galley having three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRIODA' terra [old Rec.] a Parcel of Land containing three Rods or Perches, L.

TRISACRAMENTA'LES, those who admit of three Sacraments in the Christian Religion and no more.

TRISA'GIUM [*τρίσκιον*, of *τρίς* thrice, and *ἄγιον*, Gr. holy] the Name of a particular Hymn used in the Greek Church, where the Word *ἄγιον* is repeated three times.

TRISDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a triple 8th or 5th.

To *TRISE* [in *Sea-Language*] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope, that is, a Rope that does not run in a Pulley.

TRISE'CTION, a Dividing or Cutting a Thing into three Parts.

TRISMEGI'STUS [*τρίμεγιστος*, Gr. i. e. Thrice Greatest, so called, because he was the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and most prudent Prince] a Ruler in *Egypt* in the Time of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, who is said to have invented Characters to write by, but not Letters, but certain Shapes and Postures of Beasts, Trees, &c. whereby, in brief, they might express their Minds; which Characters are called *Hieroglyphicks*. Some Jews are of Opinion, that *Moses* was the Man so called, and that those broken Relations are but the Heathen Report of him.

TRISMUS? [of *τριζω*, Gr.] the Grinding of the Teeth,

TRIGMUS? or the Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples which causes an involuntary Gnashing of the teeth.

TRISOLYMPIO'NICES [of *τρίς* and *ολυμπιονίκης*, Gr.] a Person who had three times bore away the Prize at the *Olympick Games*.

TRISPAST [*τρίπαστος*, Gr.] an Engine that consists of three Pulleys,

TRISPER'MOS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which bears three Seeds, as *Nasturtium Indicum*, L.

TRISSA'CO [*τρίσσιον*, Gr.] the Herb Germander.

TRISRI'SOROUS [*τρίσις*, L.] sounding sorrowfully.

TRISTA [old Rec.] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRISTA? [old Rec.] an Immunity or Privilege, where-

TRISTRIS? by a Man was freed from his Attendance on

a Lord of a Forest when he went a Hunting, so as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLABLE, of, or pertaining to a Trisyllable.

TRISYLLABLE [*τρίσυλλαβος*, Gr.] a Word consisting of three Syllables.

TRITAEOPHY'ES [of *τρίταια*, Gr.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] worn much with Using, thread-bare; also very common.

TRITE [*τρίτη*, Gr.] the third musical Concord.

TRITE Dieszeugmeion [in *Musick*] the Note called *C-fa-fa*.

TRITE Hyperbolæon, the Note called *F-fa*.

TRITE Synemmenon, the Note called *B-fa-be-mi*.

TRITENESS [of *tritus*, L. and *nefs*] Wornness, the being much worn.

TRITABUS [with *Physicians*] an Ague that comes every third Day, a Tertian, L.

TRITHEISM [of *τρεῖς* three, and *Θεός*, Gr. God] an Opinion that consists in admitting not only three Persons in the Godhead, but of three Substances, three Essences or *Hypostases*, and three Gods.

TRITHEITES [*τρίθειται*, Gr.] those who hold the Opinions called *Tritheism*.

TRITHING. See *Thrithing* and *Triding*.

TRITIANA brassica, a Kind of large Colworts.

TRITON [*τῶν τριῶν μετέχων*, i. e. of the Air, of the Water, and the Earth] according to the Poets, the Son of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Calais*, *Neptune's* Trumpeter, whom they feign to have been a Man upwards, as far as to the Middle, a Dolphin below, and his fore Feet like those of a Horse, and two circular Tails. This Monster, some say, was only a Whale, by whom, many having been overturn'd and drowned, at last he was superstitiously adored as the God of the Sea.

Triton was painted, &c. with a blue Skin, and a purple Mantle, having a Horn in his Hand, and the Tail of a Mermaid.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] a false Concord consisting of three Tones, or a greater Third and a greater Tone.

TRITURATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Beating or Pounding in a Mortar.

TRITURATION [in *Physick*] the Action of the Stomach on the Food.

TRIVIALNESS [of *trivialis*, L. and *nefs*] Commonness, Insignificantness.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] ordinary, trifling.

To *TRIUMPH* [*triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry, on account of a Victory or some noble Achievement; also to glory or take pride in; also to subdue or get the Mastery over one's Passions.

A *TRIUMPH* [*triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Show at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUMPH [*Hieroglyphically*] is represented by a Chaplet of Laurel on the Top of a *Sella Curulis*.

TRIUMPHAL [*triumphalis*, L. *triumphal*, F.] pertaining to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown [among the Romans] was a Garland of Laurel, granted to be worn by Generals that had vanquished their Enemies, and on that Account, to whom the Senate granted a Triumph. The Original of using these Crowns, in Token of Triumph, is said to be from *Apollo's* crowning his Head with Laurel, after he had killed the Serpent at *Delphos*.

TRIUMPHANT [*triumphans*, L.] triumphing, after a triumphant Manner.

TRIUMPHANTNESS [of *triumphans*, L. and *nefs*] a triumphant Quality; also Boastingness, Glorying.

TRIUMPHER [*triumphator*, L. *trionfateur*, F.] he that triumphs.

TRIUMPHING [*triumphans*, L. *trionfant*, F.] making a triumphant Procession; also glorying.

TRIUMVIR, one of the three Magistrates of the *Triumvirate*, who governed the Roman Empire with equal Authority.

TRIUMVIRATE [*triumviratus*, L.] the Government of the *Triumviri*, wherein three great Men shared the Sovereign Power of the Romans, as that of *Augustus*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lepidus*.

TRIUMVIRI mensarii [among the Romans] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI monetales [among the Romans] three Overseers of the Mint, certain Officers whose Commission was contained in these five Letters A. A. A. F. F. i. e. *are, auro, argento, flando, ferundo*, i. e. for the Coining of Brass, Gold.

Gold, and Silver Money. Hence on antient Medals are these Letters IIIVIRI.

TRIUMVIRI *capitales* [among the Romans] three Magistrates, whose Business was to take Care of Prisoners, and see Execution done on Malefactors.

TRI'UNE [q. d. *tres in uno*, L. i. e. three in one] a Term by some apply'd to God, to signify the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TRIXA'GO [with *Botan.*] a Kind of Vervain, L.

To TROAT [with *Hunters*] to cry as a Buck does at Rntting-time.

TROCHA'NTERS [*τροχανῆες*, Gr.] two Processes in the upper Part of the Thigh-Bone, otherwise called *Rotator major* & *minor*, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated.

TRO'CHAR [in *Surgery*] a Cane or Pipe made of Metal, Silver, or Steel, with a sharp-pointed End used in tapping dropical Persons.

TROCHA'ICK [in *Latin Poetry*] a Kind of Verse consisting of Trochees.

TROCHEE [*τροχαῖον*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse which consists of two Syllables, the first long and the other short.

TRO'CHILUS ? [*τροχίλος*, ? Gr.] that Hollow, Ring,

TRO'CHILE } [*τροχίλη*, } or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Tore*, commonly called the *Casemate*, and oftentimes the *Scotia*, on account of its shady dark Appearance.

TROCHI'VICE [of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-Work, or a mechanical Science which demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TRO'CHINGS [with *Hunters*] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's-Head.

TR'OUCHISKS [*trochisca*, L.] *τροχίσκοι*, Gr.] small round medicinal Balls, made out of a soft Paste and then dried, to be held in the Mouth to melt there, as Lozenges, &c.

TROCHILAE, a Sort of figured fossil Stones, resembling Plants, vulgarly called St. Cuthbert's-Beard.

TRO'CHLEA [of *τροχός* of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run] one of the six mechanical Powers, commonly called a Pulley.

TROCHLEA'RES [with *Anat.*] the oblique Muscles of the Eye, so named because they serve to pull the Eye obliquely upwards or downwards, as if turned like a Pulley, L.

TRO'CHUS [*τροχός* of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run round] a Wheel; also a small round Lump of any Thing.

TROCHOID [with *Geometricians*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turned about a Right Line.

TROCHO'LICKS [of *τροχός*, Gr. a Wheel] the Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical Science that demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TROD [of *τροδόν*, Sax. to tread] did tread; also was trodden.

To TROLL about, to ramble up and down idly.

TROLL-Madam, a Game usually called *Pigeon-holes*.

TROGLODYTE, a little Bird, a Wren, a Hedge-Sparrow.

TROGLO'DYTES [of *τρογλοδύτης* *τρογλη* a Cave and *δύω* to penetrate] a People of *Ethiopia* who are said to have lived in Caves under Ground.

TRO'LLING, Fishing for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

TRO'LLOP, a Slattern, a Woman careless in Drefs.

TRO'MA [*τρώμα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from any outward Cause.

TROMO'ESIS ? [of *τρίμος*, Gr.] a Trembling or Deprava-

TRO'MOS } tion of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TRO'NAGE [of *trona*, old Eng. a Beam to weigh with] an antient Custom or Toll taken for the Weighing of Wool; also the Act of Weighing Wooll in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer, who in former Times weighed the Wooll that was brought into the City of London.

TRONCONNIE' [in *Heraldry*] signifies a Cross or some other Thing cut in Pieces; yet so, that all the Pieces are so placed, as to keep up the Form, tho' set at a small Distance one from the other, as a Cross *Tronconnée*. See the Figure.



TRONE-Weight, Troy-Weight, O.

TROOP [*troupe*, F. prob. of *turba*, L.] a Noun Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse, a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independent TROOP, a Troop that is not imbodyed into or joined to any Regiment.

The TROOP [in the *Art of War*] as, to beat the Troop, is the second Beat of the Drum, when the Foot-Soldiers are to march.

To TROOP away ? is to get away or to march off hastily.

To TROOP off } ly.

To TROOP together [*s'attrouper*, F.] to assemble or go together in Troops or Multitudes.

A TROOP-ER, a Horse-Soldier.

TROP ? [of *τροππε*, *ῥοππε*, Sax. a Village] at the

THROP } End of proper Names of Places, denotes a

THORP } Village, as *Cracanthorp*.

TROPE [in *Rhetorick*] the Word is derived from *τρέπω*, to turn. A Trope signifies the Thing to which it is apply'd, only on account of the Connection and Relation it has to that whose proper Name it is; or it is, when a Word is carried from a Thing, which it signifies properly, to another that it signifies but indifferently. And tho' we may reckon as many Sorts of Tropes, as we can denote different Relations, yet *Rhetoricians* have established but a few, as *Metonymy*, *Synechdoche*, *Metanomasia*, a *Metaphor*, an *Allegory*, a *Litotes*, an *Hyperbole*, an *Irony*, and *Catachresis*.

Tropes, when aptly us'd, are a lively Picture of the Things treated of; as when a great General is call'd the *Thunder of the War*, the Image of Thunder is a sensible Representation of the Courage and Power with which this General conquers.

In using Tropes, great Care ought to be taken that there is always a Proportion between the natural Idea of the Trope, and that you would infuse into those that hear or read it, especially, that it does not beget one quite contrary to what you intended by it. The Riches of a Language are said to consist in Tropes; and as too much Riches oftentimes breed Disorders in Government, so too many Tropes will occasion much Disorders in a Discourse: They should not be used, but to express something that could not be expressed so well in the common Terms; and when we are obliged by Necessity to use them, they ought to be clear, and proportioned to the Idea of which we would give an Image.

As to the Necessity of using Tropes: If a Person would give an Idea of a Rock of an extraordinary Height, the Words *great* and *high*, being Words that are apply'd to Rocks of a common Size and Height, will not do; but if he says, a Rock that threatens the Skies, then the Idea of the Skies, that are above all Things else, and the Idea of Threatening (that agrees with a Man that is above others) will form an Idea of the extraordinary Height of the Rock, which could not well be expressed any other Way, but by this *Hyperbole*.

Besides, as those Tropes are quick Expressions, foreign to the Subject, which we are supply'd with by Use and Art, to be the Signs not only of the Emotions of our Thoughts, but of our Wits; so also the Passions have a particular Character, by which they paint out themselves in Discourse. See *Passion*.

Tho' the Barrenness of Languages frequently obliges us to make Use of Tropick Expressions, even when we are calm, and in Repose; yet the common Use of them (which generally makes Objects appear extraordinary) should only be where ordinary Terms will not represent them so lively as we would have them.

TRO'PER [old Rec.] a Book of alternate Turns or Responses in Singing Mass.

TROPHO'NIUS, a cunning Soothsayer, who made a great Cave in *Boætia*, whence he usually gave out his Oracles. After his Death, a Spirit was thought to enter into it, which supplied his Place in giving Oracles.

The Manner of consulting this Oracle is delivered to us by *Pausanias*, to the Purpose following: He, that goes into this Cave, must first make his Abode in the Chapel of *Good Genius*, and *Good Fortune*, employing himself in performing of some Ceremonies by Way of Atonement for former Offences, and is to bathe in the River of *Hercyne*. At his Going down he sacrifices to *Trophonius* and other Deities; and the Priest consults the Bowels of the Victim, and accordingly pronounces, whether the Deity will give an auspicious and satisfactory Answer. Then the Consulter is brought after Bathing by the Priest, to drink a Dose of the Water of the River call'd *Lethe* or *Oblivion*; and after that he takes the Water of *Mnemosyne* or *Remembrance*, that he may remember what shall be exhibited to him in his Descent. Among which is exposed a Statue adorn'd with admirable Carving, which is given out to have been the Workmanship of *Dædalus* himself. Then having done Obedience, and muttered over a Prayer or two, being clothed in a Linnen Habit, and set off with Ribbons, &c. he approaches the Oracle, which is situated within a Mountain near a Grove, the Foundation of which is built spherical-wise, of white Stone, about the Size and Circumference of a Threshing-Floor, but scarce two Cubits high, supporting brazen Obelisks, encompassed round with Ligaments of Brass, between which there are Doors that guide

guide the Passage into the Middle of the Floor, where there is a Sort of a Cave, not the Product of rude Nature, but built with the nicest Accuracy of Mechanism and Proportion; the Form of it is like an Oven, the Breadth about nine Cubits, the Depth eight, but there are no Stairs; but all that come bring with them a narrow light Ladder, by which they have descended to the Bottom. There is a Cave between the Roof and the Pavement, having a very narrow Entrance; at the Mouth of which the Person lies all along, and shoves himself Feet foremost into the Cave, and then he thrusts in his Knees; after a while the rest of his Body is roll'd along, by a Force not unlike that of a great rapid River, which over-powering a Man with its Vortex tumbles him over Head and Ears; and afterwards he returns the same Way back, with his Feet foremost. When the Consultant is return'd, the Priest places him on *Mnemosyne's* Throne, which is not far from the Shrine, and enquires of him what he had seen and heard, and relates it to others, he being yet stupified, and full of Amazement; and then he carries him to the Temple of *Good Genius*, and *Good Fortune*, and after some Time he is restored to his former Senses.

TRO'PHY [*trophæum*, L. *un trophée*, F. *Τετραίων*, Gr. of *τερεῖν*, of *τρέπω*, to turn, which signifies the Flight of Enemies] a Monument, &c. of Timber or Stone, set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Harness and other Spoils hanged on it; a Token of Victory or Joy.

TRO'PHIES [in *Painting*, *Carving*, &c.] the Representation of Pikes, Halberts, Drums, Colours, Croquets, and other Weapons and Instruments of War.

TRO'PHY [in *Architecture*] an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree, charged or encompassed all round about with Arms or military Weapons, both offensive and defensive.

TROPHY-Money, a Duty of four Pence, paid annually by House-keepers or their Landlords for the Drums, Colours, &c. of the Companies or Regiments of *Militia*.

TRO'PICAL [*τροπικός*, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the *Tropicks*.

TRO'PICI morbi, such Diseases as those Inhabitants are most liable to who live under the *Tropicks*, L.

TROPICKS [*τροπικοί*, Scil. *κύκλοι* of *τρέπω*, Gr. to turn] are Circles suppos'd to be drawn parallel to the Equinoctial, at twenty three Degrees thirty Minutes from it; one towards the North, which is called the *Tropick of Cancer*, which, when the Sun comes to about the Eleventh of *June*, he makes our longest Day; and the other towards the South, which is called the *Tropick of Capricorn*, to which the Sun arriving on the Twelfth of *December* makes our shortest Day.

TRO'PICK of Cancer [in *Astron.*] is that *Tropick* towards the *Arctick* or *North-Pole*, so called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the *Ecliptick* the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, on the twelfth Day of *December*, and makes with us the longest Night and shortest Day.

TRO'PICK of Capricorn [in *Astron.*] that *Tropick* which is near the *Antarctick* or *South-Pole*, so named of *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is when he comes to this Circle, which is on the eleventh Day of *June*, and makes the longest Day and shortest Night with us.

TRO'PISTS, such as explain the Scripture altogether by Tropes and Figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL [of *tropologicus*, L. *τροπολογικός*, Gr. of *τρέπω*, a Trope, and *λόγος*, a Word or Speech] of, or pertaining to *Tropology*.

TROPO'LOGY [*tropologia*, L. *τροπολογία*, of *τρέπω*, Gr. to turn] a figurative Speech, or an Oration or Speech full of Tropes; also a Moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To TROT [*trotter*, *aller le trot*, F.] to go a jolting Pace, as a Horse.

TROT [with *Horsemen*] is the Pace or Going of a Horse, in which the Motion is two Legs in the Air, and two upon the Ground cross-wise; continuing alternately to raise at once the Hind-Leg of one Side, and Fore-Leg of the other; leaving the other Hind and Fore-Leg upon the Ground, till the former come down.

An old **TROT**, a pitiful sorry old Woman.

TROTH [*τρεορθε*, Sax.] Truth, Fidelity.

TROTTER [*trotteaux*, F.] a Trotting-Horse; also a Sheep's Foot.

TROUBA'DOURS, antient Poets of *Provence* in *France*.

To TROUBLE [*troubler*, F. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to embroil, to put into Confusion; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TRO'UBLE [*trouble*, F. *turbatio*, L.] Perplexity, Interruption, Embarrassment, Disturbance, Disquietness, Embroilment of Mind, on account of some cross Accident, Misfortune, &c. also Foulness or Muddiness, by stirring, as Water, &c.

TROU'BLER [*perturbateur*, L.] one that causes Trouble.

TROU'BLESOME [of *troubant*, F. and the Termination *some*] troubling, perplexing, disturbing, &c.

TROU'BLESOMENESS [of *troubler*, F. *some* and *ness*] a troublesome Quality, Nature, or Faculty.

TRO'UBLOUS [of *troubler*, F.] troublesome, perplexing, or difficult.

TROU'BOUSNESS, Disturbedness, Perplexedness, &c.

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action a Man hath against one, who, having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*τρογ*, Sax.] a hollow wooden Vessel, as a Hog-Trough, Kneading-Trough, &c.

TROUGH of the Sea [*Sea-Language*] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea; as *the Ship lies down in the Trough of the Sea*, i. e. she lies down between two Waves.

TROU-Madam. See *Troll-Madam*.

To TROUNCE [*incert. Etym.*] to sue at Law, to punish severely; also sometimes to chouse, bubble, or cheat.

To TROULE, to roll on smoothly, *Milton*.

TROUSSEQUEVE [with *Horsemen*] a large Case of Leather as long as the Dock of a Horse's Tail, which serves for a Covering for the Tails of Leaping-Horses, F.

TROUSSQUIN [with *Horsemen*] a Piece of Wood cut Arch-wise, raised above the hinder Bow of a great Saddle, which serves to keep the Bolsters tight.

TROUT [*τρυτ*, Sax.] a Sort of Fish.

TROUT-coloured [spoken of *Horses*] is White speckled with Spots of Black, Bay, or Sorrel, particularly about the Head and Neck.

To TROW [of *τρυπ*, Sax.] to believe, to think; also to trust.

To TROWL away [prob. of *troller*, F. or *drollen*, Du.] to rove or wander about.

TRO'WEL [*trouweel*, Du. *trulla*, L. *truelle*, F.] a Brick-layer's Tool.

TROW'LING [of *trollet*, F.] moving or wandering about.

TROY-Weight [of *Troyes*, a City of *Champaigne* in *France*] a Weight of 12 Ounces to the Pound, for weighing of Gold, Silver, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel, cut hollow out of a Piece of Wood, L.

TRU'ART [*truand*, F.] a Vagabond, a Loiterer, a sturdy Begger; thence it is used for one that absents himself from School.

To TRUA'RT [of *truander*, F.] to loiter about, to absent from School.

TRUA'NDISE, a Truanting or Playing Truant.

TRUB-tail, a short, squat Woman.

TRUBS, a kind of Herb.

TRUCE [*trave*, F. *trève*, Teut. Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a Time, between two Parties in a State of War.

TRUCIDA'TION, a Killing or Murdering.

TRU'CHMAN [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter to a Traveler, a Linguist.

TRUCK [*trac*, of *truca*, Ital.] Exchange, Bartering of one Thing for another.

To TRUCK [*troquer*, F.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK [in a *Ship*] a square Piece of Wood on the Top of a Mast to put a Flag-Staff in.

TRUCKS [*truca*, Ital. prob. of *τρέχος*, Gr.] an Italian Game, a kind of Billiards.

TRUCKS [in *Gunnery*] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees of Carriages, to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To TRU'DGE [of *truygiolare*, as *Skinner* supposes] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Business.

TRU'DMOULDY } a dirty Drab, a nasty flatterly Wo-

TRU'GMOULDY } man.

To TRU'CKLE [of *trochlea*, L. of *τροχλός*, Gr. as some conjecture] to submit, yield, or buckle to.

TRUCKLE-Bed [of *trochlea*, L. a Pulley or Wheel] a low Bed with Wheels, to run under another Bed.

TRU'CKING [*troquant*, of *troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital.] Bartering or Exchanging.

TRU'CULENCE } [of *truculentia*, L.] Cruelty, Savage-

TRU'CULENTNESS } ness, Sternness.

TRUE [*τριπε*, Sax.] genuine, natural, certain, sure, unfeigned, trusty, faithful.

TRUE-LOVE, the Herb, call'd also *Herb-Paris*.
TRUENESS, Genuineness, Unfeignedness, Certainness, Faithfulness, Trustiness.

TRUEST [τρεοπερ, Sax.] most true, sincere, faithful, &c.

TRUE Place of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] a Place of the Heavens shown by a Right-Line, drawn from the Center of the Earth thro' the Center of a Planet or Star.

TRUFFLES, a kind of vegetable Productions not unlike Mushrooms, covered with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, and growing within the Ground.

TRUGG-Corn, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leimster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUGG, a Mason's Hod or Trough.

A TRULL [of *trulla*, Ital. Mer. *Casab.*] a sorry Baggage, a pitiful Wenck, a Camp-Whore, a Strumpet.

TRULLIZA'TION [in *antient Architecture*] all kinds of Couches or Layers of Mortar wrought with the Trowel in the Inside of the Vaults; or the Hatches made on the Layers of Mortar, to retain the Lining of the *Striae*.

TRU'LY [τρυπlice, Sax.] in Truth, sincerely, unfeignedly, faithfully, &c.

TRUMP [troupe, Du.] a Trumpet.

To TRUMP [prendre avec un trionse, F.] to play a Trump-Card.

TRU'MPING [of *trionse*, or *trionphe*, F. &c. of *triumphans*, L. q. d. *triumphing*] playing a Trump-Card.

TRU'MPERY [of *trouperie*, F. a Cheat, *Skinner*] Trash, sorry, pitiful, paultry Stuff.

TRU'MPETER [un *trompette*, F.] one who sounds a Trumpet.

To TRU'MPET [troupetter, F.] to blow a Trumpet.

TRU'MPET [troupette, F.] a warlike, musical Instrument.

Marine TRU'MPET, an Instrument with one String, which, being struck with a Hair-Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRU'MPET, a Sort of large Trumpet used at Sea, which magnifies the Voice so much, or makes it sound so loud, that a Man, speaking in it, may be heard above a Mile.

To TRU'NCATE [truncatum, L.] to cut shorter, to maim.

TRU'NCATED Pyramid [with *Geometricians*] one whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a Cutting or Chopping off, a Maiming.

TRU'NCHEON [tronçon, F. of *truncus*, L. *Skinner*] a Battoon or short Club.

TRU'NCHEONS [with *Farriers*] short thick Worms that breed in the Maws of Horses, which in time will eat their Way through, if not killed.

TRU'NCUS, the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in distinction from the Limbs and Branches, L.

TRU'NCUS [with *Anat.*] that Part of the great Artery and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the *Iliack Vessels*.

TRU'NCUS [in *Architect.*] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To TRUNDLE [trondeler, F.] to roll along.

A TRU'NDLE [τρυνδελ, Sax.] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRU'NDLE-Shot, a sort of iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it, at a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRU'NDLE-tail, a draggle-tailed Wenck.

To TRU'NDLE [of *trondeler*, F. in *Picardy*, *Skinner*] to roll along as a Hoop, to turn round as a Mop, &c.

TRUNK [tronc, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Sort of Chest or Box, covered with Leather; the main Stem or Body of a Tree; the Pedestal of a Pillar, &c. also the Body of a Man, the Head, Arms, and Legs being cut off.

TRUNK-Roots [with *Botanists*] small Roots breaking or growing out of the Trunks of Plants, which are of two Sorts.

1. Roots growing by a downright Descent, sometimes all along the Trunk, as in Mint, &c. sometimes only at the Ends or Points, as in Brambles.

2. Such Roots as neither descend nor ascend, but shoot forth at Right Angles with the Trunk.

TRU'NKED [in *Heraldry*] means such Trees, as are cut off at each End.

TRU'NNIONS [tragnons, F.] the Knobs or Bunchings out of the Metal of a Gun, which bear it upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRU'NNION-Ring, the Ring about a great Gun that is next before the Trunnions.

TRUE-Penny [Mer. *Casab.* derives it of τρυπαιον, Gr. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by Way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an old *True-penny*.

To TRUSS [trousser, F. or *trouten*, Du.] to tie or gird up; also to hang upon a Tree; also to snatch up, as a Bird of Prey.

A Truss of Flowers [with *Botanists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUSS [of *trousse*, F. *trofs*, Du.] a Bundle; also a sort of Bandage or Device worn by Persons that are bursten.

TRU'SSED [spoken of *Horses*] a Horse is said to be well trussed, when his Thighs are large and proportioned to the Roundness of the Croup.

TRU'SSED [troussé, F.] tied or girded up; also hanged on a Tree; also snatched up, spoken of a Leveret by an Eagle or Bird of Prey.

TRU'SSES [in a Ship] are Ropes fastened to the Pannels of the Yards to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls, and to hale down the Yard in a Storm or Gust of Wind.

TRU'SSING [with *Falconers*] is a Hawk's Raifing any Fowl or Prey aloft, soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

TRUST [τρυπα, Sax.] Assurance, Confidence, Tick, Credit.

TRU'STED [of τρυopian, Sax. to trust] credited, relied upon, depended upon.

TRUSTE'E [of τρυπα, of τρυopian, Sax.] one into whose Hands an Estate or Money is put for the Use of another.

TRU'STILY [τρυπlice, Sax.] faithfully, with Fidelity.

TRU'STINESS [τρυπδε, Sax.] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRU'STY [τρυπδε, Sax.] true, faithful, that may be depended upon.

TRUTH [according to Mr. *Lock*] consists in the joining or separating of Signs, as the Things signified by them do agree or disagree one with another.

TRUTH [τρυπδε, Sax.] Trueness, in opposition to Falsity; Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

Metaphysical TRUTH, is the Conformity of the Things with the Divine Understanding.

Logical TRUTH, is the Conformity of the Thing with the Idea itself. This is seen in true Propositions, such as agree with their Rule; which is the Things themselves of which they treat.

Moral TRUTH, is the Conformity of Words, Gestures, and Actions with the Heart, when a Man's Heart and Mouth go together; when he speaks what he thinks, and is in reality what he would appear to be by his Show and Appearance.

TRUTH in Being [in *Metaphysicks*] is the Agreeableness of the Essence of any Thing to the Understanding of God.

TRUTH in signifying [in *Metaphysicks*] is where there is an exact Correspondence between the Sign and the Thing signified.

TRUTH in knowing [in *Metaphysicks*] is when by its Ideas the Understanding represents the Thing that is to be understood exactly as it is.

Artificial TRUTH [in *Metaphysicks*] is such a Truth, the immediate Rule of which is the Understanding of the Artificer.

Natural TRUTH [in *Metaphysicks*] is such a Truth, of which the Understanding of God is the immediate Rule.

TRUTH [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was represented by a Heart on the Lips of a Man.

TRUTINA, a pair of Scales or Balances, L.

TRU'TINATED [trutinatus, L.] weighed, examined, considered.

TRUTINA Hermetis [with *Astrolog.*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity, by finding out the Day of Conception, and the Place of the Moon at that Time.

TRUTINATION a Weighing or Balancing; also a Weighing in the Mind or Considering a Thing seriously.

To TRY [tenter, F. *tentare*, L.] to examine, to prove, to essay.

To TRY [with *Sailors*] a Phrase used of a Ship who is said to try, when having no more Sails abroad, but her Main-sail, she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

To lie a TRY [Sea-Phrase] is when the Wind blows so hard, that the Ship cannot maintain or bear out the Main-sail, and they make her lie a Try under the Misen-sail only.

TRYAL. See *Trial*.

TRY'CHNOS τρυχνος, Gr.] the Herb Night-shade.

TRY'PHE'RA [of τρυπηρα, Gr.] gentle and easy Cauticks; also an Opiate of several Kinds.

TU'ANT, killing, F. as a *Tuant Jest* is a sharp biting Jest.

TUB [of *tobbe*, Du. according to *Skinner*] a wooden Vessel well known.

TUB of Vermilion, from three to four hundred Weight.

TUB of Tea, about 60 lb. Weight.

TUB of Camphire, from 56 to 80 lb. Weight.

TU'BA Eustathiana [with *Anat.*] the Canal of Communication

cation between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear, L.

TU'BAE, *Fallopianæ* [in *Anat.*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb, which receive the Ova or Eggs from the Testicles, and convey them to the Womb, so named of *Fallopian*, an eminent Physician, who first discovered them, L.

TU'BER, a Puff, a Knob or Knot in a Tree, L.

TUBER [in *Surgery*] a Bunching out, Tumour, or Swelling in an animal Body.

TUBER [in *Botany*] the round Bunching out of the Roots of some Plants.

TUBE [*tubus*, L.] a Conduit-Pipe, any long Pipe thro' which Water or other Liquor is conveyed; also the Pipe or hollow Trunk of a Prospect-Glass.

TU'BEROSE, a Kind of white sweet-smelling Flower.

TU'BEROUS [*tuberosus*, L. *tubercux*, F.] full of Bunches, Knots, or Swellings.

TU'BEROUS Root [by *Botanists*] is defined to be such as consists of an uniform fleshy Substance, and is of a roundish Figure, as in a Turnip, &c.

TUBE'RCULA } [with *Surgeons*] small Tumours which
TUBE'RCULES } suppurate and discharge Pus, frequently found in the Lungs, L.

TUBERCULA [in *Palmistry*] the more eminent Muscles of knobby Parts under the Fingers, which they also call *Montes*, L.

TU'BERI *lactiferi* [with *Anat.*] small Pipes thro' which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Women's Breasts.

TUBERO'SITY [with *Surgeons*] a Knot or Tumour growing naturally on any Part, in opposition to Tumours that rise accidentally or from a Disease.

TU'BEROUS Plants [with *Botanists*] Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TU'BEROUSNESS [*tuberositas*, L. *tuberosite*, F.] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches; also the Bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TUBILU'STRIUM [among the *Romans*] a Ceremony or Festival at the Purification of their sacred Trumpets.

TU'BULATED [*tubulatus*, L.] made hollow like a Pipe.

TUBULA'TION, a Making hollow like a Pipe, L.

TU'BULI *vermiculares* [in *Physicks*] small winding Cavities on the Outfides of the Shells of Sea Shell-fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed.

TU'BULOUS, hollow like a Pipe, or full of Hollownesses.

TU'BULOUSNESS [of *tubulus*, L. a Pipe] Hollowness as a Pipe.

TUCK [prob. of *trutta Brit.* a Knife, *estoc*, F.] a Sort of Rapier or Long-Sword.

TUCKED [of *trucken*, *Teut.* according to *Skinner*] turned or gathered up.

TUCK of a Ship, the Trussing or Gathering up of a Ship's Quarter under Water.

A TU'CKER [prob. of *tucking*, or of *tuck*, *Teut.* Cloth] a Slip of Linnen or Lace, pinned along the Top of Women's Stays or Gowns about the Neck.

TU'CKSELS, the Teeth of a Horse, &c. called Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TU'ESDAY [*tues-dæg*, *Sax.*] which *Skinner* derives of *tun Mars*, and *dæg*, q. *Dies Martis*, L. Mars's Day; but *Verstegan* of *Tuisco* and *dæg*, which *Tuisco* was the most ancient Idol of the *Teutones* or ancient *Germans* and *Saxons*. And indeed they only differ as to the Name, the *tun* of *Skinner* being the *Tuisco* of *Verstegan*.

TUFT [*touffet*, F.] a Lock of Hair, a Bunch of Ribbons, &c. also the Crest of a Bird.

TUFT [with *Botanists*] a Thicket of Trees, Bunch of Garbs, &c.

TU'FTA [old *Rec.*] a Cottage.

TU'FTED } [of *touffe*, F.] having or trimmed with Tufts.
TU'FTY }

TUG [*to-gung*, *Sax.*] a hard Pull.

To TUG [*to-gan*, or *to-gan*, *Sax.*] to pull hard.

TU'GGAE [old *Rec.*] Harness-Traces, or Ropes for drawing.

TUISCO, is by some supposed to have been one of *Noah's* Grandsons, who settled in *Germany*; who after his Decease was adored by all his Posterity. The Inhabitants of that Country are still called *Tuitsh* or *Duytsmen* from him, and a Day of our Week is named *Tuesday*, because it was appointed for the Adoration of that Idol, as *Verstegan* says; but others say it was called after *Thesa*, a certain Goddess, the Wife of the God *Thor*; which *Thesa* was looked upon to be the Goddess of Justice.

TU'LLERIES [of *Tuile* a Tile, because Tiles were formerly made there] a stately Pile of Buildings and Garden, near

the *Louvre* at *Paris*, built all of Free-Stone, the Portal being of Marble-Pillars and Jasper.

TU'ITION, Guardianship, the Care of a Person's Education, Protection, L.

TULIP [*tulipa*, Ital. *tulipe*, F.] a Flower.

TULIPANT, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To TUM WOOL, is to mix together Wooll of divers Colours.

To TUMBLE [of *tumler*, *Dan. tomber*, F.] to roll or throw down; also to towze, rumple, or put out of Order, as Cloth, &c.

A TUMBLER, a Sort of Hunting-Dog, so called from his turning and winding his Body about, before he attacks and fastens on the Prey.

TU'MBLING [*tombant*, F.] throwing down, &c. rumpling; also shewing Agility of Body by Tumbling-Tricks.

TU'MBREL [*tombereau*, F.] a Sort of Dirt or Dung-Cart; also a Ducking-Stool for Scolds, &c.

TU'MEFIED [*tumefactus*, L.] swelled, raised in a Swelling.

TUMEFAC'TION, the Art of swelling and rising into a Tumour, L.

TU'MID [*tumidus*, L.] swollen, puff'd up, rising up, lofty.

TU'MIDNESS [*tumiditas*, L.] Swoltness, or Swellingness.

TU'MIDUS, a, um [in *Botanick Writ.*] swelling.

TU'MOUR [*tumor*, L. *tumeur*, F.] a Rising or Swelling caused by a Settling of Humours in some Parts of the Body, when they are enlarged and stretched out beyond their due Proportion, so as to be rendered unfit to perform their natural Action.

Natural TUMOURS [in *Surgery*] such as proceed from some of the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else from several Humours of them united together.

Bastard TUMOURS } such as proceed from a Settling of
Encysted TUMOURS } corrupt Humours, the Matter of which is contained in several proper *Cysts* or skinny Bags.

Critical TUMOURS, are Imposthumes, or those which appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an End to them, either with good or bad Success.

Malignant TUMOURS, are as such as are attended with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, the Consequences of which are very dangerous, as the Carbuncle in the Plague.

Pestilential TUMOURS, are Swellings attended with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arise in the Time of a Pestilence or Plague.

Venerical TUMOURS are Swellings at the Bottom of the Groin, proceeding from impure Copulation.

To TUMP [with *Gardeners*] to fence Trees about.

TU'MULATED [*tumulatus*, L.] buried, interred.

TUMULO'SE [*tumulosus*, L.] full of little Hills or Knops.

TUMULO'SITY [*tumulositas*, L.] Hilliness.

TU'MULT [*tumultus*, L.] an Uproar, great Bustle, Stir; an Hurlyburly, Riot, Mutiny.

TUMU'LTUARINESS [of *tumultuarius*, L. *tumultuaire*, F.] a tumultuous Quality, State, &c.

TUMU'LTUOUSNESS [of *tumultuosus*, L. *tumultueux*, F. and *nefs*] a disordered, confused, troubled State or Condition.

TUN [*tunne*, *Sax.* *un tonneau*, F.] a Vessel containing 252 Gallons; also twenty Hundred; also forty solid Feet of Timber.

To TUN [*entonner*, F.] to put up Liquors into a Vessel.

TUN } [of *tun Sax.* a Hedge or Ditch or any Thing of
TON } that Kind surrounding a Place to defend it] at the End of Names of Places, by a Metaphor, signifies a Village, Town, or Habitation. Nor it is improbable but that the *Saxon tun* might originally come from the *British Dun*, which signifies a Mountain, because antiently Towns were generally built upon Hills.

TU'NA, an *American* Tree, on which is said to grow or breed those Worms called *Cocheneal*.

TU'NABLE, that may be tuned or put in Tune; also harmonious.

TU'NABLENESS [of *tonus*, L. *ton*, F. *able* and *nefs*] Melodiousness, Harmoniousness; also Capableness of being put into Tune.

TU'NABLY, harmoniously.

TUN-bellied, having a great Belly like a Tun, gor-bellied.

TUNEGREVE [*tunegreva*, *Sax.*] a Reeve or Bailiff of a Manour.

TUN-Hoof, Ground-Ivy.

TUNE [*tonus*, L. *ton*, F. of *τίνος*, Gr.] Agreeableness in

in Sound, a harmonious, musical Composition, Air, or Song.

To Tu'NE, to put into Tune, as an Instrument; also to sing or play a Tune.

Out of TUNE, out of Order, Frame, or Temper.

TUNELESS, without any Tune.

TU'NGRAVE [tun'gepa'ya, Sax. of ton a Town, and ge æ'pa a Greve] a Bailiff of a Town or Manour.

TU'NIC [tunica, L. tunique, F.] a Sort of Coat without Sleeves.

TU'NICA [among the Romans] a Garment worn under the Toga, L.

TUNICA [with Botanists] the Herb Betony or a Kind of Gilliflower, L.

TUNICA [with Anat.] a tunick Membrane or thin Skin, L.

TUNICA Retiformis [with Anat.] one of the Tunics or Coats of the Eye, which resembles the Figure of a Net, and is the principal Instrument of Sight, called also the Retina, L.

TU'NICK } [with Anat.] a little Coat, Membrane, or

TU'NICLE } Skin, covering any Part of the Body.

TU'NICLE [tunicula, L. tunicle, F.] a little Membrane or membranous Coat of an Animal Body, &c.

The TUNICLES [of the Eye] are four noted ones, viz. the Corneous, the Crystalline, the Vitreous, and the Uveous, which are answered by as many Humours.

The TUNICLES [of the Testicles or Cods] are four, viz. the Scrotum, the Erythroides, the Epididymis, and the Dartos.

TUNI'LATED Root [with Botan.] is that Kind of bulbous Root, which consists of several Coats involving one another, as in an Onion.

TUNI'SIAN Falcon [so called of Tunis in Barbary] a certain Kind of Hawk, who makes her Eyrie there.

TU'NNAGE, a Duty of so much per Tun, to be paid for Merchandize imported or exported.

A TUNNEL [tonnelle, F.] a Funnel for pouring Liquors into a Cask; also a Part of a Chimney.

TUNNEL [in Falconry] a Net for catching of Partridges, being in the Form of a Cone.

TU'NNELED [tonnelle, F.] put into Vessels with a Tunnel.

TU'NNELING, a Sort of Fowling with a Tunnel-Net.

TU'NNELERS [in a Ship] those who fill Casks with Water.

TU'NNY [thyunnus, L. θυunnos, Gr.] a Kind of Fish.

TUP, a Ram or Male Sheep.

TU'PPING [of Tup a Male Sheep] a Ram's Covering an Ewe.

TU'RBANT [turbante, Span.] an Ornament that Turks wear on their Heads, made of fine Linnen wreathed into a Rundle.

TU'RBAR [turba, Sax. tourbe, F.] a Right of digging Turf.

Common of TURBARY, a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging Turf in the Lord's Waste.

TURBA'RIA, the Ground where Turf is digged.

TURBARIA Bruaria, a Flaw-Turf or Heath-Turf

TU'RBINATED [with Botan.] such Plants, which, in some Part of them, resemble a Turbant in Shape, and are of a conical Figure.

TU'RBID [turbidus, L.] troublesome, disturbed.

TU'RBITH mineral, the yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TURBITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBINA'TION, a Fashioning like a Top, a Sharpening at one End.

TU'RBIDNESS [turbiditas, L.] Troublesomeness.

TU'RBULENTNESS } [of turbulentus, L. and nefs] Noisi-

TU'RBULENCY } ness, Troublesomeness, Boisterousness, a blustering State, Condition, or Temper.

TU'RBULENT [turbulens, F.] after a turbulent, boisterous Manner, &c.

TU'RBUT [turbot, F.] a Kind of Sea-Fish.

TU'RCISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the Turks.

TURCOI'SE [so called, because coming from Turkey] a precious Stone of an azure Colour.

A TURD [topo, Sax.] Ordure, Dung.

TU'RDINESS [of topo, Sax. Ordure] Filthiness with Ordure; also Humourousness, Capriciousness, Moroseness.

TU'RDY, morose, peevish, &c.

TURF [turpe, Sax.] a Sort of Earth that serves for Fuel.

TURFINNESS, the being turfy or abounding with Turf.

TURFING-Spade, a Tool for undercutting the Turf; after it has been marked out with the Trenching-Plough.

TURGE'SCENCE, a Swelling up or Growing big.

TURGE'SCENT [turgescens, L.] swelling or growing big.

TU'RGID [turgidus, L.] swollen, puffed up.

TU'RGIDNESS [of turgidus, L.] Swelledness, as being puffed up.

TURIO'NES [with Botan.] the first young tender Shoots, which any Plants do annually put forth out of the Ground.

A TURK, a Native of Turkey in Asia.

TU'RKEY-Poult, a young Turkey. Turkeys were first brought into England in the fourteenth Year of King Henry VIII.

TU'RKEY [of Turkey] a Fowl well known.

TURKISH, of Turkey, or the Turks.

TURKISH Language, being originally Tartarian, borrowed from the Arabick their Words of Religion, from the Persian, their Words of State, and from the Grecians, their Words and Terms of War, and from the Italians, their Terms of Navigation; and this is call'd the Slavonian Language. The Turkish Character is the same as the Arabick; which Language some Authors say is so enchanting, that it is usually said the Saints in Heaven and those in Paradise speak it.

TURKS-CAP, the Flower also call'd a Martagon.

TURLUPI'NADE, a low, dry Jest or Witticism.

TU'RLUPI'NES, a Sect or Sort of People, who made a publick Profession of Impudence, going naked without covering so much as their privy Parts, and were not ashamed to have to do with Women in the open Market.

TU'RMERICK, an Indian or Arabian Root.

To TURMOI'L, to toil, to bustle, to make a heavy to do.

TURMOI'L } [prob. of tire to weary, and moiil, old

TURMO'ILING } Word, a Mule, q. d. to tire one's self by labouring like a Mule] a Labouring strenuously.

To TURN [turnan, and turnan, Sax. tourner, F. τερναι, Gr.] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change Sides, &c. also to wind round any Thing.

TURN [tour, F.] a Walk or Course, an Order or Place, as to take a Turn, every one in his Turn.

Sea-TURN, a Wind which upon some Coasts blows all Night from the Shore.

A TURN [with Watch-makers] a Term used of the Movement of a Watch, and signifies the intire Revolution or Going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in Law] is the County-Court or King's Lect, where the Sheriff sits Judge; which Court is held twice every Year, about a Month after Easter, and a Month after Michaelmas. From this Court are exempted only Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as have Hundreds of their own.

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to a Party, contrary in Principles, &c. to what he professed before.

TURN-PIKE, a Gate set up in a Road, in order to stop Travellers, Carts, Waggon, Coaches, Cattle, &c. who there pay a Toll for Keeping the Roads in Repair.

TURN-PIKE [in the Milit. Art] a Spar of Wood about fourteen Feet long, and about eight Inches in Diameter, cut in the Form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes; through which short Pikes are run about six Feet long, pointed with Iron; which standing out every Way, being set in a Breach, are of Use to stop an Enemy's Entrance into a Camp.

TU'RNAMENT [torneamento, Ital. tournoy, F.] a Justing or Tilting; an antient martial Exercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering one another with Lances and Spears on Horseback.

TU'RNER [tornator, L. tourneur, F. τερναις, Gr.] one who turns Vessels or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURN'E'TUM [old Rec.] a Duty paid to the Sheriff for Holding his Turn or County-Court.

TU'RNING strait [in the Manage] an artificial Motion taught to a Horse.

TURNING-Evil, a Disease in Cattel, also called the Sturdy.

TU'RNIP [prob. of turnan, Sax. to turn, because of its Roundness] a Root well known.

TURNING [with Confectioners] a particular Way of paring Oranges, Lemons, &c. turning the Peel about the Fruit, so that it may be extended a great Length.

TU'RNO Vicomitum [in Law] a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court.

TURN-SOLE [tourne-sol, F.] the Sun-Flower.

TU'RPENTINE [terebinthus, L. of τέρβινθος, Gr.] a Kind of clear, resinous Gum, issuing out of Trees.

TU'RPENTINY [of terebinthus, L. terebinthine, F. of τέρβινθος, Gr.] of the Nature of, also dawbed or mixed with Turpentine.

TU'RPIFIED [*turpifatus*, L.] made unclean, defiled.
TU'RPITUDE, Filthiness, Baseness, *F. of L.*
TURQUOISE, a precious Stone of an azure or bluish Colour, so called, because frequently brought to us from the *Turks*.
TU'RREL, a Sort of Tool used by Coopers.
TU'RBET [*turricula*, L. *tourette*, F.] a little Tower.
TURRI'FEROUS [*turrisfer*, L.] carrying or bearing Towers.
TURRIGIS [with *Botan.*] an Herb, a Sort of Cresses.
TU'RTLE ? [*tourte*, F.] a Kind of Dove remarkable for its
TU'RTUR } kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single
 Life after the Death of its Mate; also a Fish call'd a Sea-Tortoise.

TURUNDA [in *Surgery*] a Tent or any Thing to be thrust into an Orifice or Ulcer.

TURUN'DULA, a small Pellet or Tent.

TUSCAN Order [so called, because used in *Tuscany* in *Italy*] an Order of Architecture, in which the Column or Pillar, with the Base and Chapter, is to be seven Modules in Length, the Thickness of which is to be diminished gradually to a fourth Part. The Pedestal is one Module in Height, and the Base of the Column is to be of the Height of half its Thickness. Its capital Base and Entablement have no Ornaments, and but few Mouldings.

TUSCAN Work, is the most simple and rude of the five ancient Orders of Pillars, so that it is rarely used, except in Vaults, in some rustick Edifices, and huge Piles of Building, such as the Amphitheatres, &c.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting and Displeasure.

TU'SHES ? [*tuxay*, Sax.] the great standing-out Teeth of

TUSKS } a Boar; also the four Teeth of a Horse, seated beyond the Corner-Teeth upon the Bars, where they shoot forth on each Side of the Jaws, two above and two below, about the Age of three, and three and an half, &c. and no Milk or Foal-Teeth ever come forth in the Place where they grow.

To Tusk a Barbel [with *Table-Carvers*] signifies to cut it up.

TUSSILA'GO [with *Botan.*] the Herb Foal's-Foot or Colt's-Foot. *L.*

A TU'STLE, a Bustle, a Striving with a Person.

TUT, an Imperial Ensign, being a golden Globe with a Cross on it; a Mound.

TUT-mouth'd [of *τ, τε*, Sax. a Nipple] having the Chin or nether Jaw standing out farther than the upper Part of the Mouth.

TU'TELAGE, Guardianship, Protection, *L.*

TU'TELAR ? [*tutelar*, L. *tutelaire*, F.] that protects or

TU'TELARY } performs the Office of a Guardian.

TUTELARY Angels, certain Angels which are supposed to have the Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Persons.

To TU'TOR [of *tuteur*, F.] to instruct, to teach.

TUTOR, one who teaches or instructs another in some Art or Science, *L.*

TU'TOR [in an *University*] a Member of a College or Hall, who takes on him the instructing young Students in the Arts and Faculties.


TUTOR [in the *Civil Law*] one chosen to look to the Persons and Estates of Children, left by their Fathers and Mothers in their Minority.

TU'TORAGE [in the *Civil Law*] the same as Guardianship in the Common Law, the Office of a Tutor above-mentioned.

TU'TORESS [*tutrice*, F.] a She-Tutor or Instructor.

TU'TSAN, an Herb called also *Tusan*.

TU'TTY [*tutia*, L.] the heavier Foil of Brass that cleaves and sticks to the higher Places of Furnaces or Melting-Houses.

TU'TTY ? [in *Mu. Books*] is frequently found in Musick
TU'TTO } of several Parts, and signifies all or all together.
TU'TY ? [*tutie*, F.] the Sparkles or Soot of Brass, which
TU'TTY } sticks to the Furnace while melting, and is formed into concave Flakes, by chymical
 Writers is express'd by this Character 

TU'TTY } a Nose-gay; also a jocular or humorous

TU'ZZIMU'ZZY } Name for the *pudendum muliebre*.

TWAIN [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] two, a Couple or Pair; also into two Parts, as *rent in twain*.

TWAIN-Night's-Guest, one who has lain at a House two Nights, who if he lay there the third his Host was answerable for him if he did any Injury; but if he did so in the first two Nights himself was answerable.

TWAITE [old *Law*] a Wood grubbed up and turned into arable or plough'd Land.

To TWANG, to give a Sound like the String of a musical Instrument or a Whip.

A TWANG [of *tangere*, L. to touch, *Minshew*] an ill Taste

or Hogoe; also an ill, unpleasant Sound, the Sound of a Bow-string.

TWANG, a Root or forked Branch at the Bottom of a great Tooth.

TWAT, *Pudendum Muliebre*.

TWAT-Scowerer, a Surgeon or Doctor. *E. Ward.*

To TWATTLE [prob. of *tattlen*, Du.] to prate.

TWAY-Blade, an Herb.

A TWEAG, Vexation, Perplexity, Trouble.

To TWEE'DLE, to play on a Fiddle or Bag-Pipe.

TWEE'ZERS, a Sort of small Pincers and other Instruments in a Pocket-Cafe.

TWEHE'NDEMEN [in *Saxon Law*] the Ceopley or Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were valued at 200 Shillings; if such an one was killed the Fine was 30 Shillings.

TWELFTH [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] the XIIth or 12th.

TWELFTH Day } the Festival of the *Epiphany* or the

TWELFTH Tide } Manifestation of our Saviour Christ to the *Gentiles*, so named, as being the 12th Day exclusively from *Christmas-Day*.

TWELVE [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] XII or 12.

TWELVE Men [in *Law*] a Jury or Inquest, is the Number of twelve Persons, by whose Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials pass both in civil and criminal Cases, in all the Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE Months, the Space of a Year according to the *Kalendar Months*.

TWENTY [*εἰκοσι*, Sax. *viginti*, L.] XX or 20.

TWENTIETH [of *εἰκοσι*, Sax.] the 20th or XXth.

TWICE [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] two Times.

TWIFA'LLow [of *τρεῖς*, twice, and *γὰρ*, Sax. an Harrow] to till or plow Ground a second Time before Sowing.

A TWIG [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] a small Sprout of the Branch of a Tree.

TWIGGEN } [of *τρεῖς*, Sax. a Twig] made of Twigs.

TWIGGY }

TWILIGHT [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] that dubious or half Light in the Dawn of the Morning and Close of the Evening, a little before the Rising and after the Setting of the Sun. It is occasioned by the Earth's Atmosphere refracting the Rays of the Sun, and reflecting them from the Particles thereof.

To TWINE [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] to twist Thread, &c.

TWINE [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] small-twisted Thread.

To TWINGE [*τρεῖς*, Dan.] to give a Gripe, to cause Pain by a Wring or Squeeze.

TWINGING [of *τρεῖς*, Dan.] griping, pinching.

TW'NING [of *τρεῖς*, Sax.] twisting or clinging about.

TW'NING Stalk [with *Botan.*] a Stalk that twists about any Prop without the Help of Tendrels, as the Kidney-Bean.

TWINKLING [prob. of *πινελίαν*, Sax. to move quick] winking with the Eyes, or sparkling as the Stars.

TWINS [*δίδυμοι*, Sax.] two Children born at the same Birth.

TWIRLING [prob. *q. d.* whirling, of *τρεῖς*, Sax.] turning swiftly about.

Twist [with *Horsemen*] the Inside or flat Part of a Man's Thigh, upon which a true Horseman rests on Horseback.

To Twist [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] to complicate several Lines or Threads together; also to wring round.

TWISTED [of *τρεῖς*, Sax.] wrung round; also complicated together, as several Threads.

TWISTING [with *Horsemen*] is the Reducing a Horse to the same State of Impotence with a Gelding by the violent Wringing or Twisting of his Testicles, twice about, which dries them up and deprives them of Nourishment.

To TWIT [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] to upbraid with.

TWITTING [of *τρεῖς*, Sax.] upbraiding, hitting in the Teeth.

To TWITCH [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] to pinch or pluck.

TWITCH-Grass, Quitch-Grass.

TWITCHING [of *τρεῖς*, Sax.] pinching or giving Pinches sudden Pulls, or Twinges.

TWITTERING, sneering or laughing scornfully.

TWITTLE-TWA'TTLE, silly, childish Prating.

TWIVIL, a Carpenter's Tool, for making Mortise-Holes.

Two [*τρεῖς*, Sax. *duo*, L. *deux*, F.] 2 or II. The Number 2 is call'd the Father of even Numbers, but the Ruin of Unity, for to divide a Thing is to destroy it; but *Zaratas*, *Pythagoras's* Master, call'd 2 the Mother of Numbers, and 1 the Father.

Two'fold [*τρεῖς*, Sax.] double.

TYBER, the famous River of *Italy*, is represented in the *Vatican* at *Rome* by the Statue of a Man with a grave Countenance, a long Beard, with a Garland of Flowers on his Head,

Head, in Marble, lying along, resting his right Leg upon an Oar, and holding under his right Arm a She-Wolf, with two small Infants sucking at her Teats, leaning upon an Urn or Pitcher, out of which its Stream issueth. In the left Hand he holds a Cornucopia of delicate Fruits.

TY'GER [emblematically] signifies Swiftnefs, Revenge, and Falshood.

The Antients dedicated the Tyger to *Apollo* on account of its Swiftnefs, and to *Bacchus*, on account of its Rabidnefs, because, when Men have drank too much Wine, it makes them rave extravagantly; but others give another Reason for it, because Wine mollifies some savage Tempers.

It is reported that those, that rob a Myger of her Whelps, lay Pieces of Looking-Glass in the Way that she is to take in pursuing them, in which she looking and seeing herself stops, and by that Means they have Time to escape.

TYCHO'NIC System [in *Astronomy*] so called of *Tycho Brabe* a Nobleman of *Denmark*. This System like that of *Ptolemy* has the Earth placed in the Middle and is supposed to be immoveable, the Sun and Moon revolving in Orbits respecting the same as a Center; but according to *Copernicus* the other five Planets are supposed to revolve round the Sun as their Center.

To **TYE** [Tian, Sax.] to bind.

TY'LUS [in *Anat.*] the Brawn or Hardnefs of the Skin, by reason of much Labour, L. of Gr.

TY'LWITH [in *Heraldry*] a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which the moral Heralds call the second or third House.

TYMBORE'LLA, a Tumbrel or Ducking-Stool.

TY'MPAN [tympanum, L. τυμπανον, Gr.] a Timbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [in *Anat.*] the Drum of the Ear.

TYMPAN [in *Joinery*] a Term used of the Pannels of Doors, and also of the Square or Die of Pedestals.

TY'MPAN [in *Architect.*] is that Part of the Bottom of the Frontons, which is inclosed between the Cornices, and answers the naked Freze.

TYMPAN [of an Arch] is a triangular Table placed in its Corners, usually hollowed, and sometimes enriched with Branches of Laurel, Oak, Trophies, or flying Figures, as Fame, &c.

TYMPA'NIAS [in *Physick*] the Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly, being a Kind of dry, windy Dropsy, which causes the Skin of those Parts to stand out and sound as it were a Drum.

TYMPAN [with *Printers*] is a Frame of Iron belonging to a Printing-Press, having a Parchment stretched over it, on which they place the Sheets of Paper, one after another, in the Printing them off.

TY'MPANO [in *Mu. Books*] a Pair of Kettle-Drums frequently used in Concert, as a Bass to a Trumpet.

TYMPANITES. See *Tympany*.

TY'MPANUM [τυμπανον, Gr.] a Drum, which among the Antients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin, stretch'd upon a Hoop or Circle, and beaten with the Hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a Kind of Wheel plac'd on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are plac'd Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more easy Turning the Axis about to raise the Weight required; and it differs not from the *Peritrochium*, excepting that the Cylinder or Axis of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the Cylinder of the *Tympanum*.

TYMPANUM [with *Anat.*] is the Drum or Skin of the Drum of the Ear, the same that is named *Membrana Tympani*, which is a small, round, thin, transparent, dry, and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense which lies over the Hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Organ or Instrument of Hearing.

TYMPANY [tympanites, L. τυμπανίτης, Gr.] a hard Tumour or Swelling of the Belly or Abdomen, very hard, equable, and permanent, whereby the Skin is stretched so tight, that, when struck, it gives a Sound like that of a Drum.

TYPE [typus, L. τύπος, Gr.] a Copy of a Model, a Figure or Character, either engraven or printed.

TYPE [in *Theology*] a Symbol, Sign, or Figure of Something to come.

TYPHO'DES [τυφώδης, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, proceeding, as it were, from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

TYPHOMANIA [τυφωμανία, Gr.] a Delirium with a Frenzy, a Disease of the Brain, whereby the Patient not being able to sleep, tho' greatly inclined to sleep, lies with his Eyes shut, talks absurdly, and tumbles and toiles.

TY'PHA, *Typh-Wheat*, a sort of Grain much like our Rye, L.

TY'PHA, *aquatica* [in *Botany*] the Herb Water-Torch, Cat's-Tail, or Reed-Mace, L.

TY'PICAL [typicus, L. τυπικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a Type or Figure.

TY'PICALLY [typice, L.] in a typical Sense.

TY'PICALNESS, a typical Quality.

TYPOCO'SMY [of τύπος a Type and κόσμος, Gr. the World] a Figure of the World.

TYPO'GRAPHER [typographus, L. τυπογράφος, Gr. of τύπος γράφω, Gr.] a Printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL [of typographicus, L. of τυπογραφικός, Gr. of τύπος a Type or Letter, and γράφω to describe] of, belonging to, or according to Typography or the Art of Printing.

TYPO'GRAPHY [typographia, L. of τυπογραφία, Gr.] the Art of Printing.

TYRA'NNICAL, of, pertaining to, or after the Manner of a Tyrant, imperious, cruel.

TYRA'NNICALNESS [of tyrannis, L. tyrannia, F. of τυραννία, Gr.] a tyrannical Nature, Disposition, or Behaviour.

TYRA'NNICIDE [tyrannicida, L. tyrannicide, F. of tyrannus and cadere, L.] a Slayer or Killer of Tyrants.

TYRA'NNICIDE [tyrannicidium, L.] the Killing of Tyrants.

To **TY'RANNISE** [tyrannizare, L. of τυραννίζειν, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress, to lord it over.

TY'RANNY [tyrannis, L. τυραννία, Gr.] a severe, cruel and violent Government; also Dominion or Empire unlawfully usurped; also outrageous Cruelty, great Oppression.

TY'RANT [tyrannus, L. τυραννός, Gr. of τυρ Τυρρήνων, i. e. the Tyrrhenians, who were a cruel People, or of Τύρρα a City of *Lysia*, where Gyges first play'd the Tyrant; or as others say, of τυραννός, Gr. to oppress, or of τυρ τήρειν τὰς λαοὺς καὶ νείας ἐπιφέρειν, Gr. to vex the People and bring Trouble upon them.] The Name Tyrant was at first used in a good Sense; and the Greeks in old Time call'd the supreme Governor of every City a Tyrant or King; but now it is generally used in a bad Sense for one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice; also either for a rightful Prince that misuses his royal Power in oppressing his Subjects, or for one who usurps the sovereign Power in a State.

TYR'ASIS [τυρείασις, Gr.] a Leprosy.

TY'RETS, a Kind of Ornament for Horse-Harnesses.

TYRO, a Freshman, a Novice in any Art or Science, L.

TY'ROCIRY [tyrocinium, L.] the first Exercise or new Beginning of any Art or Faculty, an Apprenticeship; also Unskillfulness.

TY'ROSIS [of τυρός, Gr. Cheese] a Curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance something resembling Cheese.

TY'RUS [in *Physick*] the Order which Intermitting Fevers observe in their Increasing and Decreasing.

A **TYE-Top**, a Garland; also a Top-Knot.

TYTHLAN [in Sax. Law] an Accusation or Charge in Law for an Offence.

V.

V U Roman, *V u*, *Italic*, *V u* English, *V U*, *v u* Saxon, are the nineteenth Letters in Order of their respective Alphabets, *Υ υ* in Greek, generally written by a *U* in English, the twentieth of the Greek Alphabet, and *ו* Hebrew, the sixth of that.

The V Consonant and U Vowel ought to be carefully distinguish'd in Reading, as *Vomit*, *Vulgar*, *Union*, *University*, &c. the U Vowel is not heard in the Words *Guards*, *Guinea*, &c. and it very seldom ends any English Words.

V in *Latin* Numbers stands for five.

V with a Dash at top stood for 5000.

V. frequently stands for *Vide*, i. e. See.

V, in the Western Parts of *Great Britain*, is frequently pronounced for F, as *Vather* for *Father*.

V. R. [with the Romans] was frequently used for the Phrase *uti rogas*, i. e. as thou askest or desirest, and was a Mark for a Vote or Suffrage in the Passing of a Law.

VACANCY [in *Physicks*] an empty Interval or Space void of Matter.

VACANCY [in Law] a Post or Benefice wanting a regular Officer or Incumbent.

VACANT [vacans, L.] void, that is not filled up, at Leisure.

VACANTNESS [of vacantia, F. or vacans, L. and nesci] Emptiness.

To **VACATE** [vacatum, L.] to empty, annul, or make void.

VACATION, a being at Leisure, Ceasing from ordinary Business; also the Time between one Term and another.

VACA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Time from the Death of a Bishop or other Spiritual Person, till the Bishoprick or other Spiritual Benefices are supply'd by another.

VACA'

VACA'TION-Barristers, are such as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six next long Vacations, viz. in *Leant* and *Summer*, and are therefore so styled during these three Years.

VACANT Effects [in *Law*] are such as are abandoned for want of an Heir, after the Death or Flight of their former Owner.

VACA'TION [in *Com. Law*] the Time between the End of one Term and the Beginning of another.

VACATU'NA [in *Law*] a Vacancy or Voidance, a Spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VACCA'NIA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Cow-Basil or Thorough Wax, *L.*

VACCANIUS [in *antient Deeds*] a Herds-man that looks after the common Herds of Cows.

VA'CCANY } a low House; also a Dairy-House; also a

VACCHANY } certain Compas of Ground within the Forest of *Ashdown*, Stat. 37 H. VIII.

VACCHIVIA [old *Rec.*] a Dairy.

VACCI'NIUM, a Blackberry, Bilberry, or Hurtleberry; also a Violet-Flower, *L.*

VACCI'NIUM [with *Botanists*] the Flower of the Plant *Hyacinthus* or Crows-Toes, *L.*

VACI'LLATING [*vacillans*, *L.* *vacillant*, *F.*] reeling, staggering, &c.

VACILLA'TION, a Staggering, a Wavering; an Irresolution, a Quandary, *F.* of *L.*

VACUA'TION, an Emptying, *L.*

VACU'ITY [*vacuitas*, *L.*] Voidness, Emptiness.

VACUI'TIES [with *Physicians*] those Days in which an imperfect or ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens, viz. the sixth, eighth, tenth, twelfth, sixteenth, and eighteenth, which Days are also call'd *Medicinal Days*, because Medicines may be given on them.

VACUNA [so call'd of *vacando*, i. e. being at Leisure, supposed to preside over them that are at Leisure] the Goddess of Rest, to whom the Husbandmen did sacrifice after Harvest.

VA'CUUM [with *Physiologists*] is supposed to be a Space devoid or empty of all Matter or Body; and is distinguished by them into *vacuum disseminatum*, or *interspersum*, and *vacuum conservatum*.

VA'CUUM Boyleanum, that Approach to a real Vacuum which is arrived at by Means of an Air-Pump.

VACUUM disseminatum } are small void Spaces interspersed

VACUUM interspersum } about between the Particles of all Bodies: That there is this Vacuum appears from the following Argument: If some Vacuities are not supposed to be interspersed among Bodies, it will be very difficult to account for Motion. For if there be an absolute *Plenum*, the least Body in Nature cannot move, but all Bodies that are mult move with it; and yet into what Places they should move, when all Places are already full, is not easy to conceive.

VACUUM conservatum, is a larger void Space, made by the Meeting together of the several disseminated or interspersed Vacuities.

VADA'RI aliquem [in *Civil Law*] is to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court at a certain Day, *L.*

To VADE [*vadere*, *L.* to go] to decay, fade, or wax weak.

VADE-mecum [i. e. go with me] a Pocket-Book, or any little useful Book fit and necessary to be carried in the Pocket.

VADIARE duellum [in *Antient Writers*] signifies to wage a Combate; as, when a Person gave another a Challenge to decide a Controversy by a Camp-Fight or Duel, and threw down a Gauntlet or the like Sign of Defiance, if the other took it up, that was *Vadiare duellum*, i. e. both to give and take mutual Pledges of Fighting.

VADIMO'NIUM [in *Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before the Judge, upon a Day appointed, *L.*

VADIMONIUM deferre [in *Law*] signifies to make a Default, not to appear in Court, according to Order, to forfeit his Recognizance, *L.*

In VA'DIO expenere [in *Law*] is to pawn or leave a Pledge for the Return of Money borrowed, *L.*

VA'DIUM, Wages, a Salary or other Reward of Service upon Covenant or Agreement, *L.*

VADIUM mortuum [in *Law*] a Mortgage, Lands or Goods so pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the main Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt, *L.*

Per VADIUM panere [in *Law*] is to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice, *L.*

VA'FERDUSNESS } [*vafrities*, *L.*] Craftiness, Subtlety.

VAFRITY

VA'GAROND [*vagabundus*, *L.*] a wandering Beggar, &c.

VA'GAROND [*vagabundus*, *L.*] wandering, roaming about.

VAGA arthritidis [with *Physicians*] the wandering Gout, that flies or moves about, causing Pain, sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes in another.

VA'GARY [of *vagatio*, *L.*] a Freak, a Prank, a Caprice, a Whimsey.

VAQI'NA, a Scabbard, Sheath, or Case, *L.*

VAGINA uteri [in *Anat.*] the Sheath or Neck of the Womb.

VAGINA'LES [with *Anat.*] the Vaginal Tunicle, the second proper Coat which immediately wraps up or covers the Testicles, *L.*

VAGINIPENNIOUS Animals [*vaginipennes*, *L.*] such as have their Wings in Sheathes or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VAGINA'LES Gulae [with *Anat.*] the muscular Coat of the Gulae, it being supposed to be a proper Muscle conspiring with the *Oesophagus* in thrusting down the Aliment, when enter'd.

VAGINA'LES tunica, the same as *Ethythyrades*.

VA'GRANTNESS } [of *vage* wanderingly and *errans*, *L.*

VA'GRANCY } wandering and *ness*] Vagrancy, an unsettled Course of Life.

VA'GRANT [prob. q. *vagè errans*, *L.*] wandering, strolling, or roving up and down.

A VAGRANT, a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person who rambles from Place to Place.

VA'GUE [*vagus*] wandering, rambling; also at random; also loose, without due Order or Intent.

VA'GUM [with *Anat.*] the eighth Pair of Nerves of the *Medulla oblongata*, called the *par Vagum*, because dispersed to divers Parts of the Body.

VAIL [*velum*, *L.* *voile*, *F.*] a Garment, or any Thing that covers or hides from being seen.

To VAIL [*velare*, *F.*] to cover with a Vail.

VAILES [*unde derivatur incertum*, unless prob. of *valedictio*, q. d. Money given to Servants by Guests for Salutations] Gifts or Profits given or allowed to Servants above their Wages.

To VAIL the Bonnet [*Sea-Language*] is to strike Sail in Token of Submission.

VAIN [*vanus*, *L.*] empty, frivolous, foolish, or useless.

VAI'NNES [*vanitas*, *L.* *vanité*, *F.*] Emptiness, Unprofitableness, &c.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS [of *vain*, *F.* and *gloriosus*, *L.*] full of Vain-glory.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUSNESS [of *vana* and *gloria*, *L.*] Vain-glory, empty Boasting, &c.

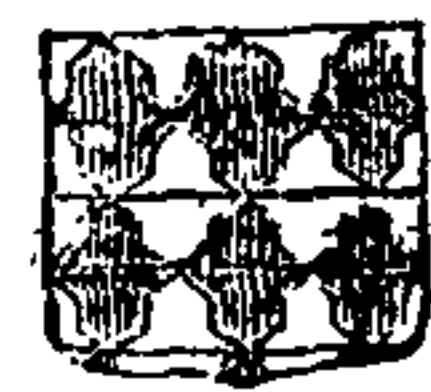
VAIN-GLORY [*vana gloria*, *L.*] Boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAIR } [either of *variè* of *variis coloribus*, i. e. various

VAIRY } Colours, or, as some say, of *varius* the Name of an Animal, whose Back is a blue Grey, and its Belly white] it is the second Sort of Furr or Doubling, formerly used for Lining of the Garments of great Men and Knights of Renown; it is when a Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered into two Colours by the Figures of little Bells; and if these two Colours are *Argent* and *Azure*, it is *Vairy* or proper, and you need say no more but *vairy*; but if the Colours are any other, they must be expressly named in blazoning the Coat. See *Ferry*.



VARY Copy } [in *Heraldry*] is a Bearing the Potent Counter } Form in the Escutcheon, and in Blazon the Colours must be express'd, as *Azure* and *Argent*.



CONTREVAIRE, is when the Metals and Colours are so ranged, that the Figure, which is *Azure*, touches either with its Edge or Foot another *Azure* Figure, being placed and joined together, Breech to Breech, one upon another, the Point of the one tending towards the Chief of the Escutcheon, and that of the other towards the Base; as in the Figure.

VAIRE en Pale, is when the Figures stand exactly one upon another, flat upon the Points.

VALE of a Pump [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Sides of the Ship to the Scupper-holes.

VALE [*vallis*, *L.*] a Valley.

VALE [*vallis*, *L.* *val*, *F.*] a hollow Place or Space of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VALEDI'CTION, a Bidding Farewel, *L.*

VALEDI'CTORY, of, or pertaining to *Valediction* or Bidding Farewel.

VA'LENCE

VA'LENCES ? [prob. of *falenzane*, Ital.] short Curtains to
VA'LLENS } the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed,
Window, &c.

VALE'RIAN, a Physical Herb, called also Set-Wall and
Capon's-Tail.

VA'LET de *Chambre*, one who waits upon a Person of Qua-
lity in his Bed-Chamber, F.

VALET [with *Horsemen*] is a Stick armed at one End with
a blunted Point of Iron, to prick and aid a leaping Horse.

VALET } [un *valet*, F.] in antient Times was used

VALEC'T } to signify a young Gentleman of good De-

VA'DELECT } scent or Quality; and afterwards it was ap-
plied to the Rank of Yeomen: And, in the Account of the
Inner-Temple, it is understood of a Benchers Clerk or Ser-
vant, which by a Corruption is called *Varlet*, the Butler of
the House.

VALETUDINA'RIAN [*valetudinarius*, L.] a sickly Person;
also one that anxiously takes Care of his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] sickly, crazy; a
Person of a weak, sickly, or crazy Constitution, who is fre-
quently out of Order.

VALETUDINARY [*valetudinarium*, L.] an Hospital for
sick People.

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] prob. take their Name of *Va-*
lentine, a Bishop of *Rome*, whose Festival is observed on the
14th of *February*; and because about this Time of the Year
the Birds match or choose their Mates, probably thence the
young Men and Maids choose *Valentines* or special loving
Friends on that Day.

VALENTINES [in the *Romish Church*] Saints chosen on
St. *Valentine's Day* as Patrons for the ensuing Year.

VALENTINIANS, an antient Sect of *Gnosticks*, so called
from *Valentinian* their Leader.

VA'LIANT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, cou-
rageous, stout.

VA'LIANTNESS [*vaillantise*, F.] Prowess, Stoutness,
Courage.

VA'LID [*validus*, L.] strong, mighty.

VALID, authentick, binding, done in due Form, good
in Law.

VALI'DITY } [*validitas*, L. *validité*, F.] Ability, Pow-

VA'LIDNESS } er; also Authentickness, &c.

VALLAR Crown [in *Heraldry*] was a Crown
given by the General of an Army, to him who
first broke into an Enemy's fortified Camp, or
forced any Place pallisaded, and it was in the
Form annexed, representing Pallisadoes standing up above
the Circle.

VA'LLEY [*valles*, L. *vallee*, F.] a Vale or low Ground
encompassed with Hills.

VALLIES [in *Architect.*] the Gutters over the Sleepers
in the Roof of a Building.

VALO'RE *Batitagii* } [in *Law*] a Writ which antiently

VALO'RE *Maritagii* } lay for the Lord, after having pro-
ffered suitable Marriage to an Infant who refused the same,
to recover the Value of the Marriage, L.

VALOMBRE'UX, a certain Order of Monks.

VA'LOUR [*valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Prowess,
Bravery.

VA'LOUS [*valoureux*, F.] valiant, stout, &c.

VA'LOUSNESS [of *valoureux*, F. and *ness*] Valiantness,
Stoutness, Bravery.

VA'LUABLE, of great Value, weighty, important.

VA'LUABLENESS [of *valor*, L. *valeur*, F. *able* and *ness*]
Preciousness, Worthiness, &c.

VALU'ATION [*evaluation*, F.] Price, Value.

To VA'LUE [*evaluer*, F.] to esteem, prize, appraise, ac-
count, &c.

VALVE [in *Hydraulicks*, &c.] a Kind of Lid or Cover of
a Tube, &c. opening one Way, which, the more forcibly
it is pressed the other, the more closely it shuts the Aper-
ture.

VALVES [*valvæ*, L.] Folding-Doors.

VALVES [with *Anat.*] thin Membranes applied like Doors
or Shutters on divers Cavities and Vessels of the Body, to
afford a Passage to some Humour or Matter going one Way,
and to prevent its Reflux towards the Part whence it came.

VAL'VULA [in *Anat.*] a Valve or Fold in the Vessels.

VAL'VULA major [with *Anat.*] the upper Part or Cover
of the *Isthmus*, lying between the *Testes* and foremost worm-
like Process of the *Cerebellum*. It is of a marrowy Substance,
and the Use of it is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out
about the Nerves in the Basis of the Skull, L.

VALVULAE *conviventes* [with *Anat.*] the Wrinkles found
in the Guts *Ileum* and *Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of those
Guts being longer than the Middle of the outward one, it
wrinkles or bags out in many Places; so that, the Passages be-

ing straitened, the Matter contained in them descends
more slowly, and the *Lacteal Vessels* have the more Time
to draw in the *Chile*, L.

VAMBRAGE [*avant bras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

VAMP, the Upper-Leather of a Shoe.

To VAMP [*avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMPE } a Sort of short Hose which covered the Feet,

VAMPAYS } and reached only to the Ancles, the Breeches
reaching as low as the Calf of the Leg; and from thence to
graft a new Footing on an old Hose was called Vamping.

VAMPLET, a Piece of Steel sometimes in the Shape of a
Tunnel, used in Tilting-Spears, just before the Hand, to
secure and defend it; it was made to be taken off and put
on at Pleasure.

VAN [of *avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army, &c.

VAN [of *vannus*, L.] a Winnowing-Fan, a Crible for
Corn.

To VAN [*vannare*, L. *vaner*, F.] to sift or winnow Corn.

VANCOURIE'RS, light-armed Soldiers sent before to beat
the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANDALS, a barbarous and fierce People of a Part of *Swe-*
den, afterwards from the *Goths*, their Successors, called *Goth-*
land, who, leaving their native Soil, took Pleasure in ranging
to and fro and spoiling Countries.

VA'NFOSS [in *Fortif.*] a Ditch dug without the Counter-
scarp and running all along the Glacis, usually full of Water.

VANE [*xana*, Sax.] a Weather-Cock, a Device to shew
which Way the Wind blows, Du.

VANES [of *Mathematical Instruments*] are Sights made
to move and slide upon them.

VANGE [*ant. Writ.*] a Spade or Mattock.

VAN-GUARD [*avant garde*, F.] the first Line of an Army
drawn up in Battalia.

VANI'LLA, a little Seed growing in longish Pods, a prin-
cipal Ingredient in the Composition of Chocolate, to give it
Strength and an agreeable Flavour.

VANI'LOQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANI'LOQUENT [*vaniloquus*, L.] talking vainly.

To VA'NISH [*vanesce*, L. *S' evanouir*, Ital.] to disappear,
to go out of Sight; also to come to nothing.

VA'NITY [*vanitas*, L. *vanité*, F.] Emptiness, Unprofita-
bleness, &c.

VA'NNED [*vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VA'NNUS [old Rec.] a Vane or Weather-Cock, L.

To VA'NQUISH [*vaincre*, F.] to overcome, subdue, or
conquer.

VA'NQUISHER [*vainqueur*, F. *victor*, L.] a Conqueror, &c.

VA'NTAGE [*avantage*, F.] that which is given or al-
lowed over-weight or over-measure.

VANTA'RIOUS [old Law] a Fore-runner, a Foot-man, L.

VAPID [*vapidus*, L.] palled, dead, or flat, spoken of Li-
quors.

VA'PIDNESS [*vapiditas*, L.] Deadness, Flatness, Palled-
ness of Liquors.

VA'PORARY [*vaporarium*, L.] an Hot-house, a Stow, a
Bagnio.

VA'PORARY [with *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, &c.
poured hot into a Vessel, so that the Patient sitting over it
may receive its Fumes.

VAPORA'TION, a Sending forth of Vapours or Fumes, L.

VAPORI'FEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing
Vapours.

VAPORI'FEROUSNESS [of *vaporifer*, L. and *ness*] an exha-
ling or Vapour-producing Quality.

VAPORO'SE } [*vaporosus*, L.] full of Vapours.

VA'POROUS }

VA'POROSNESS [of *vaporeus*, L. *vaporeux*, F. and *ness*]
Fullness of Vapours, or a vaporous Quality.

VAPOROSUM *Balneum* [with *Physicians*] a vaporous Bath,
when the Vessel that contains the Matter is set in another
half full of Water, and is heated by the Vapours or Steams
that arise from the hot or boiling Water, L.

To VA'POUR [prob. of *vaporare*, L.] to brag, crack, or
boast; to huff.

VAPOURING [of *vaporans*, L.] huffing, hectoring, brag-
ging, or boasting.

VA'POURS [*vapores*, L.] are those watery Particles which
are sever'd from others by the Motion of the Air, and are
carried about in several Ways, according to the Wind or
Warmness of the Air. They derive their Original, not only
from the Surface of the Water, but from moist Earth, Clouds,
Snow, &c. for the Parts of these Bodies, being not firmly
united, are easily disjoined, and so break forth into the Air,
there meeting with them, because the Air as well as Exha-
lations contribute much to the Violence of the Winds.

VAPOURS [in *Medicine*] a Disease, called popularly the
Hypo or *Hypochondriack Disease*.

VA'RDINGAL [*vertugadin*, F.] a Whale-bone Circle that Ladies formerly wore on their Hips and upon which they tied their Petticoats, a Hoop-Petticoat, a Fardingal.

VARI [with *Physicians*] small, hard, ruddy Tumours, about the Size of an Hemp-Seed, on the Face and Neck of young People, especially such as are addicted to *Venery*.

VA'RIABLE [*varius*, L.] apt to change.

VA'RIABLE [in the *new Doctrine of Infinites*] is a Term apply'd by the foreign *Mathematicians* to such Quantities as either increase or diminish, according as some other Quantities increase or diminish.

VA'RIABLENESS [of *variabilis*, L. and *ness*] Changeableness, Subjectness or Liableness to change.

VARIANCE [in *Law*] an Alteration or Change of Condition in a Person or Thing, after some former Concern or Transaction therewith.

VARIANCE [*variantia*, L.] Diversification in Form or Colours.

VARIA'TION, Change, Alteration, F. of L.

VARIA'TION [in *Astron.*] a Term used by *Tycho Brahe* for the third Inequality in the Motion of the Moon, arising from her *Apogæum's* being changed, as her System is carried round the Sun by the Earth.

Oriental VARIATION [in *Navig.*] the North-Easting of the Needle.

Occidental VARIATION [in *Navig.*] the North-Westing of the Needle.

VARIATION-Chart, a Chart design'd by Dr. *Halley*: The Projection of which is according to *Mercator's*; and the Situation and Form of the Surface of the *Terraqueous Globe*, as to its principal Parts, and the Dimensions of the several Oceans are therein ascertained with the utmost Accuracy, as well from *Astronomical Observations* as from *Journals*.

VARIA'TION [in *Geography*] the Deviation of the Magnetic Needle or Compass from the true North Point, either towards the East or West.

VARIATION of Variation [in *Navig.*] is the Variation of the Needle or Mariner's Compass; so called, because it is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in Process of Time from what it was.

VARIATION of the Needle } (See *Variation in Geography*)
VARIATION of the Compass } or it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true Meridian-Line thro' the Center of Motion of that Needle.

VARIATION [in *Musick*] See *Variatione*.

VARIAZIONE [in the *Italian Musick*] is the different Manner of playing or singing a Tune or Song, either by dividing the Notes into several others, or by adding of Graces, &c. Ital.

VARICIFORMES parastatæ [with *Anat.*] two Vessels near the Bladder, so called, because they have many Turnings and Windings serving to work the *Semen* the better.

VA'RICES [with *Anat.*] the greater Veins of the Hips, Thighs, and Stones, &c. L.

VARICOSE [*varicosus*, L.] that hath the Veins puffed up and swollen more than ordinary with corrupt Blood.

VARICOSUM corpus [in *Anat.*] a Contexture or Net-Work of Seed Vessels which is let into the Testicles, L.

To VA'RIEGATE [*variegare*, L.] to diversify, to make of different Colours.

VA'RIEGATED [of *variegatus*, L.] speckled, streaked, diversified with several Colours.

VARIIGATION [with *Florists*] the Art of streaking or diversifying the Leaves of Flowers or Plants with several Colours.

VARIETY [*varietas*, L. *variété*, F.] Change, Diversity.

VARIIFORMITY [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] Variousness of Form.

VARIO'LAE, the Small-Pox, L.

VARIO'RUM [in *Classic Literature*] as *Notis Variorum*, a Term used of those *Latin Authors* printed with the Notes or Comments of various *Grammarians* or *Criticks*.

VA'RIOUS [*varius*, L.] after divers Manners.

VARI'SSE [with *Farriers*] an Imperfection upon the Inside of the Ham of an Horse, a little distant from the Curb.

VA'RIX, a crooked Vein swelled with melancholy Blood, especially in the Legs; also a small Dilatation of the Veins, where the Blood turns in a Kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part, L.

A VA'RLET [*antient Stat.*] a Yeomen or Yeoman's Servant.

A VA'RLET [in *valet*, F.] a sorry Fellow, a Slave, a rascally Fellow.

VA'RNISH [*vernix*, L. *varniz*, Span.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients, for setting a Gloss upon Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

To VA'RNISH [*verniffer*, or *vernir*, F.] to do over with Varnish.

VA'RNISH [with *Medallists*] a Colour or Sort of Gloss that Medals have gotten by lying in the Earth.

VA'RVELS [*vervelles*, F.] silver Rings about the Leg of a Hawk, on which the Name of the Owner is engraven.

VAS, a Vessel, L.

Breve VAS [with *Anat.*] a short Vein which passes from the Stomach to the Spleen, L.

To VARY [*variare*, L.] to alter, change, diversify, or make different,

VA'SA [in *Anat.*] those Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, Artery, &c. L.

VASA Concordiæ [in *Hydraulicks*] two Vessels so constructed, as that one of them, tho' full of Wine, will not run a Drop, unless the other being full of Water do run also, L.

VASA Capillaria [with *Anat.*] the Capillary Vessels, small Veins and Arteries like Threads or Hairs, L.

Deferentia VASA [in *Anat.*] those Vessels which convey the *Semen* from the Testicles to the *Vesiculæ seminales*, L.

Lactea VASA [in *Anat.*] the milky Vessels in the *Mesentery*, which serve for the Conveyance of the white Juice, called *Chyle*, to the little Bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus* or Passage which leads to the Breast, L.

Lymphatica VASA [in *Anat.*] slender pellucid Tubes that rise in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin transparent Liquor, called *Lympha*, to pass thro' them towards the Heart, &c. L.

Præparantia VASA [in *Anat.*] the spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles and *Epididymes*, L.

Seminalia VASA ? [in *Anat.*] those Arteries and Veins

Spermatica VASA } which pass to the Testicles, L.

VA'SCULAR [*vascularius*, L.] is by *Anatomists* apply'd to any Thing consisting of divers Veins, Vessels, Arteries, &c.

VASCULIFER a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears its Seed in a Seed-Vessel.

VASCULIFEROUS Plants [with *Botan.*] are those Plants which, besides the common *Calix* or Flower-Cup, have a peculiar Vessel or Case to hold their Seed, one belonging to each Flower, but sometimes divided into distinct Cells.

VASE [with *Florists*] is the *Calix* or Cup, as the Vase of a Tulip, &c.

VASE [of a *Church-Candlestick*] the Middle of it, which is usually of a round Figure.

VASES [in *Architect.*] are Ornaments placed on Cornices, Socles, or Pedestals, representing such Vessels as the *Antients* used in Sacrifices, as Incense-Pots, &c. often enriched with *Basso Relievo's*; also the Body of a *Corinthian* and composite Capital, called the Tambour.

VASES [*vasa*, L.] a Sort of Flower-Pots, F.

Rere, VA'SSAL, one who holds of a Lord who himself is Vassal of another Lord.

VA'SSALAGE [*vasselage*, F. *vassalagium*, L.] the Condition of a Vassal, Slave, or mean Servant.

VASSA'LEUS [in *Law*] a Vassal who is obliged to serve and shew Respect to his Master, and yet is in a Manner his Companion.

VASSALEUS homologus, one who swears Service with Exception of a higher Lord.

VASSALEUS non homologus, one who swears without Exception.

VA'SSALS [of *vassal*, F. not improbably of *vassalle*, Ital. But *Spelman* rather chuses to derive it of *vas*, L. a Surety or Pledge, *vassallus*, L.] a Slave.

VASSELERIA, Vassalage or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VAST [*vastus*, L.] large, huge, great, or spacious.

VASTE'LLUM [*old Deeds*] a Wastel-Bowl or Piece of Plate, antiently used to be set at the upper End of an Abbot's Table, with which he used to begin the Health, or *Grace-Cup* to Strangers or to his Fraternity, L.

VASTI musculi [with *Anat.*] certain Muscles which help to stretch out the Leg, and are either *externus* or *internus*, L.

VA'STITY ? [*vastitas*, L.] excessive Bigness, Largeness,

VASTNES } Hugeness, &c.

VA'STO [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Life or Years, for making Waste or for him in the Reversion or Remainder.

VA'STUM [*old Rec.*] a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all the Tenants who have a Right to Commoning.

VASTUM forestæ, &c. [*old Rec.*] that Part of a Forest or Wood, where the Trees were so destroyed that it lay in a Manner waste or barren, L.

Externus VASTUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which springs from the Root of the great *Trochanter*, and from the *Linea Aspera* externally tendinous and internally fleshy, and descends

obliquely forwards, till it meet the Tendon of the *Rectus* and is inserted with it.

Internus VASTUS [with *Anat.*] is a Muscle that arises partly tendinous and partly fleshy from the *Linea Aspera*, immediately below the lesser *Trochanter*, till within three Fingers Breadth of the lower *Appendix* of the Thigh-Bone, and at last its Tendons join those of the *Rectus Vastus externus* and *crureus*, and is inserted with them.

VAT [κατ, Sax.] a Vessel used in Brewing, and for holding other Liquors.

VA'TICAN, the Name of a Hill in *Rome*, so called of *Vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles antiently there received from the Deity called *Vaticinius*, on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name: At the Foot of this Hill is the magnificent Church of *St. Peter*.

VA'TICAN Library, is one of the most celebrated in the World; it was founded by Pope *Sixtus IV.* who stored it with the choicest Books that could be picked up in *Europe*, antient Manuscripts, &c.

VATICINA'TION, a Foretelling, Propheying, or Sooth-saying, *L.*

VAVA'SORY, the Quality of the Lands or Fee held by a Vavafour.

VA'VASOUR [vavasseur, F.] a Nobleman, antiently next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAULT [valta, Ital. *voulte*, F.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; also a vaulted Cellar for laying in Wines; also a vaulted Place under Ground in a Church-Yard or Church for laying dead Bodies in; also a Privy or House of Office.

To *VAULT* [vouter, F.] to cover Arch-wise with Brick, &c.

To *VAULT a Shoe* [with *Horsemen*] is to forge it hollow for Horses that have high and round Soles, to the End that the Shoe may not bear upon the Sole that is then higher than the Hoof.

VAULTING [voltigeant, F.] leaping or going cleverly over a wooden Horse, or over any Thing by laying one Hand on it and throwing over the Body.

VAULTS [in *Architect.*] a Piece of Masonry arch'd on the Outside, and supported in the Air by the artful Placing of the Stones which form it; the principal Use of which is for a Cover or Shelter.

Master-Vault, the chief Vault in a Building, is the chief Vault to distinguish it from others that are less Vaults, which serve only to cover Gates, Windows, Passages, &c.

Double Vaults, are such as are built over other Vaults to make the Beauty and Decoration of the Inside consistent with that on the Out-side, a Chasm or Vacancy being left between the Convexity of the one and the Concavity of the other, as it is in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's* at *London*.

The *Key of a Vault*, is a Stone or Brick in the Middle of a Vault in the Form of a truncated Cone, serving to bind or fasten all the rest.

The *Reins of a Vault*, or the Fillings up, are the Sides which sustain it.

The *Pendentive of a Vault*, is the Part suspended between the Arches or Ogives.

The *Impost of a Vault*, is the Stone whereon the first *Voussoir* or Stone of the Vault is laid.

To *VAUNT* [vauntare, Ital. *vanter*, F.] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNTING [vanterie, F.] Boasting, Bragging, Glorifying, &c.

VAUNTLARY } [among *Hunters*] a Setting of Hounds
VAUNTLAY } in a Readiness where the Chase is to pass, and Casting off before the Kennel come in.

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark Out-work or Defence against an Enemy.

VAY'VODE, a Prince or Ruler in Chief in *Transylvania*, *Valachia*, &c. who are Tributaries to the *Grand Seignior*.

U'BEROUS [uberofus, L.] plentiful, copious.

U'BEROUSNESS } [uberofitas, L.] } Plentifulness, Fertile-
UBERTY } [uberitas, L.] } ness.

UBI, where, *L.* signifies the Presence of a Being in a Place.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, *L.* where] the Where, Residence, or Situation of any Thing; the being in a Place.

UBI'ETY [in *Metaphysics*] is the Presence of any Thing in the *Ubi* or Place.

Infinite UBIETY [with *Metaphysicians*] is the undetermined Presence of a Thing in every Place; this is the Property of God, and is the same as Ubiquity.

Finite UBIETY [in *Metaphysics*] is the determinate Presence of a Being in a Place, and is either *circumscriptive* or *definitive*.

Circumscriptive UBIETY [with *Metaphysicians*] is that by

which a Thing is exactly circumscrib'd in its *Ubi*, and this is properly call'd Place; this is the Condition of all Bodies.

Definitive UBIETY [in *Metaphysics*] is when a Thing is so in a Place without any Circumscription; as to be no where else. After this Manner *Accidents*, *Material Forms*, and *Spirits* are in a Place. The Title of *Definitive* is given to it, because it may be defined to be here, and not there.

UBIQUITA'RIAN [ubiquitaire, F.] one whose Opinion is, that the Body of Christ is every-where present as well as his Divinity.

UBI'QUITARINESS [of *ubiquitaire*, F. of *ubique*, *L.* and *ness*] an ubiquitary Temper or Quality; also a being unsettled, a being here and there.

UBI'QUITY [ubiquite, F. of *ubique*, *L.* every-where] a Quality of being every-where or in all Places at the same Time; an Attribute of God, whereby he is always intimately present to all Things; gives the *Esse* to all Things; knows, preserves, and works all in all Things.

U'BIQUIST, a Doctor of Divinity in *France* who belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

U'DDER [uðer, Sax.] the Milk-Bag of a Cow or other four-footed Animals.

VEA, *Vea*, *Vea*, a sort of Cry or Noise Seamen make, when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [chair de veau, F. *caro vitulina*, *L.*] Calf's Flesh.

VEAL-Money [in the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*] a yearly Rent paid by the Tenants to their Lord, instead of a Quantity of Veal, antiently given in Kind, called *Veal-Noble-Money*.

VECTIBLE [vectibilis, *L.*] that may be carried.

VE'CTION, a Carrying, *L.*

VECTIS [in *Mechanicks*] a Lever, is reckoned the first of the six *Mechanick Powers*, and is supposed to be a perfect inflexible Right-Line of no Weight at all, to which three Weights or Powers are apply'd at different Distances for raising or sustaining heavy Bodies.

VE'CTOR [in *Astron.*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet, moving round a Center or Focus of an *Ellipsis*, to that Center or Focus.

VEDE'TTE [in the *Military Art*] a Centinel on Horseback detached from the main Body of an Army, to discover and give Notice of the Designs of an Enemy, or to guard an advanced Post.

To *VEER* [prob. of *laberen*, *Du.*] to traverse.

To *VEER* [Sea-Phrase] as the Wind *veers*, is said, when the Wind chops about and changes often, sometimes to one Point, and sometimes to another.

To *VEER out a Rope* [Sea-Phrase] is to let it go by Hand, or to let it run out of itself.

VEE'RING [with *Sailors*] a Ship is said to go *loft veering*, i. e. at large, neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but betwixt both, when she sails with the Sheet veered out; the same that is termed *Quartering*.

VE'GETABLE [vegetabilis, *L.*] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, &c. endowed with Moisture, Vigour, Growth, &c.

VE'GETABLES [vegetabiles, *L.*] are such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life nor Sensation, *L.*

To *VE'GETATE* [vegetare, *L.*] to quicken, to cause to grow.

VEGETA'TION, the Act whereby Plants receive Nourishment and grow, *L.*

VE'GETATIVE [vegetativus, *L.*] a Term apply'd to that Principle or Part in Plants by Vertue whereof they receive Nourishment and grow or *vegetate*.

VE'GETATIVE Soul, that Principle whereby Trees and Plants live, grow, produce their Kind, &c.

VE'GETATIVENESS [of *vegetativus*, *L.* *vegetatif*, *F.* and *ness*] a vegetative Quality.

VEGE'TE [vegetus, *L.*] lively, quick, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [vehementia, *L.* *vehemence*, *F.*] Eager-
VE'HEMENCY } ness, great Warmth of Spirit, Heat,
VE'HEMENTNESS } Passionateness, Boisterousness, or Fierceness.

VE'HEMENT [vehemens, *L.*] eager, hot, passionate, furious, &c.

VE'HICLE [vehiculum, *L.*] any Thing that serves to carry or bear any Thing along. So the *Pythagoreans*, *Platonists*, and others hold, that even the purest Angels have bodily Vehicles.

VEHICLE [with *Anatomists*] the Serum or watery Humour is said to be the Vehicle that conveys the small Parts of the Blood, and disperses them all over the Body.

VEI'NINESS [of *venofus*, *L.* *veneux*, *F.* and *ness* of *vena*, *L.* a Vein] Fulness of Veins.

V E

VEINS [with *Anatomists*] are long and round Pipes or Canals consisting of four Coats, *viz.* a nervous, a glandulous, a muscular, and a membranous one. Their Office is to receive the Blood that remains after Nourishment is taken, and to carry it back to the Heart to be revived and improved. These Veins are distinguished by several Names according to the different Parts they pass through, as the *Axillary*, the *Basilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Pulmonary*, &c.

VEIN [with *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth which is digged in Mines, in which Sense they say they meet with a Vein of Lead, Silver, Gold, &c. or it is the same with *Stratum* or the different Disposition or Kind of Earth met with in Digging.

VEINY [of *pægn*, *Sax.* *venosus*, *L.* *veneux*, *F.*] full of, or having Veins.

VEJOURS [in *Law*] are Persons sent by a Court to take a View of any Place in Question, for the better Decision of the Right, or such as are sent to see those who esjoin themselves *de malo lēti*, whether they are really sick, or not, &c.

VEJUPITER [*q. d.* little *Jupiter*] a mischievous God amongst the *Romans*, which they worshipped, not from any Hope of Help from him, but lest he should hurt them.

VELAMEN } a Covering, Carpet, or Coverlet, *L.*
VELAMENTUM }

VELAMEN [with *Surgeons*] the Bag, Skin, or Bladder of an Impollhume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM Bombycinum [with *Anatomists*] the Velvet-Membrane or Skin of the Intestines.

VELIFICK [*velificus*, *L.*] done or performed with Sails.

VELLAM } [probably of *velamen* a Covering, or of *vitum*
VELLUM } *linus* of a Calf, hence *velin*, *F.*] the finest Sort of Parchment.

VELLEITY [*velleite*, *F.*] a Wishing or Woulding, a languishing, cold, and remiss Will.

VELLICATING [*vellicans*, *L.*] twitching, plucking, nipping.

VELLICA'TION, a Plucking, Twitching, or Giving a sudden Pull.

VELLICA'TIONS [in *Surgery*] certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibres of the Muscles.

VELLING [in *Husbandry*] a Ploughing up by the Turf.

VELO'CITY [in *Mechanicks*] Swiftnefs, is that Affection of Motion, whereby a Moveable is disposed to run over a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELO'CITY [*velocitas*, *L.*] Swiftnefs.

VELTRA'RIA [*old Rec.*] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRA'RIOUS, a Leader of Greyhounds or Hunting-Dogs.

VELVET [*velours*, *F.*] a Sort of Silk.

VELVET-Flower. See *Floramour*.

VELVET-Runner, a Kind of Water-Fowl whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VELUM, a Veil or Curtain, *L.*

VELUM Quadragesimale [*old Rec.*] a Veil or Piece of Hanging antiently drawn before the Altar in *Lent*, as a Token of Mourning.

VENA, a Vein, *L.*

VENA Cava [with *Anatomists*] the hollow Vein, the largest Vein in the Body, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space, into which, as into a common Channel, all the lesser Veins except the *Pulmonaris* empty themselves. It is divided into two thick Branches call'd the ascending and descending Trunks. This Vein receives the Blood from the Liver and other Parts, and carries it to the right Ventricle of the Heart, that it may be new improved and inspirited there, *L.*

Portæ VENA [in *Anat.*] the Port-Vein, so named from the two Eminences which *Hippocrates* calls *πύλαι*, *Gr. i. e.* *Portæ*, *L. Gates*, between which it enters the Liver, *L.*

Pulmonica VENA [in *Anat.*] a little Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aspera Arteria* in the Lungs, *L.*

Lactæ VENA [with *Anat.*] so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which they carry. They take their Rise from the innermost Membranes of the Bowels, and pass into the Glandules of the Mesentery, *L.*

Præputii VENA [in *Anat.*] certain Veins arising from the capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis*, called *Pudenda*, that pass into those Veins which spring from the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis*, *L.*

Scissio VENA, the Opening of a Vein, a Letting of Blood, *L.*

Lymphaticæ VENA [in *Anat.*] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules, *L.*

VENAL [of *venalis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Vein and Sorrow, *L.*

VENAL [*venalis*, *L.*] that is to be sold; also that does any thing for Gain; also mean or base.

VENALNESS } [*venalitas*, *L.*] Saleableness.
VENALITY }

V E

VENA'TICK [*venaticus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Hunting or Chasing.

VENATIO [*old Rec.*] the Prey taken in Hunting, Venison. To **VEND** [*vendere*, *L.*] to sell, to set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE' [in *Law*] the Person to whom any Thing is sold.

VE'NDIBLE [*vendibilis*, *L.*] saleable, that is to be sold.

VE'NDIBLENESS [of *vendibilis*, *L.* and *nefs*] Saleableness.

VENDITIONI exponas [in *Law*] a Writ Judicial directed to the Under-Sheriff, commanding him to sell Goods he hath formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court, *L.*

VE'NDITOR Regis, the King's Sales-man, *L.*

VENDITION, a Selling, *F.* of *L.*

VE'NDER [*venditor*, *L.* *vendeur*, *F.*] a Seller.

VENE'RING } [with *Cabinet-makers*, &c.] a Kind of
VANEERING } Marquetry or in-laid-Work, whereby several thin Slices or Leaves of fine Woods of different Sorts are fastened or glued on a Ground of some common Wood.

VE'NEFICE [*veneficium*, *L.*] Sorcery or the Art of Poisoning.

VE'NEFICAL } [*veneficus*, *L.*] venomous, poisonous.
VE'NEFICK }

VE'NEFICKNESS [of *veneficus*, *L.* and *nefs*] Poisonousness.

VE'NENATED [*venenatus*, *L.*] poisoned, venomous.

VENENI'FEROUSNESS [of *venenifer*, *L.* and *nefs*] a Poison-bearing Quality or Nature.

VENENO'SE [*venenosus*, *L.* *veneneux*, *F.*] full of Venom or Poison.

VENENOSITY } [*venenositas*, *L.*] Fulness of Poison.
VE'NEOUSNESS }

VENERABLE [*venerabilis* *L.*] worshipful, reverend, *F.*

VE'NERABLENESS [*venerabilitas*, *L.*] Merit of Reverence, Worshipfulness.

To **VE'NERATE** [*venerari*, *L.* *venerer*, *F.*] to honour, to worship, to reverence, to shew Respect or Honour to.

VENERA'TION, Worshipping; also Honour and Reverence, *L.*

VENE'REALNESS } [of *venerens*, *L.* and *nefs*] a venereal,
VENE'REOUSNESS } lustful, lecherous Quality or Constitution; also Infectedness with the Venereal Disease or *French Pox*.

VENE'REAL } [*venerens*, *L.* of *Venus*] of, or pertaining
VENE'REOUS } to Venery, lustful.

VENEREAL Disease, a virulent Distemper commonly called the *French Pox*.

VE'NERY [*plaisir venerien*, *F.* *appetitus venericus*, *L.*] Lustfulness; also Coition or carnal Copulation.

VENERY [of *venatura*, *L.*] the Art or Exercise of Hunting.

Beasts of VENERY, are of five Kinds, the *Hart*, the *Hind*, the *Hare*, the *Boar*, and the *Wolf*; which are properly Beasts of the Forest, where they keep their Shelter, avoiding as much as possible the Coming out into the Plains.

VE'NERIS æstrum, the Heat of Love, the utmost Extasy or Enjoyment in Coition; also the same as *Clitoris*, *L.*

VE'NGEANCE, Revenge, *F.*

VE'NGEFUL, revengeful, prone to take Revenge.

VE'NGEFULNESS [of *vengeance*, *F.* full and *nefs*] a vindictive or revengeful Temper or Nature.

VE'NIAL [*venialis*, *L.*] pardonable or which may be forgiven, as a *venial Sin*.

VE'NIALNESS [of *venialis*, *L.* *veniel*, *F.* and *nefs*] Pardonableness.

VE'NISON [*venaison*, *F.* of *venari*, *L.* to hunt] the Flesh of Bucks, Deers, &c. and other Beasts of Chace.

VE'NOMOUSNESS [of *venenosus* of *venenum*, *L.* or *veneneux*, or *venim*, *F.* Poison and *nefs*] a poisonous Nature or Quality.

VENI'RE facias [in *Law*] a Judicial Writ lying where two Parties plead and come to Issue; for then the Party, Plaintiff, or Defendant shall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, to cause twelve Men of the same County to say the Truth upon the Issue taken, *L.*

VENI'TARIUM [so named of *Venite exultemus Domino*, *L.* O. come and let us sing unto the Lord, &c. which was antiently written with musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches at the Beginning of the Mattins] a Hymn-Book or Psalter.

VE'NOM [*venenum*, *L.*] a certain malignant Quality in some Animals and Plants which is hurtful and destructive to others, Poison.

VENOSUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] full of Veins.

VE'NOUSNESS [of *venosus*, *L.* and *nefs*] Fulness of or having Veins.

VENT

VENT [of *fente*, F. or of *ventus*, L. Wind] Air, Wind, or the Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*venta*, Ital. *vente* of *vendere*, L.] The Sale or Uttering of Commodities.

VENT [with *Gunners*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet and the Diameter of the Bore of a Cannon.

To **VENT** [*eventer*, F. of *ventus*, L. the Wind, or of *fente*, F. a Chink] to give Vent or Air to a Vessel or Cask of Liquor.

VENT [of *ventus*, L. the Wind] a Vent-hole or Spiracle, which is a little Hole pierced in Vessels of Liquor that are tapp'd, to let in the Air that the Liquor may run out; also a small Aperture left in the Tubes or Pipes of Fountains, to facilitate the Going out of the Wind or to give them Air that they may not burst in frosty Weather, &c.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. of *vendre*, F.] to sell, to put off by Sale; also to spread abroad or publish.

To **VENT** [with the *Workers of Glass-Plates*] is to crack in the Working.

To **VENT** [with *Hunters*] to wind as a Spaniel-Dog does; also to take Breath like an Otter.

To **VENT**, to disclose or reveal a Secret; to utter and declare the Thoughts; to *vent the Passions*, to let them break out.

VENTER, the Belly or Paunch, L.

VENTER [with *Anat.*] a Cavity in the Body of an Animal, containing the *Viscera* or other Organs, necessary for the Performance of divers Functions. This they divide into three Regions or Cavities; the *first* is the Head, which contains the Brain; the *second* the Breast, as far as the *Diaphragm*, which contains the Organs of Respiration. The *third* is properly that which is called the *Venter* or Belly, which contains the Intestines and Organs of Generation and Digestion, called the *Abdomen*.

Equinus **VENTER** [with *Chymists*] i. e. a Horse's Belly, a Dunghil wherein are inclosed certain Vessels for particular Operations to be performed by the gentle Operation of the Heat thereof, L.

Infimus **VENTER** [in *Anat.*] the lower Part of the Belly, L.

VENTER, one of the four Stomachs of ruminant Animals.

VENTER [in *Law*] a Mother, as a Brother or Sister *by the same Venter*, i. e. by the same Mother.

VENTS [with *Essayers, Glass-makers, &c.*] is a Term applied to the Covers of Wind-Furnaces, by which the Air enters, which serve for Bellows, and are stopped with Registers or Flues, according to what Degree of Heat is required.

VENTS [in *Architect.*] Pipes of Lead or Potters-Ware, one End of which opens into a Cell of a Necessary-House, the other reaching to the Roof of it for the Conveyance of the fetid Air; also Apertures made in those Walls that sustain Terraces to furnish Air, and to give a Passage for the Waters.

VENTE'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] 20, Ital.

VE'NTIDUCT [*ventiductus*, L.] a Channel, Passage, or Conveyance for Wind.

VE'NTIDUCTS, Spiracles or subterraneous Passages, where fresh cool Winds being kept are made to communicate by Means of Ducts, Funnels, or Vaults with the Chambers or other Apartments of a House, to cool them in sultry Weather.

To **VE'NTILATE** [*ventilare*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; also to give Vent.

VENNTILA'TION, a Fanning or Winnowing of Corn, L.

VENTO'RIMUM [*old Law*] a Wind-fan for Winnowing of Corn.

VENT'OSE [*ventosus*, L.] windy; metaphorically, empty, bragging, taunting.

A **VENTO'SE**, a Cupping-Glass.

VENTO'SENESS }

VENTO'SITY } [*ventositas*, L.] Windiness.

VE'NTRE *inspicendo* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Searching of a Woman who says she is with Child, and by that Pretence holds Lands from him who is otherwise Heir at Law.

VE'NTRICLE [*ventriculus*, L. i. e. the lower Belly] the Stomach, a skinny Bowel, seated in the lower Belly under the Midriff, between the Liver and the Spleen. It is constituted of four Tunicles, viz. a *nervous*, a *fibrous*, a *glandulous*, and a *membranous* One; the Office of which is to ferment or digest the Meat.

VENTRICLES [*ventriculi*, L. *ventricules*, F.] any round Concavities in a Body.

VENTRICULI Cerebri [with *Anat.*] the Ventricles of the Brain, or four certain Folds in that Part, which are the Par-

titions or Subdivisions of the Fornix: The Office of these is to receive the serous Humours and convey them to the Nostrils; they being, as it were, a Sink, to drain away the excrementitious Matter of the Brain, L.

VENTRICULI Cordis [with *Anat.*] the Ventricles of the Heart. These are two large Holes, the one on the Right and the other on the Left-Side of the Heart: The former receives the Blood from the *Vena cava*, and sends it to the Lungs; and the latter receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it through the whole Body by the *Aorta*.

VENTRICULO'SE [*ventriculosus*, L.] Paunch-bellied.

VENTRI'CULUS [with *Anat.*] a Ventricle, the Stomach, L.

VENTRICULUS [with *Surgeons*] a Core in a Botch or Boil that is broken.

VENTRIFLUOUS [*ventrifluus*, L.] laxative, purging the Belly.

VENTRI'LOQUOUS, a Term applied to a Person who forms his Speech by drawing the Air into the Lungs, so that the Voice comes out of the *Thorax*, and to a By-stander seems to come from a Distance.

VENTRI'LOQUIST [*ventriloquus*, L.] one who speaks inwardly or, as it were, from the Belly.

To **VENTURE** [*aventurar*, Span. *aventurer*, F.] to hazard, to run a Risk, to expose to Danger.

VE'NTURINE } Powder made of fine Gold-Wire, used
A'DVENTURINE } by Japanners by strewing upon the first
Layer or Varnish; also the finest Gold-Wire used by Embroiderers.

VE'NTUROSUS }

VE'NTURESOME } [*aventureux*, F.] daring, bold, &c.

VE'NTURESOMENESS }

VE'NTUROSUSNESS } [of *aventureux*, F. and *ness*, &c.] Adventurousness, Boldness, Daringness, Hardiness.

VE'NUE } [in *Law*] a neighbouring Place or Plain, near
VE'NEW } that where any Thing that comes to be tried
in Law happens to be done.

VE'NUE }

VE'NY } [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Push.

VE'NUS [so called, as some say *a veniendo*, coming, because she comes to every Thing. But *Varro* derives *Venus*, of *viendo*, i. e. binding, because she binds and unites Souls together. The *Greeks* call her *Ἀφροδίτη*, of *ἀφρός* Froth, as being produced out of the Foam of the Sea, as follows.] Some tell us that when *Saturn* had committed an Action full of Impiety, and with his graceless Scythe had cut off the Genitals of his Father *Cælus* (by that Means to deprive him of the Power of begetting) he threw them into the Sea; where, by the continual Agitation of the Waves, they found a favourable Womb among the Froth, and out of this bleeding Substance *Venus* was produced. Again, other of the Poets tells us that she was the Daughter of *Jupiter* and the Goddess *Dione*.

The Poets also make Mention of three *Venus's*: The first, the Daughter of *Cælus*; the second crept out of the Froth of the Sea (as before); and the third, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*, who was married to *Vulcan*.

Venus was the Goddess of Love and Pleasure, on account of her extraordinary Beauty. Her Chariot was drawn by Swans and Doves, accounted lascivious Birds.

The Poets ascribe to her several Children, as *Hymenæus*, the God of Marriages, and the three *Charities* or *Graces* were her Daughters and Companions; also the two *Cupids*, the Gods of Love, the one of honest Love, and the other of unlawful and carnal Pleasures; and that infamous Deity *Priapus* was accounted her Son; and also *Æneas*; but she never had any Children by her Husband *Vulcan*.

Venus had several Temples built to her in the City of *Rome*. One to *Venus Erycina*, where was the Statue of *Amor Lætheus*, dipping his Arrows in a River; another to *Venus Libitina*, where the Urns and Coffins of the most considerable Persons of *Rome* were placed; another to *Venus Verticordia*, who was called *Venus Viriplaca*, where the Women appeared with their Husbands when there was any Difference between them, to find some Way of Reconciliation. The usual Sacrifices offered to her were Doves, Swans, Sparrows, &c. and to her was dedicated the Rose an Inducement to Love, and the Myrtle-Tree a Symbol of Peace.

Venus is often painted with a beautiful Countenance, Golden Hair, attired in a Robe of Black, Scarlet, or Dun Colour, with her Son *Cupid* by her; and sometimes Doves and Cypress-Trees, and sometimes in a Chariot drawn by Swans or Doves.

It is very probable that *Venus* was said to have been born of the Sea, for no other Reason than because the Cause, that effects all Things, requires Moisture and Motion. And

And the Sea has both these in a very large Degree.

They seem to be of this Opinion who say she was the Daughter of *Diana*: For Moisture is *Διερειν*, i. e. something splendid and vivid.

Αρεστη is that Power which produces Male and Female, as *αρεστη* signifies frothing, because the Seed of Animals is frothy.

Euripides fetches it from hence, that those that are captivated by *Venus* are *ἀρεσται*, i. e. foolish, mad, and doating.

Venus is feigned to be extremely beautiful, because she affords Men the Pleasure of Coition, which they find to surpass by far all Things else.

She is decorated with the Title of *φιλομειδης*, i. e. delighting in Laughter, because she is very prone to Laughter. The Cause of this Epithet is, Mirth and Laughter frequently accompany the venereal Act, and Persons are then very familiar.

The *Graces* are represented as sitting by *Venus*, and are her Companions and Attendants; also *Suadela* and *Mercury*. But why? Because those that are loved are pleased with amorous Orations and Favour (*Love*) or with the Pleasure that *Venus* affords in venereal Embraces.

She is called *Cythera* from *κύστις*, i. e. Impregnation, which follows Coition, or because for the most part it uses to slacken or lay venereal Desires.

She is signified by these three *ἐγενία*, i. e. heavenly, *πίνθημα*, i. e. vulgar or common, and *παναιρία*, i. e. the Cause of all Things; which intimate that her Power and Efficacy is conspicuous in Heaven, Earth, and Sea.

Among the Birds she delights in none so much as the Dove, because of its Chastity and amorous Courtship; for the Dove is amorous, and the Symbol of true Love, on account of its Manner of Kissing. She has an Antipathy to Swine, because of their Filthiness.

Among Plants the Myrtle is dedicated to *Venus*, because the Myrtle is accounted proper to engage or promote Love.

Also *Philyra* is sacred to her, because it promotes Venery; and they make Use of that chiefly in making Garlands, *Phuruttius*.

VENUS's Comb, Hair Looking-Glass, and Navel-wort, are several Sorts of Herbs.

VENUS [with *Astron.*] is one of the seven Planets, the brightest of all the Stars, except the Sun and Moon: It performs its periodical Motion in 224 Days, 17 Hours, and its Motion round its Axis is performed in 23 Hours. The Diameter of it is almost equal to the Diameter of the Earth.

VENUS [with *Astrol.*] is accounted a feminine Planet, and the lesser Fortune.

VENUS [with *Chym.*] is taken for Copper, and the Character is ♀

VENUS [with *Heralds*] the green Colour in the Coat-Armour of Kings or Sovereign Princes.

VENUSTNESS } [venustus, L.] Beautifulness.

VENUSTITY }

VEPRECOSE [veprecofus, L.] full of Briars or Brambles.

VERACITY [veracitas, L.] Truth-speaking.

VERATRUM [with *Botan.*] Hellebore, L.

VERB [verbum, L.] a Word which serves to express what we affirm of any Subject, as *is, loves, bears, reads, &c.*

Active VERB, is such an one as expresses an Action that passes on another Subject or Object, as *to love God, to write a Letter, &c.*

Passive VERB, is one which expresses Passion or Suffering, or receives the Action of some Agent, as *I am loved.*

Neuter VERB, is such as expresses an Action that has no particular Object on which to fall, as *I run, I sleep, &c.*

Substantive VERB, is such an one as expresses the Being or Substance which the Mind forms to itself or supposes to be in the Object, whether it be there, or not, as *I am, thou art, &c.*

Auxiliary VERBS, are such as serve in conjugating Active and Passive Verbs, as *am, was, have, had, &c.*

Regular VERBS, are such as are conjugated after some one Manner, Rule, or Analogy.

Irregular VERBS, are such as have something singular in their Termination, or the Formation of their Tenses.

Impersonal VERBS, are such as have only the third Person, as *it becometh, &c.*

VERBAL [verbalis, L.] that which appertains to Words or Verbs; also spoken with the Mouth, as a Verbal Contract.

VERBAL Adjectives [with *Gram.*] are such Adjectives as are formed from a Verb, as *possible*, from *possum*, &c.

VERBAL Substantives [with *Gram.*] are such Substantives as are formed of Verbs; as *Government*, from *to govern*, *Gifts*, from *to give*, *Apprehension*, from *to apprehend*, &c.

VERBALITY, a wordy Quality.

VERBALIZING [verbalisant, F.] making many Words, being tedious in Discourse.

VERBALLY [of *verbalis*, L.] in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBASculum [with *Botan.*] the Herb Cowslip, Oxlip, or Primrose, L.

VERBAScUM [with *Botan.*] the Herb Petty-mullein, Wooll-blade, Hig-taper, and Long-wort, L.

VERBATIM, Word by Word, L.

VERBENA [in *Botan.*] the Herb Vervain, L.

To VERBERATE [verberare, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERATION, a Beating or Striking.

VERBERATION [in *Physicks*] a Term used to express the Cause of Sound, which arises from a Verberation of the Air, when struck in divers Manners by the several Parts of the sonorous Body, first put into a vibratory Motion.

VERBOSENESSE [of *verbosus*, L. and *ness*] the Using many Words, Fulness of Words, Prolixity in Discourse.

VERDANT [viridans, L. verdoyant, F.] green.

VERDANTNESS [of *verdoyant*, q. d. *viridans*, F. and *ness*] a flourishing, bright, or lively Greenness.

VERDEGREASE [verdegris, F. q. d. *viror* or *viriditas*, L. the Greenness *Aëris* of Brass] the Rust of Copper, gathered by laying Plates of that Metal in Beds, with the Husks of pressed Grapes, and then scraping off the Rust of the Plates made by so lying; also a Sort of Magistery of the common Verdegrease, which is dissolved in distilled Vinegar, and then chrySTALLIZ'd in a cool Place, call'd also *Crystals of Venus, made by Vinegar*.

VERDELLIO, a Kind of greenish Marble, used as a Touchstone to try Gold and other Metals, *Ital.*

VERDERER [of *verdier*, of *verdure*, F. Greenness] a Forest-Officer, that takes Care of the Vert and sees that it is well maintained.

VERDICT [q. *verum* a true *dictum*. Saying, L.] the Answer of a Jury upon any Cause, in a Court of Judicature, committed to their Examination.

VERDITURE [verd de terre, F.] a green Colour used in Painting.

VERDOUR } [verdeur, F.] the Greenness of Vegetables,

VERDURE } as Leaves, &c. of Herbs, Trees, &c.

VERDOY [in *Heraldry*] the Border of a Coat of Arms,

charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, &c.

VERDURIOUS, full of Verdure, green.

VERREBOT [old *Rec.*] a Packet-Boat or Transport-Vessel.

VERECTUM [Dooms-Day Book] fallow Ground.

VERECUND [verecundus, L.] modest, shame-faced, bashful.

VERECUNDIUM [old *Law*] an Injury, Trespass, Damage.

VERECUNDNESS [verecundia, L.] Modesty, Bashfulness, Verecundity.

VERENDA, the Privy-Parts of a Man, L.

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard, L.

VERGE [of *virga*, L.] a Wand, Rod, or Sergeant's Mace.

VERGE [of *vergere*, L. to bend or incline downward] the Compass or Extent of Judicature, &c.

VERGE [in *Botan.*] the Edge.

VERGE [of the *King's Court*] the Compass or Extent, which formerly was twelve Miles round, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the King's Household, and of the Coroner of the King's Household.

Court of VERGE, is a Court or Tribunal in the Manner of a King's Bench, which takes Cognizance of all Crimes and Misdemeanours committed within the *Verge* of the King's Court.

Tenant of the VERGE, a Tenant, so called, because he held a Stick or Rod in his Hand, when he was admitted a Tenant and swore Fealty to the Lord of the Manour.

VERGENTNESS [of *vergens*, L. and *ness*] Bendingness, Incliningness, either from or to.

VERGER [porte verge, F.] one that carries a white Wand before a Lord Chief Justice, &c. also before a Bishop, Dean, &c.

VERGE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] is what, by the *English* Herald, is called a Pallet or small Pale, as in the Figure annexed, F.

VERGE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] is the same that the *English* Herald call *Paly*, i. e. several small Pales or Pallets dividing the Shield into so many Parts, F.

VERGILIAE [in *Astron.*] Constellations, the Appearance of which denotes the Approach of the Spring, L.

VERIDICALNESS [of *veridicus*, L. *veridique*, F. and *ness*] Truth-speaking, or the Quality or Faculty of speaking Truth.

VERIFICATED } [verificatus, L. *verifié*, F.] proved to

VERIFIED } be true, made good.

To VERIFY [verificare, L. *verifier*, F.] to make good, to prove to be true.

To VERIFY [in *Law*] to record Edicts or Decrees in Parliament.

VERI'LOQUENT } [veriloquus, L.] speaking the Truth.
 VERILO'QUIOUS }
 VERISI'MILAR [verisimilis, L. vraysemblable, F.] likely, probable.

VERISIMI'LITY } [verisimilitudo, L.] Probability or
 VERISIMI'LITUDE } Likelihood.

VE'RITY [veritas, L. vérité, F.] Truth.

VE'RJUICE [verjus, F.] the Juice of unripe and sour Grapes, Crab-Apples, &c.

VERMICE'LLI, an Italian Soup, a Provocative to Venery.

VERMI'CLAR [vermicularis, L.] of, pertaining to, or bearing a Resemblance to a Worm.

VERMICULA'RIS [with Botan.] Worm-Grafs; the lesser Houseleek; the Herb Stone-Crop, Mouse-Tail, or Wall-Pepper.

TO VERMI'CLATE [vermiculatum, L.] to in-lay, to work with Chequer-Work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULA'TION [with Physicians] the Gripping of the Guts, L.

VERMICULATION [in Botan.] the Breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, &c. also Worm-eating.

VERMICULO'SE [vermiculosus, L.] full of Worms.

VERMICULO'SITY [vermiculositas, L.] Abundance or Fulness of Worms.

VE'RMIFORM [vermiformis, L.] shaped like a Worm.

VERMIFO'RMIS processus [in Anat.] a Prominence or bunching Knob of the Cerebellum, so called from its Form and Shape, L.

VERMI'FUGOUS [of vermes and fugo, L. to chase or drive away] expelling Worms.

VERMI'LION [vermilion, F. vermiglio, Ital.] a Sort of fine Scarlet-coloured Paint.

VE'RMIN [vermes, L. vermine, F.] Worms, or any Kind of Insects or other Animals of a noxious Nature to Men, Beasts, or Fruits; as Lice, Fleas, Bugs, Caterpillars, Ants, Flies, &c.

TO VE'RMINATE [verminare, L.] to breed Worms.

TO VE'RMINATE [in Medicine] is to be troubled with the Gripes in the Bowels or Wringing of the Belly; also to breed Worms.

VERMINA'TION, a Breeding Worms in animal Bodies, Cattle, or Vegetables.

VERMINOUS [verminosus, L.] full of Worms.

VERMINOUSNESS [of verminosus, L. and nefs] Fulness of Worms, Worm-eatenness.

VERMIPA'ROUS [of vermes and parere, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMI'PAROUSNESS [of vermes Worms and pario, L. to bring forth Young] a Worm-breeding Quality.

VERMI'VOROUS [of vermis and vorax, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERMI'VOROUSNESS [of vermes and vorax, devouring, L. and nefs] a Worm-devouring Nature.

VERNA'CLAR [vernaculus, L.] proper and peculiar to the House or Country one lives or was born in; also natural.

VERNA'CLARNESS [of vernaculus and nefs] Properness or Peculiarity to one's own Country.

VERNAL [vernalis, L.] of, or pertaining to the Spring.

VE'RNAL Signs [in Astron.] those Signs the Sun is in, during the Spring-Season, viz. Aries, Taurus, and Gemini.

VERNAL Equinox [in Astron.] is that which happens when the Sun is ascending from the Equator towards the North-Pole.

VE'RNANT [vernans, L.] springing, growing green.

VERNICLE. See Veronica.

VERNI'LITY [vernilitas, L.] servile Carriage, the submissive, fawning Behaviour of a Slave.

VE'RNUS a, um [in Botan.] which flowers in the Spring, L.

VERO'NICA [an Abbreviation of Vericonica quasi vera icon, a true Image] those Portraits or Representations of the Face of our Saviour on Handkerchiefs, which are said to be impressed by Christ's Wiping his Face, as he carried the Cross, with the Handkerchief of St. Veronica, or laid over it in the Sepulchre.

VERO'NICA [in Botan.] the Herb Fluellin, L.

VE'RRIL } [prob. of verouille, a Bolt] a Ferrel, a little,

VERRIL } small brads or iron Ring at the End of a Walking-Cane, or the Handle of some Working-Tool.

VERRI'CLAR Tunick [with Anat.] a Coat of the Eye, the same as Amphiblestroides.

VERRU'CA [in Surgery] a Wart, a small, hard, brawny Swelling, breaking out of the Skin in any Part of the Body.

VERRUCA'RIA [with Botan.] the Herb Wart-wort or Turn-sole, L.

VERRUCO'SENESS [of verrucosus, L.] and nefs Fulness of Warts.

VERRY } [in Heraldry] is a Sort of Chequer-Work, in
 VARY } the Shape of little Bells; and if it be Argent and Azure, it is enough to say Verry alone; but, if the Colours are any other, they must be expressed. See the Escutcheon.



VE'RSABLE [versabilis, L.] that may be turned.

VERSABILITY } [versabilitas, L.] Aptness to be turned,
 VE'RSABLENESS } or wound any Way.

VERSA'TILE [versatilis, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any Way.

VERSA'TILENESS [of versatilis, L. and nefs] Aptness to be turned or wound any Way.

VERSE [versus, L.] a Line or Part of a Discourse in Poetry, or a Discourse consisting of a certain Number of long and short Syllables which run with an agreeable Cadence, the like being reiterated in the Continuation of the Piece.

VERSE [versus, L.] a Clause of a Sentence, a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible.

VE'RS'D [versatus, L.] well skilled, instructed, &c. in any Art or Science.

VE'RS'D Sine [in Mathemat.] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, lying between the Right Sine and the lower Extremity of the Arch, as in the Figure; as AB is the versed Sine of the Arch AC, and DB the versed Sine of the Arch CD.



VE'RSICLE [versiculus, L. petit verset, F.] a little Verse.

VERSICO'LOURED [versicolor, L.] being of sundry or changeable Colours.

VERSIFICA'TION, a Making of Verses, or the Art of making Verses.

VERSIFICA'TORY [versificatorius, L.] belonging to Versifying.

VE'RSIFORM [versiformis, L.] that changes its Shape.

VE'RSIFIER [versificator, L. versificateur, F.] a Maker of Verses.

VERSI'LOQUY [of versus and eloquium, L.] a Speaking in Verse.

VE'RSION, a Translation out of one Language into another.

VERSUTI'LOQUOUS [versutiloquus, L.] talking cunningly or craftily.

VERT [of verd, F. viridis, L.] the Trees of a Forest, or any Thing that is capable of covering a Deer.



VERT [in Heraldry] signifies the Green, and, in Graving, is expressed by Diagonal Lines, drawn from the Dexter Chief Corner to the Sinister Base.

A green Colour is called Vert, in the Blazon of the Courts of all under the Degree of Noble; but, in the Coats of Noblemen, it is called Emerald, and in those of Kings Venus. See the Escutcheon.

Heralds says, that Vert, of Christian Virtues, denote Charity and Hope, and, among secular Virtues, Honour, Civility, and Courtesy; also Joy, Love, and Plenty; of the Elements, the Earth; of the Planets, Mercury; of precious Stones, the Emerald; of Metals, Quicksilver; of Constitutions, the Phlegmatick; of the Ages of Man, Youth; of the Months of the Year, April and May. They say likewise, that those, who bear Vert in their Coat-Armour, are obliged to support Peasants and Labourers, and particularly the Poor that are oppressed. Sylvanus Morgan says, Vert with Or signifies Pleasure and Joy, and with Argent, innocent Love.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Nether VERT, Under-Woods.

Special VERT [Forest-Law] all Trees which grow in the King's Wood within the Forest, that are capable of covering a Deer, called Green Hue.

VERTA'GUS, a Hound that will hunt by himself, and bring Home his Game; a Tumbler, L.

VE' RTE, Turn over Leaf, L.

VERTE'BRA [with Anatomists] any Turning-Joint in the Body; a Joint of the Back-Bone, L.

VERTE'BRAL [of vertebra, L.] belonging to the Vertebrae or Turning-Joints of the Body.

VERTE'BRAE } [in Anat.] a Chain of little Bones reach-

VERTE'BRES } ing from the Neck down the Back to the Os Sacrum, and forming the third Part of a human Skeleton, call'd the Spina Dorsæ, L.

VERTEBRA'LES [in Anatomy] a Pair of Muscles that serve to stretch out all the Vertebrae of the Back, L.

VE'RTTEX, the Top of any thing, L.

VE'RTTEX [in Anat.] the Crown of the Head or that Part of it where the Hairs turn, as it were, round a Point.

VERTEX [with Astron.] that Point of the Heavens which is just over our Heads, and is otherwise called the Zenith.

VERTEX

VERTEX of a Cone, Pyramid, &c. is the Point of the upper Extremity or End of the Axis or Top of the Figure.

VERTEX of a Conick Section, is the Point of the Curve where the Axis cuts it, also called the Zenith.

VERTEX of a Glass [in Opticks] is the same with the Pole.

VERTEX of a Figure [in Geometry] is the Vertex or the Opposite to the Base.

VERTIBLE [vertibilis, L.] that may be turned.

VERTICAL, of, or pertaining to the Vertex.

VERTIBLENES [of vertibilis, L. and nefs,] Aptness or Easiness to turn.

VERTICALITY } [of vertical, F. verticalis, L. and nefs,]

VERTICALNESS } the being right over one's Head.

VERTICAL Point [with Astronomers] the same as Vertex: So that a Star is said to be vertical, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL Angles [in Geom.] are those which, being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL Circles [in Astron.] are great Circles of the Heavens intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and of consequence are at right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL Line [in Conicks] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and passing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL Plane [in Dialling] is a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Plane [in Perspective] is a Plane perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane, passing thro' the Eye and cutting the Perspective-Plane at Right Angles.

PRIME VERTICAL [in Astron.] is that Vertical Circle or Azimuth which passes through the Poles of the Meridian, or which is perpendicular to the Meridian and passes thro' the Equinoctial Points.

VERTICALURE [with Astronomers] the Meridian-Circle, so call'd, because it passes through the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICITY [of vertere, L. to turn] the Nature or Quality of the Loadstone, or a Touched Needle, of pointing towards the North and South.

VERTICILLATED [verticillatus, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE Plants [with Botanists] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in a kind of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk, as Penny-royal, Hore-hound, &c.

VERTICILLATUS, a, um [in Botan. Writers] is when the Flowers grow round the Stalks at a certain Distance, as in the Leonorus, Mint, &c. L.

VERTIGINOUS [vertiginosus, L.] giddy.

VERTIGINOUSNESS [of vertiginosus, L. vertigineux, F. and nefs] Giddiness.

VERTIGO, a Giddiness or Swimming in the Head, an Indisposition of the Brain, wherein the Patient sees the Objects about him as if they turned round, and fancies he turns round himself, tho' he is all the while at Rest.

VERTILLAGE [of vertere, L. to turn] a Preparing of Ground to receive Seed, by stirring or turning it.

VERTUE [virtus, L. virtu, F.] is defined to be a firm Purpose of doing those Things which Reason tells us is best; or, as others define it, a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good, and to shun Evil: Moral Honesty, good Principles. And as it is a common Saying in the Schools, all the Virtues are link'd together; so we may conclude, that all the (Cardinal) Virtues are helpful and assistant one to the other; for it is impossible for any one to be prudent, without being a Partaker of Fortitude, Temperance, and Justice.

The Antients [in Painting, &c.] represented Virtue by Hercules, only clothed with a Lion's Skin and his Club, performing some one of his twelve Labours; as offering to strike a Dragon, guarding an Apple-tree, &c. or holding in his Hand three golden Apples. His being naked denoted the Simplicity of Virtue; the Dragon did signify all manner of Vices; the Lion's Skin was an Emblem of Magnanimity; his oaken Club signified Reason; the Knottiness of his Club intimated the Difficulty and Labour in seeking after Virtue; and the three golden Apples were Emblems of the three Virtues Moderation, Content, and Labour.

The Cardinal VERTUES [with Moralists] are Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance.

All the VERTUES had Temples built to them by the Antients, and Sacrifices were perform'd to them, and Festivals solemnized; as the Temples of Peace, Concord, Quietness, Liberty, Safety, Honour, Felicity, Piety, Charity, Chastity, &c.

VERTUOSO, an accomplished Person, one well versed in Natural Philosophy, &c.

VERTUOUS [virtuosus, L.] inclined or disposed to Virtue.

VERTUOUSNESS [of virtuosus, L. vertueux, F. and nefs] Incliningness to Virtue, a virtuous Disposition.

VERTUOSI [virtuosi, L.] accomplished, ingenious, enterprizing Persons.

VERU [with Meteorologists] a Comet that resembles a Spit, being pretty much of the same Kind with the Lonchites, only its Head is rounder, and its Tail longer, and sharper pointed, L.

VERVA'CRUM, Land that has been fallow and is ploughed in the Spring, in order to be sown the next Year.

VERVAIN [verbena, L. vervine, F.] an Herb antiently used about sacred Rites and Ceremonies, called also Holy-Herb, Pigeon's-Grafs, and Juno's-Tears.

VERVILA'GO [with Botanists] the black Chameleon-Thistle, L.

VE'RVICE, a sort of coarse Woollen-Cloth, otherwise called Plunkets.

VERU Montanum [with Anatomists] a sort of little Valve in the Place where the Ejaculatory Ducts enter the Urethra, L.

VERUS, a, um [in Botan. Writers] true. It is used when they think the Plant they describe is the same to which the Name is given by the Greek or Latin Writers, L.

VE'RY [verè of verus, L. true] indeed, in reality, the real.

VERY Lord and VERY Tenant [Law-Phrase] used of such Persons as are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESCIAE [old Rec.] Vetches or Vares.

VESI'CA [with Anatomists] the Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part in which any Humour is contained, L.

BILARIA VESICA [in Anatomy] the Gall-Bladder, an hollow Bag placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, being somewhat in the Shape of a Pear, L.

DISTILLATORIA VESICA [with Chymists] a large copper Vessel, tinned on the Inside, used in the Distillation of ardent Spirits; so named, because the Shape of it is like a blown Bladder, L.

URINARIA VESICA, the Urine-Bladder, L.

VESICA'RIA [with Botanists] the Plant Alkakengi or Winter-Cherry, L.

VESICARIA Nux, the Bladder-Nut, L.

VESI'CATORY [vesicatorium, L.] an external Medicine which serves to raise Blisters.

VESICA'RIOUS a, um [in Botan. Writers] bladdered, as when the Fruit or Seed-Vessel is inclosed in a sort of Bladder, as in Staphylodendron the Bladder-Nut, Alkakengi the Winter-Cherry, &c. L.

VE'SICLES [vesiculæ, L.] little Bladders, F.

VESICULA fellis, the Gall-Bladder, L.

VESICULAE Adiposæ [with Anatomists] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles.

VESICULAE Seminales [with Anatomists] the Seed-Bladder, which consists of one thin Membrane, divided into many little Cells, like those in a Pomegranate, or somewhat resembling a Bunch of Grapes. They are in Number two, and, by a peculiar Passage, send forth the Semen contained in them into the Urethra, L.

VESICULA'RI [in Anat.] the lowest Part of the Wind-Pipe.

VE'SPER, the Evening; the Evening-Star, L.

VESPERIES [in the Sorbonne at Paris] the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor.

VESPER [in the Popish Service] Evening-Songs or Evening-Prayers.

SICILIAN VESPER, Vespers so called, on account of a general Massacre of the French, by the Inhabitants of the Island of Sicily, in the Year 1582.

VESPERTILIO, a Bat, a Reremouse, a Kind of Bird, L.

VESPERTILIO'NUM Alæ [in Anatomy] two broad membranous Ligaments, by which the Bottom of the Womb is ty'd to the Bones of the Flank, so named from their Resemblance to the Wings of a Bat, L.

VESPERTINE [vespertinus, L.] pertaining to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with Astron.] a Term used of a Planet, which is said to be Vespertine, when it sets after the Sun.

VE'SSEL [vas, L. vase, F.] any sort of Utensil to contain any Thing within it.

VE'SSEL [v aisseau, F.] a Ship, Barque, Hoy, Lighter, &c.

VESSEL [with Anatomists] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

VESSEL of Election } [Scripture-Terms] an elect or re-

VESSEL of Reprobation } probate Person.

VESSEL, of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [in Architecture] certain Ornaments usually set over Cornices, and so called, because they represent several sorts

forts of Utenfils, which were in ufe among the Antients, as Barks, Hoys, Ships, &c.

VESSES, a fort of Cloth commonly made in the County of Suffolk.

VESSIGNO'N [with *Horsemen*] a Wind-Gall or soft Swelling on the *in* and *outside* of a Horse's Hough, that is, both on the Right and on the Left of it.

A VEST [un *vest*, F.] a Garment for a Child.

To VEST [*vestire*, L. to clothe] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of, as to vest a Person with the Supreme Authority.

To VEST [in *Law*] is to infeoff, give Seisin, or put into full Possession of Lands or Tenements.

VESTA [so called of *vestiendo*, L. clothing, because it clothes all Things; or, as others say, because *vi sua stat*, it stands by its own Power] a Name given to the Earth, or the Goddess of Nature, under whose Name the Antients worshipped the Earth. The Goddess *Vesta* was highly honoured by the *Romans*: They appointed to her particular Sacrifices and Temples, altho' the Poets do confound the Name of *Vesta* with that of *Cybele*. She was accounted the Goddess of Elemental Fire: Her Temple was round, and in it were two Lamps continually burning. Some say that there was, in the innermost Part of it, a Fire suspended in the Air in Pots of Earth, kept always alive by the *Vestal* Virgins; and, if it happened by any Misfortune to be extinct, some fearful Accident befel the *Roman* Empire, and therefore they punished the *Vestal* Virgins, by whose Negligence the Fire went out, in a very cruel Manner.

Vesta was also sometimes stiled *Mater*, and had her Statues standing in many Porches, as the Chief of the Household Goddesses. Her Temple was magnificent, and in it was deposited the *Palladium* or Image of *Pallas*, which *Aneas* is said to have brought with him from *Troy*; this was highly esteemed by the *Romans*, because the Oracle had pronounced, that the Safety of the Empire depended upon the Preservation of it. On the Top of *Vesta's* Temple was placed her Effigies sitting, having little *Jupiter* in her Arms: Her Priestesses were to keep their Virginity thirty Years, which was the Time appointed for their Attendance. They were had in such high Honour, that, if they casually met in the Streets an Offender, they could procure his Pardon; but, if they dishonoured the Service of their Goddesses by carnal Copulation with any Man, they were to die without Mercy, being condemned to be buried alive with Water and Bread.

VESTA'LIA, Feasts held on the 5th of *June*, in Honour of the Goddess *Vesta*.

VESTALS, *Vestal* Virgins, were chosen out of the noblest Families of *Rome*, for the Keeping of the *Vestal* Fire above-mentioned; which, if it happened to go out, it was not to be lighted again by any Fire, but the Beams of the Sun.

VE'STIARY [*vestiarium*, L. *le vestiaire*, F.] a Vestry or Dressing-Room, a Place in a Monastery where the Monks Clothes are laid up, a Friar's Wardrobe.

VE'STIBLE [*vestibulum*, L.] was a large open Space before the Door, or at the Entry of a House, which the *Romans* called *Atrium populatum* and *Vestibulum*; which some derive from the Goddess *Vesta*, q. d. *stabulum Vestæ*, it being usual for People to stop here before they entered the House; others derive it from *Vestis* a Garment and *ambulare* to walk, because the Vestibles in the modern Houses being open Places at the Bottom of large Stair-Cases, which serve as Thorough-Fares to the several Apartments in the House, when Visits of Ceremony are made, they let fall their Robes in the *Vestible*.

A VESTIBLE is also used for a Kind of Anti-Chamber before the Entrance of an ordinary Apartment.

VESTIBULUM [with *Anatomists*] a Cavity or hollow Bone in the Part call'd *Os petrosum*, which is situated behind the *Fenestrella Ovalis*, in the Barrel of the Ear, and covered with a thin Membrane, L.

VE'STIGATED [*vestigatus*, L.] traced or followed by the Track, searched out diligently.

VESTIGIA of *Tendons* [in *Nat. Hist.*] little Hollows in the Shells formed for fastening or rooting the Tendons of the Muscles.

VESTIGIA [*vestigis*, F.] Foot-steps, Traces, L.

VESTITU'RA [with *Fendists*] a Delivery of Possession by a Spear or Staff.

VE'STMENTS [*vestimenta*, L. *vestments*, F.] Cloths, Raiments.

VE'STRY [*vestiarium*, L. *le vestiaire*, F.] an Apartment joining to a Church, where the Priests Vestments and holy Utenfils are kept.

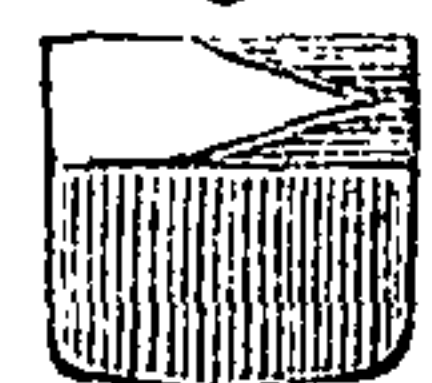
VE'STRY-Clerk, a Scrivener who keeps the Parish-Accounts.

VE'STRY-Keeper, a Sexton whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VE'STRY-Men, a Select number of the principal Inhabitants of a Parish, who annually chuse Officers in the Parish, and manage the Affairs of it; so named from the Custom of Meeting in the Vestry of the Church.



VESTU [in *Heraldry*] is when there is in an Ordinary some Division only by Lines, and signifies clothed, as tho' some Garment were laid upon it. See the Escutcheon.



VESTU a *dextra* [with *Heralds*] i. e. clothed on the Right Side, and *Vestu a sinistra*, i. e. clothed on the Left Side, are, as represented in the Escutcheon, and *à contra*.

VESTU'RA [in *old Rec.*] an Allowance of some set Portions of the Fruits of the Earth, as Corn, Grass, Wood, &c. as a Part of the Salary or Wages due to some Officer, Servant, or Labourer, for his Livery or Vest.

VESTURE [*vesture*, F. of *vestitus*, L.] any Garment.

VESTURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Possession or the Profits of it.

VE'STURE of an Acre of Land [*old Stat.*] the Profit arising from it.

VETCHES [*vicia*, L. *veffe*, F.] a kind of Pulse, Chick-Pease.

VE'TERAN [*veteranus*, L.] having served long in a Place or Office.

VETERAN Soldiers, old Soldiers who have served long in the Wars; in *France* Officers of 20 Years standing.

VETERATO'RIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINA'RIA Medicina, Physick for Cattle, L.

VETERINARIUS, a Farrier or Horse-Lecch; also a Letter out of Horses to hire; a Horse-Courser, L.

VERTNUS [with *Physicians*] a Lethargy or drowsy Disease, a continual Desire of Sleep; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness.

VE'TITUM *namium* [in *Law*] a forbidden Distress, as when the Bailiff of a Lord distrains Beasts or Goods, and the Lord forbids his Bailiff to deliver them, when the Sheriff comes to replevy them, but drives them to Places unknown, &c.

VETO'NICA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Betony, L.

VETURINO, a Hirer of Horses in *Italy*, who is also a Guide to Travellers, and brings back their Horses, *Ital.*

VE'TUSTNESS [*vetustas*, L.] Antientness, Antiquity.

V. G. [for *verbi gratia*, L. i. e. to instance in a Word] as for Instance, namely.

To VEX [*vexare*, L.] to tease, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Disquiet or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance.

VEXA'TIOUS, causing Trouble or Grief, burthensome, troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS [of *vexation*, F. of L. and *ness*] a troublesome, perplexing, vexing Quality, Nature, or Circumstance.

VEXI'LLUM, a Banner, L.

VEXILLUM [in *Botan. Writers*] the Banner of the broad Single Leaf, which stands upright; *Vexillo*, in or with a Banner; *Vexillis*, in or with Banners, L.

VE'XING [*vexans*, L.] troubling, &c.

UGLY [*Skinner* derives it of *oȝa*, *Sax.* Horreur, q. oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible] of an ill or deformed Countenance or Shape.

UGUALE

UGUALEMENT } [in *Musick Books*] equal or equally.

U'GLINESS [prob. of *oȝa*, *Sax.* Horreur, whence *oȝelicness*, *Sax.*] Deformedness, Mishapenness of Countenance, Body, &c.

U'GLILY [prob. of *oȝelic*, *Sax.* horrible] deformedly, &c.

VIETARMIS, by Force of Arms, a Term used in Indictments to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime, L.

VI LAICA *amovenda* [in *Law*] a Writ which is served when a Bishop has certified into the Court of Chancery, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is out of his Church or Glebe by any Lay Force, L.

VI LAICA *removenda* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies where, a Debate being between two Parsons or Provisors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a Number of Laymen, and holds the other out, L.

VIA, a Way, Passage, Road, or High-way, L.

Combusta VIA [in *Palmistry*] is the Vine of *Saturn*, when parted it ascends thro' the Middle of the *Vola* to the Knob at the Root of the middle Finger.

Combusta VIA [in *Astrology*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, compre-

comprehended within the second half of the Sign *Libra*, and the whole of *Scorpio*, so called by reason of several violent and ill boding fixed Stars placed in it.

Lactea VIA [in *Astron.*] a white Circle that encompasses the whole Firmament, extending itself sometimes with a double Path, sometimes with a single one, to be seen in a clear Light. By later Observations it has been discovered to be an innumerable Company of fixed Stars, different in Size and Situation, which cannot be distinguished but by the Help of a Telescope. It is popularly called the *Milky-Way*, and *Wattling-street*.

The **VIA lactea**, this Circle is call'd the *Galaxia* or *Milky-Way*. It was not legal that *Jupiter's* Sons should obtain heavenly Honours, before they had sucked *Juno's* Breast. For which Reason they say *Mercury* brought *Hercules*, when he was new born, and put him to *Juno's* Breast, and that he did indeed suck; but *Juno* apprehending the Matter put him away, and so her Milk flowing out plentifully made this milky Circle, *Eratoſthenes*.

Regia VIA, the King's High-way, which is always open and which no Body may shut by any Threats, as leading to a City, Town, or Port; which ought to be wide enough for two Carts to go a-breast, or sixteen Horsemen armed, *L.*

VIA solis [with *Astron.*] the Ecliptick Line, so called, because the Sun never goes out of it, *L.*

VIA solis [in *Palmistry*] a strait Line running down from the Knob at the Root of the Ring-Finger into the Hollow of the Hand.

VIAE primæ [with *Physic.*] are the Stomach and Guts, including the whole Length of the alimentary Duct from the Mouth to the *Sphincter ani*, *L.*

VIAL [*phiala*, *L.* *phiole*, *F.* of *φιάλη*, *Gr.*] a small Glass-Bottle.

VIALES [with *Mythologists*] a Name which the *Romans* gave to those Deities who, as they imagined, had the Care and Guardianship of the Roads and High-ways, *L.*

VIANDS [*viandes*, *F.* *victus*, *L.*] Victuals, Meat, Food.

VIARUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the Roads, or that grows in Roads, *L.*

VIA'TICATED [*viaticatus*, *L.*] furnished with Things necessary for a Journey.

VIA'TICK [*viaticus*, *L.*] pertaining to a Journey.

VIA'TICUM [*viatique*, *F.* of *via*, a Way] all Manner of Necessaries or Provisions for a Journey, Money for the Expence of a Journey.

VIATICUM [with the *Romanists*] the Holy Sacrament given to dying Persons by *Papish* Priests.

VIBEX, a Mark or Print of a Stripe or Blow, *L.*

VIBEX [in *Medicine*] a black, blue Spot, occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

VIBO, the Flower of the Herb *Britannica*, *L.*

VI'BRABLE [*vibrabilis*, *L.*] that may be shaken or brandished.

To **VI'BRATE** [*vibrare*, *L.*] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBRA'TION, a Brandishing, a Shaking, &c. a Swinging to and fro, *L.*

VIBRATION [in *Mechan.*] a regular, reciprocal Motion of a Body, *i. e.* of a *Pendulum*, which being suspended at Freedom swings this Way and then that. The regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock is 3600 Vibrations in an Hour.

VI'BRATING [*vibrans*, *L.* of *vibrare*, *L.*] brandishing, shaking; also swinging to and fro, as the *Pendulum* of a Clock.

VIBRATING Motion [with *Naturalists*] is a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Body upon them. So the Rays of Light or Fire, striking upon the small Particles of Bodies, do excite in them such Vibrations, and cause them to grow hot and shine.

For all fixed solid Bodies, being heated to a due Degree, will emit Light and shine, and Bodies which abound with earthy Particles, and especially such as are sulphureous, do emit Light, which Way soever their Parts come to be agitated into these vibrating Motions, whether it be by *Heat*, by *Rubbing* or *Striking*, or by *Putrefaction*, or some animal or vital Motion.

Thus *Quicksilver* emits a Light, when shook in *Vacuo*.

The Sea-Water shines, or (as they call it) burns in a Storm.

The Back of a Cat or Neck of a Horse, when rubb'd with the Hand in the dark.

Thus wet Hay kindles: And thus Vapours shine which arise from putrid Waters, as the *Ignis fatuus*.

VIBRI'SSANT [*vibrissans*, *L.*] quavering.

VIBRI'SSAE [with *Anat.*] the Hairs that grow in the Nostrils, *L.*

Vi'CAR [*vicarius*, *L.*] a Deputy, a Person appointed to perform the Functions of another Person in his Absence and under his Authority; the Parson of a Parish, who supplies the Place of a Rector, where the Predial Tithes are impropriated.

Vi'CAR General, a Title given by King *Henry VIII.* to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, to overlook the Clergy and regulate Matters relating to Church Affairs.

Grand VICAR [of the *Pope*] a Cardinal, who has Jurisdiction over all secular and regular Priests, and over all Offenders against the Church of *Rome*, &c.

Vi'CARAGE [*vicariatus*, *L.* *vicariat*, *F.*] the spiritual Cure or the Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE endowed, is where a sufficient Portion is set out or severed for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

VICA'RIO deliberando, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a spiritual Person in Prison, upon the Forfeiture of a Recognizance, without the King's Writ, *L.*

VICARIOUS [*vicarius*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Vicar; also subordinate, in the Place of another.

VICA'RIOUSNESS [of *vicarius*, and *nefs*] Subordinateness.

VICE [of *vices*, *L.* *i. e.* Course, Place, Stead, a Turn] an Instrument used by Smiths and many other Artificers.

VICE [with *Glasfers*] an Instrument with two Wheels for drawing Lead.

VICE [*vitium*, *L.*] an Habit contrary to Virtue, Sin, Debauchery, Naughtiness, Lewdness, &c.

VICE [in *Ethicks*] an elective Habit, deviating either in Excess or Defect from a just Medium, wherein Virtue is placed.

VICE-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-Chamberlain [in a *King's Court*] a great Officer under the Lord Chamberlain, who in his Absence has the Command and Controul of all Officers, belonging to that Part of the House call'd the Chamber, or above Stairs.

VICE-Chancellor [of an *University*] a Member who is chosen annually to perform the Office of the Chancellor.

VICE-DOMINUS [in *old Rec.*] a Viscount, Sheriff, or Viscount, *L.*

VICE-DOMINUS episcopi [in *Can. Law*] is the Official, Commissary or Vicar General of a Bishop, *L.*

VICE-GERENT [*vice gerens*, *L.*] one who acts for, manages, or governs for or under another.

VICEROY, a Deputy-King, one who governs a State instead of a King, *F.*

VICEROYALTY [*vice royauté*, *F.*] the Place and Dignity of a Viceroy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play; also the Spindle of a Press.

VICE versa, on the contrary, the Side being turned or changed, *L.*

VICE'NARY [*vicenarius*, *L.*] belonging to Twenty.

VICIE'TUM [in *Law*] the same as *Venue*.

VI'CINAGE } [*vicinitas*, *L.* *voisinage*, *F.*] Neighbourhood,

VICI'NITY } Nearness.

VICINAL [*vicinalis*, *L.*] belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [*vitiosus*, *L.*] blameable, corrupt, faulty, lewd, &c.

VICIOUSNESS [of *vitiositas*, *L.*] a vicious Nature, &c.

Vi'cis & venellis, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking Care that the Streets be well cleaned.

VICI'SSITUDE, the Succeeding of one Thing after another, &c. *F.* of *L.*

VICI'SSITY [*vicissitas*, *L.*] a Changing or Succeeding by Course, an interchangeable Course.

VICO'NTIELS [in *Law*] Vicontiel Rents, certain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes what Profit he can of them.

VICONTIELS } [in *Law*] as *Writs Vicontiel*, *i. e.* of, or

VICOUNTIELS } pertaining to the Sheriff, *i. e.* such as are

triable in the County-Court before the Sheriff.

Vi'COUNT [*vicecomes*, *L.* *vicomte*, *F.*] a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNTESS [*vicecomitissa*, *L.*] a Viscount's Wife.

VICO'UNTY [*vicecomitis ditio*, *L.*] the Jurisdiction of a Viscount.

Vi'CTIM [*victima*, *L.* *victime*, *F.* of *victoria*, *L.*] a Sacrifice. Properly such as the antient *Romans* offered to their Gods after a Victory; and thence it is figuratively apply'd to a Person that suffers Persecution or Death, to satisfy the Revenge or Passion of great Men.

Vi'CTOR, a Conqueror, a Vanquisher, *E.*

VICTORIA [*viſtoria*, L.] was represented by the Antients as a Lady clad all in Gold, holding a Helmet in one Hand, and a Pomegranate in the other. The Helmet was an Emblem of Love, and the Pomegranate of the Unity of Wit and Counsel. Sometimes she was drawn with Wings ready to fly, standing upon a Globe, with a Garland of Bays in one Hand, and a Coronet of the Emperor in the other.

VICTORIAL [*viſtorialis*, L.] belonging to Victory.

VICTORIO'LA [in *Botan.*] the Laurel of *Alexandria*, Tongue-Laurel, L.

VICTORIOUS [*viſtorioſus*, L.] conquering, having gotten a Victory.

VICTORIOUSNESS [*viſtoria*, L. *viſtorie*, F.] Conquering or Successfulness in Arms.

VICTRI'ACUS, a Roman Coin, so named, on account of its being stamped with the Image of Victory, in Value three Pence three Farthings *English* Money.

To VICTUAL [of *viſtuailles*, F.] to furnish a Ship, Fleet, or Army, &c. with Victuals or Provisions.

VICTUALLER [*viſtualluer*, F.] one who furnishes with or provides Victuals; also a small Vessel or Ship which carries Provisions to a Fleet; also an Alehouse-Keeper.

VICTUALLING [of *avitailant* of *avitailier*, F. of *viſtus*, L.] furnishing or supplying with Food or Victuals.

VICTUALS [*viſtuailles*, F.] all Manner of Food.

VICTUS Food, Victuals and Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c. L.

Ratio VICTUS [in *Physick*] a particular Manner of living for the Preservation of Health, L.

VI'DAM [in *France*] the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDE'LICET, viz. to wit, that is, L.

Professio VIDUITATIS [in *Law*] the Making a solemn Profession to live a sole and chaste Widow, a Custom antiently observed in *England*, and attended with divers Ceremonies.

VIDU'ITY [*viduitas*, L. *viduité*, F.] Widowhood.

A VIEW [*veue*, F.] the Sight or Act of seeing; a Prospect, a Survey.

VIEW [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant does not know what Land the Demander asks, then the Tenant shall pray the View.

VIEW [with *Hunters*] the Print of the Feet of fallow Deer in the Ground.

VIEW of Frank Pledge [in *Law*] the Office of the Sheriff in Looking to the King's Peace, and Seeing that every Man be in some Pledge.

To VIEW [*voir*, L.] to take a View, to look upon, to examine any Place or Person in Question; also the Situation.

To VIEW a Place, in order to lay Siege to it [*reconnoitre*, F.] is the General's being accompanied with the Engineers riding round it, and observing the Situation of it, with the Nature of the Country lying about it, as to Hills, Vallies, Rivers, Marshes, &c. thereby to make a Judgment of the most convenient Place for opening the Trenches, carrying on the Approaches, &c.

To VIEW an Enemy [*reconnoitre*, F.] is to approach as near to their Camp as may be, to discover the Nature of the Ground, and the Avenues to it, and also the Strength and Weakness of their Encampment; where they may be best attacked, or whether it may be proper to run the Hazard of bringing them to an Action.

To VIEW [*reconnoitre*, F.] is when the Quarter-Master-General of an Army goes with a strong Party to view the Ways for the March of the Army, and to find out the most convenient Place for an Encampment; as where Water and Forage may be had, and not to be too much expos'd to the Insults of the Enemy.

VIEWERS, are such Persons as are sent by a Court to examine, as to the Situation of a Place where a Fact was committed, or the Case of a Person in Sickness, &c.

VIEWING [*voiant* of *voire*, F. *videns*, L.] taking a Sight, looking upon carefully.

VIEWLESS, invifible, not to be view'd, *Milton*.

VIGE'SIMAL [*vigefimalis*, L.] the twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION [among the *Romans*] a Putting to Death every twentieth Man, L.

VI'GILANCY } [*vigilantia*, L. *vigilance*, F.] Watch-
VI'GILANTNESS } fulness.

VI'GILANT [*vigilans*, L.] watchful.

VI'GIL, a Watchman, one who watches a Nights.

VIGILS [*vigiliæ*, L. *vigiles*, F.] certain Fasts preceding Festivals, so called, because in antient Times the Christians used to watch a Nights, establish'd by the Church, as preparatory to the due Observation of the following Solemnities.

VIGINTIV'RATE, a Dignity among the *Romans* consisting of twenty Men, whereof three judged all criminal Cases, three others had the Inspection of Coins and Coinage, four

took Care of the Streets of *Rome*, and the others were Judges in Civil Affairs.

VIGO'NE [*vigogne*, F.] a Sort of *Spanish* Wooll, or a Hat made of that Wooll.

VIGORO'SO } [in *Mu. Books*] signifies to play or sing
VIGOROSAME'NTE } with Strength or Vigour, *Ital*.

VI'GOROUSLY [*vigoreſe*, L. *vigoreuſement*, F.] with Vigour.

VI'GOROUSNESS [of *vigor* or *vigorofus*, L. and *neſſ*] Sprightliness, Fulness of Life and Vigour.

VI'GOUR [*vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutness, Resolution; also Sprightliness, Briskness.

VILE [*vilis*, L.] that is of no Account, despicable, mean, poultry; also wicked, base, filthy, lewd.

VI'LENESS } [*vilitas*, *vileſe*, F. or *vilis*, L. and *neſſ*]
VI'LITY } Meanness, Worthlessness, Baseness, Wickedness.

To VI'LIFY [*vilifacere*, L.] to set light by, set at nought, abuse, despise, &c.

VI'LIFYING, an Abusing, Despising, &c.

VILL [in *Law*] sometimes is understood of a Manour, and sometimes for a Parish or Part of it.

VILLA, a Village; a Manour-House out of a City or Town, a Farm-House or Home-Stall, L.

VILLA Regis [*old Rec.*] any Country-Village where the King of *England* had a Royal Seat or Palace, and held the Manour in his own Demefn, and commonly had a free Chapel, not subject to ordinary Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

VI'LLAGE [*villagio*, *Ital.*] a certain Number of Country-Houses or Cottages without any Wall or Inclosure.

VI'LLAGER [*villanus* of *villa* a Farm-House] Country-People, Inhabitants of Villages.

VILLAIN [either of *villain*, F. mean or vile, or of *villa*, L. a Country-Farm, whereto they were appointed to do Service] antiently a Man of a servile or base Degree, who was a mere Bond-Slave to the Lord of the Manour; but it is now commonly used in a bad Sense, for a pitiful, base Fellow, or arrant Rogue.

VI'LLAIN in groſs [in *Law*] one who was immediately bound to the Person of the Lord and his Heirs.

Pure VILLAIN, one whom his Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods, and Chattels at Pleasure; and also might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, or to make him free: This Law, tho' unrepealed, is grown obsolete.

VI'LLAIN regardant, &c. [in *Law*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner, the same as *Pure Villain*.

VILLAIN-Fleece [*old Stat.*] a Fleece of Wooll shorn from a scabbed Sheep.

VI'LLAINOUS [of *villanus* a Peasant, or rather of *vilis*, L. vile] base, sordid, knavish.

VILLAINOUS Judgment [in *Law*] is that which casts the Reproach and Shame of Villany upon him against whom it is given.

VI'LLAINOUSNESS [of *villainous* and *neſſ*] Baseness, Shamefulness, Wickedness.

VI'LLANAGE } an antient Tenure of Lands, &c. where-
VI'LLENAGE } by the Tenant was bound to do all Man-
ner of servile Work for his Lord.

VILLA'NI, Farmers or Villagers.

VILLANI [*old Rec.*] a Sort of servile Tenants, so stiled, because they were *Villæ & Glebæ adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain stated servile Offices, and which were convey'd as an Appurtenance of the Manour or Estate to which they belonged.

VILLANIS Regis, &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lay for the bringing back of the King's Bond-men, who had been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours, L.

VI'LLANY [*vilenie*, F.] Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

VI'LLANAGE } [in *old Law*] a servile Kind of Tenure of
VI'LLENAGE } Lands and Tenements, by which the
Tenant was bound to do all such Services as the Lord com-
manded, or were fit for a Villain to do; altho' every one
who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bond-man.

Tenants in VILLENAGE [in *Law*] those which are now called Copy-holders, who were bound to perform certain Services agreed on between both Parties; as to plough the Lord's Ground at certain Times, to carry the Lord's Dung, to plash his Hedges, reap his Corn, &c.

VI'LLI, coarse Hairs; also Wooll; also the Hair or Nap of Cloth, &c. L.

VI'LLI [with *Botanists*] small Hairs, like the Grain of Plush or Shag, with which some Trees abound; of which Kind is the *usnea officinarum* or Moss that grows on human Skulls.

VILLO'SE [*villosus*, L.] hairy.
 VILLOSUS, a, um [with *Botan. Writers*] beset with long Hair, L.

VI'MINAL [*viminalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to Twigs.
 VIMI'NEOUS [*vimineus*, L.] made of Twigs.
 VINA'CEOUS [of *vinum*, L.] of, pertaining to, or like Wine, as of a *vinaceous Flavour*.

VINA'LIA [with the *Romans*] Feasts held at the first Broaching or Tasting of their Wines, L.

VI'NCIBLE [*vincibilis*, L.] that may be vanquished or overcome.

VI'NCIBLENESS [of *vincibilis*, L. and *ness*] Capableness or Liableness to be conquered or overcome.

VI'NEA [with *Botanists*] the Herb Periwinkle, so call'd, because it binds or intangles every Thing that is near it with its Sprigs, L.

VI'NCTURE [*vinctura*, L.] a Binding.

VINCULUM [in *Fluxions*] denotes some compound surd Quantity's being multiply'd into a Fluxion, &c.

Thus in this Expression $\frac{ax}{\sqrt{ax - o a}}$ the Vinculum is the compound surd $\sqrt{ox - aa}$ which is x into ax .

VINDE'MIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Vintage.

VINDEMIA'TION, a Grape-gathering, L.

VINDEMIA'TRIX, a She Vintager, L.

VINDEMIA'TRIX [with *Astronomers*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 23 Minutes, and Latitude 16 Deg. 15 Min.

To VI'NDICATE [*vindicare*, L.] to defend or maintain, to make an Apology for, to clear or justify.

VINDICA'TION, a Clearing, Justifying, Defence, Apology, F. of L.

VINDICA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] a Claiming.

VINDICA'TOR, an Avenger, &c. L.

VINDI'CTA, Vengeance or Punishment, L.

VINDI'CTA [among the *Romans*] a Rod or Switch with which the *Roman* Prætor touch'd the Head of a Slave, when he was made free; and thence it was taken to signify Liberty or Freedom itself.

VINDI'CTIVE [of *vindicatif*, F.] revengeful.

VINDI'CTIVENESS [of *vindicta*, L. and *ness*] a revengeful Temper.

A VINE [*vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree bearing Grapes.

VINE-Fretter, an Insect that gnaws Vines, call'd also a *Vine-Grub*.

VINE-Pear, an *October-Pear*.

VI'NEGAR [*vinaigre*, q. *vinum acre*, i. e. acid Wine, Beer, &c. render'd soure] by Chymical Writers is express'd by this Character \times or $+$, and distill'd Vinegar by this ∞ . or ∞ .

VI'NEYARD [*vinpaard*, *Dan.* *pin'geap*, *Sax.*] a Plot of Ground planted with Vines.

VI'NEWY [prob. of *evanidus*, L.] mouldy, hoary, musty.

VI'NEWINESS, Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

VI'NNET [with *Printers*] a Kind of Border, Flower, or Flourish, used at the Beginning of a Book, Chapter, &c.

VI'NIPOTE [*vinipotor*, L.] a Wine-drinker, a Wine-bibber.

VI'NOLENCE } [*vinolentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

VI'NOLENTNESS }

VINO'SE } [*vinosus*, L.] that has the Smell or Taste of

VI'NOUS } Wine.

VI'NOUSNESS [of *vinosus*, L. *vineux*, F. and *ness*] a winy Quality, Taste, or Smell.

VI'NTAGER [*vendangeur*, F.] a Grape-gatherer.

VI'NTNER [*vinarius*, L. *vinatiere*, Ital.] a Tavern-keeper.

VI'NTRESS [*vinaria*, L.] a Woman Tavern-keeper.

VI'NTRY [*vinaria*, L.] a Wine-Vault, or a Place noted for the Selling of Wine.

VI'NUM, Wine made of the Juice of Grapes, L.

Hippocraticum VINUM [so named of *Hippocrates's* Sieve, through which it is strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine in which Spice, Sugar, &c. have been steeped, L.

Medicatum VINUM [with *Physicians*] Wine for sick People, into which medicinal Plants, Drugs, &c. have been infused.

VI'OL [*viola*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument.

VIOL [with *Mariners*] a Term used of a Three-Stroud-Rope, when it is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Captain, for the better and more commodious Weighing of the Anchor.

VI'OLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument of several Sorts and Sizes, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by Frets, and is usually strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven, Ital.

VI'OLA Tenora, a Tenor-Viol. Ital.

VI'OLA Basso, a Bass-Viol, Ital.

VI'OLA d'Amour, a sort of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone, Ital.

VI'OLA Bastardo, a Bastard-Viol, i. e. a Bass-Violin, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol, Ital.

VI'OLA di Gamba [of *Gamba*, Ital. the Leg] a Viol so called, because the common Way of playing upon it, is by holding it between the Legs, Ital.

VIOLA Matronalis [with *Botanists*] Dames-Violet, L.

VIO'LABLE [*violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.

VIO'LABLENESS [of *violabilis*, L. and *ness*] Capableness of being violated, &c.

VIO'LA'CEOUS [*violaceus*, L.] of a violet Colour, or like a Violet.

VI'OLATING [*violans*, L. *violant*, F.] infringing, transgressing, breaking; also forcing or ravishing a Woman.

To VI'OLATE [*violare*, L.] to infringe, break, or transgress; also to force or ravish a Woman.

To VI'OLATE Churches, is to commit profane or wicked Actions there.

VIO'LA'TION, the Act of violating, transgressing, &c.

VIO'LA'TOR, a Transgressor, L.

VI'OLENCE [*violentia*, L.] Vehemency, Boisterousness, Fierceness, Eagerness, Earnestness; also Force or Constraint that is illegal, Outrage, Oppression.

VI'OLENTNESS [*violentia*, L. and *ness*, F.] Violence, Forcibleness, Vehemence, Sharpness, Boisterousness, Outrageousness.

VIOLENT Signs [with *Astrologers*] are those Signs in which the malefick and ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities, as a House or Exaltation; such as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, &c.

VI'OLET [*violeta*, Ital. *violette*, F. of *viola*, L.] a Plant well known, bearing a sweet-scented Flower, of which there are several sorts.

VI'OLET Marian, the Plant call'd *Canterbury-Bells*.

VIO'LIN [*violon*, F.] a Fiddle.

VI'OLIST, a Player on a Violin.

VIOLE'TTA, a small Treble-Violin, Ital.

VIO'LI'NO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VIO'LI'NO concertante, concertini, or di concerto, those Violins, either first or second, which play throughout, in distinction 10.

VI'OLINO Ryueno, Violins of the full Parts, Ital.

VIO'LO'N'CE'LLO, a small Bass-Violin, just half as big as a common Bass-Violin, whose Strings, being also but half the Length of the Bass, make them just an Octave higher than the Bass, Ital.

VIO'LO'NE, a large Bass-Violin or double Bass, every Way as big again as a common Bass-Violin, and the Strings twice as long and thick, which renders the Sound just an Octave lower than the Bass-Violin, Ital.

VIO'RNA [with *Botanists*] the Herb called *Traveller's Joy*, L.

VI'PER [*vipera*, L.] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind; an Adder.

Tho' this Serpent is one of the most dangerous Poisons in the animal Kingdom, yet the Flesh is of very great Use in Medicine.

The Body is of two Colours, ash-coloured or yellow, and the Ground speckled with longish brown Spots. It has Scales under its Belly which look like well polished Steel; the Male Vipers have two Sets of genital Instruments, and the Females two Matrixes, &c. they don't lay Eggs and hatch them, but are *viviparous*, bringing forth their young alive; which being wrapped up in thin Skins burst on the third Day, and they are set at Liberty. The Antients did believe that Vipers kill'd their Mother upon their Delivery; but this has been found to be a Mistake. The Number of Young brought forth in 10 Days Time, by the Female, is 2; but one on each Day. As for the Form of this Reptile, the Head is the largest and flattest of all the serpentine Race, the Snout resembling that of a Hog; they are usually half an Ell long and an Inch thick.

It never leaps like other Serpents, but creeps, and that slowly; but yet is nimble enough to bite, when provok'd.

It has 16 immoveable Teeth in each Jaw; but these are not those with which they give the deadly Bite, they being two other large sharp Teeth, hooked, hollow, and transparent, called *Canine Teeth*. These are situated in the upper Jaw, one on each side. These Teeth are flexible in their Articulations, and usually lie flat along the Jaw, the Viper never erecting them, but when it would bite.

These

These two Teeth are encompass'd at the Roots or Basis with a Vesicle or Bladder, which contains a yellow, insipid salivous Juice, about the Quantity of a large Drop. Its Body is not at all fetid, whereas the inward Parts of all other Serpents are intolerably noisome.

A VIPER [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to represent a wicked Angel; for as the Poison of Vipers is quick and powerful, so those destroying Spirits were thought to be quick and nimble in bringing about the Destruction of Mankind.

It was also used to represent the Danger of too much Love and Ingratitude; because it is related that the Female Viper destroys the Male at the Time of Copulation, and that the young Ones revenge the Death of their Sire, by gnawing out the Belly of their Dam, and so opening a Passage into the World.

VIPE'RA, a Viper or Adder, whose Bite in hot Countries is venomous.

VIPERALIS [with *Botan.*] the Herb Rue or Herb-Grace, *L.*

VIPERA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Viper's-grass.

VIPERI'NA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Viper's-Bugloss, *L.*

VIPERI'NE [*viperinus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Viper.

VI'PEROUS [*viperous*, *L.*] of the Viper Kind; also of, or pertaining to Adders.

VI'PEROUSNESS [of *viperous*, *L.* and *ness*] a viperous Nature.

VIRA'GO, a man-like Woman, a Termagant, a Maid or Woman of extraordinary Stature, who, with the Mien and Air of a Man, performs the Actions and Exercises thereof, *L.*

VI'RGGA *passoris* [with *Botan.*] the Herb Teasel or Fullers-Thistle, *L.*

VI'RGGA, a Rod, a Twig of a Tree, *L.*

VI'RGGA [*old Rec.*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

Ulnaria VI'RGGA [*old Rec.*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell or true Standard, *L.*

Ferrea VI'RGGA, a Yard antiently made of Iron, kept in the Exchequer, according to the King's Standard; but now it is made of Brass, *L.*

VIRGAE [in *Meteorology*] a Meteor bearing a Resemblance to a Bundle of Rods, which is caused by the Beams of the Sun passing obliquely thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and commonly bespeaks Rain.

VI'RGATE, was antiently no more than a certain Extent or Compass of Ground, surrounded with such Bounds and Limits; the same that was call'd a Yard-Land, the Quantity of which was uncertain, according to the Difference of Places and Customs.

VI'RGIN [*virgo*, *L.* *vierge*, *F.*] a Maiden, a chaste Maid.

VIRGIN [*virginus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Virgin.

VIRGIN-Parchment, a Sort of fine Parchment made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGIN-Oil, is that which oozes spontaneously out of the Olive, &c. without Pressing.

VIRGIN-Gold, is Gold as it is gotten out of the Ore without any Mixture or Alloy, in which State it is so soft that it will take the Impression of a Seal.

VIRGIN-Copper, is that which has never been melted down.

VIRGIN-Wax, is that which has never been wrought, but remains as it came out of the Hive.

VIRGIN-Mercury, is that which is found perfectly form'd and fluid in the Veins of Mines, or that is gotten from the mineral Earth by Lotion without Fire.

VIRGIN's-Bower, an Herb or Plant used in covering Arbours, which spreads itself into woody Branches.

VIRGIN's-Milk, a sort of Chymical Composition, called also Benjamin-Water.

VIRGIN's-Thread, a rosy Dew which flies in the Air like fine untwisted Silk.

Knights of the Order of the VIRGIN MARY, in Mount Carmel, a French Order appointed by King Henry IV. in 1607, and consisting of one hundred French Gentlemen.

VIRGINALE claustrum [with *Anat.*] the same as Hymen, *L.*

VIRGINA'LITY [*virginalitas*, *L.*] Maidenliness.

VI'RGINALS [*virginalia*, *L.*] a musical Instrument.

VIRGINIANUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] of the Growth of Virginia, *L.*

VIRGI'NITY [*virginitas*, *L.* *virginité*, *F.*] a Maidenhead, the State or Condition of a Virgin.

VIRGINAL Milk, a Chymical Composition, made by dissolving *Saccharum Saturni*, in a great deal of Water, till it turns as white as Milk.

VIRGI'NEUS morbus, the Green-Sickness, *L.*

VIRGI'NIAN Climber, a Plant that has Claspers like the Vine.

VIRGINIAN Frog, a Frog reported to be ten or twelve

Times as big as those of England, whose Croaking is like the Bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN Nighthale, a Bird of a scarlet Colour with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN Silk, a Plant which bears purplish Flowers and long Pods, in which are flat Seeds containing fine soft Silk.

VIRGO, a Maid or Virgin, *L.*

VIRGO [among *Astrologers*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, the 6th according to Order, marked thus ♍, and is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of Mercury, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO, *Hesiod* in his *Theogonia* says, That she was the Daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and was called Δίκη. *Aratus* in his History following him says, That at first she was immortal, and dwelt on Earth among Men, and was call'd Δίκη by them; but after Men grew corrupt, and left off to observe Justice, she forbore having Conversation with them, and withdrew into the Mountains. And when Seditions and War grew rise among them, because of the Dishonesty that was generally practised, she intirely forsook the Earth and retir'd to Heaven. There are many Things reported concerning her; some say she was Ceres, because she held an Ear of Corn; others that she was Isis, others Atergatis, and some Fortune.

Divinatoria VIRGULA, a Hazel-Rod shaped into two Branches in the Form of the Letter Y, which being cut at the Time of some planetary Aspect, and held in both Hands by the two forked Ends (some Writers affirm) will serve to direct the Bearer where to find a Vein of rich Metal or valuable Ore in the Earth. Others again tie a Hazel-Wand to another straight Stick, and walk over the Hills and Places where they expect to find Metals, holding it in their Hands.

VIRGULA [with *Grammarians*] a Point in Writing, the same that we usually call a Comma (,).

VIRGULA divina, a forked Branch in the Form of a Y, cut off a Hazle-tree, by Means whereof some pretend to discover Mines, Springs, &c. under-ground.

VIRGULTUM [in *ant. Law-Books*] an Holt or Plantation of Twigs and Oziers.

VIRIDA'RIO eligendo [in *Law*] a Writ for the Election of a Verderer in a Forest, *L.*

VIRIDITY } [*viriditas*, *L.*] Verdure, Greenness.

VI'RIDNESS }

VIRILE [*virilis*, *L.*] manly, stout:

VIRI'LENESS [*virilitas*, *L.* *virilité*, *F.*] Manhood, Manliness.

VIRI'LIA, the Privy-Parts of a Man, the Cutting off of which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented, or not, *L.*

VIRI'POTENT [of *viripotens*, *L.*] marriageable, fit for Marriage.

VIRI'LITY [*virilitas*, *L.*] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRTU'NGIANUS ductus [so named after *Virhsungus* who first discovered it] a Canal called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIRTUAL [of *virtus*, *L.*] equivalent, effectual, potential.

VIRTUAL focus [in *Dioptricks*] the Point of Divergence, or a particular Point in a Concave Glass.

VIRTUA'LITY [*virtualitas*, *L.*] is by the Schoolmen defined to be some Mode or Analogy in an Object, which in reality is the same with some other Mode, but out of Regard to contradictory Predicates is looked on, as if really distinct therefrom.

VI'RTUE [*virtus*, *L.* *virtu*, *F.*] a firm Purpose of doing those Things that Reason tells us are best.

Moral VIRTUE [in *Ethicks*] is an elective Habit placed in a Mediocrity, determined by Reason, and as a prudent Man would determine.

Intellectual VIRTUE [in *Ethicks*] is a Habit of the reasonable Soul, whereby it conceives or speaks the Truth either in affirming or denying.

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels, of the third Rank or Choir.

Cardinal VIRTUES [with *Moralists*] Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance.

VIRTUO'SO, a Philosopher, one skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and that searches after new Discoveries for the Benefit of the Publick; also a Collector of Rarities, as Metals, Minerals, Vegetables, &c. *Ital.*

VI'RTUOUS [*virtueux*, *F.*] endowed with or having the Habit of Virtue.

VIRULENCE [of *virulens*, *L.*] a poisonous or venomous Quality.

VI'RTUOUSNESS [*virtuositas*, *L.*] a virtuous Disposition or Behaviour.

VI'RU-

VI'RULENT [*virulentus*, L.] spiteful, malicious, bitter, &c.
VI'RULENTNESS [of *virulentus*, L. and *nefs*] a poisonous Nature; also Maliciousness, &c.

VIRTU'TE officii [in *Law*] a good and justifiable Act, such as is done by Virtue of an Office or in Pursuance of it, and is the Opposite of *Color officii*, L.

VI'RUS, Poison, Venom, L.

VIRUS [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a Kind of watery, stinking, Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, of a malignant and corroding Quality, L.

Vis, Might, Power, Force, L.

Ablativa Vis [in a *Legal Sense*] is the forcible Taking away of moveable Things, L.

Compulsiva Vis [in a *Legal Sense*] is that Force whereby a Person is compelled to do that which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will, L.

Centrifuga Vis [in *Physicks*] that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to that Curve, L.

Centripeta Vis [in *Physicks*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as to their Centre; of which Kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet, L.

Vis centripeta quantitatis acceleratrix [in *Mechanicks*] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it causes in a given Time; as the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions, L.

Vis Inertiae [in *Mechanicks*] is the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion; whereby it becomes difficult to alter its State, either of Rest or Motion, L.

Vis impressa [in *Physicks*] is an Impulse, Force, or Action, communicated to and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present State, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly in a right Line, L.

Turbativa Vis [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Person in his Possession, as when two strive to possess the same Thing, L.

Expulsiva Vis [in *Law*] is when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or to do any Thing within his own Bounds, L.

Vis centripeta quantitatis absoluta [in *Physicks*] is its Measure greater or less according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it, and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about; as the magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than that in others, tho' of the same Dimensions, L.

Vis insita materiae [in *Physicks*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line, and may be more properly called *Vis Inertiae*, L.

Motrix Vis [in *Physicks*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Matrix* downwards or towards the Centre of the Earth, L.

Stimulus Vis [in *Physick*] is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a real Inflection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body, L.

VI'SAGE, the Face, the Countenance, F.

VI'SARD [*visiere*, F.] a Mask.

VISCERA, the Entrails or Bowels, L.

VISCERATED [*visceratus*, L.] having the Bowels taken out.

VISCERATION, the Garbage which Huntsmen give their Dogs, L.

VI'SCERAL } of, or pertaining to the Bowels or En-
VI'SCEROUS } trails.

To **VI'SCERATE** [*viscerare*, L.] to bowel or take out the Bowels.

VI'SCEROUS Flesh [in *Anat.*] such as is that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCO'SE [*viscosus*, L.] clammy, sticky, glewy.

VISCO'SITY [*viscositas*, L.] Clamminess, a sticky or glewy Quality.

Viscosus a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] clammy or sticky.

A VI'SCOUNT [*vicecomes*, L. *vicomte*, F.] a Nobleman, next in Degree to a Count or Earl. There were no Viscounts in England before the Reign of King Henry VI.

A Viscount's Coronet has neither Flowers nor Points



raised above the Circle, like those of the other superior Degrees, but only Pearls placed on the Circle itself without any limited Number, which is the Prerogative of a Viscount beyond a Baron, who is limited to six.

VI'SCOUNTESS [*vice-cometissa*, L. *vicomtesse*, F.] the Wife of a Viscount.

VISCOUNTY [*vicomte*, F. *vice-comitatus*, L.] the Territory of a Viscount.

VISCOUS [*viscosus*, L.] birdlimy, clammy, slimy, sticking.

VI'SCOUSNESS [*viscositas*, L. *viscosité*, F.] Stickiness, Clamminess.

VI'SER [*visiere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VI'SIBLE [*visibilis*, L.] that may be seen or discerned.

VISIB'LITY } [*visibilitas*, L.] Visibility, Capableness

VI'SIBLENESS } of being seen.

VIZI'ER } [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and

VISI'ER } States-man.

Grand VIZIER } a principal Officer next to the Grand
Prime VISIER } Signior, who governs the whole Turkish Empire.

VI'SION, is a Sensation in the Brain, which proceeds from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerves, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object, by which Means the Soul perceives the enlighten'd Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, Figure, &c.

VI'SION, an Apparition, Phantasm, or Ghost; also a divine Revelation in a Dream.

VISION [in *Opticks*] the physical Cause of Vision or Sight seems to be that the Rays of Light, striking on the Bottom of the Eye, do there excite certain Vibrations in the *Tunica Retina*; which Vibrations being propagated, as far as the Brain by the *solid Fibres of the Optick Nerves*, do there cause the Sense of Seeing.

For as dense Bodies do retain their Heat longest, and that in Proportion to their Density, they retain it longer as they are more dense; so the Vibrations of their Particles are of a more durable Nature than those of rarer Bodies, and can be propagated to greater Distances; wherefore the solid and dense Fibres of the Nerves, whose Matter is of an homogeneous and uniform Nature, are very proper to transmit to the Brain such Motions as are impress'd on the external Organs of our Senses.

For that Motion, which can preserve itself a good while in one and the same Part of any Body, can also be propagated a great Way from one Part of it to another; provided the Body be of an homogeneous Nature, and that the Motion be not reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disturbed by any Inequality in that Body.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION, is caused by the Pencils of Rays being intermix'd one with another.

VISION direct, is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

VISION distinct, is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do exactly determine in correspondent Points of the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION, is when a few Rays make up one Pencil; and tho' this may be distinct, yet it may be obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Reflected VISION, is when the Rays of Light are reflected and turned back again from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [in *Opticks*] is that performed by Means of Rays refracted or turned out of their Way, by passing through Mediums of different Densities, chiefly through Glasses and Lenses.

VISIONARY, of, or pertaining to Visions.

VI'SIONARY } [*un visionnaire*, F.] a Person that pretends

VI'SIONIST } to Visions.

A VI'SIT [*visitatio*, L.] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each other's Houses.

To **VI'SIT** [*visitare*, L.] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To **VISIT** [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict or try by Affliction.

VISITA'TION, the Act of visiting, afflicting, &c. an epidemical Sickness or Pestilence that sweeps away many People, pestilential and epidemical Diseases being called a *Visitation*, upon a Supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as Tokens of divine Wrath.

The VISITATION, the great Sickness *Anno Dom.* 1665, and 1666, when the People of this Kingdom were sore afflicted with a pestilential Distemper.

A VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] an Act of Jurisdiction, whereby a Superior or proper Officer visits some Corporation, College, Church, or other publick or private House, to see that the Regulations thereof are duly observed.

The VISITATION of Manners, the Regarder's Office, so called in antient Times.

The Feast of the VISITATION of our Lady, a Festival observed in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the Visit made to *Elizabeth* by the Virgin *Mary*.

VI'SITING [*visitans*, *L.* *visitant*, *F.*] going to see.

VISITING [in a *Theological Sense*] afflicting, inflicting.

VI'SITOR, one who visits a Monastery or Religious House, *L.*

VI'SNE, Tent-Wine mixed with Brandy.

VI'SNE [in *Law*] a neighbouring Place or a Place near at hand. See *Venue*.

VI'SOR [*visere*, *F.*] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISO'RIMUM [with *Printers*] a Hook or Device into which a Leaf of Copy is fixed, for the Compositor's more convenient Seeing it.

VI'STA } a Prospect, or a strait Walk thro' Trees, espe-

VI'STO } cially in a Wood, the Trees being cut away, *Ital.*

VISTAME'NTE [in *Mu. Books*] very fast or quick, much the same as *Presto*, *Ital.*

VI'STO [in *Mu. Books*] the same as *Vistamente*.

VI'SU Franki Plegii [in *Law*] a Writ to exempt one from coming to the View of *Frank-Pledge*, who is not Resident in the Hundred; for Men are bound to this View by reason of their Habitation, and not upon account of Lands held where they do not dwell.

VI'SUAL [of *visus*, *L.* *visuel*, *F.*] of, or pertaining to the Sight.

VI'SUAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the horizontal Line wherein the Ocular Rays unite.

VI'SUAL Rays [in *Perspective*] are Lines of Light imagined to come from the Object to the Eye.

VI'SUS, the Sense of Seeing, the Sight, *L.*

VI'SUS [*old Rec.*] an Inspection or View.

VITA, Life, *i. e.* a Kind of active, operative Existence, and is therefore conceived to consist in Motion, *L.*

VITA corporis, *i. e.* the Life of the Body, consists in an uninterrupted Motion therein, *L.*

VITA mentis, *i. e.* the Life of the Mind, is supposed, by the *Cartesians*, to consist in a perpetual Cogitation or an uninterrupted Course of Thinking, *L.*

VITA hominis [according to *Mr. Locke*] the Life of Man consists in a continued Communication of Body and Mind, or in the Operations to which both the Motions of the Body and the Ideas of the Mind contribute, *L.*

VITAL [*vitalis*, *L.*] belonging to, or supporting Life; that has Life in it, that gives, preserves, and supports Life.

VITAL Faculty [in *Physicks*] an Action whereby Men live, that is performed by them, whether they design it, or not; such are the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*, and is the same with the Natural Faculty, tho' they were distinguished by the Antients, who placed the *Natural* in the *Liver*, and the *Vital* in the *Heart*.

VITAL Flame [in *Physicks*] some have supposed that there is in the Heart of Animals a fine, enkindled, mild Substance, which they name *Vitalis Flamma*, and judge the Air that is taken in by Respiration to be necessary to the Preservation of it, as it is to the Conservation of Life.

VITAL Indication [in *Medicine*] such an one as requires the Restoring and Preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL Functions or *Actions*, are such Actions of the vital Parts, whereby Life is effected, such as it cannot subsist without; of these are the musculous Actions of the Heart; the secretory Action of the *Cerebellum*; the respiratory Action of the *Lungs*; and the Circulation of the Blood and Spirits through the *Arteries*, *Veins* and *Nerves*.

VITAL Spirits, are the finest and most volatile Parts of the Blood.

VI'TALNESS } [*vitalitas*, *L.*] the Spirit of Life whereby

VITA'LITY } we live.

VI'TALS [*partes vitales*, *L.*] those Parts of the Body that are the principal Seats of Life, as the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VI'TE [in *Mu. Books*] quick and lively, *Ital.*

VITELLIA'NI, a Kind of Pocket or Table-Book, in which the Antients wrote down their ingenious Humours, wanton

Fancies, and Impertinences; what we call a *Trifle-Book*.

VI'TIABLE [*vitiabilis*, *L.*] sinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE [*vitiare*, *L.*] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; also to deprave; also to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIA'TION, a Ravishing, Deflowering, Corrupting, or Spoiling.

VITI'FEROUS [*vitifer*, *L.*] bearing Vines.

To VITI'LGATE [*vitiligare*, *L.*] to contend in Law; also to back bite, to detract.

VITIGI'NEOUS [*vitigineus*, *L.*] that cometh off a Vine:

VI'TIOUS [*vitiosus*, *L.*] wicked, naught, lewd.

VITI'LIGO, a Kind of Leprosy, Morphew, &c. *L.*

VI'TIOUSNESS } [*vitiositas*, *L.*] Naughtiness, Lewdness.

VITIO'SITY }

VI'TREAL } [*vitreus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to Glass,

VI'TREOUS } glassy.

VITREOUS Tunicle, a thin Film or Coat which is said to separate the *Vitreous* or glassy Humour from the *CrySTALLINE*; but it is deny'd by others that there is any such Coat, before the Humours are taken out and exposed to the Air.

VITREOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] the glassy Humour of the Eye, being the third Humour of it, so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass: It is thicker than the *Aqueous* Humour, but not so solid as the *CrySTALLINE*: It is round or convex behind, and somewhat plain before, only hollowed a little in the Middle, where it receives the *CrySTALLINE*. It exceeds both the Humours in Quantity.

VI'TREOUSNESS [of *vitreus*, *L.* and *ness*] Glassiness.

VITRI'FICABLE, capable of being turned into Glass.

To VI'TRIFY [*vitrifier*, *F.* of *vitrum* and *fieri*, *L.*] to turn into Glass; also to grow hard and transparent as Glass.

VITRIFICA'TION [with *Chymists*] the Art of changing any natural Body into Glass by the Means of Fire; which they account to be the last Action of Fire. So that (generally speaking) Bodies which have once gained the Form of Glass continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other Form.

VI'TRIOL [*vitriolum*, *L.*] a Kind of fossil or mineral Salt, compounded of an acid Salt and sulphureous Earth; of which there are four Sorts, the White, the Blue, the Green, and the Red.

VI'TRIOL of Mars [with *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or Steel into some proper *acid Menstruum*, thence evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and reducing the Matter to Crystals, by setting it in a cool Place; this is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VI'TRIOL of the Moon [in *Chymistry*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of Salt by the sharp Points of the Spirit of *Nitre*.

VI'TRIOL of Venus [with *Chymists*] a Preparation made by the Solution of Copper, in Spirit of *Nitre*, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt; called also the *Vitriol of Copper*.

VI'TRIOL [in *Chymical Writers*] is express'd by this Character



White Vitriol by this [] Blue Vitriol

by this



VITRIO'LUCK } of, pertaining to, or partaking of the

VITRIO'LOUS } Nature of Vitriol.

VI'TRIOLATED [of *vitriolē*, *F.*] turned into Vitriol, compounded of Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused into it.

VITRO'SE [*vitrosus*, *L.*] glassy, full of Glass.

VITRUM, the Plant called Woad, *L.*

VI'TTA, a Fillet or Hair-lace, *L.*

VITTA [in *Anat.*] that Part of the Coat, called *Amnion*, which sticks to an Infant's Head, when 'tis just born.

VITULI'NE [*vitulinus*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to a Calf or Veal.

VITU'PERABLE [*vituperabilis*, *L.*] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

VITUPERA'TION, a Blaming or Finding Fault with, a Dispraising, *L.*

St. VITUS's Dance [in *Medicine*] a Kind of Phrenzy or Madness proceeding from a malignant Humour, near of kin to the *Tarantula*.

VI'VA pecunia [*old Rec.*] live Cattle, *L.*

VIVA voce, by Word of Mouth, *L.*

VIVA'CE [in *Mu. Books*] *i. e.* with Life and Spirit; *i. e.* a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*, but nearer to *Allegro* than *Largo*, *Ital.*

VIVACEMENTE } [in *Mu. Books*] the same as *Vivace*.

VIVAME'NTE }

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax* or *vivacior*, *L.*] lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS [*vivacitas*, *L.*] Liveliness, Briskness.

U L

VIVACI'SSIMO [in *Mu. Books*] a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and denotes a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*, Ital.

VIVA'CITY, Fire, Mettle, Sprightliness; also Quickness or Readiness of Wit.

VI'VARY [*vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept, a Park, a Warren; also a Fish-Pond.

VI'VER, a Fish, called a Sea-Dragon.

The VI'VES [*avives*, F.] a Disease in Horses, a Swelling in the Glandules on the Sides of the Throat.

VI'VID [*vividus*, L.] lively in Colour; also vigorous.

To VIVI'FICATE [*vivificare*, L.] to vivify, to quicken, to enliven,

VIVIFICA'TION, an Enlivening, &c. L.

VIVIFIGK [*vivificus*, L.] giving Life.

VI'VIFYING [*vivificans*, L. *vivifiant*, F.] quickening, making alive.

VIVI'PAROUS [of *viviparus*, L.] bringing forth its Young alive and perfect, and that does not spawn and lay Eggs, in contradistinction to *Oviparous*.

VI'VO [in *Architect.*] the Shaft or Fust of a Column; also the Naked of a Column or other Part.

VI'XEN } [Skinner supposes it to be properly *Bixin*, qu.

FI'XEN } *Bitching*, of a Bitch, that having Puppies is curst and snarling; but others fetch it from *Fox*, q. *Foxkin*, i. e. a little Fox] a froward Child, or a scolding Woman.

VI'XENING [prob. of *berierren*, *Teut.* to vex] scolding, raving, or brawling frowardly.

VIZ. [for *videlicet*, L.] that is to say, to wit.

VI'ZARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

U'LCER [*ulcus*, *ulceris*, L. *ulcere*, F. *ἔλκος*, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction; or an inveterate Erosion of the soft Parts of the Body, by which, instead of Blood, they are brought to yield a Kind of Pus or *Sanies*, which prevents the Consolidation of those Parts.

Cancerous ULCER [in *Surgery*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about full of dark, blackish Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is one the Entrance of which is strait or narrow, and the Bottom wide, in which there are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive ULCER, is an Ulcer which, by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous ULCER, is one that has long, strait, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is one whose Sides are lined with a tough, viscous Humour, attended with Heat, Pain, Inflammation, and a large Flux of Humours to the Part.

Simple ULCER, one which happens in a good Constitution and proves easy of Cure.

Compound ULCER, is one which happening in a scorbutick, dropical, or scrophulous Constitution may be attended with Pain, a Fever, and other Maladies.

Phagedænic ULCER, is one of a corrosive Nature, eating away the adjacent Parts all around, the Lips of it remaining tumefied.

Varicous ULCER, is one seated in the Veins, which, becoming painful and inflammatory, swells up the Parts it possesses.

Sinuuous ULCER, one which runs a-flant or side-ways from its Orifice.

ULCERA'TION, a little Aperture or Hole in the Skin caused by an Ulcer, L.

U'LCERATED [*ulceratus*, L. *ulceré*, F.] turned to or broken out into an Ulcer.

ULCEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L.] belonging to or full of Ulcers.

U'LCEROUSNESS [of *ulcerosus*, L. and *ness*] an ulcerous State, Condition, or Quality.

ULE [prob. of *Sehul*, *Sax.* Christmases, or of *yule* or *noel*, F.] Christmases.

ULE-GAMES, Christmases-Games or Sports.

ULI'GINOUS [*uliginosus*, L.] moist, moorish.

U'LLAGE [with *Gaugers*] what a Cask or Vessel wants of being full.

ULMA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Meadow-sweet or Moon-wort, L.

U'LMUS [with *Botan.*] the Elm-Tree. L.

U'RNA, an Ell in Measure, L.

ULNA [with *Anat.*] the greater Bone of the Elbow, which lies between the Arm and the Wrist; also called *Forile majus*, L.

Ferreæ ULNA [old Law] the Standard Iron Ell kept in the Exchequer, L.

U M

ULOME'LIA [*ὀλομελία*, Gr.] the Soundness of a whole Member.

ULOPHO'NON [*ἐλόφονον*, Gr.] the black Chameleon-Thistle, L.

ULPICUM [with *Botan.*] great or wild Garlick, L.

ULTA'GIUM [old Rec.] Outrage, Violence.

ULTE'RIOR, on the farther Side, L.

ULTERIOR [in *Geography*] is said of those Parts of a Country, Province, &c. situated on the farther Side of a River, Mountain, or other Boundary which divides the Country.

U'LTIMA basia [in *Painting*] q. d. *the last Kisses*, the last Touches of the Pencil.

U'LTIMATE [*ultimus*, L.] final, last, or utmost.

U'LTION, a Revenging, Revenge, L.

ULTRAMARI'NE [of *ultramarinus*, i. e. beyond the Sea] brought from beyond Sea; also a Sort of rich blue Paint.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra* beyond and *montes* the Mountains] a Name the *Italians* give to all People which dwell on this Side the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus*, L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it that is visible to us.

ULTRO'NEOUS [*ultroneus*, L.] willing, with a Free-will.

U'LVA [with *Botan.*] a Reed or Weed of the Sea, Sea-Grass, L.

ULULA'TION, a Howling, L.

ULVO'SE [*ulvofus*, L.] full of Reeds or Weeds.

U'MBEL [with *Botan.*] is the Extremity of a Stalk or Branch divided into several Pedicles or Rays, beginning from the same Point, and opening in such a Manner as to form a Kind of inverted Cone, as in a *Parship*: When the Pedicles, into which a Stalk is divided, are again divided into others of the same Form, upon which the Flowers are disposed, the first Order is called Rays, and the second Pedicles.

UMBE'LLA, a little Shadow; also an Umbrella, a Bon-grace, a Skreen which Women wear over their Heads to shadow them, L.

U'MBELLATED [*umbellatus*, L.] bossed.

UMBELLA'TUS a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] is said of Flowers when many of them grow together, disposed somewhat like an *Umbrella*. The Make is a Sort of broad roundish Surface of the Whole, supported by many Foot-stalks, as in the Flowers of *Tansy*, *Helichrysum*, some Sorts of *Star-worts*, *Parfnips*, &c.

UMBELLAE [in *Botany*] the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants set thick together, and all of the same Height, L.

UMBELLI'FEROUS [of *umbella* and *fero*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIFER era, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] signifies a Plant that bears many Flowers, dispos'd somewhat like an *Umbrella*, growing upon many Foot-stalks proceeding from the same Centre, and chiefly appropriated to the Tribe of Plants; whose Flowers, generally growing in the Manner mentioned, are composed of five Leaves, and each Flower produces two Seeds join'd close together, as *Fennel*, *Parfnips*, &c. L.

UMBER [*umbrette*, *umbre*, F.] a Trout-Fish.

UMBER [with *Painters*] a dark, yellowish Colour.

UMBI'LICAL [*umbilicalis*, L.] of, or belonging to the Navel.

UMBILICAL Points [with *Mathem.*] the same as *Foci*.

UMBILICAL Region [in *Anat.*] that Part of the *Abdomen* lying round about the *Umbilicus* or Navel.

UMBILICAL Vein [in *Anat.*] is that Vein which nourishes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth closeth itself.

UMBI'LICAL Vessels [in *Anat.*] are two Arteries, a Vein and the *Urachus*, which belong to the Navel, or are wrapped in the Navel-String.

UMBILICALIS ductus [with *Anat.*] the Navel-Passage belonging to a Child in the Womb.

UMBILICATUS a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] navelled, i. e. when the Top of the Fruit sinks in a little, and there appear in it some Remains of the *Calix* of the Flower, as in Apples, Pomegranates, &c. L.

UMBILICUS Marinus [with *Botan.*] Sea Navel-wort, L.

UMBILICUS Veneris [with *Botan.*] Navel-wort, L.

UMBI'LICUS, the Navel, the Middle of the Mid-part of the lower *Venter*, whereto the Navel-String of a young Child in the Womb is joined, and which is cut off after Delivery.

UMBILICUS in an Ellipsis, is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Centre; so that either the *Focus* or Centre-Point may be called *Umbilicus*.

UMBILISE'CA, a Midwife that cuts the Navel-Strings of Infants, L.

U'MBLES } Part of the Entrails of a Deer, F.
HU'MBLES }

UMBO'NE

UMBO'NE [with *Florists*] any pointed Style or Pistil in the Middle of a Flower.

UMBRA, a Shadow or Shade, *L.*

UMBRA, a Person whom one who is invited to a Feast carries along with him, *L.*

UMBRAGE, a Shadowing, Shadow, or Shade; also Suspicion, Jealousy, Distrust, or Mistrust; also a Pretence or Colour.

UMBRA'GEUS [*umbrageux*, *F.*] shady, *Milton*.

UMBRAT'ILE [*umbratilis*, *L.*] shady.

UMBRE'LLA [*umbraculum*, or *umbella*, *L.* *umbrella*, *Ital.*] a Sort of wooden Frame covered with Cloth, put up over a Window to keep out the Sun; also a Skreen carried over the Head to defend from the Sun or Rain.

UMBRIFEROUS [of *umbra* and *fero*, *L.*] Shadow-bringing.

UMBRO'SE [*umbrosus*, *L.*] shady, casting a great Shade.

UMBRO'SENESS } [*umbrositas*, *L.*] a thick Shadow of
UMBRO'SITY } Trees, Shadiness.

UMPIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators, in case they should not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

UMPIRE [prob. of *un pere*, *F.* a Father] a prudent Person, a third Man, chosen to put a final End to a Difference or Controversy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators, in case they should not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

UN [*un*, *Sax.* a negative Particle answering to *in*, *L.* and *F.*] which being joined to the Beginning of many *English* Words takes from them their native Sense, making them signify quite the contrary.

UNA'BLE [of *in*, *Neg.* and *habilis*, *L.*] wanting Ability, incapable.

UNA'BLENESS [of *in* and *habilitas*, *L.*] Inability, Incapableness, &c.

UNACCE'PTABLE [of *in*, *Neg.* and *acceptabilis*, *L.*] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCE'PTABLENESS [of *in*, *acceptabilis*, *L.* and *nefs*] Displeasingness, Unsuitableness to the Desire, &c.

UNACCO'UNTABLE [of *in*, or *un*, and *acompter*, *O. F.* and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCO'UNTABLENESS, Unreasonableness.

UNACCUSTOMED [*un accoutumé*, *F.*] not accustomed to.

UNACQUA'INTED [of *un* and *accointé*, *F.*] not knowing, ignorant.

UNA'CTIVE [of *un* and *actius*, *L.*] not acting, idle, sluggish.

UNA'CTIVENESS, Inactivity, Idleness, &c.

UNADMO'NISHED [of *un* and *admonitus*, *L.*] not admonished, informed, or warned of, *Milton*.

UNA'DVISED [of *un* and *avisé*, *F.*] rash, without mature Deliberation or Advice.

UNA'DVISEDNESS [of *un*, *avisé*, *F.* and *nefs*] Inconsiderateness, Rashness, &c. Indiscretion.

UNAFFE'CTED [of *un* and *affectatus*, *L.* *affecté*, *F.*] not affected, without Affectation.

UNAFFE'CTEDNESS, Freeness from Affectation, Simplicity.

UNAFFE'CTING [*non afficiens*, *L.*] that does not move the Affections, &c.

UNAID'ED [of *un* and *aider*, *F.*] not helped or assisted.

UNA'LIENTABLE [*inalienable*, *F.*] that cannot be alienated.

UNA'LIENTABLENESS, Uncapableness of being alienated.

UNALLO'WED [of *un* and *alloué*, *F.*] disallowed.

UNA'LTERABLE [*inalterable*, *F.*] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNA'LTERABLENESS, Uncapableness of being, or Unlawfulness to be altered.

UNAMA'ZED [of *un* and *amaze*, *Sax.*] without Amazement.

UNANI'MITY } [*unanimitas*, *L.* *unanimité*, *F.*] an

UNA'NIMOUSNESS } Agreement in Mind and Will.

UNA'NIMOUS [*unanimis*, *L.*] with one Accord or Consent.

UNA'NSWERABLE [of *un*, *Neg.* any *pape*, *Sax.* and *able*] that cannot be answered.

UNA'NSWERABLENESS [of *un*, any *papian*, *able*, and *neye*, *Sax.*] Uncapableness of being answered.

UNAPPA'RENT [of *un* and *apparens*, *L.*] not appearing, *Milton*.

UNAPPEA'SABLE [of *un*, *appaiser*, *F.* and *able*] that cannot be appeased, implacable.

UNAPPEA'SABLENESS, Implacableness, &c.

UNAPPROA'CHABLE [of *un* *approcher*, *F.* and *able*] inaccessible, that cannot be approached.

UNAPPROA'CHABLENESS, Inaccessibleness.

UNA'PT [*ineptus*, *L.*] unready, not disposed to.

UNA'PTNESS [*ineptitudo*, *L.*] Unfitness, Indisposition.

UNA'RGUED [of *un* and *arguere*, *L.*] not argued, reasoned, or disputed.

UNA'RMED [*inermis*, *L.* *sans armes*, *F.*] without Arms.

UNARRA'YED [of *un* and *arroyé*, *O. F.*] not ranged in Order of Battle; also unclothed.

UNASSA'YED [of *un* and *essayé*, *F.*] unproved, untried.

UNASSI'STED [of *un* and *assisté*, *F.*] without Assistance.

UNASSU'RED [of *un* and *assuré*, *F.*] not assured.

UNASSWA'GED [prob. of *un* and *suadeo*, *L.*] unappeased.

UNATTAI'NABLE [of *un*, *attinere*, *L.* and *able*] not to be attained.

UNATTE'MPTED [of *un* and *attentare*, *L.*] untried.

UNATTE'NTIVE [of *un* and *attentif*, *F.*] not giving Ear to, &c.

UNAVAI'LABLE [of *un*, *valere*, *L.* *valoir*, *F.* and *able*] that does not or cannot avail or succeed.

UNAVAI'LABLENESS, the being not conducive, successful, or prevailing, Unprofitableness.

UNAVO'IDABLE [*inevitabilis*, *L.*] inevitable.

UNAVO'IDABLENESS, Impossibility of being avoided.

UNAWA'KED [of *un* and *pacian*, *Sax.*] not awaked.

UNAWA'RES [of *un* and *gemahr*, *Teut.*] unexpectedly.

To UNBA'R [*debarrer*, *F.*] to take away a Bar.

UNBECO'MING [of *un* and *bequemen*, *Teut.* or *be* and *cjeman*, *Sax.*] unseemly, undecent.

UNBECO'MINGNESS, Indecency.

UNBEFRI'ENDED [of *un* and *þneonð*, *Sax.*] not dealt with friendly, not having Friends.

UNBEGO'TTEN [of *un* and *begettan*, *Sax.*] not begotten.

UNBEGU'N [of *un* and *aġinnan*, *Sax.*] not begun.

UNBEHE'LD [of *un* and *behealdian*, *Sax.*] not seen or looked upon,

UNBELI'EF [of *un* and *þeleaþa*, *Sax.*] Unbelieving, Diffidence.

UNBELI'EVER [of *un* and *þeleaþan*, *Sax.* to believe] an Infidel.

To UNBE'ND [of *un* and *benþan*, *Sax.*] to slacken, to relax, to reduce a crooked or bent Thing to Straitness.

UNBENI'GN [of *un* and *benignus*, *L.*] unfavourable, not bountiful, *Milton*.

UNBENI'GHTED, not overtaken with Night or Darkness, not darkened or obscured.

UNBENT, slackened, made strait, &c.

UNBESOU'GHT [of *un* and *þeyecan*, *Sax.*] without being beseeched or sought to, *Milton*.

To UNBEWI'TCH [of *un*, *be*, and *picce*, *Sax.*] to deliver from Witchcraft.

UNBI'DDEN [of *un* and *beoþan*, *Sax.*] uncommanded, uninvited.

To UNBI'ND [of *un* and *binþan*, *Sax.*] to loosen what is bound.

UNBLAME'ABLE [of *un* and *blamable*, *F.*] not to be found Fault with, innocent, &c.

UNBLA'MEABLENESS [of *un*, *blamable*, *F.* and *nefs*] Undeservingness of Blame.

UNBLE'ST [of *un* and *bletþian*, *Sax.*] not blest, *Milton*.

UNBLOO'DY [of *un* and *bloðiþ*, *Sax.*] not bloody.

UNBOI'LED [of *un* and *bouille*, *F.*] not boiled.

To UNBOLT [of *un* and *bolþ*, *Sax.*] to draw back a Bolt.

UNBO'NED [of *un* and *ban*, *Sax.* or *þeen*, *Dan.*] having the Bones taken out, without Bones.

UNBOOTED [of *un* and *deboté*, *F.*] without Boots.

UNBORN [of *un* and *beapian*, *Sax.*] not born.

UNBO'RDRED [*debordé*, *F.*] having no Border or the Border taken off, &c.

To UNBO'SOM [of *un* and *boym*, *Sax.*] to open or declare the Mind freely.

UNBOU'GHT [of *un* and *boht* prob. of *bycþean*, *Sax.* to buy] not bought.

UNBOU'ND [of *un*, and prob. *bonþen* of *binþan*, *Sax.*] loosened, not tied up.

UNBOU'NDED [of *un* and *bornes*, *F.*] unlimited.

UNBO'WELLED [of *un* and *boyeaux*, *F.*] having the Bowels taken out.

UNBOW'R'D [of *un* and *buþe*, *Sax.*] divested of, or not in a Bower or Shade, *L.*

To UNBRA'CE [of *un* and *embrasser*, *F.*] to undo or slacken Braces, to untie.

UNBRACE a Mallard [in *Carving*] means, Cut it up.

UNBRI'DLED [of *un* and *þriþeljan*, *Sax.* *debridé*, *F.*] without a Bridle, &c. also unruly.

UNBRO'KEN [of *un* and *þnekan*, *Sax.*] whole.

To UNBU'CKLE [of *deboucler*, *F.*] to loose a Buckle.

UNBUI'LT [of *un* and *bytlian*, *Sax.*] not builded.

To UNBU'NG [prob. of *un* and *bung*, *Sax.* *debonnmer*, *F.*] to take out a Bung.

UNBU'RIED [of *un* and *byþneþean*, *Sax.*] not buried.

To UNBU'RTHEN [of *un* and *byþneþen*, *Sax.*] to ease of a Burthen.

UNBU'T-

To UNBU'TTON [*deboutonner*, F.] to undo Buttons.
 UNCA'LED [of *un* and *kaiser*, Dan.] not called.
 UNCANONICALNESS [of *un*, *canonicus*, L. and *ness*] the not being canonical or conformable to the Canons; also the being destitute of publick Approbation.
 UNCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L. *incapable*, F.] not capable.
 UNCA'PABLENESS [*incapacitas*, L.] Incapacity.
 To UNCA'SE [of *un* and *casé*, F. of *casa*, L. a Cottage, &c.] to take out of the Case.
 UNCASING of a Fox [with *Sportsmen*] is the Cutting it up, or Fleaing it.
 UNCAU'GHT [prob. of *un* and *captatus*, L.] not caught.
 UNCE'RTAIN [*incertus*, L. *incertain*, F.] not certain, doubtful.
 UNCE'RTAINTY } [*incertitude*, F. of L.] Dubious-
 UNCE'RTAINNESS } nefs.
 UNCE'SSANT [*non cessans*, L.] without giving over.
 UNCE'SSANTLY [*incessanter*, L. *incessamment*, F.] continually.
 To UNCHA'IN [*dechainier*, F.] to take off a Chain.
 UNCHA'NGEABLE [of *un* and *changeant*, F.] immutable.
 UNCHA'NGEABNESS [of *un*, *changeant*, F. and *ness*] Immutability.
 UNCHA'RITABLE [of *incharitable*, F.] not charitable, &c.
 UNCHA'RITABLENESS [of *incharitable*, F. and *ness*] an uncharitable Disposition.
 To UNCHA'RM [*decharmer*, F.] to undo or take away a Charm.
 UNCHA'ST [of *un chaste*, F. of *incastus*, L.] not endued with Chastity.
 UNCHASTHESS [of *un chasteté*, F. *castitas*, L. and *ness*] Incontinency, Lewdness.
 UNCHE'WED [of *un* and *ceopian*, Sax.] not chewed.
 UNCHRI'STENED [of *un* and *Christian*] not baptized.
 UNCHU'RCHED [of *un* and *kerche*, Teut. *cypic*, Sax.] dissolved from being a Church, excommunicated; also not church'd, as a Woman that has lain in.
 U'NCIA, an Ounce, the 12th Part of a Roman Pound, L.
 U'NCIA [in *Pharmacy*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.
 U'NCIAE [in *Algebra*] are the Numbers prefixed to the Letters of the Numbers of any Power produced from a binomial, residual, or multinomial Root: Thus in the fourth Power of $a+b$ that is $a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$, the *Unciæ* are 4 6 4.
 U'NCIAL [with *Antiquaries*] an Epithet given to certain large-sized Letters or Characters, antiently used in Inscriptions, Epitaphs, &c.
 UNCI'RCUMCISED [*incircumcissus*, L.] not circumcised.
 UNCI'RCUMCISION, an uncircumcised State.
 UNCI'RCUMSPECT [of *un* and *circumspectus*, L.] unwary.
 UNCI'VIL [*incivilis*, *incivil*, F.] not courteous.
 UNCI'VILITY } [*incivilitas*, L. *incivilité*, F.] Uncour-
 UNCI'VILNESS } teousness, Rudeness.
 UNCLA'D [of *un* and *clæg*, or *clægian*, Sax.] without Clothes.
 To UNCLA'SP [of *un* and *cleopan*, Sax.] to unloose Clasps.
 UN'CLE [*avunculus*, L. *oncle*, F.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.
 UNCLEA'N [of *un* and *clæne*, Sax.] foul, polluted, &c.
 UNCLEA'NNES [of *un* and *clænneye*, Sax.] Filthiness, Impurity.
 UNCLEA'NSED [of *un* and *clænryan*, Sax.] not cleansed.
 UNCLE'FT [of *un* and *cleopan*, Sax.] not cleaved or split.
 To UNCLO'SE [of *un* and *clÿan*, Sax.] to open.
 UNCLOYED [of *un* and *enclouer*, F.] not cloyed or glutted with Meat, &c. unstopped, as a Piece of Ordnance that has been nailed up.
 UNCO'IFED [*decoiffé*, F.] having the Coif pulled off, without a Coif.
 UNCOLLE'CTED [of *un* and *collectus*, L.] not gathered together.
 UNCO'MBED [of *un* and *cæmban*, Sax.] not combed.
 UN-COME-AT-ABLE, not to be come at or gotten.
 UN-COME-AT-ABLENESS, Uncapableness of being come at or attained to.
 UNCO'MELINESS, Unbecomingness, Undecentness, Unbeautifulness.
 UNCO'MELY, unseemly, unhandsome.
 UNCO'MFORTABLE [of *un*, Neg. *comfortare*, L. to strengthen, and *able*] without Comfort, Ease, Pleasure, or Satisfaction of Mind.
 UNCO'MFORTABLENESS [of *un* *confort*, F. of *confortatio*, L. and *ness*] Uneasiness, Unpleasingness, Unsatisfyingness.
 UNCO'MMON [of *un* and *communis*, L.] unusual, rare.

UNCOMMONNESS, Extraordinariness, &c.
 UNCOMPO'UNDED [of *incompositus*, L.] not mixed, simple.
 UNCONCEI'VABLE [*inconceivable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.
 INCONCEI'VABLENESS, Incomprehensibleness.
 UNCONCE'RNED [of *un* and *concerne*, F.] not concerned, &c.
 UNCONCE'RNEDNESS [of *un* *concerné*, F. and *ness*] Indifference, Regardlessness.
 UNCONDE'MNABLE [of *un* and *condamnabile*, F.] not deserving to be condemned.
 UNCONDE'MNED [of *un* and *condemnatus*, L.] not condemned.
 UNCONFO'RMABLE [of *un* *conformare*, L. and *able*] that does not conform.
 UNCONFO'RMABLENESS, the not Conforming to, Disagreeingness.
 UNCO'NQUERABLE [of *un* *conquerir*, F. *able* and *ness*] Invincibleness.
 UNCO'NSCIONABLE, unreasonable, unjust, &c.
 UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS [of *un* *conscientus*, L. *able* and *ness*] Want of Conscience, Unreasonableness.
 An UNCONSTANT Person [*Hieroglyphically*] was represented by a Sea-Mew, that Bird being so light that it is carried every Way by the Wind; and such an one was also signified by a Crab-Filh, because it goes not always in the same Manner, but sometimes forwards, and sometimes backwards.
 UNCONSTRA'INABLE [of *un* and *contraignable*, F.] that cannot be constrained, &c.
 UNCONSTRAINED [of *un* and *constraint*, F.] uncompelled.
 UNCONSUMED [*inconsumptus*, L. or *un* and *consumé*, F.] not wasted, spent, &c.
 UNCONTE'MNED [*non contemptus*, L.] not despised.
 UNCONTE'STABLE [*incontestable*, F.] without Dispute.
 UNCONTRO'LLED [of *un* and *contrôlé*, F.] without Controul.
 UNCO'RDED [of *un* and *cordé*, F.] unbound, &c.
 UNCO'RE Priſt } [in *Law*] q. d. *still ready*, a Plea for a
 UNQUES Priſt } Defendant being sued for a Debt due on a Day past to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, &c. by affirming that he tendered the Debt at the Time and Place, and that there was none to receive it, and also that he is yet ready to pay the same, F.
 UNCORRE'CTED [*incorrectus*, L.] unpunished, unmended.
 UNCORRU'PTNESS, Incorruption.
 To UNCO'VER [*decouvrir*, F.] to take off a Cover, &c.
 To UNCO'UPLE [*decoupler*, F.] to separate.
 UNCOU'TH [uncu's, Sax. unknown] strange, hard to be understood, harsh, barbarous.
 UNCOU'THNESS [of uncu'sneye, Sax.] Hardness to be understood, Unusualness, Strangeness, Roughness, Harshness, Barbarousness.
 UNCREA'TED [*increatus*, L. *incrée*, F.] not created.
 UNCRO'WNED [of *incoronatus*, L.] not crowned; also deprived of the Crown, deposed.
 U'NCTION [*unctio*, F.] an Anointing.
 U'NCTUOUS [of *unctus*, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.
 U'NCTUOUSNESS [of *unctuosité*, F. *unctio*, L. and *ness*] Oiliness, Greasiness.
 UNCU'LTI'VABLE [of *un* and *cultivé*, F. and *able*] that cannot be cultivated.
 UNCU'LTI'VATED [*incultus*, L. *inculté*, F.] not tilled, &c.
 UNCU'RABLENESS [of *incurable*, F. and *ness*] Uncapableness of being cured.
 UNCU'RED [of *un* and *curatus*, L.] unhealed.
 U'NCUS, a Hook, L.
 UNCUS [with *Surgeons*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.
 UNCU'STOMABLE [of *un* *coutume*, F. and *able*] not liable to pay Custom.
 UNCU'STOMED, that has not paid Custom.
 UNDAU'NTED [*indomitus*, L. *indemité*, F.] not disheartened, intrepid.
 UNDAU'NTEDNESS, Intrepidity.
 UNDE'CAGON [*ἑνδεκάγωνος*, Gr.] a regular Polygon of eleven Sides.
 UNDE'CENT [*indecent*, F. of L.] unbecoming.
 UNDE'CENTNESS [*indecentia*, L.] Unbecomingness.
 UNDECI'DED [*indecis*, F. of *un* and *decisus*, L.] not determined.
 UNDECLI'NED [in and *declinatus*, L.] not declined.
 UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, resembling Waves.
 UNDEFE'NDED [*indefensus*, L.] not defended.
 UNDEFI'LED [of *un* neg. and *faul*, Sax. foul] unpolluted.

UNDEFRAYED [of *un* and *defrayé*, F.] not pay'd.

UNDER [unðen, Sax.] beneath.

To UNDER-BID [of unðer biððan, Sax.] to bid less than the Value.

To UNDER-BIND [of unðen binðan, Sax.] to bind underneath.

UNDER-CHAMBERLAIN [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerks and Comptrollers of the Pell may see that their Entrance be true.

UNDER-FOOT [of unðer fōt, Sax.]

To UNDER-GI'RD [of unðen ġyrdan, Sax.]

To UNDER-GO [of unðen-ġan, Sax.] to bear, or suffer.

UNDER-HAND [unðen-hand, Sax.] clandestinely.

To UNDER-LAY [of unðen-lecġan, Sax.] to put under.

UNDERLING [of unðen, Sax. and *ling*] a mean Person, an Inferior.

UNDERMINED [of unðen, Sax. and *miné*, F.] made hollow underneath; also circumvented.

UNDERMOST [unðen mæyrt, Sax.] the lowest.

UNDERNE'ATH [unðen-beneoþ, Sax.] below.

To UNDER-PIN [unðen-pinðan, Sax.] to put Pins in below.

UNDER-PINNING [in *Architect.*] a Term used to express the Bringing up a Building with Stone under the Grounds.

To UNDER-PROP [under proppen, Du.] to support with a Prop.

To UNDER-SELL [of unðen and prob. *yellan*, Sax.] to sell cheaper than the common Price or Value.

UNDER the Sea [*Sea-Phrase*] a Ship is said to be so, when she lies still, or waits for some other Ship, with her Helm lashed or ty'd up alee.

UNDER the Sun-Beams [in *Astrol.*] is when a Planet is not full seventeen Degrees distant from the Body of the Sun either before or after it.

To UNDERPROP, to heave up, by putting a Prop or Lever underneath.

To UNDERSTA'ND [of unðen ŷtanðan, Sax.] to apprehend, to perceive in Mind.

UNDERSTA'NDING, Apprehension, Knowledge.

UNDERSTA'NDING [in *Hieroglyphicks*] an Understanding employed in the Search of sublime Mysteries was, by the Antients, represented by an Eagle.

To UNDERTAKE [of unðen, Sax. and *tager*, Dan.] to take upon one, to take in Hand, to manage, to endeavour to do, to enterprize; also to be Bail or Surety for, to answer for.

UNDERTA'KER [of unðen, Sax. and *tager*, Dan.] a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTA'KERS [of the King] the Deputies of the Purveyors.

UNDERTA'KERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTAKEN [of unðen, Sax. and *tager*, Dan. or *underrangen*, Teut.] enterprised; answered for another, &c.

To UNDERVA'LUE [of unðen and *valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] to esteem or account less than the Worth, &c.

UNDERVA'LUEMENT, a Disparagement, &c.

UNDER-WOOD [unðen-þuðu, Sax.] Coppice, or any Wood that is not reckon'd as Timber.

To UNDER-WORK [of unðer-woþan, Sax.] to work for an under Price.

UNDER-WRITTEN [of unðen-þritan, Sax.] subscribed.

UNDESE'RVED [of *un*, neg. and *de* and *servi*, F.] unmerited.

UNDETE'RMINED [of *indeterminatus*, L. *indeterminé*, F.] not determined.

UNDEVO'UT [*indevoit*, F.] irreverent.

UNDISCHARGED. [of *un* and *dechargé*, F.] not discharged.

UNDISCIPLINED [of *un* and *discipliné*, F.] uninstructed or taught, &c.

UNDISTI'NGUISHED [of *un* and *distingué*, F.] not discerned from others, &c.

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLENESS [of *indistinguibilis*, L. and *nefs*] Uncapableness of being distinguished.

To UNDO [of unðoen, Sax.] to take to Pieces what was put together; also to ruin.

To UNDO a Boar [with Hunters] is to dress it.

UNDO'NE [of unðoen, Sax.] not wrought, performed, &c. also ruined.

UNDOUBTED [*indubitatus*, L.] certain.

To UNDRÉ'ss [prob. of *un* and *dresser*, F.] to pull off one's Clothes.

UN'DRESS, a Dishabille.

UNDRI'ED [of *un* and *abŷnigan*, Sax.] not dried.

UNDU'E [*indeu*, F.] not due, undeserved.

UNDU'ENESS [of *un*, neg. *deu*, F. and *nefs*] Unjustness, Unmeetness.

UNDULATED [*undulatus*, L.] made after the Manner of Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Wain-scot, &c.

UNDULA'TION, a Motion like that of Waves, L.

UNDULA'TION of the Air, the Waving of the Air to and fro.

UNDULA'TION [in *Physicks*] a Kind of tremulous Motion or Vibration in a Liquid, or a sort of wavy Motion whereby a Liquid alternately rises and falls like the Waves of the Sea.

UNDULA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Motion ensuing in the Matter contained in an Abscess upon squeezing it.

UNDULATORY Motion, the same as Undulation.

UNDU'TIFULNESS [of *un*, neg. *deu* of *devoir*, F. and *nefs*] Disobedience to Parents, &c.

UNEASINESS [of *un*, neg. *aïse*, F. and *nefs*] Unquietness of Mind, a being in Pain, &c.

UNEAS'Y [*mal-aïse*, F.] pained, disturbed in Mind.

UNE'LOQUENTNESS [of *un*, *eloquens*, L. and *nefs*] Want of Eloquence.

UNEMPLOY'ED [of *un* and *employé*, F.] not used or employ'd.

UNENDOW'ED [of *un*, neg. and *douairé*, F.] having no Dowry.

UNE'QUALNESS [*inæqualitas*, L. *inegalité*, F.] Inequality.

UNE'RRING [of *un*, neg. and *errans*, L.] infallible.

UNE'VENNESS [of *un æven* and *neffe*, Sax.] Unequalness, a not having Plainness or Smoothness.

UNE'XECUTED [of *un* and *exécuté*, F.] not executed.

UNEXPE'CTED [of *un* and *expectatus*, L.] not looked for.

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS [of *un*, *expectatus*, L. and *nefs*] the not being looked for; Surprisingness.

UNEXPE'RIENCED [of *un* and *experientia*, L.] not having try'd.

UNEXPE'RTNESS [*inexpertus*, L. and *nefs*] Unskillfulness.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE [of *inextinguibilis*, L. &c.] Unquenchableness.

UNEXPRE'SSIBLENESS [of *un*, *expressus*, *able* and *nefs*] Unutterableness.

UNFA'IR [of *un* and *ƿæðen*, Sax.] unjust.

UNFA'IRNESS [of *un* and *ƿæðenƿeƿe*, Sax.] Unjustness, Dishonesty.

UNFA'ITHFULNESS [*infidelité*, F. of L.] Infidelity.

UNFA'ISHIONED [of *un façonné*, F.] unformed, &c.

To UNFAS'TEN [of *un* and *anfasten*, Teut.] to unloose or undo what was fast.

UNFEA'THERED [of *un ƿæðen*, Sax.] not fledged or covered with Feathers.

UNFED [of *un*, and *feden*, Dan. *ƿeðan*, Sax.] not fed.

UNFEIGNED [of *un feint*, F. of *fingere*, L.] sincere.

UNFEIGNEDNESS, Sincerity.

UNFENCE'D [prob. of *indefensus*, L.] having no Fence.

UNFETTERED [of *un ƿeƿetecƿian*, Sax.] without Fetters, &c.

UNFI'NISHED [of *un* and *fini*, F. of *finitus*, L.] not ended, &c.

UNFI'TNESS [prob. of *un fait*, F. and *nefs*] Unaptness, Unmeetness.

UNFI'XEDNESS [of *un*, neg. and *fixe*, F. of *fixus*, L. and *nefs*] an unfixed State or Temper, Unsettledness.

To UNFO'LD [of *un* and *ƿealðan*, Sax.] to lay open, to explain.

UNFO'RCED [of *un*, neg. and *forcé*, F.] unconstrained.

UNFORESEE'N [of *un* and *ƿoƿeƿeƿon*, Sax.] not seen beforehand.

UNFO'RMED [*informis*, L.] not put into Form.

UNFO'RMED Stars [with *Astron.*] are those Stars which are also called nebulous or cloudy, and are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFO'RTIFIED [of *un* and *fortifié*, F.] not fortified.

UNFO'RTUNATE [of *infortune*, F. of *infortunatus*, L.] unlucky, unhappy.

UNFOR'TUNATENESS [*infortunitas*, L. *infortune*, F. and *nefs*] Unhappiness, Unluckiness.

UNFO'UND [of *un* and *ƿinðan*, Sax.] not found.

UNFREQUE'NTED [of *un frequentatus*, L. *frequenté*, F.] not often gone to.

UNFRIENDLINESS [of *un ƿƿeondlice* and *neffe*, Sax.] an unfriendly Disposition or Treatment.

UNFRUITFULNESS [of *un fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L. and *ƿullneffe*, Sax.] Sterility, Barrenness.

UNFU'RISHED [of *un* and *fourni*, F.] without Furniture.

UNGA'IN, awkward, unhandy.

U N

UNGA'NNESS, Awkwardness.
 UNGAI'NFUL [of *un* *gagne*, F. and *full*] not producing Gain.
 UNGA'RNISHED [of *un*, neg. and *garni*, F.] not set off with Garniture.
 UNGA'THERED [of *un* and *gaderian*, Sax.] not gathered.
 UNGE'LD [of *un* and *gelb*, Sax.] *i. e.* not to be redeemed by a pecuniary Compensation; as if a Man were killed in committing of a Felony, he was to lie in the Field unburied, and no pecuniary Compensation should be made for his Death.
 UNGENTI'LENESS [of *un*, *gentilitas*, L. *gentileffe*, F.] Ungentility.
 UNGENTLENESS [of *un*, neg. *gentilis*, L.] Untameness, Rudeness, the Opposite to Mildness.
 To UNGI'RD [of *un* and *girdan*, Sax.] to loosen or untie a Girdle, &c.
 UNGI'RT [of *un* and *girdel*, Sax.] ungirded.
 To UNGLU'E [of *un* and *glutinare*, L.] to unfasten what is glued.
 UNGO'DLILY [of *un* *godlice*, Sax.] impiously, &c.
 UNGO'DLINESS [of *un* *godlicneſſe*, Sax.] Impiousness, &c.
 UNGODLY [of *un* *godlic*, Sax.] not fearing God, &c.
 UNGO'VERNABLENESS [of *un* *gouverne* and *habilité* of *habilitas*, L.] an ungovernable Temper.
 UNGRA'CIOUS [of *ungracieux*, F. of *gratiosus*, L.] void of Grace.
 UNGRA'CIOUSNESS [of *un* *gracienſité*, F. *gratiositas*] Voidness of Grace.
 UNGRA'TEFUL [of *ingratus*, L. *ingrat*, F.] unthankful.
 UNGRATEFULNESS [of *ingratus*, L. and *gullneſſe*, Sax.] Ingratitude.
 U'NGUENT [of *unguentum*, L.] Ointment.
 UNGUENTA'RIA, the Art of compounding and making Ointments, L.
 UNGUE'NTUM, a sweet Ointment, a Perfume, a Salve, L.
 UNGUE'NTUM *armiarium*, Weapon-Salve, L.
 U'NGUIS, the Nail of a Finger or Toe, a similar white and hard Part which secures the Ends of them from external Injuries, and is also an Ornament to them, L.
 U'NGUIS *Os* [with *Anat.*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, in which is a Hole, in which the Lacrymal Gland lies.
 U'NGULA, the Hoof a Beast, L.
 U'NGULA [with *Geometricians*] is the Section of a Cylinder cut off by a Plane, passing obliquely thro' the Plane of the Base and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.
 UNGULA [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of hooked Instrument for extracting a dead *Fœtus* out of the Womb, L.
 UNGULUS } [with *Botanists*] a little Speck of a different Colour from the rest of the *Petala* or Flower-Leaves, L.
 UNGUICULUS }
 UNHA'BITABLE [of *un*, neg. and *habitable*, F. of L.] not capable or fit to be inhabited.
 UNHA'BITABLENESS, an uninhabitable Quality, &c.
 UNHA'LOWED [of *un* and *halgian*, Sax.] unsanctified, prophane.
 UNHA'LTED [of *un* and *halter*, Du. *halſte*, Sax.] without a Halter, &c.
 UNHA'NDINESS [of *un* *handig*, Du. and *neſſ*] Awkwardness.
 UNHA'NDSOMENESS [*Incertæ Etym.* unless prob. of *un*, neg. *handſom* and *neſſe*, Sax. *q. d.* not done by any artful Hand] Indecency, Unbecomingness, Rudeness.
 UNHA'PPINESS [of *un*, neg. and prob. *happus*, Brit. and *neſſ*] Unfortunateness, Wretchedness, &c.
 To UNHA'RBOUR [of *un* and *hebeberga*, Sax.] to dislodge.
 To UNHA'RNESS [of *deſharnacher*, F.] to take off the Harness.
 To UNHA'SP [of *un* and *hæpy*, Sax.] to undo a Haſp.
 UNHEA'LABLE [of *un* and *hælan*, Sax.] incurable.
 UNHEA'LTHFULNESS } [of *un* *hæl* and *gullneſſe*, Sax.]
 UNHEA'LTHINESS } Sickliness, an unhealthful Quality or Condition.
 UNHEA'RD [of *un* and *hýpan*, Sax. to hear] not heard.
 UNEA'RTY [of *un* *heortæ*, Sax.] insincere.
 UNHEE'DFULNESS [of *un*-*heban*, and *gullneſſe*, Sax.] Carelessness, Regardlessness.
 To UNHINGE [of *un* and *hinge*, Du.] to take off the Hinges; to disorder.
 UNHO'LINESS [of *un* *halig* and *neſſe*, Sax.] Unsanctifiedness, Profaneness.
 UNHO'NEST [*inhonestus*, L.] dishonest.
 To UNHOO'DWINK [of *un*, *hob*, and *pincian*, Sax.] to remove any Thing that obstructs the Sight.
 To UNHO'OK [of *un* and *hoco*, Sax.] to take off from a Hook.

U N

To UNHO'RSE [of *un* and *hopye*, Sax.] to pull off a Horse.
 UNHU'RT [of *un* and *hyrt*, Sax.] having receiv'd no Injury, &c.
 UNHU'SBANDED [of *un* *huy* an House, and *bonba*, Sax. a Husband] not managed with good Husbandry.
 U'NICORN [of *unus* one, and *cornu*, L. a Horn] is by some supposed to be a very rare and beautiful Beast, like an Horse, having one long Horn in the Middle of the Forehead twisted.
 Sea-UNICORN, a Fish about eighteen or twenty Foot in Length, having a Head like an Horse, and a white Horn in the Middle of the Forehead about five Handfuls long. Its Scales are as big as a Crown-Piece, and it hath six large Fins like the End of a Galley-Oar.
 UNICO'RNOUS [*unicornis*, L.] having but one Horn.
 U'NIFORM [*uniformis*, L.] of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts alike even.
 UNIFORM *Flowers* } are such as are all around of the same
 UNIFORM *Plants* } Figure, having the fore and back
 Parts as also the right and left Parts exactly alike.
 UNIFORM *Motions* [of *Bodies*] are the same with equable or equal Motions.
 UNIFO'RMITY [*uniformitas*, L.] Regularity, a Similitude or Resemblance, as in Figures of many Sides and Angles respectively equal and answerable one to the other.
 U'NIFORMLY [*uniformiter*, L. *uniformement*, F.] after an uniform Manner.
 To U'NIFY [*unificare*, L.] to make one, to reconcile.
 UNINFLAMMABLE, that cannot be made to flame or be set on Fire.
 UNIMA'GINABLE [of *un* and *imaginable*, F.] not to be imagined.
 UNIMMO'RTAL [of *un* and *immortalis*, L.] not immortal, mortal, Milton.
 UNIMPLO'Y'D [of *un* and *employé*, F.] not made use of, &c.
 UNINDEA'RED, not having gained Affection.
 UNINHA'BITED [of *un* and *inhabitus*, L.] not dwelt in.
 UNINTELLIGIBLENESS [of *un* *intelligible*, F. of L. and *neſſ*] Uncapability of being understood.
 UNINTERRUPTED [of *un* and *interruptus*, L.] continual.
 UNINVI'TED [of *un* and *invité*, F. of L.] not invited.
 To UNJOINT [*dejoindre*, F.] to put out of Joint.
 U'NION, the Combining or Joining several Things into one Society, Concord, or Agreement, especially that which arises from solemn Leagues, offensive and defensive, made by Sovereign Princes and States.
 UNION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a Combining or Consolidating of two Churches into one.
 UNION of *Accession*, is when the united Benefice becomes a Member and Accessory of the Principal.
 UNION by *Confusion*, is that where the two Titles are suppressed and a new one created including both.
 UNION *philosophical* [according to Dr. Grew] is used for one of the three Ways of Mixture, being the Joining together of Atoms or insensible Particles so as to touch in a Plane, as is supposed to be the Case in the Crystallization of Salts, &c.
 UNION [in *Architect.*] is the Harmony between the Colours in the Materials of a Building.
 UNION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Concourse of many *Beings* in order to make one *Individual*.
 Essential UNION [in *Metaphysics*] is when many *incomplete Beings*, adapted to one another, concur to make one *Essential Individual*. Thus as in the Composition of a Body, Matter and Form, are more *essentially* united; so the Elements in all mixt Bodies, are united by an *essential Union*.
 Personal UNION [in *Metaphysics*] is when two Natures are so united as to make one Person. The Union of the divine and human Nature, in the Person of our Saviour Christ, is the only Instance that can be given of this Union.
 Accidental UNION [in *Metaphysics*] is when many Causes accidentally occur to make one Thing by *Accident*.
 Verbal UNION [in *Metaphysics*] consists only in the bare Agreement of Words.
 Real UNION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Concourse of many distinct *Beings*, in order to the forming one *Individual*.
 UNION [in *Painting*] is the Symmetry or Agreement between the several Parts of a Piece of Painting, so that they apparently conspire to form one Thing.
 UNION-Pearls, those Pearls which grow in Couples, the best Sort of Pearls.
 To UNJOINT a *Bittern* [*Carving-Term*] is to cut it up.
 U'NINSON [*q. unisonus*, L.] one and the same Sound, whehter by one Voice, or divers Voices sounding in the same Tone,

Tone, of the Agreement of two Notes or Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone.

UNIT [*unitas*, L. *unité*, F.] the first significant Figure of a Number, or the Figure 1, as in 322, the last two Figures on the Right-Hand is the Unit or Place of Units.

UNI'TABLE [of *unitus* and *habilis*, L.] capable of being united.

UNITA'RIANS, a Name assumed by the *Antitrinitarians*, as making a Profession of preserving the Glory and Attribute of Divinity to One only.

To UNITE [*unire*, L.] to join two or more together, to make or become one.

UNIT'ION [in *Surgery*] the Uniting of disjointed Parts.

UN'ITY [*unitas*, L. *unité*, F.] Union, Agreement, &c.

UNITY [in *God*] is an incommunicable Attribute by which he is one and no more.

UNITY [in *Metaphysics*] is the *Indivision* of any Being, i. e. the Division of its Essence implying such a Contradiction, that, except a Thing can be divided from itself, it is impossible to divide it.

Real UNITY [in *Metaphysics*] is that which, without any Operation of the Mind, is really in every particular Being.

Rational UNITY [in *Metaphysics*] is that common Nature that is diffus'd in all the Particulars of any Kind, yet by the Operation of the Understanding is made one.

UNITY [in *Arith.*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY of Possession [in *Law*] a joint Possession of two Rights by several Titles; as when a Man, holding Land by Lease, afterwards buys the Fee Simple, which extinguishes his Lease, and he is now become Lord of the same.

UNITY [in *Dramatick Performances*] is three-fold, of Action, Time, and Place. These Unities have been established by Criticks to bring the Drama as near Nature as is possible.

UNITY of Action, is the first of the three Unities appropriated to the Drama; two Actions that are different and independent will distract the Attention and Concernment of the Auditors, and so of consequence frustrate the Design of the Poet, which is to move Terror and Pity.

UN'ITY and Wisdom [*Hieroglyphically*] were represented by the Sun and its beautiful Beams.

UNJU'DGED [of *un* and *judicatus*, L.] not judged or tried.

UNIVE'RSALNESS [*universalité*, F. of L.] Universality.

UNIVE'RSAL [*universalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all, common.

UNIVERSAL Equinoctial Dial, a mathematical Instrument to find the Latitude, the Hour of the Day, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An UNIVE'RSAL [with *Logicians*] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVERSAL incomplex [in *Logick*] is such as produces one only Conception in the Mind, and is a simple Thing which respects many, as *human Nature*.

UNIVERSAL complex [in *Logick*] is either an universal Proposition, as *every Whole is greater than its Parts*; or else whatever raises a manifold Conception in the Mind, as the Definition of a rational Creature.

UNIVE'RSALISTS Arminians, Remonstrants, those Persons who hold universal Redemption.

UNIVERSA'LITY [*universalitas*, L.] a being universal, Generality.

Metaphysical UNIVERSALITY [with *Schoolmen*] is that which excepts nothing, as every Man is mortal.

Moral UNIVERSALITY [with *Schoolmen*] is that which admits of some Exception, as all Men are ambitious.

UNIVERSALS in causing [in *Logick*] are such as are the common efficient Causes of divers Effects, as the *Sun*, &c.

UNIVERSALS in distributing [in *Logick*] are common or universal Signs, as *all*, *none*, &c.

UNIVERSALS in knowing [in *Logick*] are such as know all Things, as the *Understanding*, &c.

UNIVERSALS in representing [in *Logick*] are Images or Ideas of universal Things, as a *Man*, a *House*, &c.

UNIVERSALS in signifying [in *Logick*] common Words that signify many Things, as a *Stone*, an *Animal*.

UNIVERSALS in being or existing [in *Logick*] are Natures which exist in several, as *Humanity* in *John*, *Thomas*, &c.

UNIVERSALS in predicating [in *Logick*] are such as do exist in many Things, and are separately predicated of them all, as *unum*, *ens*.

UNIVERSE [*mundus universus*, L.] the whole Frame of material Beings, the whole World.

UNIVE'RSITY [*universitas*, L.] the Whole in general.

UNIVE'RSITY [in *Civil Law*] a Body Politick or Corporation.

UNIVE'RSITY, a Nursery for Learning, where Youth are instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIVOCAL [*univocus*, L.] of one Sound or Name.

UNIVO'CAL Terms [with *Logicians*] are such whose Name and Nature is the same.

UNIVOCAL Signs [in *Surgery*] are Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, viz. Dimness of Sight, Loss of Understanding, &c.

UNIVO'CAL Generation [in *Physicks*] the Antients held that all perfect Animals were produced by *Univocal Generation*, i. e. by the sole Union or Copulation of Male and Female of the same Species; and that Insects were produced by *Equivocal Generation* without any Seeds, and merely by the Corruption of the Earth exalted and, as it were, impregnated by the Rays of the Sun.

UNJU'ST [*injustus*, L. *injusté*, F.]

UNJU'STLY [*injusté*, L. *injustement*, F.]

UNJU'STNESS [*injustitia*, L. *injustice*, F.] Injustice.

UNKA'RDNESS, Solitariness, Loathsomeness.

UNKE'MBED [of *un* and *cæmban*, Sax. *incomptus*, L.] not combed.

To UNKE'NNEL [of *un* and *chenil*, F. *canile*, L.] to put or rouze out of his Kennel.

UNKI'NDNESS [of *un*, and prob. *cyn*, Sax. or *kind*, Tent. and *nefs*] Unfriendliness.

UNKLE [*oncle*, F.] the Brother of a Father or Mother.

UNKNI'T [of *un* and *cn'etan*, Sax.] not knitted.

UNKNOWING [of *un* and *cnapiu*, Sax.] ignorant.

UNKNO'WN [of *un* and *cnapiu*, Sax.] not known.

To UNLACE [*delacer*, F.] to loosen or take off a Lacc.

To UNLA'CE a Concy [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

To UNLADE [of *un* and *hlaðian*, Sax.] to unload.

UNLA'CE [*unlaðe*, Sax.] a wicked or unjust Law.

UNLAME'NTED [of *un* and *lamente*, F. of *lamentatus*, L.] not bewailed.

UNLAWFUL [of *unlaða* and *hull*, Sax.] contrary to Law.

UNLAW'FUL Assembly [in *Law*] is the Meeting of three or more Persons together by Force, to commit some unlawful Act, as to assault any Person, &c. tho' they do not commit it.

UNLA'WFULNESS [of *un laða*, Law, and *hullneyye*, Sax.] Illegitimateness.

UNLEA'RNEDNESS [of *un leornian* and *neyye*, Sax.] Voidness of Erudition or Learning.

To UNLEA'SH [*Hunting-Phrase*] is to let loose the Leash or Line, in order to let the Dogs go after the Game.

UNLEAVENED [*sans levain*, F.] not fermented with Leaven.

UNLIBI'DINOUS [of *un* and *libidinofus*, L.] not lustful, free from Lust, *Milton*.

UNLI'CENS'D [of *un* and *licence*, F.] not having Allowance or Permission, *Milton*.

UNLI'GHTSOME, obscure, *Milton*.

UNLI'KE [of *un* and *gelic*, Sax.] not like.

UNLI'KELINESS, Improbability.

UNLI'KENESS [of *un gelic* and *neyye*, Sax.] Dissimilitude.

UNLI'MITED [of *un* and *limité*, F. of L.] not bounded.

UNLI'MITED Problem [in *Geom.*] is such an one as is capable of infinite Solutions; as to divide a Triangle given into two equal Parts, to make a Circle pass through two Points assigned, &c.

To UNLOAD [of *un* and *hlaðan*, Sax.] to unburthen.

To UNLO'CK [of *un* and *loc*, of *belucan*, Sax.] to open or undo a Lock.

UNLOO'KED for [of *un* and *locian*, Sax.] unexpected.

To UNLOO'SE [of *un* and *loosen*, Du. *leyan*, Sax.] to loosen.

UNLOV'ELY [of *un lufe* and *gelic*, Sax.] unamiable.

UNLO'VELINESS [of *un lufe* of *lufian* and *neyye*, Sax.] Undeservingness of Love, Unhandsomeness.

UNLU'CKINESS [of *un luck*, Du. and *nefs*] Unfortunate-ness.

UNLU'CKY, unfortunate.

To UNLU'TE [of *un* and *lutum*, Clay, L.] to take off the Lute, Loam, or Clay, from some Chymical Vessel that has been luted.

UNMA'DE [of *un* and *macan*, Sax.] not made.

To UNMA'N [of *un* and *man*] to deprive of Manhood; also to behave unbecoming a Man.

UNMA'NLINESS [of *un man* and *gelicneyye*, Sax.] Behaviour unbecoming a Man.

UNMA'NNERLINESS [of *un neg. manieres*, F. and *likeness*] undecent Behaviour.

UNMA'

U N

UNMA'NURED [of *un* and *manouehier*, F.] uncultivated, undunged.
 UNMA'RKED, not taken Notice of or observ'd, *Milton*.
 UNMA'RRIED, [*demarié*, F.] not married, &c.
 To UNMA'RRY [*demarier*, F.] to dissolve the matrimonial Contract.
 To UNMASK [*demasquer*, F.] to take off a Mask, to expose openly.
 UNMA'STERED [of *un* and *maitre*, F.] not overcome.
 UNMA'STED [*demate*, F. or *un* and *ṁæſt*, Sax.] without Maſts.
 UNMA'TCHED [of *un* and *maet*, *Du. maca*, Sax. a Companion] not coupled, not paired, not equalled.
 UNMA'TTED [of *un* and *ṁæatete*, Sax.] not matted.
 UNME'ANING [of *un* and *mænan*, Sax.] without Meaning.
 UNMEA'SURABLE, that cannot be measured.
 UNMEA'SURABLENESS [of *un* *meſurable*, F. and *neſſ*] Immeſureneſs, Uncaſableneſs of being meaſured.
 UNME'DITATED [*immeditatus*, L.] not meditated.
 UNMEE'T [of *un* and *ṁæſe*, Sax.] unfit, unbecoming.
 UNME'ETNESS [of *un* *ṁæſe* and *neſſe*, Sax.] Unfitneſs, &c.
 UNME'LTED [of *un* and *mylcan*, Sax.] not made fluid.
 UNME'RCIFUL [of *un* *merci* and *ful*] cruel, &c.
 UNME'RCIFULNESS [of *un* *merci*, F. and *fulneſſ*] Cruelty.
 UNMI'NDFULNESS [of *un* *gemyn'dian*, Sax. and *neſſe*] Heedleſneſs, Regardleſneſs.
 UNMI'NGLED [of *un* *gemang'an*, Sax.] unmixed.
 UNMOLE'STED [of *un* *moleſte*, F. of *moleſtatus*, L.] not diſturbed.
 To UNMO'OR [*demarcr*, F.] to weigh Anchor.
 UNMO'VEABLE [of *un* or *immobilis*, or *mouvoir*, F. and *able*] not to be moved.
 UNMO'VEABLENESS [of *immobilitas*] Fixedneſs, Steadfaſtneſs.
 UNMO'VED [*immutus*, L.] not moved.
 To UNMUFFLE [of *un* *muſ*, a Mouth, and *jealbian*, Sax. to hide] to take off a Muffler.
 UNNA'TURAL [*non naturalis*, L.] contrary to Nature, inhuman.
 UNNA'TURALLY [of *un* and *naturaliter*, L. *naturalement*, F.] after an unnatural Manner.
 UNNA'TURALNESS [of *un* and *naturalis*, L. and *neſſ*] Repugnancy to Nature; alſo an unnatural or inhuman Behaviour or Diſpoſition.
 UNNE'CESSARINESS [of *un* neg. and *necceſſitas*, L.] the not being neceſſary.
 UNNECESSARY [of *un* and *necceſſaire*, F. of L.] not needful.
 UNNEEDFUL [of *un* *neap* and *kull*, Sax.] unneceſſary.
 UNNU'MBERED [of *un* and *nombré*, F. of *nameratus*, L.] not number'd.
 UNOBNOXIOUS [of *un* and *obnoxius*, L.] not liable or expoſ'd to.
 UNO'CUPPIED [of *un* and *occupatus*, L. *occupé*, F.] unemployed, &c.
 UNOPPO'S'D [of *un* and *opposé*, F.] without Oppoſition, *Milton*.
 UNORI'GINAL, not original, *Milton*.
 UNPAI'D [of *un* and *payé*, F.] not paid.
 UNPAI'NTED [of *un* and *peint*, F.] not painted.
 UNPAIRED [*deparié*, F.] uncoupled.
 To UNPARREL a Yard [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to take away the Frames, called *Parrels*, which go round about the Maſts.
 UNPARALLEL'D [of *un* and *parallelus*, L.] unequalled, unmatched.
 UNPA'RDONABLE [*impardonnable*, F.] not to be forgiven.
 UNPA'RDONABLENESS, Uncaſableneſs to be forgiven.
 UNPEA'CEABLE [of *un* and *paifable*, F.] unquiet, troubleſome.
 UNPEACE'ABLENESS, Unquietneſs.
 UNPREVE'NTED, not prevented, *Milton*.
 UNPU'RG'D, not cleaſ'd, *Milton*.
 UNPEO'PLED [*depeuple*, F. *depopulatus*, L.] diſpeopled.
 UNPERCEI'VABLE [*imperceptible*, F. of L.] not to be perceived.
 UNPE'RFECTION [*imperfectus*, L.] uncompleat, unfinished.
 UNPLEA'SANT [*deplaiſante*, F.] not pleaſing.
 UNPLEA'SANTNESS [*qualité deplaiſanté*, F.] Unpleaſingneſs.
 UNPLEA'SING [*deplaiſant*, F.] diſpleaſing.
 UNPLO'WED [of *un* and *ploug*, *Dan.*] not ploughed.
 UNPOLISHEDNESS [*impolitiſſe*, F. *impolitia*, L.] Roughneſs.
 UNPO'LLED [of *un* and *Pol*, *Du.* a Head] the Hair being uncut.

U N

UNPOLLU'TED [*impollutus*, L.] undefiled.
 UNPREJUDICED [*non præjudicatus*, L.] free from Prejudice.
 UNPRE'CEDENTED, having no Precedent or Example.
 UNPREME'DITATED [of *un* *præmeditatus*, L.] not deſign'd.
 UNPREPA'RED [*imparatus*, L.] unready.
 UNPREPA'REDNESS [of *un* *prepare*, and *neſſ*] Unreadineſs.
 UNPRE'SIDENTED, without Example.
 UNPRO'FITABLE [of *un* and *profitable*, F.] yielding no Profit.
 UNPRO'FITABLENESS [of *un* *profitable* and *neſſ*] Vainneſs, Uſeleſneſs.
 UNPROPOR'TIONATE, not proportional.
 UNPRO'SPEROUS [of *improſperus*, L.] unſucceſſful.
 UNPRO'VED [of *un* and *prouvé*, F.] not proved.
 UNPROV'DED [*depourveu*, F.] not furniſhed with, unready.
 UNPRO'VIDENT [*improvidus*, L.] not thrifty.
 UNPUNISHED [*impunis*, L. *impuni*, F.] not puniſhed.
 UNQUE'NCHABLE [of *un* *cuencan*, Sax. and *habilis*, L.] that cannot be quenched.
 UNQUE'STIONABLE [of *un* *queſtio* and *habilis*, L.] undoubted.
 UNQUES-PRIST [in *Law*] i. e. ever ready, a Plea, whereby a Man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform or do what the Demandant requires: as if a Woman ſue the Tenant for her Dower, and he coming in at a Day offers to prove, that he was always ready, and ſtill is to perform it; in which Caſe the Demandant ſhall recover no Damage.
 UNQUIET [*unquiet*, F. of L.] troubleſome, diſquiet.
 UNQUIETNESS [of *inquieté*, F. of *inquietudo*, L.] Diſturbance, &c.
 UNRA'VELLED [of *un* and *rabelen*, *Du.*] to enſnare, or diſentangle a Thing that is entangled; alſo to undo what has been done.
 UNREA'DINESS [of *un* and *rhwydd*, *Brit.* or *ṁereba*, Sax. and *neſſe*] Unpreparedneſs.
 UNREA'SONABLENESS [of *deraiſonable*, F. and *neſſ*] the being out of or contrary to Reaſon, Injuſtice, &c.
 UNREBU'KABLE [prob. of *reboucher*, F.] not capable of or not deſerving Repreheſſion.
 UNRE'CLAIMED [of *un* and *reclamatus*, L. or *reclamé*, F.] not called off from or reformed from ill Habits, Vices, &c.
 UNRECLAIMED [in *Falconry*] wild, as an unreclaimed Hawk.
 To UNREE'VE a Rope [*Sea-Phraſe*] to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.
 UNRE'COMPENSED [of *un* and *recompensé*, F.] unrewarded, not made amends for.
 UNREFO'RMABLE [of *un* *reformatus*, &c.] not to be reformed.
 UNREGA'RDED [of *un* and *regardé*, F.] not heeded.
 UNREGA'RDFUL, heedleſs.
 UNRELE'NTING [of *un* and *ralentant*, F.] impenitent.
 UNREME'DIABLE [*irremediable*, F.] not to be remedied.
 UNREMIT'TED [of *un* neg. and *remitto*, L.] not remitted or forgiven.
 UNREMO'VED [of *un* and *remué*, F. *inmutus*, L.] not taken out of its Place.
 UNREPAI'RED [of *un* and *reparatus*, L.] not put into good Repair.
 UNREPRO'VEABLE [of *un* *reprouver*, F. and *able*] unblameable.
 UNRESO'LVED [of *irreſolu*, F.] not determined or answered.
 UNRESI'STED [of *un* and *reſiſté*, F. of L.] not oppoſed.
 UNRESPE'CTFUL [of *un* *reſpect*, F. of L. and *full*] diſreſpectful.
 UNRESTRA'INED [of *un* and *reſtraint*, F. of L.] not limited.
 UNREVE'NGED [of *un* *re* and *vangé*, F.] not avenged.
 UNREWA'RDED [of *un* and *re* *peaſt*, Sax.] not recompended.
 UNRI'GGED [of *un* and *pihtan*, Sax.] not having Rigging, undreſ'd.
 UNRI'GHEOUS [of *un* and *pihtpiye*, Sax.] unjuſt, wicked.
 UNRI'GHEOUSNESS [of *un* *pihtpiye* and *neſſe*, Sax.] Injuſtice, Iniquity.
 UNRI'PENESS [of *un* *pipe* and *neſſe*, Sax.] Immaturity.
 UNRI'VAL'D [of *un* and *rivalis*, L.] not outdone, &c.
 UNRO'LLED [*derolé*, F.] opened from a Roll.
 UNRU'LINESS [*irregularité*, F. of L.] Ungovernableneſs.
 UNRU'LY [*deregle*, F. *irregularis*, L.] not to be ruled, &c.
 To UNSA'PDLE [un and *ſadel*, *Brit.* *ſabl*, Sax.] to take off a Saddle.

UNSAFE [of *un* and *sans*, F. of *salvus*, L.] liable to Danger.

UNSAFELY, dangerously.

UNSAID [of *un* and *yægan*, Sax.] not spoken.

UNSALEABLE [*incertæ deriv.*] not fit for Sale.

UNSA'LTED [of *un* and *sal* of *salitus*, L.] not salted.

UNSA'LU'TED [*insalutatus*, L.] not saluted.

UNSA'NTIFIED [of *un* and *sanctifié*, F. of L.] unholy, not consecrated.

UNSATISFACTORINESS [of *un satisfaitoire*, F. of L. and *nefs*] an unsatisfying Quality.

UNSA'VORINESS [of *un savoureux* and *nefs*] Insipidness.

To UNSA'Y [of *un* and *yægan*, Sax.] to say to the contrary of what one has said.

UNSCA'LED [*ecaillé*, F. or *un* and *yceale*, Sax.] having the Scales not scraped off.

To UNSCRE'W [of *un* and *ecrou*, F. or *schroef*, Du.] having the Skrew loosened.

UNSCRIPTURAL [of *un scripturalis*, L.] not founded on the Scripture.

UNSEA'LED [of *un seellé*, F. *sigillatus*, L.] having no Seal, &c.

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS [of *un rechercher*, F. *able* and *nefs*] Inscrutableness.

UNSEA'SONABLENESS [of *un saison*, F. *able* and *nefs*] the not being in proper Time.

UNSEA'SONED [of *un assaisonné*, F.] not seasoned.

UNSEE'LING [with *Falconers*] a Taking away the Thread which runs through the Eye-lids of a Hawk and hinders her Sight.

UNSEE'MLINESS [of *un ziemlich*, Teut. and *nefs*] Unbecomingness, Indecency.

UNSEE'N [of *un* and *yeon*, Sax.] not visible.

UNSE'PARABLENESS [of *inseparabilis*, L. and *nefs*] an inseparable Quality.

UNSE'RVICABLENESS [of *un serviable*, F. and *nefs*] Unprofitableness.

UNSET [of *un* and *yettan*, Sax.] not planted.

UNSE'TTLEDNESS [prob. of *un yettan* or *yettl*, Sax. a Bench, &c. and *nefs*] an unsettled State, &c.

To UNSE'W [of *un* and *yiepan*, Sax.] to undo what was sewn.

To UNSHA'CKLE [of *un* and *ycaul*, Sax.] to take off Shackles.

UNSHA'DED [of *un* and *ycaðe*, Sax.] not shaded.

U'NSHADY [of *un* and *yceaðpið*, Sax.] having no Shade, open.

UNSHA'KEN [of *un* and *yceacan*, Sax.] not shaken.

UNSHAMEFA'CED [of *un ycamyæt*, Sax.] impudent.

UNSHA'PEN [of *un* and *ycapen*, Sax.] unformed.

UNSHA'VEN [of *un* and *ycapan*, Sax.] not shaved.

UNSEA'THED [of *un* and *yceað*, Sax.] drawn out of the Sheath.

UNSHO'D [of *un* and *yceod*, Sax.] not having the Shoes on.

UNSHO'RN [of *un* and *yceapan*, Sax.] not having the Wooll clipp'd off.

UNSHU'T [of *un* and *yettan*, Sax.] not closed up, &c.

UNSKI'LFUL? [of *un skel*, Dan. prob. or as *Minshew*, UNSKI'LLED of *sciola* or *scio*, L.] without Knowledge or Experience.

UNSKI'LFULNESS, Ignorance, Unexperiencedness:

UNSNA'RED [of *un* and *beftynaerer*, Dan.] not entangled in a Snare.

UNSO'CIABLE [*infociabilis*, L.] not a good Companion, &c. F.

UNSO'CIABLENESS, an infociable Humour.

UNSO'DDEN [of *un* and *yecðan*, Sax.] not boiled.

To UNSO'LDER [*deffoudre*, F.] to take off Solder.

UNSO'LED [*deffolé*, F.] having the Soles taken off.

UNSO'LID [of *un* neg. and *solidus*, L.] hollow.

UNSO'UED [of *un* and *yunð*, Sax.] not solid, unhealthy, &c.

UNSO'UNDNESS [of *un yunð* and *neyye*, Sax.] Unhealthiness; also the not being solid, right, or true.

UNSPEA'KABLE [of *un ypacan*, Sax. and *able*] unutterable.

UNSPEN'T [of *un* and *ypenðan*, Sax. of *dispendere*, L.] not spent or expended.

UNSPOT'TED [prob. of *un* and *spott*, Teut. Ignominy] having no Spots, &c.

UNSTA'BLE [*instabilis*, L.] unfirm, unfixed, &c.

UNSTAI'EDNESS [of *un* and *etayé*, F. and *nefs*] Want of Sedateness, Gravity, &c. Levity.

UNSTAI'NED [of *un* and *disseint*, F.] having no Stain, immaculate.

UNSTA'NCHED [of *un* and *etanché*, F.] (of Blood) not stopped.

UNSTEADINESS } [of *un* and *yæðiney ye*, Sax.] Un-
UNSTE'DFASTNESS } constancy, Want of Fixedness and Resolution.

UNSTEADY } [of *un* and *yæðig*, Sax.] unfixed, ir-
UNSTE'DFAST } resolute, &c.

UNSTI'RRED [of *un* and *ytypan*, Sax.] unmoved.

To UNSTITCH [of *un* and *yceice*, Sax.] to pick out Stitches.

To UNSTO'CK a Gun, is to take off the Stock from the Barrel.

To UNSTOP [of *un* and *stopper*, Dan. or *etouper*, F.] to open a Stoppage.

To UNSTRI'KE the Hood [with *Falconers*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be in Readiness to be pulled off.

UNSTRU'NG [of *un* and *ytypan*, Sax.] not furnished with Strings.

UNSUBDU'ED [of *un* and *subditus*, L.] not brought under.

UNSUCC'ESSFUL [of *un succéz*, F. of *un succensus*, L. and *full*] not succeeding well.

UNSU'FFERABLE [of *un souffrir*, F. and *able*] unbearable.

UNSU'FFERABLY, intolerably, &c.

UNSUI'TABLE [of *un suite*, F. and *able*] disagreeable.

To UNTA'CH a Curlew [with *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNSUI'TABLENESS [of *un suite*, of *suiure*, F. *able* and *nefs*] a disagreeable Quality, &c.

UNSU'LLIED [of *un* and *sal*, F.] not oiled, the Lustre not impaired.

UNSU'MMED [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to be unsummed, when her Feathers are not at their full Length.

UNSU'RE [of *un* and *seur*, F.] uncertain.

To UNSWA'THE [of *un* and *ypeðan*, Sax.] to undo Swathes of Childrens Rollers.

UNSWO'RN [of *un* and *ypeðian*, Sax.] not deposed upon Oath.

UNTAI'NTED [of *un* and *teint*, F. or *q. attinētus putredine*, L.] not corrupted.

UNTA'KEN [of *un* and *tager*, Dan.] not apprehended, &c.

UNTA'MED [of *un* neg. and *taman*, Sax.] not made gentle, &c.

UNTA'NNED [of *un* and *getannan*, Sax.] not tanned.

UNTA'STED [of *un* and *tasten*, Teut. or *taste*, F.]

UNTA'UGHT [of *un* and *tæcan*, Sax.]

UNTEA'CHABLENESS [of *un tæcan*, Sax. *able* of *habilis*, L. and *neyye*, Sax.] Uncapableness of being taught.

UNTE'NABLE [of *un* and *tenable*, F. of *tenere*, L.] that cannot be held or kept.

UNTHA'NKFULLY [unþankfullic, Sax.] after an unthankful Manner.

UNTHI'NKING, without Thought, &c.

UNTHI'NKINGNESS [of *un þincan*, Sax. and *neyye*] Thoughtlessness.

UNTHRI'FTINESS, Wastefulness, Prodigality.

To UNTI'E [of *un* and *ðian*, Sax.] to loosen what was tied.

UNTI'LLED [of *un* and *tilian*, Sax.] uncultivated.

UNTI'MELINESS [of *un timelic* and *neyye*, Sax.] the being out of proper Time.

UNTI'RED [of *un* and *tipian*, Sax.] unwearied.

UNTO [unto, Sax.]

UNTO'LD [of *un* and *tellan*, Sax.] not said or numbered.

UNTOUCHED [of *un* and *touché*, F.] not touched or meddled with.

UNTO'WARD [of *un* and *topeapð*, Sax.] naught, obstinate, &c.

UNTOWA'RDLINESS [of *un topanðlic* and *neyye*, Sax.] Disobedience, Stubbornness, Naughtiness.

UNTRA'CTABLENESS [of *intractabilis* and *nefs*] Want of Capacity or Inclination to be managed, &c.

UNTRI'ED [prob. of *un* and *tentatus*, L.] not assayed.

UNTRI'MMED [of *un* and *getrymmed*, Sax.] not adorned, unshaven.

UNTRU'E [of *un* and *type*, Sax.] false.

To UNTRU'SS a Point, is to untie or unbutton the Breeches in order to ease the Body.

To UNTRU'SS [of *un* and *troussier*, F.] to untie a Truss or Bundle, to ungird.

UNTRU'STINESS [of *un tpeope* and *neyye*, Sax.] Unfaithfulness.

UNTRUTH [of *un* and *tyeopðe*, Sax.] Falsity.

UNTUE'ABLE [of *un tonus*, L. of Gr. and *able*] not melodious.

To UNTWI'ST [of *un* and *getpyian*, Sax.] to undo what is twisted.

To UNVAI'L [devoiler, F. *develare*, L.] to uncover, &c.

UNVA'-

UNVA'LUABLE [of *un valuer*, F. *valor*, L. and *able*] inestimable.

UNVA'NQUISHED [*invaincu*, F.] unconquered.

UNU'NIFORM [of *un neg.* and *uniformis*, L.] not uniform.

UNU'SUALNESS [of *un usualis*, L. and *ness*] Rareness, Uncommonness.

UNU'TTERABLE [of *un uttere*, Sax. and *able*] unspeakable.

UNWA'LLED [of *un* and *wall*, Sax.] without Walls.

UNWA'RLIKE [of *un* and *warlike*, Sax.] not like a Warrior.

UNWA'RINESS [of *un* *warig* and *neyye*, Sax.] Uncautiousness.

UNWA'RMED [of *un* and *warmed*, Sax.] not made warm.

UNWA'RNED [of *un* and *warnian*, Sax.] not having had Warning.

UNWA'RRANTED [of *un* and *warrian*, Sax.] not secured by Authority, &c.

UNWA'SHEN [of *un* and *waschen*, Sax.] not washed.

UNWA'TCHED [of *un* and *waecian*, Sax.] not guarded by a Watch, &c.

UNWA'TERED [of *un* and *waetern*, or *waetran*, Sax.] not moistened, &c. with Water.

UNWE'ANED [of *un* and *awenen*, Sax.] not taken from the Breast.

UNWEA'RIED [of *un* and *wearian*, Sax.] untired.

UNWEA'RIEDNESS [of *un* and *wearianeyye*, Sax.] the not being tired.

UNWEATHER [*unwætern*, Sax.] a Tempest or Storm.

To UNWEA'VE [of *un* and *weakan*, Sax.] to undo what was woven.

UNWE'DDED [of *un* and *weodan*, Sax.] unmarried.

UNWE'LCOMENESS [of *un* *wilcumian* and *neyye*, Sax.] Disagreeableness to.

UNWHO'LESOMENESS [of *un* *hælo yom* and *neyye*, Sax.] Unhealthiness, &c.

UNWIELDINESS [of *un* *wealdan* and *neyye*, Sax.] Unmanageableness, or Unhandiness by reason of great Bulk.

UNWI'LLINGNESS [of *un* *willunig*, of *willan* and *neyye*, Sax.] an unwilling Temper.

To UNWI'ND [of *un* and *windan*, Sax.] to undo what was wound.

UNWI'SE [of *un* and *wise*, Sax.] void of Wisdom, foolish.

UNWITTY [of *un* and *wittig*, Sax.] silly, foolish.

UNWITTING [of *un* and *wittan*, Sax.] not knowing.

UNWO'NTED [of *un* and *wunian*, Sax.] unaccustomed.

UNWO'RN [of *un* and *wern*, Sax.] not worn.

UNWO'RTHINESS [of *un* *wyrðic* and *neyye*, Sax.] Undeservingness.

UNWO'UND [of *un* and *wundan*, Sax.] not wound up.

UNWO'UNDED [of *un* and *wundian*, Sax.] having received no Wound.

To UNWRI'NKLE [of *un* and *wrinclian*, Sax.] to smooth out Wrinkles.

UNWRI'TTEN [of *un* and *writan*, Sax.] not written.

UNWROU'GHT [of *un* and *wropan*, Sax.] unworked.

To UNYO'KE [of *un* and *geoc*, Sax.] to set free from the Yoke.

VOCABULARY [*vocabulaire*, F. of L.] a Word-Book, a little Dictionary containing a Collection of Words.

Vo'CAL [*vocalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the Voice.

VOCAL Musick, that Musick which is performed by the Voice only, Singing.

VOCAL Nerves [in *Anat.*] the recurrent Nerves, those which supple the Muscles of the *Larynx*.

VOCAL'LE, Vocal Musick, *Ital.*

VOCAL'ITY [*vocalitas*, L.] a vocal Quality.

Vo'CALLY [of *vocaliter*, L.] with the Voice.

Vo'CALNESS [*vocalitas*, L.] a vocal Quality.

VOCAT'IO in jus [in the *Civil Law*] is the same as a Summons in the Common Law.

VOCAT'ION, a Calling, an Employ, a Course of Life to which one is appointed, F. of L.

VOCATION [in *Theology*] the Grace or Favour which God does any one in calling him out of the Way of Death, and putting him into the Way of Salvation.

Vo'CATIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the fifth Case or State of Nouns, used in calling or speaking to.

VOCE in general, signifies a Sound or Noise, but in *Musick* more particularly a human Voice, *Ital.*

VOCIFERA'TIO [old *Law*] a Hue and Cry, an Outcry raised against a Malefactor, L.

VOCIFE'RATION, a Bawling or Crying out aloud, L.

Vo'GUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause; also Reputation, Sway.

VOICE [*vox*, L. *voix*, F.] a Sound proceeding out of the Mouth, a Cry; also a Vote; also the Right of Voting upon any Occasion.

VOICE of God [in a *Scriptural Sense*] the divine Command.

Articulate VOICES, are such several of which conspire together to form some Assemblage or little System of Sounds, as in expressing the Letters of the Alphabet, several of which joined together form Words.

Inarticulate VOICES, are such as are not organized or assembled into Words, as the Barking of Dogs, the Braying of Asses, the Lowing of Oxen, the Singing of Birds, the Hissing of Serpents, &c.

VOID [*vuide*, F.] empty; also deprived of; also of no Force or Effect.

A VOID [*une vuide*, F. *vacuum*, L.] an empty Space.

To VOID [*vuider*, F.] to go out, to depart from; also to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, &c.

VOID of Course [in *Astron.*] a Planet is said to be so, when it is separated from one Planet, and during its Stay in that Sign does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aspect.

VOIDABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [in the *Canon-Law*] the Want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice; and it is two-fold, either *de jure*, as when one holds several Benefices, which are incompatible, or *de facto*, when the Incumbent is dead or actually deprived.

VOIDABLENESS [of *vuide*, F.] Capableness of being voided or emptied.



VOIDED [in *Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has nothing to shew its Form, but an Edge, all the inward Part being supposed to be evacuated or cut out, so that the Field appears through it, as a Cross voided; see the Escutcheon.



VOIDER [in *Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries whose Figure is much like that of the Flask or Flanch, only that it doth not bend so much.

A VOIDER, a Table-Basket for Plates, Knives, &c. also a painted or japanned Vessel to hold Services of Sweet-meats.

VOIDING [*vuider*, F.] discharging or throwing out by Stool, Urine, or Vomit.

VOIDNESS [of *vuide* F. and *ness*] Emptiness.

VOIRE dire [*Law-Phrase*] is when, upon a Trial at Law, it is pray'd that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire dire*; the Meaning is that he shall upon his Oath speak or declare the Truth, whether he shall get or lose by the Matter in Controversy.

VOISINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness.



VOL [in *Heraldry*] signifies both the Wings of a Fowl.

UN DEMI VOL [in *Heraldry*] signifies one Wing. See *Wing*.

Vo'LA, the Palm or Hollow of the Hand, L.

VOLA'CIOUS [of *volare*, L.] apt or fit to fly.

Vo'LANT [*volans*, L.] flying.

Camp Vo'LANT, a Flying-Camp, F.

VOLANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms, flying or having its Wings spread out.

Vo'LARY, a large Bird-Cage, so capacious that the Birds have Room to fly about in it.

VOLA'TICA, a Witch or Hag that is said to fly in the Air.

VOLATICA [in *Surgery*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm, a Sort of Swelling attended with a Roughness of the Skin and much Itching.

VOLA'TICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, unconstant.

Vo'LATILE [*volatilis*, L.] that flies or can fly, airy, light.

Vo'LATILE [with *Chymists*] apt to fly or steam out in Vapours.

VOLATILE Spirit, a Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE Spirit [of *Sal Armoniack*] is a Composition of Quick-lime or Salt of *Tartar* with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE Salt [of *Animals*] a Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures, drawn much after the same Manner as the following.

VOLATILE Salt [of *Vegetables*] a Salt usually drawn in a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, which seems to be only the essential Salt driven up higher and volatilized by the Spirits, during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VOLATILES [*volatilia*, L.] living Creatures that fly in the Air as Birds do.

Vo'LATILENESS } [*volatilité*, F.] a volatile Nature, Fleet-
VOLATIL'ITY } igness; also a Property of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat.

Vo'LATILIZING [*volatilizant*, F. of L.] making volatile.
VOLATILIZATION [in *Chymistry*] the Act of rendering fixed Bodies *volatile*, or of resolving them by Fire into a fine, subtle Vapour or Spirit, which easily dissipates and flies away.

No'LENS Vo'LENS, whether one will, or no, L.

Vo'LERY. See *Volary*.

Vo'LGIVAGANT [*volgivagus*, L.] passing among the common People.

VOLITA'TION, a Flying or Fluttering about, L.

VOLITION [in *Philosophy*] the Act of willing, an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in or with-holding it from any particular Action.

Vo'LLBY, a great Shout.

Vo'LLY [prob. of *voluntarius*, L. willing, free] a Discharge of Musquets by a whole Company, &c. or a Party at once.

VOLSE'LLA } a Pair of Nippers or Tweezers, to pluck

VULSE'LLA } up Hair by the Roots, L.

VOLTE [in *Horseman'ship*] signifies a round or circular Tread.

Revers'd VOLT [with *Horsemen*] is a Tract of two Treads, which a Horse makes with his Head to the Centre, and his Croup out; so that he goes side-ways upon a Walk, Trot, or Gallop, and traces out a small Circumference with his Shoulders, and a larger one with his Croup.

Demi VOLT, is a Demi-Round of one Tread or two, made by a Horse at one of the Angles of the *Volt*, or else at the End of the Line of the *Passade*; so that being near the End of this Line, or else one of the Corners of the *Volt*, he changes Hands to return by a Semi-circle, to regain the same Line.

Vo'LTa [in the *Manege*] a Volt, a bounding Turn.

VOLTA

VOLTA'RE } [in *Mu. Books*] i. e. turn, or turn over a

VOLTI } Leaf, *Ital.*

Vo'LTi subito [in *Mu. Books*] turn over quick, *Ital.*

VOLTI presto, the same as the last, *Ital.*

VOLTI si place, i. e. turn over if you please, *Ital.*

To make VOLTS } [in the *Academies*] signifies to

To manage upon VOLTS } make a Gate of two Treads, by the Horse going side-ways round the Centre, in such a Manner, that these two Treads make parallel Tracts, the larger by the Fore-Feet, and the smaller by the Hinder-Feet, the Croup approaching towards the Centre, and the Shoulders bearing outwards.

Demi VOLTS, of the Length of a Horse, are Semi-circles of two Treads, which a Horse traces in working side-ways, the Haunches low, and the Head high, turning very narrow; so that having formed a Demi-Round, he changes the Hand to make another, which is again followed by another Change of Hand, and another Demi-Round that crosses the first, and may be compared to a Figure of 8.

VoLU'BILIS [in *Botany*] the Herb With-Wind, Bind-Weed, or Rope-Weed, L.

VOLUBI'LITY } [*volubilitas*, L.] an Aptness to roll.

Vo'LUBLENESS }

Vo'LUBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that speaks with great Fluency, nimble in Speech, having a rolling or round Pronunciation.

Vo'LUBLY [*volubiliter*, L.] after a rolling easy Manner.

VOLUBI'LITY [*volubilitas*, L.] a quick and easy Utterance or Delivery in Speech or Pronunciation, Glibness, Fluency, or Nimbleness of Tongue.

Vo'LUME [*volumen*, of *volvere*, L. to roll; because the Antients used to write on Rolls] a Book of a reasonable Size fit to be bound up by itself; also a Part of a large Book, F.

Vo'LUME of a Body [with *Philosophers*] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VoLU'MINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VoLU'MINOUSNESS [of *volumen* and *nefs*] Bulkiness, Largeness.

VoLU'MUS [i. e. *we will*] the first Word of a Clause in the King's Letters Patent and Writs of Protection, L.

VOLUNT [for *voluntas*, L.] in *Law*, is when the Tenant holds Lands or Tenements at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manour.

Vo'LUNTARY [*voluntarius*, L.] free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A Vo'LUNTARY [in *Musick*] that which a Musician plays *Extempore*, according to his Fancy, at his beginning to play.

Vo'LUNTARINESS [of *voluntaire*, F. and *nefs*] the Doing a Thing voluntarily, or without Constraint.

VOLUNTI'ER [*miles voluntarius*, L.] one that lifts himself for a Soldier.

VOLUNTE'ERS, Gentlemen who, without having any certain Post or Employ in the Army, go upon warlike Expeditions and run into Dangers only to gain Honour and Preferment.

VOLU'PTABLE [*voluptabilis*, L.] delightful, pleasurable.

VOLU'PTABLENESS [of *voluptabilis* and *nefs*] Delightfulness.

VOLU'PTUARY [*voluptuarius*, L.] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLUPTI'FICK [*voluptificus*, L.] making or causing Pleasure or Delight.

VOLU'PTUOUS [*voluptuosus*, L.] sensual, given to carnal Pleasures or Delights.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS [of *voluptuosus* and *nefs*] Sensuality; a Giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLU'TA [*volute*, F. of *volvendo*, L. rolling] an Ornament of a Pillar.

VOLU'TA [in *Architecture*] is one of the principal Ornaments of *Ionick* and *Composite Capitals*, representing a Kind of Bark, wreathed or twisted into a spiral Scroll, or (as some will have it) the Head-Dresses of Virgins in their long Hair. There are in the *Corinthian Capital* eight Angular *Voluts*, and these are accompanied with eight other little Ones, call'd *Helices*.

VOLU'TA [in the *Composite Order*] are four in Number.

VOLUTA'TION, a Rolling, Tumbling, or Wallowing, L.

Vo'LVUS [with *Physicians*] a Disease called the Twisting of the Guts, called also the *Iliac Passion* and *Miserere mei*, L.

Vo'MER, a Plough-share or Coulter, L.

Vo'MER [in *Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the Middle of the lower Part of the Nose, and having Flesh in the upper Side, in which it receives the lower Edge of the *Septum narium*.

Vo'MICA [in *Surgery*] an Imposthume or Boil, L.

Vo'MICA [in *Medicine*] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Restlessness and Leanness, &c.

Vo'MICA, the Vomiting Nux-Nut, a Poison for Dogs and several other four-footed Animals whom it kills by excessive Vomiting, L.

A Vo'MIT } [*vomitum*, and *vomitivum*, L.] a Potion

A Vo'MITIVE } to cause a Person to vomit; also a Vomiting or Casting up.

Vo'MITIVENESS [of *vomitif*, F. and *nefs*] a Quality causing Vomiting.

To Vo'MIT [*vomitare*, L.] to spue, to cast or bring up.

Vo'MITORY [*vomitarius*, L.] causing or provoking Vomiting.

A Vo'MITORY, a Medicine taken inwardly to provoke Vomiting.

VoR'ISCUS, of Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth, L.

VORA'CIOUS [*vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, immoderate eating, gluttonous.

VORA'CITY } [*voracitas*, L. *voracit  *, F.] a greedy or

VORA'CIOUSNESS } devouring Nature.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginosus*, L.] full of Gulphs and swallowing Pits.

Vo'RTEX [according to the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Air or Celestial Matter, moving round like a Whirl-pool, and having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles, and which carries the Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are farther off, or nearer to its Centre, L.

Vo'RTEX [in *Meteorology*] a sudden, rapid, violent Motion of the Air in Gyres or Circles, L.

Vo'TARESS [*uno devoto*, F.] one who has bound herself to the Performance of some religious Vow.

A Vo'TARY [*votarius* of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a religious Vow; also one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To VoTB [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice; also to resolve by the greater Number of Votes.

A VoTE [*votum* or *vox*, L.] a Voice, Advice or Opinion in Matters of Debate.

VoTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly or Parliament.

Vo'TING [*votant*, F.] giving his Vote or Suffrage at the Election of a Magistrate, or Making a Law, &c.

Vo'TIVE [*votivus*, L.] of, or belonging to a Vow.

Vo'TIVE Medals [with *Antiquaires*] those whereon the Vows of the People for the Emperors or Empresses are expressed.

To VoUCH [*voucher*, F.] to avouch or maintain, to affirm, to warrant; also to challenge a Thing.

To VoUCH [in *Law*] is to call one into Court to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCH for one, is to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHER, a Person vouched at Law, or a Person who is to warrant or vouch for another, who in respect hereof is called a Voucher.

VOUCHER [in Law] the Tenant who calls another Person into Court, bound to warranty him, and either to defend the Right against the Demandant, or to yield him other Lands, &c. to the Value.

Foreign VOUCHER [in Law] is when the Tenant being impleaded in a particular Jurisdiction, as at London or elsewhere, vouches one to Warranty, and prays he may be summoned in some other County out of the Jurisdiction of that Court.

VOUCHER, a Ledger-Book, or Book of Accompts, wherein are entered the Warrants for the Accomptant's Discharge.

VOUCHING [vouchant, F.] affirming, warranting.

To VOUCHSAFE, to condescend, to be pleased to do a Thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [with Divines] to grant graciously.

VOUCHSAFING [of vouchant, of voucher, and sauf, F.] condescending, graciously granting.

VOUSOIRS [in Architecture] the Stones that form the Arch, F.

To VOW [vovere, L.] to make a Vow, to protest or swear solemnly.

A Vow [votum, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VO'WEL [voyelle, F. vocalis, L.] Letters that have a Sound of themselves without a Consonant.

VOYA'GING [voyageant, F.] traveling or going by Sea.

VOYAGE, a Passing by Sea from one Country or Place to another; also the Profit gained by going to Sea; as we say such an one made a good Voyage, F.

To VOY'AGE [voyager, F.] to travel but especially by Sea.

A VOY'AGER [voyageur, F.] a Traveller, but especially one who goes by Sea.

UP [up, Sax.] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAI'D [up-gebænan, Sax.] to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach, to revile.

UPBRAI'DING [of up-gebænan, Sax.] twitting, reproaching.

To UPHO'LD [opholder, Dan.] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHO'LDING [of opholder, Dan.] supporting, maintaining; also favouring.

UPHO'LSSTERER [prob. of bolsterer, q. d. a Maker of Bolsters] one who makes Beds and Chamber-Furniture.

U'PLAND, high Ground, in opposition to such as is moorish, marshy or low.

UPLA'NDER, a Highlander, one who dwells in the higher Parts of a Country, a Mountaineer.

UPLA'NDISH [of up and land, Sax.] belonging to the Uplands or High-Grounds.

UPO'N [uppan, Sax.] over, &c.

U'PPER [uxep, Sax.] superior, or higher in Place.

UPPERMOST [uxepmoyt, Sax.] the highest in Place.

U'PPISH [of uppan, Sax.] elevated.

U'PPISHNESS, Elevatedness.

U'PRIGHT [with Architects] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRI'GHT [oprietig, Dan.] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying along or sitting; also sincere, honest, just.



U'PRIGHT [with Heraldry] is a Term used of Shell-Fishes, when they stand so in a Coat of Arms; for, because they want Fins, they cannot properly be said to be Hauriant, because that Term properly belongs to scaly Fishes. See the

Escutcheon.

U'PRIGHTLY, after an honest, sincere Manner; also straightly erected.

U'PRIGHTNESS [of oprietig, Dan. and nef] Sincerity, Honest heartedness; also straight Standing.

UP-RI'SING [of up and arijan, Sax.] a Getting up.

U'PROAR [prob. of oproer, Du.] a great Noise, Tumult, Riot, Hurly-burly, &c.

U'PSHOT [q. d. the Shot is up, i. e. all is in, and all is paid, as the Reckoning at an Ale-house or Tavern] the End or Issue of an Affair.

UP-SIDE, [of up and yise, Sax.] the higher Side.

UPSITTING [of up and yittan, Sax.] a Sitting-up, the Time of a Lying-in Woman's Sitting up.

U'PSTART [prop. of up and starren, Teut. or up and yepjan, Sax.] one of mean Birth or little Fortune, grown wealthy on a sudden, and who behaves himself insolently.

U'PWARD [up-peap, Sax.] towards the upper Parts; also more spoken of Time, Quantity, &c.

URA'NIA [of ouranis, Gr. Heaven] the Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne (according to the Poets) to whom is attributed the Invention of Astronomy.

URA'NIA [in Painting, &c.] is represented as a beautiful

Lady in an azure Robe, having her Head adorned with a Coronet of bright Stars, and holding in her Right-Hand the Celestial Globe, and the Terrestrial in her Left.

URACHUS [in Anat.] a membranous Canal in a Fetus, proceeding from the Bottom of the urinary Bladder, thro' the Navel to the Placenta, along with the Umbilical Vessels, of which it is accounted one.

URANO'SCOPIST, one who observes the Course of the heavenly Bodies, an Astronomer.

URANO'SCOPY [Ouranoscopia, of Ouranos, the Heavens, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] Astronomy, a contemplating the heavenly Bodies.

URBANE [urbanus, L.] courteous, civil.

URBANITY } [urbanitas, L.] Courtesy, Civility, civil

URBA'NENESS } Behaviour, good Manners or Breeding.

U'RBANISTS, a sort of Nuns.

URCEOLA'RIS Herba [with Botan.] the Herb Feverfew or Pellitory of the Wall.

U'RBIN [Ijcing, Sax.] a little short Boy or Girl; also a Hedge-Hog.

Sea-U'RBIN, a Fish so called, because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge-Hog rolled up.

URCHIN-LIKE Rind [in Botan.] the outward Husk of the Chestnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URDÆ [in Heraldry] as a Cross Urdæ, is a Cross that terminates in the Manner of a Lozenge, as in the Escutcheon.

URE [of usura, L. Use] Use, Custom.

URE Ox, a wild Ox or Buffle.

URE'DO, the Blasting of Trees, &c. L.

URE'DO [in Medicine] the Itch or Burning in the Skin, L.

URE'NTIA [with Physicians] Medicines of a burning Quality, L.

U'RETERS [of ουρητες, Gr.] Vessels, being two Conduits or Pipes, that convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URE'THRA [ουρηδρα, Gr.] the urinary Passage or Pipe through which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the End of the Penis.

URE'TICKS, the same as Diureticks.

To URGE [urgere, L.] to move or press earnestly; to provoke, anger, or vex; to insist upon in Discourse, to follow a Person close in Dispute.

U'RGENTLY, with Urgency.

U'RGENTNESS [of urgens, L. and nef] pressing Importunity, Earnestness.

URIM and Thummim [אורים וותמים, i. e. Lights and Perfections] the Name of an Ornament belonging to the Habit of Aaron, and the High-Priest of the Jews, by Vertue whereof he gave Oracular Answers to the People. For their High-Priests consulted God in the most important Affairs of the Common-Wealth, and received Answers by Urim. אורים signifies Lights or Explanations, and some suppose them to be the ancient Teraphims or little human Figures which the Priest carried, hid, in the Fold of his Robe or Gown. The Word וותמים signifies Perfections, and the Septuagint translates it Truth. Diodorus Siculus relates that the Egyptians had alike Custom in use among them, their principal Minister of Justice carrying an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called Truth. Others take them to be the twelve precious Stones in the Breast-Plate of the High-Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

U'RINAL [urinale, F.] a Glass or Vessel to receive or contain Urine, F.

URINARIA fistula, the Urine-Pipe, L.

U'RINARY [urinarius, L. d'urine, F.] pertaining to Urine.

URINA'TION, a Diving or Swimming under Water, L.

U'RINE [urine, F. of urina, L. of ορεν, Gr.] a serous Excrement of the Body, discharged through the Penis. By Chymical Writers it is express'd by this Character ☿

U'RINES [in Falconry] Nets for the catching of Hawks.

U'RINOUS [urinofus, L.] of, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

URINOUS Salt [with Chymists] all Sorts of volatile Salts drawn from Animals, or any other Substances which are contrary to Acids.

U'RINOUSNESS [of urinofus, L. and nef] an urinous Quality.

URN [urna, L.] a Water-Pitcher.

URNA [with the Romans] a Vessel used to draw out of it the Names of those who were first to engage at the publick Plays; also into which they threw Notes, by which they gave their Votes in publick Assemblies and Courts of Justice.

URN, a Roman Measure containing about eight Gallons and a half.

UROCRITICA [with *Physicians*] Signs which are observed from Urine, *L.*

UROCRITERIUM [of *ὕδωρ* Urine, and *κρίσις*, Gr.] a Casting of Waters, a Giving a Judgment on the Diseases by the Sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [*ὀυρομαντία*, of *ὕδωρ* Urine, and *μαντία*, Gr. Divination] the Guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.

UROSCOPY [of *ὕδωρ* and *σκοπία*, Gr. to view] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called Casting of Waters.

U'RRAY [in *Coal-Mines*] a Sort of blue or black Clay, which lies next the Coals, and is used in dunging Land.

U'RSA, a She-bear, *L.*

URSA minor [in *Astron.*] the lesser Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of eight Stars; but according to Mr. *Flamsteed* of fourteen. It is also called King *Charles's* Wain, *L.*

URSA major, *Hesiod* tell us she was the Daughter of *Lycaon*, and dwelt in *Arcadia*, and was so devoted to the Study of Hunting as to be one of the Companions of *Diana* in ranging the Mountains. And that after she had been debauch'd by *Jupiter*, she concealed it from the Goddess; but her Belly growing big, she being near her Time, *Diana* discovered it, as she was bathing herself, and being angry at her transform'd her into a Bear, and she brought forth *Arcas*. And that she, wandering on the Mountains, was found by some Shepherds and brought to her Father *Lycaon* together with her Infant for a Present. Some Time after she entered the Temple of *Jupiter*, which was unlawful for her to do; and when her Son *Arcas* and the *Arcadians* follow'd her to kill her, for violating the Law, *Jupiter*, mindful of the Conversation he had had with her, snatch'd her away and placed her among the Stars, and call'd her *Ursa*, on account of what had happened.

URSA major [in *Astron.*] the great Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, containing, some say, 35, others 56, but according to the *Britannick* Catalogue 215 Stars.

URSULINES, an Order of Nuns, which observe the Rule of St. *Augustine*.

U'RTICA [in *Botan.*] a Nettle, *L.*

URTICOSE [*urticosus*, *L.*] full of Nettles.

Us [*uy*, *Sax.*] we.

U'SAGE, Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Habit; also Treatment, Entertainment.

USAGE [in a *Law-Sense*] the same as Prescription.

USANCE [in *Commerce*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next following, which Time is generally allow'd among Merchants for the Payment of a Sum of Money expressed in a Bill of Exchange, after it has been accepted.

U'SANCE double [in *Commerce*] is the Space of two such Months allowed on the same Account.

To USE [of *user*, *F.* or *usum*, *L.*] to employ, to make Use of.

USE [*usus*, *L.*] the Employing or the Enjoyment of Thing; also Custom, Practice, Exercise; also Advantage, Service; also the Interest of Money.

USE [in a *Law-Sense*] the Profit of Lands and Tenements, especially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expresses to what Benefit the Person shall have the Estate.

USE and Custom [in *ant. Law*] is the ordinary Method of acting or proceeding in any Case, which by Length of Time has obtained the Force of a Law.

USEFUL [of *usus*, *L.* and *ful*] necessary for Use, commodious, &c.

USEFULNESS [of *use*, of *usus* and *fulness*] Profitableness, &c.

U'SER de Action [in *Law*] is the Pursuing of an Action in the proper County.

USES and Customs [in *Maritime Affairs*] are certain Maxims, Rules, or Usages, which make the Base or ground Work of Maritime Jurisprudence, by which the Policy of Navigation and Commerce of the Sea are regulated.

U'SHER [*huiffier*, *F.*] an Under-Master of a School; also an Officer that attends on great Persons.

Gentleman-U'SHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady or Person of Quality.

U'SHER [of the *Black Rod*] is the Gentleman-Usher to the King, the House of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter; and keeps the Door of the Chapter-House, when a Chapter of the Order is sitting.

USHERS [of the *Exchequer*] are four Persons who attend the chief Officers and Barons of the Court at *Westminster*; as also Juries, Sheriffs, Accomptants, &c. at the Pleasure of the Court.

To U'SHER in, is to introduce or bring in.

U'SHER-SHIP, the Office of an Usher.

U'SNEA [with *Physicians*] a Kind of green Moss, which grows upon human Skulls that have lain in the open Air for many Years.

USQUEBAU'GH [i. e. *aqua vitæ*, Irish] an Irish distilled Spirit or Cordial.

U'STION, a Burning, *L.*

USTION [in *Pharmacy*] the Preparing certain Substances or Ingredients by burning them, *L.*

USTION [with *Surgeons*] a Burning or Searing with a hot Iron.

U'SUAL [*usuel*, *F.*] common, ordinary, customary.

U'SUALNESS [of *usuel*, *F.* and *ness*] Frequency, Commonness, &c.

USUCA'PTION [in the *Civil Law*] an Acquisition of the Property of a Thing by a Possession and Enjoyment thereof, for a certain Term of Years prescribed by Law.

USUFRU'CTUARY [*usu fructuarius*, *L.*] one who has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

USUFRU'CTUS [in the *Civil Law*] is the Enjoyment or Possession of any Effect, or the Right of receiving the Fruits and Profits of an Inheritance or other Thing, without the Faculty of alienating or damaging the Property thereof, *L.*

U'SURER [*usurier*, *F.*] a Lender upon Usury, &c.

USU'RIOUS [*usurarius*, *L.*] of, pertaining to, or practising Usury.

USU'RIOUSNESS [of *usurarius*, *L.* and *ness*] an usurious or extortioning Quality or Disposition.

USURIOUS Contract [in *Law*] a Bargain or Contract whereby a Man is obliged to pay more Interest for Money than the Statute allows.

To USU'RP [*usurpare*, *L.*] to take or seize upon violently.

USURPA'TION, the Act of Usurping, the unjust Possession of another Man's Property, gained by Violence against Right and Equity, *L.*

USURPATION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time or receiving the Profits thereof.

USU'RPER [*usurpator*, *L.* *usurpeur*, *F.*] one who wrongfully seizes that which is the Right of another.

USU'RPING [*usurpans*, *L.* *usurpant*, *F.*] a wrongful Taking that which is another's Right.

U'SURY [*usurè*, *F.* of *usura*, q. *usus æris*, *L.*] the Money, &c. taken more than the Principal lent, the Interest, Gain, or Profit, which such a Person makes of his Money or Effects by lending the same; or it is an Increase of the Principal exacted for the Loan thereof; in an ill Sense, an exorbitant Interest for Money lent, and more than the Law allows.

U'TAS [in *Law*] the eighth Day following any Term or Festival, as the *Utas* of St. *Hilary*, &c.

UTE'NSIL [*utenfile*, *L.*] any Thing that serves for Use; also a necessary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [in *Milit. Affairs*] are such Necessaries which every Host is to furnish a Soldier whom he quarters with, viz. a Bed with Sheets, a Pot, Glass, or Cup, a Dish, a Place at the Fire, and a Candle.

Ascensio UTERI [in *Medicine*] the Rising of the Mother, *L.*

Procidencia UTERI [in *Medicine*] a Disease, the Falling of the Womb.

UTERINE [*uterinus*, *L.*] pertaining to the Womb.

UTERINE Brother, a Brother or Sister by the same Venter, but not by the same Father.

UTERINE Fury [in *Physick*] a Kind of Madness, attended with lascivious Speeches and Gestures and an invincible Inclination to Venery.

UTERUS [in *Anat.*] the Matrix or Womb of a Woman, or that Organ of Generation wherein the Business of Conception is performed, and wherein the *Embryo* or *Fœtus* is lodged, fed, and grows, during the Time of Gestation, till its Delivery.

UTFANGTHEFE [*ut-fang-theo-fæ*, *Sax.*] an ancient Privilege a Lord of a Manour had of punishing a Thief who had committed Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

U'TIBLE [*utibilis*, *L.*] that may be used.

UTI'LITY [*utilitas*, *L.*] Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage, Profit.

UTLAGA'TIO [*old Law*] an Outlawry.

UTLAGATO capiendo [in *Law*] a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is outlawed in one County and flies into another, &c.

U'TLAGH [*ut-lag-a*, *Sax.*] an outlaw'd Person.

UNLAW'RY ? a Punishment for such as, being legally called, do contemptuously refuse to appear, after several Writs issued out against them, with an Exigent and a Proclamation thereupon awarded.

U'TLEFE [in *Law*] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

U'TMOST [*uttemest*, *Sax.*] the greatest Power or Ability; also the farthest Distance, &c.

UTO'RIA [*eutopia*, Gr. q. d. a fine Place] a fictitious well governed Country described by Sir *Thomas More*.

U'TTER [of *utten*, *Sax.*] outward; also absolute, intire.

To **U'TTER** [of *uttern*, Sax.] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

U'TTER-BARRISTERS, *outer Barristers*, are such Candidates, as by reason of their long Study and great Industry bestow'd upon the Knowledge of the Common Law, are called out of their Contemplation to Practice, and in to the View of the World to take upon them the Protection and Defence of Clients.

U'TTERABLE [of *uttern*, Sax. and *able*] capable of being uttered.

U'TTEREST [*utternest*, Sax.] the most outward, the most distant or farthest off.

U'TTERANCE [of *uttern*, Sax.] a Delivery, Manner of Speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

U'TTERING [of *uttern*, Sax.] speaking forth; also vending Wares.

U'TTERLY [*utternlic*, Sax.] totally, to all Intents and Purposes.

U'TTERMOST [*utternmoest*, Sax.] the farthest, the most extreme.

UVA, a Grape, L.

UVEA *membrana* } [in *Anat.*] the third Tunic or Mem-
UVEA *tunica* } brane of the Eye, thus called, as re-
sembling a Grape-Stone; a Skin or Coat of the Eye having a Hole in the fore Part, so as to leave a Space for the Apple of the Eye; the outward Surface of it is of divers Colours, and is named *Iris*, and this causes the Difference in Persons Eyes, as to Colours, as black, grey, &c. L.

UVIGENA } [in *Anat.*] the same as *Uvula*, L.
UVI'GERA }

VULCAN [so called of *volando* flying, and *candens* growing hot, or of *major vi ignis*, and *fulgere*, q. *Fulganus*, Varro] according to the Poets, was the God of Fire, was the Son of *Jupiter*, by his Wife *Juno*, but being very deformed, when *Jupiter* saw how ill-shapen and ugly he was, he kick'd him down from Heaven and by falling upon the Earth; the poor Babe broke one of his Legs, whereof he halted ever after. But *Thetis* and the Nymphs took Pity of him, and nurs'd him up: And when he came to be of Years he follow'd the Trade of a Blacksmith, and wrought for the rest of the Gods, especially for *Jupiter*, for whom he made Thunder-bolts. For that Purpose he had several Forges or Shops in the Isles of *Lemnos*, *Lipara*, and in Mount *Ætna*. He had Assistants or Journey-men that were called *Cyclops*, because they had but one great Eye in the Middle of their Forehead; the most noted of which were *Brontes*, *Steropes*, and *Pyræmon*. *Vulcan* had two Wives, *Aglaia* and *Venus*; but *Venus* had no Kindness for him, by reason of his Deformity, and therefore sought Satisfaction somewhere else, and readily accepted of the Embraces of *Mars*: But *Apollo* gave Notice of their Meeting to *Vulcan*, who found a Way to surprize *Mars* in the Embraces of his Wife, and spreading his Net all over the Place caught them together; and to put them to the greater Shame he sent for all the Gods to be Witnesses of their Dishonesty and his Dishonour.

To *Vulcan* is ascribed the Making the Chariot of the Sun and the Armour of the Gods and the Heroes. His Feasts were named *Protervia*, in which the *Romans* ran about with lighted Torches in Honour of him.

At the Foot of Mount *Ætna* there was a Temple erected, and a Grove planted in Honour of him, which was kept by a Dog, who (it is said) would tear the Vicious in Pieces (if they offered to approach) but would fawn upon such as were virtuous and good.

By *Vulcan* is understood to be meant natural Heat; and therefore the *Egyptians*, in their *Hieroglyphicks*, represented *Vulcan*, by an Egg proceeding out of the Mouth of *Jupiter*.

There were several *Vulgans*: The first was the Son of *Cælus*, the second of *Nihus*, named *Otas*, the third of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, and the fourth the Son of *Mænalus*, who dwelt near *Sicily*, in the Islands called *Vulcaniæ Insulæ*.

The Antients painted him in a scarlet Robe, having an Anvil standing by him.

VULCA'NIAN [*vulcanius*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO, a Name given to those Mountains that belch or vomit out Fire, Flame, Athes, Cinders, Stones, &c. so called after *Vulcan* the poetical God of Fire.

VU'LGAR [*vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general; also low, base, mean, vile.

The **VU'LGAR** [*vulgus*, L. *le vulgaire*, F.] the common People, the Mob, the Rabble.

VULGAR Translation of the Bible, called also the *Vulgate*, an ancient Latin Translation of the Bible, and the only one the Church of *Rome* acknowledges authentick; it was translated *verbatim* from the *Septuagint*.

VULGAR Fractions [in *Arith.*] ordinary or common Fractions, so called in Distinction to Decimal Fractions.

VULGA'RIS, c. [in *Botan. Writ.*] common, L.

VU'LGARLY [*vulgariter*, F.] ordinarily, meanly, basely.

VU'LGARNESS [*vulgaritas*, L.] Commonness, Meanness, Lowness.

VULGA'TISSIMUS a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] most common, L.

VU'LNERABLE [of *vulnerare*, L.] that may be wounded.

VU'LNERABLENESS [of *vulnerare*, L. *able* and *ness*] Capableness of being wounded.

VU'LNERARY [*vulnerarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to; also good to heal Wounds.

A **VU'LNERARY** [*medicamentum vulnerarium*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing Wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a Wounding, L.

VULNERO'SE [*vulnerosus*, L.] full of Wounds.

VULNI'FICK [*vulnificus*, L.] making or causing Wounds.

VU'LNUS, a Wound, Sore, or Hurt, L.

VULPINARY [*vulpinaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Fox crafty, subtle, wily.

VULPI'NE [*vulpinus*, L.] the same as *Vulpinary*.

VULTUO'SE [*vultuosus*, L.] lofty in Look, haughty, looking big.

VU'LTURE [*vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey.

VULTURE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* used to represent Nature; they having this Notion, that this Bird does not conceive, according to the usual Manner, by copulating with a Male, being all Females; and that they brought forth Eggs by receiving into their Bodies the Northern or Western Wind, which caused them presently to conceive.

The *Vulture* was also an Emblem of Mercy; for the Naturalists say, that she never seeks any Prey, nor flies from her Nest, until the young Ones come to a considerable Bigness, and in the mean time nourishes them with her Blood, which they suck out of her Thighs and Breast.

VULTURINE [*vulturinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a Vulture; of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VU'LVIA [with *Physicians*] the Uterus, the Womb or Matrix; also the Womb, Passage, or Neck of the Womb, &c. L.

VULVA *cerebri* [in *Anat.*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain, L.

U'VULA [in *Anat.*] a round, soft, spongy Body, like the End of a Child's Finger, suspended from the Palate near the *Foramina* of the Nostrils, perpendicularly over the *Glot-tis*, L.

UVULA Spoon [in *Surgery*] an Instrument to be held just under the *Uvula* with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the Hollow behind the same.

UVULARIA [with *Botan.*] the Herb Horse-Tongue.

U'XOR, a Wife.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxoriosus*, L.] over-fond of or doting upon a Wife.

UXO'RIOUSNESS [of *uxorius*, L. and *ness*] Over-fondness of a Wife.

UXO'RIMUM [among the *Romans*] a Mulct or Forfeit paid for not Marrying; also Money exacted by Way of Fine from those who had no Wives.

To **VYE**, to strive, to equal, or out-do another.

U'ZIFUR [with *Chymists*] Cinnabar made of Sulphur and Mercury.

A Description of the ORRERY.

ORRERY, The Name of a late invented Machine which represents the *Solar System*, according to *Copernicus*, in which the Sun in the Center has a Motion about his own Axis, and about him all the Primary and Secondary Planets perform their Annual and Diurnal Motions in their respective Orbits, by the Turning of the Handle at H.

The first of those Orrery's was made by the famous Mechanic, Mr. *Graham*, Watch-Maker in *Fleet-street*, *London*, who was encouraged by a Noble Lord, whose Title the Machine bears. There has been several of them made, of which some only had the Sun, Earth, and Moon, those only represented the Annual and Diurnal Motion of the Earth, the Change of the Seasons, and the Encrease and Decrease of the Days and Nights, with the Revolution of the Moon about the Earth, and her various Aspects, together with the Nature of the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon: Again, there were other Orreries made, which had the two inferior Planets, *viz.* *Mercury* and *Venus*, as also the Earth and Moon, which by Turning of the Handle, describe their Orbits in their respective periodical Times, and represent their various Aspects. But those which are the most compleat, have all the Planets both Primary and Secondary, as is represented in Fig. 1. In which S represents the Sun placed in the Center of this our *Solar System*, tho' in Nature, he is not exactly in the Center, for it is observed, that the Orbits of the Planets are Ellipses, and that the Sun is one of the Focuses of those Ellipses: But when such a vast Expansion as our *Solar System* is reduc'd to such a small Figure as the Orrery, then

then the Orbits may be made Circles without any considerable Error.

Next to the Sun is the Orbit of *Mercury*, and next to that the Orbit of *Venus*; the first is represented by the Ball at m, in Fig. 1, and the last by that at v, which in the Machine are represented by two Silver Balls on two Wiers.

Next to the Orbit of *Venus*, is the Orbit of our Earth, which in the Orrery, is represented by a Silver Plate, on which the Signs of the Zodiac, the Degrees of the Ecliptic, and the Days of each Month are drawn, and in Fig. 1. is represented by the Circle o o o o, and the Earth is represented by an Ivory Ball placed upon an Axis in Fig. 1. at t, so as to make an Angle with the Plane of the Horizon of $66\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees, that is, it declines from being Vertical $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees equal to the Angle made by the Intersection of the Ecliptic and Equator. About the Ivory Ball there is a Silver Circle, which is placed so as to incline to the Earth's Orbit in an Angle of 8 Degrees, which represents the Orbit of the Moon; and in Fig. 1. is represented by the Circle l l l, and the Moon is represented by a Silver Ball as at l over one half of the Moon; there is a Cape, which as the Moon goes round the Earth by the Turning of the Handle at H, the Cape serves to represent the Moon's Phases as they appear, when observed by the Inhabitants of this Earth. Before we proceed to describe the rest of the Orbits of the Planets, it will be necessary to consider some of the Phenomena, which the Orrery represents of those Bodies already named; and in order thereto, it is to be observed, that by the Turning the Winch or Handle at H, the Planets are all put in Motion, and that one Turn of that Handle is equal to one Diurnal Revolution of the Earth upon its Axis, and by which the Succession of Day and Night is most beautifully represented; as also, the Variety that exists on our Earth of the Sun, continuing always rising to some Meridians, setting to others, and that there is a continued Series of Mid-day and Mid-night to the several Inhabitants of this Earth; for the Earth turning about on its Axis from *West* to *East*, makes the Sun appear to pass from *East* to *West* in the same time; and as the Sun, by being on the Meridian of any Place, makes Mid-day on that Meridian, and the general Horizon, which separates the inlightened from the darkened Hemisphere, reaches 90 Degrees round that Point where the Sun is Vertical; therefore, as the Earth turns round from *West* to *East*, the Sun will proceed from the *Eastern* to the *Western* Meridians, and so make a continual Succession of Mid-day over all the Globe, as may plainly be seen by turning the Handle H, and that all the 24 Hours of our Day, exists always to different Meridians on the Globe; Again, while the Earth revolves once round its own Axis which is called its Diurnal Motion, it in that time is carried forward about one Degree in its Orbit round the Sun, which is called its Annual Motion, and when the Sun is in *Aries*, it is evident that the Sun will appear in the opposite Point of the Ecliptic, and the Earth's general Horizon, which separates the inlightened from the darkened Hemisphere, coincides with both Poles, and divides the Equator and all its Parallels equally as is represented in Fig. 2. where the Lamp represents the Sun in the Orrery, which by the Means of a Convex Glass, casts a strong Light upon the Terrella, (the Room being darkened) and when the Earth is in *Aries* or *Libra*, the Rays of the Lamp will enlighten one half of the Equator, and of each of its Parallels, and the Horizon, which separates the inlightened from the darkened Hemisphere, passes thro' both the Poles as it is represented at P, Fig. 2. and as the Equator and all its Parallels are equally divided by the general Horizon, therefore the Day will be equal to the Night over the whole Globe, when the Earth is in one of those two Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, as will evidently appear, by turning the Handle once round, and as the Earth moves thro' *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*, the inlightened Arch of the *Northern* Parallels of Latitude encreaseth, while the inlightened Arch of the *Southern* Parallels decrease, by which is represented the Increase of the Day in the *Northern* Latitudes above the Length of the Night, and the Decrease of the Length of the Day in the *Southern* Latitudes; and the Earth being in the first Degree of *Capricorn*, the general Horizon reacheth $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees on the other Side of the *North* Pole, and consequently the whole *North* Frigid Zone has then one continued Day, while the *South* Frigid Zone has one continued Night, as is represented, Fig. 2. at Q, and as the Earth is carry'd thro' *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*, the Rays of the Lamp shews the Decrease of the Days in the *Northern*, and Increase in the *Southern* Latitudes till the Earth be in *Aries*, where the Days and Nights are again equal, and here it is to be observed, that the Earth from the first of *Aries* to *Libra*, turns 178 times round its own Axis, and all that time the *North* Pole was within the Rays of the Lamp

without any Night, while the *South* Pole had all Night without any Rays of the Lamp to represent Day, and while the Earth moves thro' the six *Northern* Signs, the same Phenomena will happen to those in the *South* Side of the Equator, as did to those Inhabitants on the *North* Side thereof, when the Earth was in the *Southern* Signs. The Lamp is contrived to be carried about with the Annual Plate, by which it represents the Course of Nature so as to emit Rays of Light, and to inlighten that Side of Terrella which is turned towards it, while the opposite Side of the Terrella is in darkness. While the Earth is carry'd round the Sun by $365\frac{1}{4}$ Turns of the Handle, *Mercury* is carry'd round the Sun in 88 Turns of the Handle, and *Venus* in 244 Turns, which represents, that the Length of the Year in *Mercury* is equal to 88 of our Days, and the Length of the Year in *Venus* to 224 of our Days; as the Planets are divided into Primary and Secondary, so likewise they are divided into Inferior and Superior: The Primary Planets are those that revolve about the Sun as the Center of their Motions, and the Secondary those that revolve about, or attend some of the Primary Planets.

The Inferior Planets are *Mercury* and *Venus*, whose Periodical Times we have already compared with that of our Earth; the Superior Planets are *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, whose Periodical Times, compared with that of our Earth, stands thus: *Mars* next, without our Earth perform his Revolution about the Sun in 687 Turns of the Handle, and is represented in Fig. 1. at M.

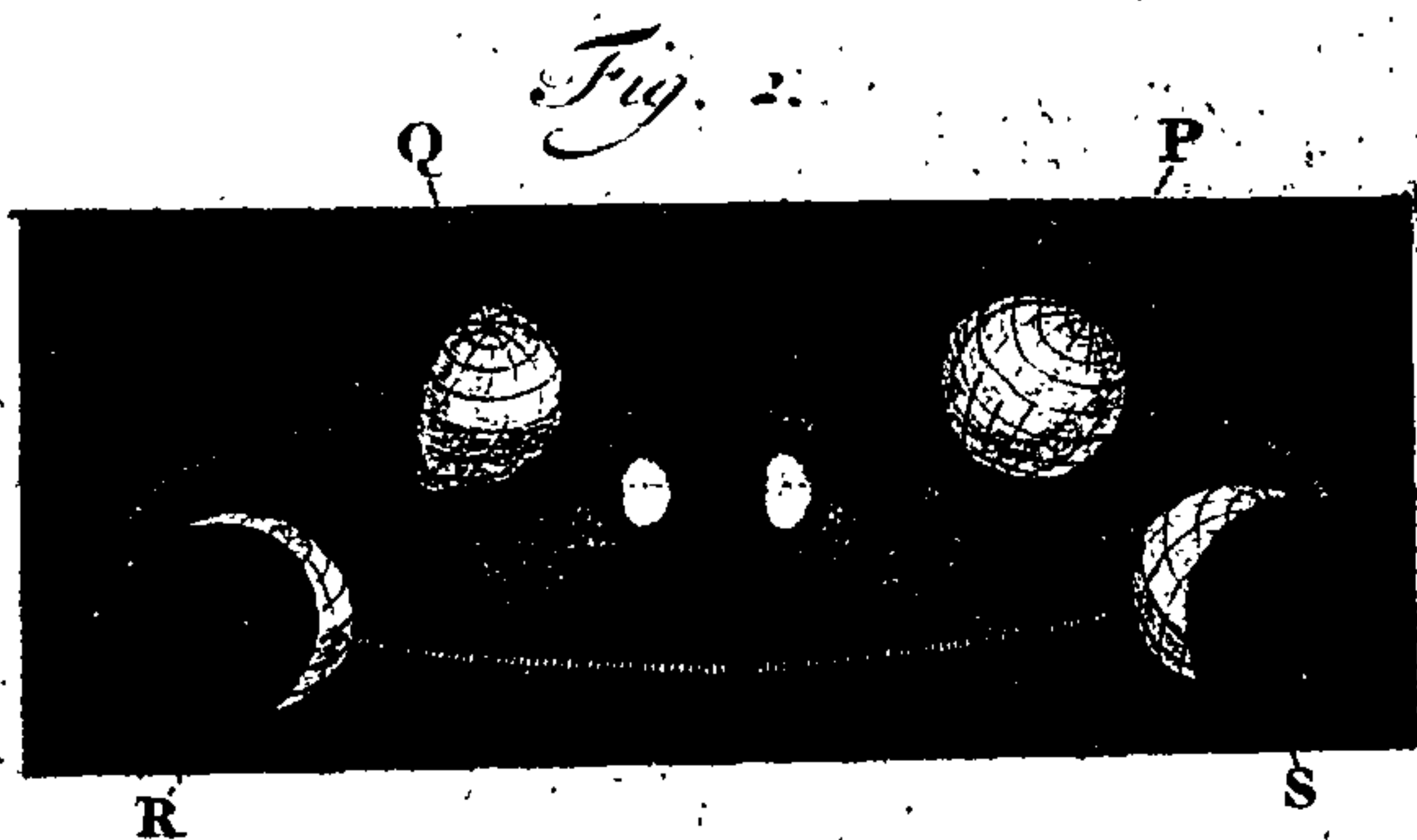
Jupiter in 4332 Turns of the Handle at H performs his Revolution which agrees to 4332 Revolutions of our Earth about its own Axis; and last of all, *Saturn* in 10759 Turns of the Handle compleats his Revolution, which is the Length of the *Saturnian* Year, and when compared with that of ours, is about 30 of our Years; *Jupiter* is represented in Fig. 1. at I, and *Saturn* at K. These Primary Planets, by the Turning of the Handle at H, describe their Orbit in the Times above-mentioned, which in some Degree, shews the Beauty of the Contrivance, and the Exactness of the Numbers by which the Wheels and Pinions are made to represent Nature in some of the most surprizing Phenomena, that the Mind of Man has hitherto been capable to account for, and to reduce to Calculation; but when we consider that the same Machine likewise has the Motions of the Secondary Planets as they move about their Primaries; as also how those Bodies eclipse one another, and the Time and Place that the Inhabitants of those Globes will be depriv'd either of the Light emitted from the Lucid Body, or of the reflected Light from the Opake Bodies; when these with a vast many other Phenomena are considered, which the Orrery represents exact as the Infinite Contriver of the Universe has made them to appear in Nature, it must then be esteemed as the most beautiful Production of the Mechanical Arts.

Fig. 3. Represents that Part separate, which contains the Orbit of the Earth and Moon. The Figure is raised from a Geometrical Plane without any Diminution of the Parts by Perspective, that the Nature of it may the better appear: This Figure serves to explain the Nature of Eclipses, for by the Construction of the Machine, the Sun at S, and the Earth at T, and T, have their Centers exactly at the same Height above the Place they stand on, while the Moon's Orbit O P Q R is inclined to that Plane; therefore the Parts of the Moon's Orbit will be in some Places higher above the Plane than the Earth's Center, and in some Places lower as in the Figures being highest at O, and lowest at P. Now the Moon's Orbit being carried along with the Earth round the Sun, changes its Position perpetually; so that the lowest and highest Points of it, O and P, are sometimes in a Line passing to the Sun, and sometimes in a quite contrary Position, as is represented in Fig. 3. thence it comes to pass, that we have sometimes Eclipses, and sometimes not.

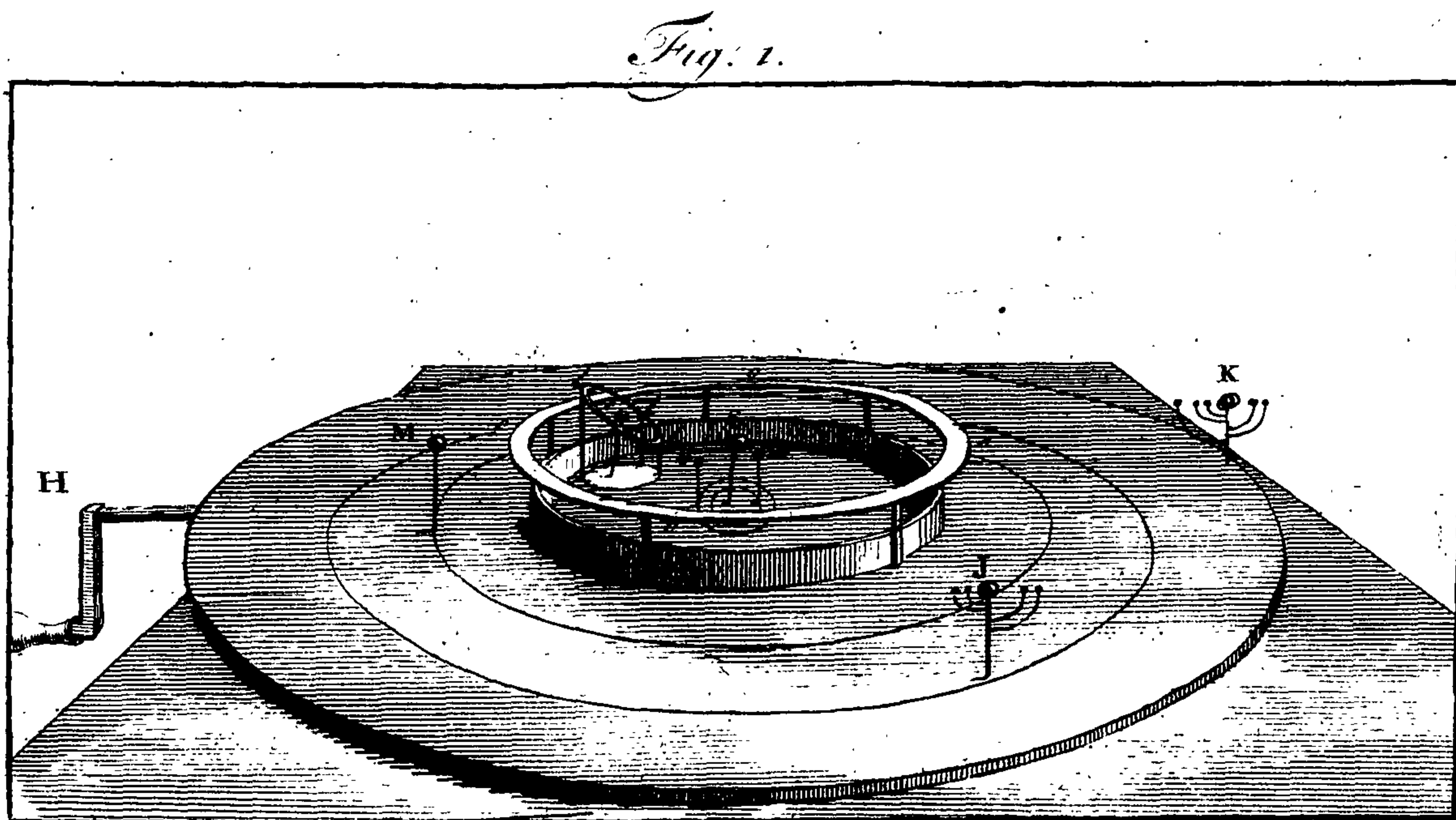
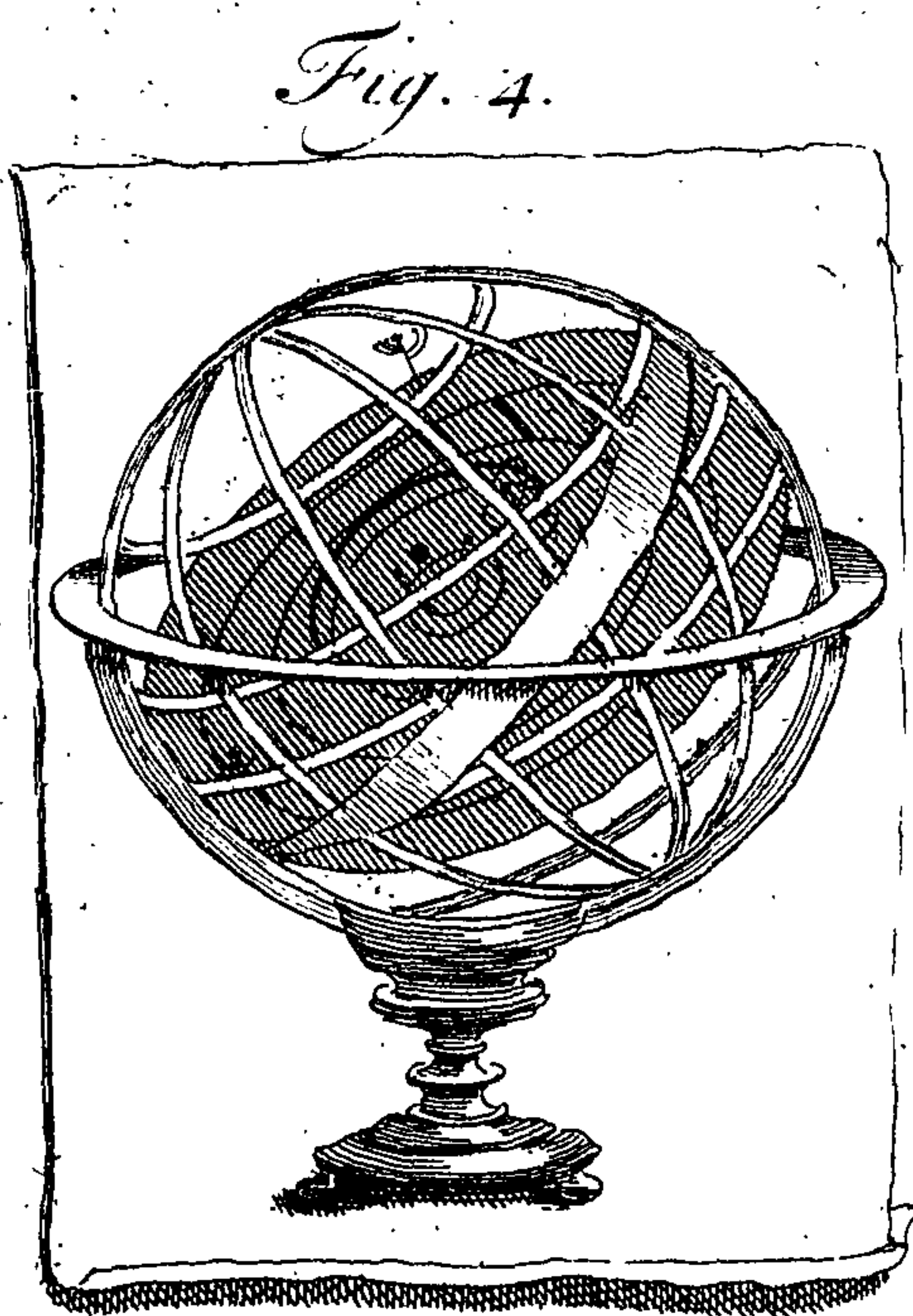
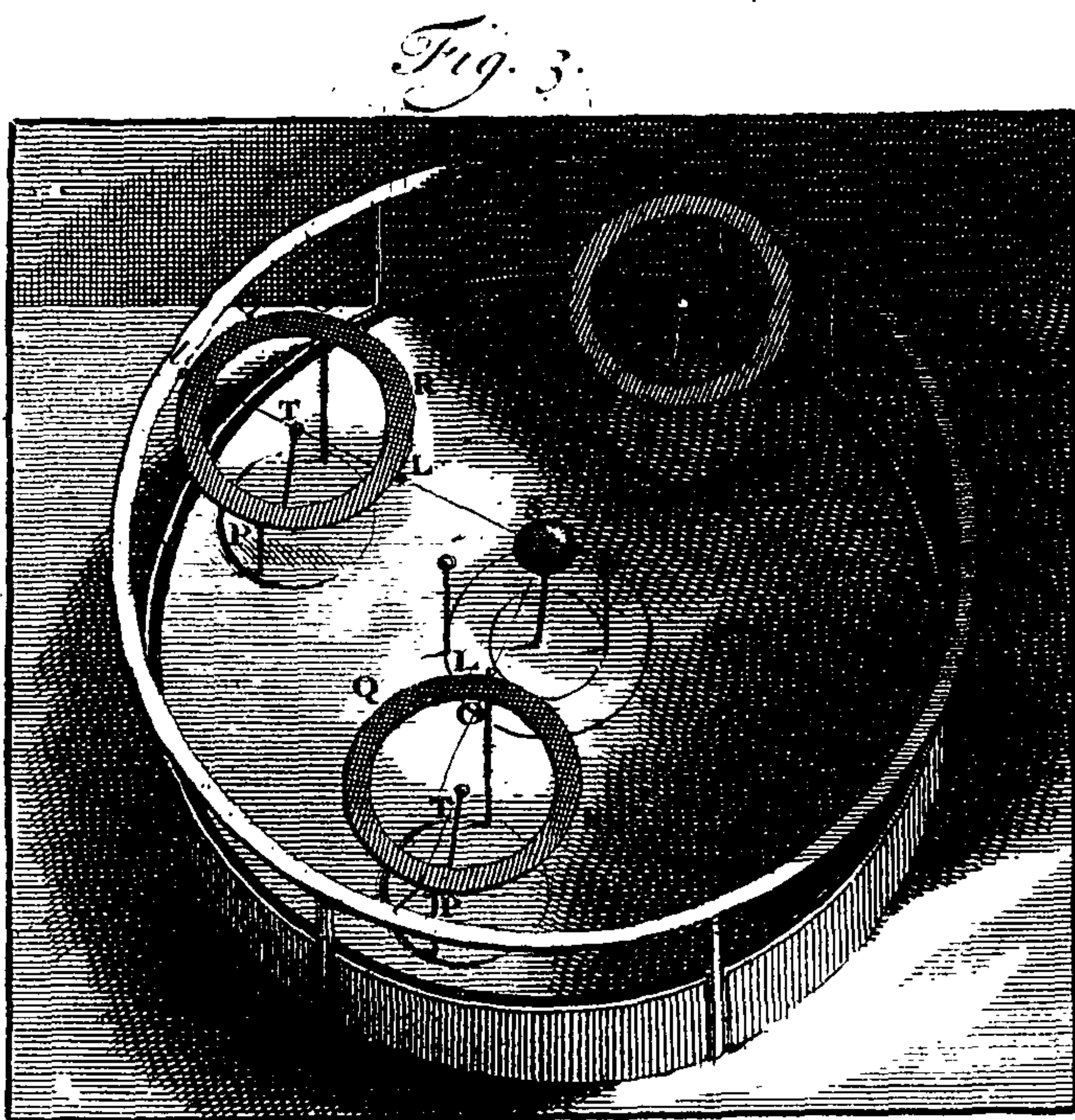
The Orrery is sometimes inclosed in an Armillary Sphere, by which Means the Situation of the Solar System in respect of any Latitude, may be represented, as is shewn in this Sketch, mark'd Fig. 4. Mr. Glynn, Mathematical Instrument-Maker in London, was the First that apply'd the Orrery to the Armillary Sphere, with several other Improvements which would be too tedious to mention in this Place; therefore shall refer the Reader to a Book which is now in the Press, and that I shall very soon publish, which contains a full Description of the Orrery, with a great Variety of those beautiful Problems which may be perform'd by it.

The most curious of these Orreries placed in an Armillary Sphere, is in the Library of that truly Noble Lord, the Earl of PEMBROKE, who is famous for Learning, and the greatest Patron of Sciences which the present Age has produced.

THE FIGURE
OF THE



ORRERY
in different
VIEWS.



L. Motte delin. & sculp.

Place this at the end of the Letter V, facing the Description of the Orrery.

W *w*, Roman; *W w*, Italick; *W w*, English; *W p*, Sax. is the 21st Letter of the Alphabet; it is a Letter not used by the Antients, either *Astiatiks*, *Grecians* or *Romans*, but it was by the northern Nations, the *Teutones*, *Germans*, *Saxons*, &c. and at this Day is not used by the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portuguese* or *Italians*. It is compounded of two V Consonants. It loses its Sound after O, as *Cow*, *bow*, &c. and before R, as *wrath*, *wretch*, *write*, *wrong*, *wrung*, &c.

To **WA'BBLE** [either of *wabeln*, *Teut.* or *pagian* or *picelian*, *Sax.*] to totter as a Top almost spent in Spinning; also to wriggle as an Arrow flying.

A **WAD** [*peot*, *Sax.*] a handful of Hay, Straw or Peas; also a sort of Flocks of Silk, coarse Flanel or Cotton.

WAD } [with *Gunners*] a Stopple of a Hay, Paper,
WA'DDING } old Clouts, &c. forced into a Gun upon
the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber; or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [with *Gunners*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wise, or like a Screw, to draw the wads or okam out of a Gun, when it is to be unloaded.

WA'DDEMOLE } coarse stuff used for covering the Collars
WO'DDEMEL } of Cart Horses.
WO'DDENEL }

To **WA'DDLE** [prob. of *waddeln*, *Teut.* or *picelian*, *Sax.*] to go sideling as a Duck does.

WA'DDLES, the Stones of a Cock.

To **WADE** [of *pa-san*, *Sax.* q. of *vadare* or *vadam*, *L.* a Ford] to pass thro' shallow water, a Brook, &c. also to dive into Business.

WA'FER [prob. of *gauffre*, *F.*] a thin sort of Cake; also Paste dry'd for sealing Letters.

WA'FER [with *Romanists*] the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body; the Eucharist.

WAFT [of *pagian*, *Sax.*] any thing of a Garment hanged on the Main-Shrouds of a Ship, as a Signal of Distress.

To **WAFT** [prob. of *wachten*, *Teut.* to watch, or *pagian*, *Sax.*] to convey a Ship to Sea; also to carry by Water in a Boat, &c. to Row.

WA'FTER, a Frigate to waft or convey a Ship.

WAFTERS [in the Time of King *Edward IV.*] three Officers constituted with Naval Power, appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To **WAG** [*pagian*, *Sax.*] to move or stir, to shake.

WA'G-TAIL [of *pagian* and *taegil*, *Sax.*] a Bird, &c.

A **WAG** [of *po-gan*, *Sax.* to play, or of *vago*, *Ital.* witty] a merry Fellow; a Droll.

WA'GA, a weight; a quantity of Cheese, Wool, &c. of 256 lb. *Avoirdupois*.

To **WAGE** [*wagen*, *Teut.* to hazard, *gager*, *F.*] to lay a wager, to enter upon, to begin or join in a War.

To **WAGE** [in *Law*] signifies the giving Security for the performance of any Thing. Thus to *Wage Law*, is to put in Security that you will make Law at the Day assigned; that is, that he will prosecute and carry on the Suit.

To **WAGE Law** } is when an Action of Debt is brought a-
To **Make Law** } gainst one, the Defendant might *Wage*
his Law, i. e. tak: an Oath that he does not owe the Debt that was claimed of him, and

To **WAGE**, bring with him so many Men as the Court shall assign, who shall avow upon their Oaths that they believe he Swears truly.

WA'GER [in *Law*] the offer of such an Oath beforementioned.

WAGER [*gageure*, *F.* of *gager*, *F.* or *wagen*, *Teut.* to hazard] a Contract between two or more Persons, to pay a certain Sum of Money agreed on, upon Condition a Thing in Dispute be or be not as asserted.

To lay a **WAGER** [*wagen*, *Teut.* *gager*, *F.*] to enter into such a Contract.

WA'GES [*gages*, *F.*] hire, reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WA'GGERY } [prob. of *pa-gan*, *Sax.* to play] wan-
WA'GGISHNESS } tonnes, frolicksome or merry Pranks.

WA'GGING [of *pagian*, *Sax.*] moving, stirring, shaking.

WA'GGISH [of *pa-gan*, *Sax.* to play] wanton, frolicksome, &c.

To **WA'GGLE** [of *wagghelen*, *Du.* or *pagian*, *Sax.*] to joggle or move up and down.

WA'GCON [of *pa-gan*, *Sax.*] a sort of long Cart with four Wheels.

WA'GCONAGE, Waggon-Money, Money paid for the hire or driving Waggon.

WA'GCONER [*wagner*, *Teut.* prob. of *pa-gener*, *Sax.*] the Driver of a Waggon; also a northern Constellation, called King *Charles's Wain*.

WAIF [of *pa-gian*, *Sax.* to float up and down, or *chose guave*, *F.*] Goods dropt by a Thief being close pursued or over-loaded; also Cattle lost, which being found, are to be proclaimed several Market Days, and if challenged within a Year and a Day, are to be restored to the Owner; especially if he sue an Appeal against the Felon, or give Evidence against him at his Trial; otherwise they belong to the Lord of the Manour, in whose Jurisdiction they were left; who has the *Franchise of the Waif* granted him by the King.

WA'FARING [of *pa-g*, a way, and *pa-gian*, *Sax.* to go] travelling.

To **WA'IL** [prob. of *penian*, *Sax.* *gualare*, *Ital.*] to lament, bewail, bemoan.

WAIN [*paen*, *Sax.*] a Cart or Waggon drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAINABLE [*old Deeds*] that may be manured or ploughed, tillable.

WAI'NAGE, the Furniture of a wain or cart.

WAI'NCOPE, that part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the wain or a long piece that comes from the Body of the wain.

WAI'NSCOT [*wandelschott*, *Du.*] the Timber work that lines the Walls of a Room, being usually in Pannels, to serve instead of Hangings.

To **WAINSCOT** [of *wandelschotten*, of *schotten*, to defend, and *wand*, a wall, *Du.*] to line walls of Rooms on the Inside with framed-work of Boards.

WAINSCOTTING [of *wandelschor*, *Du.*] Wainscot-work, or such a lining of Rooms.

WAIR [in *Carpentry*] a piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad.

To **WAIR** [prob. of *wachten*, *Teut.* and *Du.*] to stay for, to attend upon.

WA'ITER [*wachter*, *Teut.*] one who attends on a Person or Affair.

WA'ITES [prob. q. *guettas* of *guetter*, *F.* to watch, or of *waiting* on Magistrates at Pumps and Processions] a sort of Music or Musicians.

WA'VE [of *pa-gian*, *Sax.* to quit or forsake] a Woman forsaken of the Law, or out-law'd, for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law. She is not called an Outlaw, as a Man is; because Women, not being sworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be out-law'd.

WA'VED Goods. See *Waif*.

WA'WARD [prob. of *pa-g*, a way, and *pa-gio*, *Sax.* towards, q. d. inclining this way and that way] froward, cross; peevish, cross-grained, unruly.

WA'WARDNESS, frowardness, peevishness, moroseness.

To **WAKE** [*paecan*, *Sax.*] to excite or rouse from Sleep; to awake.

To **WAKE** [*pacian*, *Sax.*] to watch or forbear from Sleeping.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the smooth water that runs from a Ship's Stern when she is under Sail; a Ship is said to *stay to the Weather of her Wake*, when in her staying she is so quick, that she does not fall to the Leeward upon a Tack; but that when she is tack'd, her *Wake* (i. e. the smooth water a Stern) is to the Leeward, which is a Sign that she feels her Helm very well, and is quick of Steerage.

WAKES [of *pacian*, *Sax.* to keep awake, because on the Vigils of those Feasts the People were wont to awake from Sleep, at the several Vigils of the Night, and go to Prayers. But *Spelman* rather derives them of *Yac*, Drunkenness, because in celebrating them, they generally ended in Drunkenness] They are Vigils or Country Feasts, usually observed on the Sunday next after the Saint's-Day to whom the Parish-Church was dedicated, in which they used to Feast and Dance all Night. They took their Origin from a Letter that *Gregory the Great* sent to *Melitus* the Abbot, who came into England with *St. Austin*, in these Words. "It may therefore be permitted them on the Dedication Days, or other solemn Days of Martyrs, to make them Bowers about the Churches, and refreshing themselves, and feasting together after a good religious sort; kill their Oxen now to the Praise of God and Increase of Charity, which before they were wont to sacrifice to the Devil, &c." But now the feasting Part is all that is retained.

WA'KEFUL [of *pacian* and *jull*, *Sax.*] apt or ready to awake or be awaked.

WA'KEFULNESS, aptness to awake or keep from sleeping.

WAKE-ROBIN, an Herb.

WALD [pald, Sax.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground.

WALEs [of Ships] the outward Timbers in a Ship's

WAILS } Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they
clamber up.

Chain WALEs [of Ships] are those wales that lie out farther than any of the rest, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrouds.

WALE-Knot [with Sailors] a round Knot, so made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot slip.

WALE reared Ship, one which is built strait up after she comes to her bearing.

Gun-WALE [of a Ship] a wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in a Ship's waste.

WALI'SCUS [ant. Deeds] a Servant or any military Officer.

To WALK [some derive it of pealcan, Sax. to roll] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; also a walking or short Journey on Foot.

A Cock's WALK, a Place where fighting Cocks are kept separate from others.

WALK [with Horsemen] is the slowest and least rais'd goings of a Horse; which the Duke of Newcastle describes, by the two Legs diametrically opposite in the Air, and two upon the Ground at the same Time, in the Form of St. Andrew's Cross; but other Authors say, it is a motion of two Legs of a Side, one after the other, beginning with the Hind-Leg first.

A WALKER [walcker, Du.] a Fuller.

WALKERS [Forest Law] certain Officers appointed to walk about a space of Ground committed to their Care.

WALL [wall, Teut. pall, Sax.] a Partition or Enclosure of Stone, Brick, Earth, &c.

WALL-Creeper, a Bird.

WALL-Flower, a sweet-scented Flower well known.

WALLING, a wall or wall-work.

To WALL, to enclose with a wall.

A WALL Eye, a defect in the Eye of an Horse.

WALLA [old Rec.] a wall or bank of Earth cast up for a Mound or Boundary.

WALLLET [incertae etymologiae] a sort of travelling Bag with two Divisions.

WALL-Eyed [of h-pale, Sax. a whale, q. d. having an Eye like a whale] a blemished Eye.

WALLOON Language, is supposed to be that of the ancient Gauls. The Language spoken by the Walloons, the Inhabitants of a considerable part of the Spanish Low Countries, viz. those of Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and part of Flanders and Brabant.

WALLOP, a Roll, as of Fat, &c.

To WALLOW [of palian, Sax.] to roll or tumble up and down.

WALLOWISHNESS [of walgshe, Du. loathing, and nesi] unfavourableness.

WALNUT [pahl hnutu, Sax. walnot, q. Walsche-not, i. e. French-nut] a sort of large Nut.

To WALT [in Sea Language] a Ship is said to walt, when she has not her due quantity of Ballast, i. e. not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WALVIA'RIA Mulieris [in Law] the waiving of a Woman, which answers to the Utlagatio Viri, or the out-lawing of a Man.

WAMBLING [of pamb, Sax. the Belly] moving or stirring, as the Guts with Wind; also moving as Water that boils gently; also wriggling like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [prob. of guan, Brit. weak, or pana, Sax. wanting] pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

WAND [of baand, Dan.] a long slender Staff, a willow Twig.

WANDERED Chair [prob. of wunden, Teut. to turn because of the implication of the Twigs] a wicker or twiggy Chair.

To WANDER [panopian, Sax. wandret, Dan.] to stray or straggle about; to go out of the way, to stray or travel in unknown Places, without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WANE of the Moon [of pana, Sax. wanting] the decrease, which is said to be in the wain, when she has past the second Quarter.

To WANE [panian and gepanian, Sax.] to decrease, to grow less.

WANG [pang, Sax.] a Field.

WANG-TEETH [pong to day of pangay and to day, Sax.] the Check or Jaw-Teeth, Dog-Teeth.

WANGA [pong, Sax. a Jaw Bone with Teeth] an Iron Instrument with Teeth.

WANGER [pangene, Sax.] a Mail or Budget.

WANING [of gepanian or panian, Sax.] growing less.

WANNESS, pale-facedness.

WANLASS [Hunting Term] as driving the Wanlass is driving a Deer to the Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [old Writ.] wainage, Furniture for a Wain or Cart; Wain-houses or Out-houses for Husbandry Tools.

WANT [pant of penan, Sax. to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WANT-Louse [wandlups, Du.] an Insect.

WANT [of pana, Sax.] deficiency, lack, need, poverty.

WANTER, a Surcingle or large Girth for a Pack-horse.

WANTING [of panian, Sax.] deficient, needy, &c.

WANTON [Skinner derives it of waltneri, Du. to imagine, because wanton Persons are full of Imaginations and Fancies. See Wantonness] full of waggery, light, lascivious.

WANTONNESS [incertae etymologiae, but perhaps of wendelen, Du. to turn round about, wanton Folks being frisky, unless you had rather, with Minshew, derive it of want one, i. e. to want one to play withal] waggishness, friskiness, lasciviousness.

WAPENTAKES [prob. of papen, Armour, and getæcan, Sax. to give up or surrender, it being a Custom for the Inhabitants to present their Weapons to their Lord, in token of Subjection; or a Custom, that when he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by the better sort of People, they touched his Weapon or Lance with their Spears, by which Ceremony they were united together, and entered into a mutual Association] the same as an Hundred or Division of a County.

WAPP [in a Ship] a Rope with which the Shrouds are set taught with wale Knots; one End being made fast to the Shrouds, and the Laniards brought to the other.

WAR [of pæn or pejian, Sax. guerre, F.] fighting of one Kingdom or State with another; a state of Hostility between two Nations, States, Provinces or Parties.

To WAR [pejian, Sax.] to go to war, to fight, one Kingdom, State or Party against another.

WAR no more [Sea Phrase] is a Direction to him at the Helm, to keep the Ship as near the wind as possible.

WAR, the French are said to be like a Flea, quickly skipping into a Country, and soon leaping out again. The Spaniard like a Crab, creeping into a Place slowly, and not to be expelled without great Violence. The German like a Louse, slowly mastering, and as slowly driven out.

To WARBLE [some derive it of warbelen, Du. to turn round in a circular manner, to vibrate] to chirp or sing as Birds, to sing in a quivering or trilling way or manner; also to Purl as a Brook or Stream.

To WARCH [of park, Sax. Pain] to ache; also to To WARK work.

WARD [pawde, Sax.] a watching; also a District or Portion of the City; also an Apartment in an Hospital; also a Prison or a particular Apartment of it; a Division of a Forest.

WARDAGE [of pæpde, Sax.] ward Money, or Money for keeping watch and ward.

A WARD [in Law] an Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knights Service during his Nonage.

WARD-Hook [with Gunners] a Rod or Staff with an Iron End turned in a Serpentine manner, to draw the wads or oakum out of a Gun, when it is to be unloaded.

To WARD [peapdean, Sax.] to keep guard or watch.

To WARD [in Fencing] to parry or keep off a pass or thrust.

WARDA'GIUM [ant. Writ.] the Custody of a Town or Castle, which the Tenants or Inhabitants were bound to keep at their own Charge.

WARDEN Ecclesiarum [old Writ.] the Guardianship of Churches, which is in the King during the vacancy, by reason of the Regalia or Temporalities.

WARDERD [of pæpde, Sax. and cornu, L. an Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing an Horn upon a Surprise; called Cornage.

Court of WARDS, &c. a Court first erected by King Henry VIII. for determining matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants, holding by Knights Service: but now quite abolished.

WARDEN [gardien, F. or of pæpdean, Sax. to watch] a Guardian or Keeper.

WARDEN [in an University] the head of a College; answering to the Master.

WARDEN of the Mint, an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it; and oversees the other Officers.

Lord WARDEN of the Cinque Ports, the Governor of those noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN-Pear, a sort of delicious baking Pear.

WARDENSHIP, the Office of a Warden of a Company, &c.

WARDER [*gardeur*, F. or of *peapðan*, Sax.] a Beadle or Staff-man who keeps guard or watch in the Day Time; one who keeps guard in a Prince's Palace, the Tower, &c.

WARDERS of the Tower of London, called *Yeomen Warders*, Officers whose Duty is to wait at the Gate of it, and to take an Account of all Persons who come into it; also to attend Prisoners of State, &c.

WARDMOTE [*peapð-gemot* of *peapð*, a Ward, and *mot* or *gemot*, a Meeting, of *metan* or *gemetan*, Sax. to assemble] a certain Court held in every ward or district of the City of London, for managing the Affairs of it.

WARD-PENNY, Money due to the Sheriff and Officers, for maintaining watch and ward.

WARDROBE [*garderobe* of *garder*, to keep, and *robe*, a Garment, F.] a Place for keeping the Vestments of a King, &c.

Clerk of the WARDROBE to the King, an Officer who keeps an Inventory of all things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD-STAFF, in antient Times was a Name of a Constable's Staff.

WARD-STAFF [*old Law*] a kind of petty Serjeantry, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. a carrying a Load of Straw in a Cart and six Horses, two Ropes and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed. The Manour of *Lambourn* in *Essex* is held by this Tenure.

WARDFOH 2 [*of peapð and feoh*, Sax.] the value of a **WARDFOGAS** ward or heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARDING [*of peapðian*, Sax.] keeping, defending, guarding off.

WARDWIT [*of peapð and wite*, Sax. a Fine] a Privilege or being quit of giving Money for keeping of watches, or a Duty paid towards the Charge of it.

WARE [*paȝe*, Sax.] Commodities, Goods, Merchandize; also a Dam in a River.

WARES [*paȝay* or *waȝen*, Sax.] Goods, Merchandizes.

WARECTARE [*old Rec.*] to fallow Ground or plough up Land design'd for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement.

WARECTUM [*old Rec.*] fallow Ground, Land that has been long untill'd, the same as *Terra Warreclata*.

WARFARE [*of wæp*, war, and *faȝan*, Sax. to go] going to war, a military Expedition.

WARFANGLES [*in Staffordshire and Shropshire*] a kind of noisy, ravenous Birds, which prey upon other Birds, which when taken they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in pieces and devour them.

WARINESS [*of wær or wærige and neȝe*, Sax.] cautiousness.

WARK 2 [*weorc*, Sax.] a work or building.

WARLIKE [*wærllice*, Sax.] pertaining to war, stout, valiant.

To WARM [*wearmian*, Sax.] to make warm, to heat.

WARM [*wearm*, Sax.] not Cold, Du.

WARMED [*gepearmed* of *wearmian*, Sax.] made warm.

WARMNESS, warmth.

WARMING-PAN [*wearminge-panne*, Sax.] a Chamber Utensil.

WARMTH [*wearmðe*, Sax.] moderate Heat.

To WARN [*wærnian*, Sax.] to tell or give notice of a thing beforehand; to admonish; to bid one to provide for himself elsewhere.

To WARN [*in Law*] is to Summons to appear in a Court of Justice.

WARREL-Worms, Worms within the Skin on the Backs of Cattle.

WARNING Wheel [*of a Clock*] is the third or fourth wheel, according to its distance from the first wheel.

WARNISTURA [*ant. Deeds*] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WARNOOTH [*at Dover-Castle*] a Custom among the Tenants holding of it, that he who failed in the Payment at a set Day was obliged to pay double, and for the second failure triple.

WARPED [*gepeapied* of *weapian*, Sax.] cast or bent; at Boards not well dry'd; also drawn out, as a Weaver's Warp.

To WARP [*weapian*, Sax.] to draw out or wind the warps in length, into which the wooll is woven.

To WARP [*prob. of wearpian*, F. which is derived of *weapian*, Sax. according to *Spelman*] to cast or bend, as Boards do when they are cut before they are thoroughly dry.

A WARP [*with Sailors*] a Hawser or any Rope used in fastening a Ship.

To WARP a Ship [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale her to a Place by means of a Hawser or other Rope laid out for that purpose; and fastened to an Anchor when wind is wanting.

A WARP [*of wearpian*, Sax. to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mold.

WARPEN [*of wær and pennig*, Sax.] a Contribution, in the Saxon Times, towards war, or for providing Arms.

To WARRANT [*prob. of wepian*, Sax. *garrantir*, F.] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A WARRANT [*guarant*, C. Brit.] an order, an authentick power, permission or allowance.

WARRANT of Attorney, is that whereby a Man authorises another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [*in the Common-Pleas*] an Officer who enters all warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WARRANT [*with Horsemen*] a Jockey that sells an Horse is by an inviolable Custom to warrant him, and in case he sold him under such Infirmities that are not obviously discovered, and so may escape the View of the Buyer, as Purfiness, Glanders, Unsoundness, &c. he is obliged, in nine Days, to refund the Money, and take back the Horse; but he does not warrant him clear of such Infirmities as may be seen and discerned.

WARRANTABLE [*of guarant*, Brit. or *wepian*, Sax. to defend] that may be warranted, defended, &c.

WARRANTABLENESS [*of as above, or of garrantir*, F. *able and ness*] Justifiableness, &c.

WARRANTED [*garanti*, F.] secured by Covenant; promised to be secured or maintained, &c.

WARRANTERS [*garantees*, F.] those that promise or covenant to secure a Thing purchased to the Purchaser.

WARRANTIA Charta [*in Law*] a writ that lies for a Person who is infeoffed in Lands and Tenements with clause of *warrantry*; and is impleaded in an assize or writ of Entry, wherein he cannot vouch or call to *warrantry*, L.

WARRANTIA Custodie [*in Law*] a writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be ward to another in respect of Land, said to be holden in Knights Service, which when it was bought by the Ancestors of the ward, was warranted to be free from such Service, L.

WARRANTIA Diei [*in Law*] a writ which lies in case, where a Man having a Day assigned personally to appear in Court to an Action, wherein he is sued, is, in the mean Time, by commandment imploy'd in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned.

WARRANTIZING [*of garrantir*, F. &c.] promising or covenanting by Deed, by the Bargainer to the Bargainee, to secure him in the Possession of the Thing purchased; against all Men for the Enjoying the thing agreed on between them.

WARRANTY [*garantie*, F.] Security by warrantize or authority.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fish in the midst of a River, for the Fish to retreat to, to the End that you may take them when you please.

WARREN [*une garenne*, F.] a Franchise or Place privileged by the King for keeping Conies, Hares, Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

WARRENER [*un garennier*, F.] a Keeper of a warren.

WARRIER [*of wær of wepian or wepigean*, Sax.] a fighting Man.

WARSCOT [*in the Time of the English Saxons*] a Contribution towards war or armour.

WART [*weart*, Sax.] a small, hard or spungy Excrecence in the Skin and Flesh.

WART [*in Horses*] a spungy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH, a customary Payment towards Castle-guard, or keeping watch and ward.

WARWITE 2 [*weapwite*, Sax.] a being quit of pay-

WARWITE 3 ing Money for keeping watches or ward.

WARY [*wær or wærige*, Sax.] cautious.

WARY-Anglé. See *Warangles*; also a Bird, a kind of Mag-pie.

WAS [*wær*, Sax.] as he was, &c.

WASE, a wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under any Vessel or Burden that is born on the Head.

A WASH [*pæye*, *Sax.* *wasch*, *Teut.* and *Du.*] a washing wash, or Lotion for washing; also for beautifying.

To WASH [*pæcyan*, *Sax.* *waschen*, *Teut.* and *Du.*] to cleanse by washing the Skin; also Liquor for feeding Hogs.

WASH-BREW, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and then cleaned, afterwards boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly; also called Flummery.

A WASH of Oysters, is ten Strikes.

A WASH BOWL [*pæye-bolla*, *Sax.*] a Vessel to wash in.

WASHES [of a Cart, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-Tree.

WASHES [in *Norfolk*] are so called, because washed by the Tides dashing against it, and therefore dangerous as Quick-sands.

WASHING [of a Ship] is when they have the Guns over to one side of the Ship, the Men get upon her Yards and wash and scrape her other side.

WASHING [with *Goldsmiths*, &c.] are the Lotions whereby they draw the Particles of Gold and Silver out of the Ashes, Earth, Sweepings, &c.

WASHING [in *Painting*] is when a Design, drawn with a Pencil or Crayon, has some one Colour laid over it with a Plencil, as *Indian Ink*, *Bistre*, or the like, to make it appear the more natural, by adding the Shadows of Prominences, Apertures, &c.

WA'SHUM [*old Rec.*] a shallow or fordable Part of a River, or Arm of the Sea, as the Washes in *Lincolnshire*.

WA'SKITE [prob. *q. vast-kite*] a kind of Hawk in *Virginia*.

WASP [*pæyp*, *Sax.*] a stinging Flie well known.

WA'SPISH [*pæyp*, *Sax.* *wespa*, *L.* a wasp] peevish, fretful.

WA'SPISHNESS, peevishness, fretfulness, angriness.

WA'SSEL [*pæy-hæl*, *Sax.* i. e. Health be to you] a going about, at *Christmas* or *Twelfth-Tide*, with a Bowl, singing a *Christmas* Carol, begging good Cheer or Money.

WA'SSEL Bowl } a large Cup or Bowl, either of Silver

WA'STEL Bowl } or Wood, where the *Anglo-Saxons*, at their publick Entertainments, drank Healths to one another.

WASSEL Bread, Cakes and white Bread that were sop'd in the *Wassel Bowl* of Wine that used to be set by the Abbots of *St. Albans*, to drink an Health to his Fraternity.

WA'SSELERS, Wenches, &c. that go about singing and begging as above.

WASTE [prob. of *pæy'tian*, or *wamst*, *Teut.* or *Pamb*, *Sax.* the Belly] the middle of a human Body.

WASTE [*pæy'te*, *Sax.*] spoil, havock, destroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] spoil or decay of Woods, Houses, Lands, &c. made by a Tenant to the prejudice of an Heir.

WASTE, those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie in common.

WASTE of the Forest, is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without Licence.

WASTE [of a Ship] is that part of her between the two Masts, i. e. between the Main-Mast and Fore-Mast.

WASTE Boards [with *Sailors*] Boards to be placed on the sides of Boats to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE Clothes [in a Ship] Clothes hung about the Cage-work of her Hull, to skreen or shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE Trees [in a Ship] those Timbers which lie in her waste.

To WASTE [*vastare*, *L.* *gaster*, *F.* *verwusten*, *Teut.*] to spoil, to make havock of.

WA'STEFUL [of *pæy'te* and *kull*, *Sax.*] spoiling, making havock.

WA'STEFULNESS, the Act of wasting, aptness or disposition to spoil, or consume extravagantly, &c.

WA'STEL Bread, the finest sort of white Bread, Cake.

WA'STORS [*vastatores*, *L.*] a sort of Thieves or Robbers.

To WATCH [*paccian* or *pæcian*, *Sax.*] to keep awake, to keep watch, to set up a Nights.

WATCH [on Ship-board] is the space of four Hours; during which Time one half of the Ship's Company watch in their turns, and are relieved by the other half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH [in a Ship] is when one quarter of the Crew watch together.

WATCH-Glafs [on Ship-board] a four Hour-glafs, whose Sand is four Hours running out, used in determining the Sailors watches.

A WATCH [of *wacht*, *Teut.* or *pæcce*, *Sax.*] a Guard in the Night, &c. also Pocket-Clock; also a set Portion of Time for keeping watch.

WATCH-Work, the inner Parts of any Watch or Movement which is designed to shew the Hours without striking.

WATCH and Ward, the Custom of keeping watch and ward in the Night, in Towns and Cities, was first appointed in the Reign of *Henry III.* in the 13th Century.

WATCHET [prob. of *pæce*, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a faint Colour] a kind of pale Blue.

WATCHFUL [of *pæcce*, *Sax.* &c. and *kull*] wakeful, heedful, &c.

WATCHFULNESS, aptness to awake; also heedfulness, carefulness to look out against Dangers, &c.

WATER [*pætey*, *Sax.*] one of the four Elements, a congested Mass of Particles which are very thin, smooth, and very flexible, disposed to bend and yield every way; also a certain Lustre on Silks, &c. imitating waves; also a certain Lustre of Diamonds, &c.

WATERAGE, Money paid for Passage by Water.



WATER-Bugdet [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Budget antiently used by Soldiers to fetch water to the Camp, they were different in Form, one of which, is as represented in the Escutcheon, annexed.

WATER [with *Jewellers*] a certain lustre of Pearls, Diamonds, and other precious Stones; thus called because they were supposed by the Antients to be formed or concreted of Water.

WATER [with *Calenders*, *Dyers*, &c.] a certain lustre in imitation of Waves, set on Silks, Mohairs, &c.

WATER [with *Chymists*] more usually called Flegm is the fourth of the five chymical Principles, and one of the passive ones.

WATER-Archer, an Herb.

To WATER [*pæcyan*, *Sax.* *waeteren*, *Du.*] to moisten, wet, or soak in water; also to put a wavy gloss upon Silks, &c.

WATER-Bailiff [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the oversight and search of Fish brought to *Billingsgate*; and also the collecting of the Toll arising from the River of *Thames*.

WATER-Bailiffs [in *Sea-Port Towns*] certain Officers formerly appointed for searching of Ships.

WATER-Bears, Bears at *Spitsberg* that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER BORNE [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is said to be *Water borne* when she is where there is no more Water than will just bear her from the Ground; or, lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim.

Dead WATER [*Sea Language*] the water that follows the Stern of a Ship, that does not pass away so fast as that which slides by her Sides.

WATER-Betony, Cresses, &c. Herbs.

WATER-Farcin [in *Horses*] a Disease.

WATER-Gage, an Instrument for measuring the quantity and depth of any water.

WATER-Gage, a Sea Wall or Bank to keep off the Current or over-flowing of the Water.

WATER-Gang [*pætey-gang*, *Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of water, such as is usually made in Sea Walls to discharge and drain water out of the Marshes.

WATER-Gavel, a Rent antiently paid for fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River or Water.

WATER-Germander, an Herb.

WATER-Lily, a Flower.

WATER-Line [of a Ship] is that Line which distinguishes that Part of it that is under Water, from that which is above, when she has her due Loading.

WATER-Lock, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-Measure, a dry Measure which exceeds the *Winchester* Measure, by about three Gallons in a Bushel; used for selling Coals in the Pool, &c.

WATER-Murrain, a Disease in black Cattle.

WATER Ordeal, an antient *Saxon* way of Trial or Purgation, when suspected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in scalding water.

WATER-Pepper, an Herb.

WATER-Poise, an Instrument for trying the strength of Liquors.

WATER-scape [*pætey-ychap*, *Sax.*] an Aquaduct or water course.

WATER-shoot [with *Gardeners*] a young Sprig, which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER-Shot [with *Sailors*] a Term used of a Ship when she rides at Anchor, being moored, neither cros the Tide nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER of separation } [with *Refiners*] *Aqua Fortis* so no-
WATER of depart } minated, because it separates Gold from Silver.

WATER-Table [in *Architecture*] a sort of ledge left in Stone or Brick Walls, about eighteen or twenty Inches from the Ground, from which Place the thickness of the wall begins to abate.

WATER-Whirl, an Engine for raising water in great quantity out of a deep Well.

WATER-Willow, an Herb.

WATER-Way [in a *Ship*] is a small ledge of Timber lying on the Deck close by the sides, to keep the water from running down there.

WATERED [prob. of *gæpæne* or of *pætnan*, *Sax.*] moistened with, or soaked or steeped in water.

WATERINESS, fulness of water.

WATERISH [*pæteplie*, *Sax.*] like, or as having water.

WATERISHNESS, waterish or watery Quality, &c.

WATERY [*pæteplie*, *Sax.*] full of or having water.

WATERY Spres, a Distemper in Horses.

WATERY-Triplicity [in *Astrology*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack; *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

WATERING, a Term used for the laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water with a weight upon them, to keep them from Swimming.

WATERING [of *Manufactures*] is the giving Silks, Tabbys, Mohairs, Stuffs, &c. a wavy Lustre, by wetting them lightly and then passing them thro' a Press or Calender, whether hot or cold.

WATTLED [of *pætelay*, *Sax.*] made with wattles or hurdles.

WATTLES [*pætelay* or *pætlay*, *Sax.*] splatted Grates or Hurdles; also folds for Sheep made with split Wood in the manner of Grates.

WATTLES of a Cock [*Skinner* derives them either of *wedeln*, *Teut.* or *waghelen*, *Du.*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red, pugged Flesh that hangs under a Turkey Cocks Neck.

To **WAVE** [of *pægian*, *Sax.*] to fashion or make like waves of the Sea; also to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [some derive it of *gueswer*, *F.*] to decline or put off a Business, to omit the doing of it.

To **WAVE** [at *Sea*] is to make Signs by waving a Garment on a Pole, for a Ship or Boat to come near or to keep off.

WAVE-Loaves [in the *Jewish Oeconomy*] Loaves of Bread, offered as the first Fruits of every Year's Increase.

A **WAVE** [in *Physics*] a Cavity in the surface of water or other fluid, with an Elevation on the side thereof.

WAVING [of *pægian*, *Sax.*] being in uncertainty or unresolved, fluctuating in Mind.

WAVY [of *pægian* or *pægian*, *Sax.*] like waves of the Sea.



WAVY [in *Heraldry* signifies representing the waves rolling, which the *French* call *Ondée*, and the *Latins*, *undulatus*, *undosus*, &c. See the Escutcheon.

WAVESON [*Maritime Law*] such Goods as after a Shipwreck appear floating or swimming on the waves of the Sea.

To **WAWL**, to cry or howl as Cats do in the Night, to Catterwawl.

WAU'MISH } [prob. q. d. *qualmish*, or of *baemmis*,
WALMISH } *Dan.* loathing] sick or sickish at the Stomach.

WAX [*pæax*, *Sax.* *wax*, *Dan.*] a soft, yellowish Matter, wherewith the Bees form Cells to receive their Honey; the artificial Wax is of several sorts, as *Sealing-Wax*, *Shoemakers-Wax*, &c. by chymical Writers is express'd by this

Character.

To **WAX** [*pæaxan*, *Sax.* *waxer*, *Dan.* prob. of *wæcen*, *Gr.* to grow] to grow or become, to increase; also to cover, do over or dress with wax.

WAXSHOP } a Duty antiently paid towards the defraying

WAXSCOT } the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches.

WAY [*pæg*, *Sax.* *win*, *L.* *voye*, *F.*] a Road, a Path, &c. also an expedient, Means; also Method, Custom, Use.

WAY of Essay [with *Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, in which the Writer delivers himself more freely and modestly than in the dogmatick way.

WAY of a Ship [in *Sea Language*] is sometimes used for the rake or run of it forward or aftward on; but is more usually said of her Sailing, for when she goes apace they say, she has a good way; it is also used of the smooth water she makes a Sern when under Sail.

WAY of the rounds [in *Fortification*] is a space left for the Passage of the rounds, between the wall and the rampart of a fortified Town; but is not now much in use.

To **WAY a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the way.

WAY-Bread [*pæg-hæbe*, *Sax.*] the Herb Plantain.

WAY-Bit, a little or small space of Ground, a little way.

WAYFARING [of *pæg*, away, and *pægan*, *Sax.* to go] travelling.

WAYFARING-Trees, a Plant otherwise called the wild-vine and Hedge-Plant.

WAYD-Horse [with *Horsemen*] is one who is already backed, suppled and broken, and shews a Disposition to the Manage.

To **WAY-Lay** [of *pæg* and *lecgan*, *Sax.* to lay] to lie in wait for one by the way.

WAY-Layer, a lyer in wait.

WAYWARD [prob. of *wagheth*, *Teut.* to refuse, and *aerð*, *Du.* Nature] obstinate; also froward, peevish.

WAYWARDNESS, obstinacy, frowardness, &c.

WAY-Wiser [for a *Pocket*] a Movement like a Watch for counting ones Steps or Paces, in order to know how far a Person walks in a Day.

WAY-Wiser [with *Mathemat.*] an Instrument fixed to the great wheel of a Chariot, to shew how far it travels in a Day.

WAYWOD, a Governor of a chief Place in the Dominions of the *Czar* of *Muscovy*.

WAYT-Fee [old *Law*] ward-penny, or a Fee antiently paid for keeping watch and ward.

WE [*pe*, *Sax.*] us.

To **WEAKEN** [of *pæcian* or *pæce*, *Sax.* weak] to render weak or feeble.

WEAKLING, a weak Child, who has little or no Strength.

WEAKNESS [of *pæce* and *neffe*, *Sax.*] feebleness, want of Strength, Infirmary.

WEAL [of *pælan*, health; or *wel*, *Sax.* well] Benefit, Advantage, as the *Common-Weal*.

WEALD } [*pæalð*, *Sax.*] either singly or at the head of
WALD } Names, signify Wood, Forest or Grove, and
WALT } signify that the Places either are or were formerly stocked with Wood.

WEALREAF [*pæal-peay*, *Sax.*] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [*pæleð* or *pælan*, *Sax.*] Riches, Substance.

WEALTHINESS, richness.

WEALTHY [*pælig* or *pældig*, *Sax.*] rich, opulent.

To **WEAN** [of *gæpenian*, *Sax.*] to take from the Breast, &c.

WEANLING [of *apeneð*, *Sax.* weaned, and *ling*, a Dimin.] a young Creature just fit to be weaned.

WEAPON [*pæpen*, *Sax.*] an Instrument offensive or defensive, as Sword, Club, &c.

WEAPON-Salve, a sort of Ointment which the Antients pretended (and also some Moderns) would cure a wound by the Sword or other Weapon that made the wound, being dressed with it.

WEAPONLESS [of *pæpen* and *leay*, *Sax.*] having no weapon.

WEAR } [*pæpn*, *Sax.*] a Stank or great Dam in a River;
WARE } fitted for taking of Fish; also for conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To **WEAR** [*pæpn* and *apepn*, *Sax.*] to be clothed with, as to wear Clothes.

To **WEAR** [of *peopnlan*, *Sax.*] to decay or wear away.

To **WEAR** [prob. of *wahren*, *Teut.*] to last, to hold out, to endure, as to wear well.

To **WEAR** [with *Sailors*] a Term used in bringing a Ship to a different Tack, when they say *she wears*.

WEARD [of *pæpnðan*, *Sax.* to guard or keep] in Composition of proper Names, Initial or Final, signifies watchfulness or care.

WEARIED [of *pæpnigan*, *Sax.*] tired.

WEARING [of *peopnlan*, *Sax.*] decaying.

WEARINESS [*pæpnigeyre*, *Sax.*] a being fatigued or tired.

WEARING [of *pæpn* or *pæpn*, *Sax.* to wear] being clothed with, or cloathing, as *wearing Apparel*.

WEARISOM [of *pæpnig* and *jom*, *Sax.*] fatiguing, tiresome.

WEARISOMNESS, tiresomeness.

WEASAND [*pæyend*, *Sax.*] the Windpipe or Gullet.

WEATHER [*wæder*, *Dan.* *pæðen*, *Sax.*] the Disposition of the Air or Season; the State and Disposition of the Atmosphere, with respect to Moisture or Drought, Heat or Cold, Wind or Calm, Rain, Hail, Snow, Fog, Frost, &c.

WEATHER-Sheep [*pæðen-ycap*, *Sax.*] a Male-Sheep gelded.

WEATHER-Board [*Sea Language*] that side of a Ship that is to the windward.

WEATHER-beaten [of *pæðen-betan*, *Sax.*] worn, or having lost its Beauty by being exposed to the weather.

WEATHER-Cock [*pæðen-cocce*, *Sax.*] a Vane on the Top of a Steeple, &c. to shew which way the wind blows.

WEATHER *Goiling of a Ship* [Sea Term] is when being a hull, her Head is brought the contrary way to that she lay before, without losing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

WEATHER-Gage [of *pe'ſep*, Sax. and *jauge*, F.] the advantage of the wind.

WEATHER-Wife [of *pe'ſep-pire*, Sax.] skill'd in fore-knowing the Change of weather.

To **WEATHER a Point** [Metaphorically] is to overcome a Difficulty.

WEATHER-Glaſs, a Glaſs that ſhows the change of weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEATHER-Man [with *Archers*] one who carefully obſerves the wind and weather in Shooting.

To **WEATHER a Hawk** [with *Falconers*] is to ſet her abroad to take the Air.

WEATHERING [Sea Term] is the doubling or getting to the windward of a Point or Place.

To **WEAVE** [*peayan*, Sax. *weſter*, Dan.] to work a web of Cloth, Silk, Stuff, Linen, in a Loom with a Shuttle.

A **WEAVER** [*weber*, Dan. *pebba*, Sax.] a maker of Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.

Silk WEAVING, the deviſing and bringing to perfection, the making all manner of tuſted Cloth of Tiffue, Velvets, branched Sattins, and other kinds of curious Silks, was firſt performed by an *Engliſhman*, *John Tyce* in *Shoreditch*.

A **WEB** [*pebbe*, Sax.] a Spider's Web; alſo Cloth while weaving in the Loom, &c.

WE'BTTER [*peby'tte*, Sax.] a Weaver or Spinner.

WE'DBEDRIP [of *pe'd*, a Covenant or Agreement, *beddan*, to bid or deſire, and *ſippan*, Sax. to reap or mow] as it were, a Covenant of the Tenant to reap, &c. for his Lord, when he ſhould require him.

To **WED** [of *wedder*, Dan. *pebbian*, Sax.] to marry.

WEDDING [of *bepeſſian*, &c. Sax.] a Marriage.

WEDGE [*pe'og*, Sax.] an Inſtrument for ſplitting wood, &c. alſo a Bar or Ingot of Metal.

WEDLOCK [*pe'dloc* of *peſſian*, Sax. to marry, &c. loc, a Lock, *q.* the Lock or Faſtening of Marriage] matrimonial Tie.

WEDNESDAY [*pe'dneſ-dæ'g* of *pe'den*, Sax. the Name of an Idol, ſuppoſed to be the *Mars* of the *Saxons*, &c.] the fourth Day of the Week.

WEED [*pe'o'd*, Sax.] a wild Herb.

WEED [*ſe'pe'de* or *pa'de*, Sax.] a Garment, a Widow's Veil, &c.

To **WEED** [of *pe'o'bian*, Sax.] to pull up Weeds in a Garden, &c.

WEED [among *Miners*] the degeneracy of a Load or Vein of fine Metal into an uſeleſs *Marchaſite*.

A **WEEK** [*pe'oc*, Sax. *weke*, Du.] the ſpace or compaſs of ſeven Days.

WEEK } of a Candle [*pe'oc*, Sax.] the Coton, Ruſh,

WICK } &c.

WEEKLY [*pe'oclice* of *pe'oc*, Sax. a week] every week, week by week.

A **WEEL** [*wiel*, Du.] a Bow-net to catch Fiſh in.

WEEL [*pæl*, Sax.] a whirl-pool, Du.

WEE'NING [of *penan*, Sax.] thinking, ſuppoſing, &c.

WEE'PING [of *eopan*, Sax. to weep] ſhedding Tears.

WEE'SEL [*vetel*, Dan. *peyle*, Sax.] a domeſtick Creature that kills Mice.

WEE'VIL [*wibel*, Dan. *peyl*, Sax.] a Sort of Worm breeding in Corn.

WEFT [*wett*, Dan.] a thing woven.

To **WEIGH** [*pæ'gan*, Sax.] to poiſe, ponderate or try the weight of any thing; alſo to examine or conſider in Mind.

A **WEIGH**, a weight 256 lb. either of Wooll, Cheeſe, &c.

A **WEIGH of Corn**, forty Buſhels.

WEIGHT [*piht* or *ſepiht*, Sax.] the ponderoſity or heavineſs of a thing; a quality in natural Bodies, whereby they tend downwards towards the Earth; alſo the momentarieneſs or worth of a thing.

WEIGHT [in *Mechanicks*] any thing that is to be ſuſtained, raiſed or moved by a Machine, or any thing that in any manner reſiſts the Motion that is to be produced.

To **WEIGH Anchor**, is to draw up the Anchor out of the Ground it had been caſt into, in order to ſet Sail, to quit a Port, Road, &c.

WEIGHING [of *pæ'gan*, Sax.] trying the weight of a thing; alſo conſidering in Mind.

WEIGHTINESS, heavineſs.

WEIGHTY [of [*piht* or *pihtig*, Sax.] heavy; alſo of great concern or moment.

To **WEI'LD** [of *pealban*, Sax.] to rule, manage, govern, &c. at to *weild a Sword*, *Scepter*, &c.

WE'LCOME [*pilcoma*, Sax.] a Salutation frequently uſed to a Customer, or to an acceptable Guest at Table, &c. To give one a **WE'LCOME** [*pilcumian*, Sax.] to bid one welcome.

WELD, a ſort of Herb, the Stalk and Root of which is uſed in dying Yellow, &c.

To **WELD** [in *Smithery*] is to forge Iron.

WELDING-Heat [with *Smiths*] a degree of Heat that they give their Iron in the Forge, when they have occaſion to double up the Iron.

WE'LFARE [of *pel* and *ſapan*, Sax.] well-being: health, proſperity, &c.

WE'LKIN [of *pelcn* of *pelcan*, Sax. to roll about] the Sky or Firmament.

WELL [*pel*, Sax.] healthy, ſucceſſful, proſperous, right, &c.

WELL [*pel*, Sax.] healthfully, regularly, as one ought to do, &c.

WELL [*pelle* of *peallan*, Sax. to ſpring forth as water] a Pit of ſpringing water.

WELL [in the *Milit. Art*] is a depth which the Miner ſinks into the Ground, to prepare a Mine or to find out and ruin an Enemies Mine.

WE'LLAWAY } [*pelapa* of *pelan*, wealth, and *pa*, Sax.

WE'LLADAY } Sorrow, O the Sorrow of Riches! or, as Dr. Henſh imagines, *q. wail the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELL-BORN [*pel-gebo'nen*, Sax.] of a good Family; a Gentleman Born.

WELL-ſet, of a ſtrong make of Body.

WELL-hole [in a *Building*] the hole left for the Stairs to come up.

WELL-spring [*pell-ge'yp'ping*, Sax.] a Fountain or Spring.

WELT [of *pæltan*, Sax. to roll] a fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To **WE'LTTER** [of *pæltan*, Sax. *volutare*, L. *veautrer*, F.] to wallow in, as to *welter in Blood*, *Mire*, &c.

WEM [*pem*, Sax.] a blemiſh in Cloth.

WEMB [*pamb*, Sax.] the Belly or Guts.

WEN [*pen*, Sax.] a ſort of hard Swelling or Extuberance in the Fleſh, conſiſting of a tough, phlegmatick Matter.

WENCE [in *Kent*] a Place where four Roads meet and croſs one another.

WENCH [*penle*, Sax.] a contemptuous Name for a Girl or Maiden; alſo a whore, a crack.

WENCHER, a whore-maſter; one who keeps wenches company.

WENCHING, following wenches, whoring.

WEND [*pen'd*, Sax.] a large Tract of Land containing many Acres.

WE'NDING [in *Sea Language*] is the turning a Ship about, eſpecially when at Anchor.

WEOLD [*peo'ld*, Sax.] a Foreſt.

WERE } the ſame as *Wergild*.

WERRE }

WERTH } [of *peop'dig*, Sax. a Farm, Road, Court or Village] at the beginning or end of compound

WEORTH } Names, are to be taken in ſome of the Senſes

WYRTH } of *peop'dig*.

WE'RÆ } [*pe'pe*, Sax.] ſo much as was paid in ancient

WE'RTÆ } times for killing a Man, when ſuch Crimes

were puniſhed with Mulcts and Fines in Money.

WERE [*pæ'no*, Sax. *vir*, L.] a Man.

WE'RE-WOLF [of *pe'p'd*, a Man, and *puly*, a Wolf, Sax.] one who by Sorcery inveſts himſelf with the Nature and Form of a wolf.

WE'REGELT-Thef [of *pe'na*, a price, *gild*, a Mulct or Fine, and *geor*, a Thief, Sax.] a Thief that might be redeemed.

WE'RGILD [*pe'p'gild*, Sax.] the Price or Fine ſet upon the Head of him who had murdered a Man.

WERELA'DA [of *pe'pela'da*, Sax.] a particular manner of purgation or clearing a Perſon of a Crime, by the Oath of other Men.

WERVA'NCE [in the *West-Indies*] a Title the Natives give to a great Lord.

WERVA'GIUM [old *Deeds*] wharfage, or Money paid at a wharf for lading or unlading of Goods.

WE'SAND. See *Weaſand*.

WEST [*pe'yt*, Sax.] that Quarter or Place of the Globe where the Sun ſets.

WESTWARD [*pe'ytpeap'no*, Sax.] towards the weſt.

WE'STERLY } [of *pe'ytpeap'no*, Sax.] towards the

WE'STERN } weſt, on the weſt part, &c.

WE'STERLINESS, the being or being ſeated towards the weſt.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [Weyt-Sax-laga, Sax.] the Law of the western Saxons, which obtained in nine Counties, viz. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire and Devonshire.

TO WET [pæta, Sax.] to moisten with Liquor.

WETNESS, moistness with Liquor.

WET [pæw, Sax.] moist with water or other Liquor.

WETTISH [of pæw, Sax.] somewhat wet.

WETTER. See *Weather*.

WETSHOD [pæw-ſcedo, Sax.] with Shoes taking water.

WETTED [of pætan or gepæted, Sax.] made wet.

A WET Glover, one who dresses Sheep, Lambs, Goat-Skins, &c. which are thin, gentle and pliable.

WEY [of piſg, Sax. a weight] a Quantity of five Chal-dron.

WHALE [hpale, Sax. walāsch, Teut.] the King of Fishes.

WHARF [some derive it of wotſſen, Teut. to cast] a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hive; for the landing and laying of Commodities that are brought to or from the water.

WHARFAGE, the Fee due for landing Goods at a Wharf; or for the shipping them off, &c.

WHARFINGER, one who keeps a Wharf, Boats, Lighters, &c. for the landing or shipping of Merchandizes.

WHARLES of Flowers [with Florists] rows of lesser Flowers set at certain distances about the main Stock or Spike.

A WHARROW [phcopſa, Sax.] a Spindle.

WHAT [hbad, Dan. hpæt, Sax.] an interrogative Pro-noun.

WHEAL-Worm, an Insect.

WHEAL } [hpele, Sax.] a Push or Pimple.

WHEAT [hwaede, Dan. hpæte, Sax.]

WHEATEN, made of wheat.

WHEAT-Far, a Bird.

TO WHEEL, to draw in craftily, to coaks or footh.

A WHEEL, a flattering, cajoling Expression.

WHEELING, cajoling, &c.

WHEEL [hūrl, Dan. hpeol, Sax.] a round Utensil for various Uses.

A measuring WHEEL, a mathematical Instrument for mea-suring lengths upon the Ground; also call'd a *Way-wiser*.

WHEELER [of hpeoſul, Sax.] a Wheelwright, &c.

WHEEL-BARROW [of hpeol and beſepe, Sax.] a sort of Vessel or small Cart with one wheel.

WHEELWRIGHT [of hpeol and pſyhtā, Sax.] a Maker of wheels of Carts, Waggon, &c.

TO WHEEL, to turn about.

TO WHEEL [in *Milit. Art*] is to make a motion that brings a Batalion or Squadron to front that side which before was the flank.

WHEELAGE, a Duty antiently paid for the Passage of Carts and Waggon.

WHEEL-Fire [*Chymistry*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. where the crucible, Coppel or melting Pot is entirely covered over on the top, as well as round the sides, the same as *Ignis rotæ*.

WHEEL, a Punishment which is inflicted on great Crimi-nals, and especially on Assassines, Parricides and Robbers on the High-way, in France, Holland, Germany, &c. they have their Bones first broken with an Iron Bar on a Scaffold, and then are placed on the circumference of a wheel, and left there to expire; sometimes their Bones are broken on the wheel, &c.

WHEELING [of hpeoyan, Sax.] making a Noise in the Throat, as one that has a Cold.

WHELK [prob. of h ele, Sax. putrefaction] the same as *Wheal*; also a kind of Shell Fish or Sea Snail.

TO WHELM } [pſykan and aphykan, Sax.] to turn or

TO WHELVE } cover the open side of a Vessel down-wards.

WHELMED [of pſyka, or prob. of gepſykyed, Sax.] turn-ed the open side downwards, as a *Bowl*, &c.

TO WHELP [of hpelp, Sax. prob. of vulpecula of vulpes, L. a Fox] to bring forth whelps or young, as a Bitch, Fox, Bear, &c.

WHELP, the young of a wild Beast, a Puppy; also an op-probrious Appellation of a Boy, Man, &c.

WHELPISH, like or pertaining to a whelp.

WHELPS [on *Shipboard*] are Brackets or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capitan or Draw-beam, which give the sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or rising up too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [hpæne, Sax.] at what Time.

WHEN [among *Logicians*] is the eighth of the Categories,

and is what answers to Questions relating to Time, as, *when did he? Did he do it twenty Years ago? When was that done? Yesterday.*

WHENCE, from what Place.

WHENSOEVER [of hpæne, ſpa, æſpe, Sax.] at any Time.

WHERE [hpæſi, Sax.] in what Place.

WHERE [with *Logicians*] is the seventh of the Categories, and is what answers to Questions that relate to Place, as to be at Rome, at Vienna, at Paris, in the Closet, in a Chair, &c.

WHEREAS [of hpæſi and aſ, Sax.] seeing that.

WHEREBY [of hpæſi and bi, Sax.] by or with which.

WHEREFORE [of hpæſi and ſop, Sax.] for which Cause.

WHEREIN [of hpæſi and in, Sax.] in which.

WHEREOF [of hpæſi and of, Sax.] of which.

WHERESOEVER [of hpæſi, ſpa and æſpe, Sax.] in any Place.

WHERTO [of hpæſi and to, Sax.] to what or which.

WHEREUPON [of hpæſi and upon, Sax.] upon or after which.

WHEREWITH [of hpæſi and piſ, Sax.] with which.

WHERLICOTES, a sort of open Chariots, used by Persons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A WHERRET, a box on the Ear, or slap on the Chops.

WHERRY [prob. of wære, L. to carry, or of ſapan, Sax. to pass] a small Boat for carrying Passengers in a River.

TO WHET [hpættan, Sax.] to sharpen.

WHETSTONE [hpæoſtan, Sax.] a Stone for sharpening Edge Tools.

WHETTING [of hpættan, Sax.] sharpening.

WHETHER [hpæſep, Sax.] which of the two, &c.

WHEY [hpæſg, Sax.] the waterish part of Milk.

WHICH [hoſick, Dan. hpilc, Sax.] who? whether of the two, &c.

A WHIFF [prob. of ghwyth, Brit.] an Attraction or Expulsion of the Breath.

TO WHIFFLE [prob. of pæſian, Sax. to babble, or wepfelen, Du. to ramble or fluctuate] to play on a Pipe; also to stand trifling; also to chouse, trick or cheat out of a thing.

WHIFFLER [pæſleſi, Sax.] one that plays on a Whiffle or Fife; a young Freeman that goes before the Companies of London on publick Processions.

A WHIFFLING Fellow, a mean, pitiful Fellow, a Trifler.

A WHIG, one of a Party opposite to the Tories.

WHIGGISH [hpæſg, Sax. whey, because (as some say) the Name *Whig* was first given to the Field-Meeters in Scotland, whose chief Diet was four Milk] a Nick-Name, the opposite to that of *Tory*, and is applied to those that were against the Court Interest, in the Time of King Charles II. King James II, &c. and for it, in the Reign of King William and King George.

WHIGGISHLY, according to the Principles of the Whigs.

WHIGGISM, the Principles of the Whigs.

WHILE } [hpilc, Sax.] during the Time; also until.

WHILST }

WHILOM [hpilon, Sax.] once, some Time ago, formerly.

WHIM. See *Whimsy*.

TO WHIMPER [of wimmerh, Teut.] to begin to cry, as a Child.

WHIMSICAL, full of whimsies, freakish, fantastical.

WHIMSICALNESS, fulness of whimsies, freakishness, fan-tasticalness.

WHIMSY [*incertæ Etymologiæ*] a maggotty Fancy or Con-ccit, a freakish Humour.

WAIM-WNAM [prob. of *Whimsy*] a Gew-gaw, a Bauble, a Toy to play withal.

WHIN, a Shrub called *Kneeholm*.

A WHINE [with *Hunters*] the Cry of an Otter.

TO WHINDLE. See *Whine*.

WHINIARD [prob. of pinnian, to win, and aſe, honour, or of pſyntſian, Sax. to vibrate] a sort of Back-Sword.

WHINING [of panian, Sax.] making a mournful, com-plaining Noise, speaking in a crying Tone.

TO WHINNY [prob. of wiht, Brit. or hinnire, L.] to neigh, as a Horse or young Colt.

WHINS, the Furz or Furz Bush.

A WHIP [hpæop, gepipe and pſip ſpipa, Sax.] a Scourge, Lash, &c.

TO WHIP [hpæopan, Sax. wſpiten, Dan.] to Scourge or Lash with a whip; also to sow after a particular manner.

WHIP-STAFF [on *Shipboard*] a piece of wood or staff fasten-ed to the Helm, which the Steersman holds in his Hand to move the Helm and govern or turn the Ship.

WHIP-

WHIPPING [in *Angling*] a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod: also a casting in a Hook and drawing it gently on the water.

WHIPPING [of *hpuopan*, *Sax.*] scourging, lashing; also sewing after a particular manner; also joining or clubbing; as *whipping a Six-pence*, &c. at the Tavern, &c.

WHIPSTER [prob. of *geypipe*, *Sax.* a whip] a shuffling Fellow; a Sharper, a Trickster.

WHIRLING [prob. of *hpyrnan* or *hpeyrnan*, *Sax.*] turning swiftly about with the Hand, &c.

A **WHIRLE** [prob. of *wirbel*, *Teut.*] a piece of wood put on the Spindle of a spinning wheel.

WHIRL-BONE, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL WIND [of *hpyrnan* and *pinb*, *Sax.* or *hircelwind*, *Dan.*] a Hurricane, a wind that blows whirling round.

WHIRLY-POOL [*hpyrnan* and *pul*, *Sax.*] a Gulf in the Sea or River, where the water continually turns round.

A **WHIRLY-GIG**, a play thing to turn round.

A **WHISK** [prob. of *wiske*, *Dan.* *wisch*, *Teut.* but *Skin-ner* inclines to derive it of *hrita*, *Sax.* white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; also a sort of Neck Dress, formerly worn by Women; also a quick motion of a Twig, &c.

To **WHISK** [prob. of *wischer*, *Dan.* or *whischen*, *Teut.*] to brush or cleanse with a whisk; also to give a slight brush by a swift Motion, as a Fox with her Tail, a Woman with her Petticoats, &c.

WHISK, a Game at Cards well known.

WHISKERS, little tufts of Hair at the corners of the Mouth on the upper Lip.

WHISKING, very great, swinging, as a whisking Lye.

To **WHISPER** *hulster*, *Dan.* *wisperan*, *Teut.*] to speak softly, or in the Ear.

WHISPERING, speaking softly, and in the Ear.

WHISPERING-Place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and also at *St. Paul's* at *London*, &c. being a Wall built so in an Arch of the Church, or just under the *Cupola*, that if a Person at one end whisper never so low, another who lays his Ear at the other, shall hear every Syllable spoken distinctly.

WHIST [of *huiste*, *Dan.*] an Interjection requiring Silence.

A **WHISTLE** [*hpiſtle*, *Sax.*] a sort of musical Pipe.

To **WHISTLE** [of *hpiſtan*, *Sax.*] to play Tunes with the Lips and Breath, a sort of singing without speaking.

A **WHIT** [a *phit*, *Sax.*] a small Part.

WHITE [*hwit*, *Dan.* *hrita*, *Sax.*] the Colour contrary to Black.

WHITE-LIVERED [qu. *white-leathered*] Envious.

WHITE-COB [*hrita-cop*, *Sax.*] a Mew, a Sea-Bird.

Knights of the Order of the WHITE-Eagle, an Order of Polish Knights, instituted by King *Ladislav* V. A. D. 1325.

WHITE-HART-Silver, a Mulct paid into the *Exchequer* out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed by King *Henry III.* on *Thomas de Linde*, for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

A **WHITE-HEAT** [with *Smiths*] a degree of Heat less than a *welding Heat*, given to Iron in the Forge, when it hath not got its Form and Size.

WHITE-LINE [*Anatomy*] the *Linea Alba*.

WHITE-MEATS, Milk-whitepots, Custards, Cheese-cakes, Butter, Cheese.

WHITE-Oakum, a sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE-POT, Milk and Eggs, white Bread, Sugar and Spice baked in a Pot.

WHITE-RENT, a Duty of 8 *d.* antiently paid yearly to the Duke of *Cornwall*, by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.

WHITE-SAUCE [*Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds and the Breasts of Capons, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE-SPURS [in *antient Times*] Squires made by the King, so named from the white Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE-WINING, a small white Apple of a pleasant Juice.

WHITENESS [*hritanerye*, *Sax.*] according to the Hypothesis of Sir *Isaac Newton*, is what is the result of the mixture of all sorts of Rays together. But the Opinion of Mr. *Boyle* is, that it chiefly depends upon this, That the surfaces of white Bodies are separated into innumerable Superficies, which being of a nature meerly specular, are so placed, that some looking one way, and some another, do reflect the Rays of Light falling on them, not towards one another, but outwards, towards the Spectators Eye.

WHITE-Wort, an Herb.

To **WHITEN** [*hritian*, *Sax.*] to make white.

WHITING, a Substance made of Chalk.

WHITING [*wittingh*, *Du.*] a Fish.

WHITISH [of *hrita*, *Sax.*] inclining to white.

WHITLOW [of *pite*, *Sax.* a Pain, and *loup*, *F.* a wolf] a Swelling at the End of a Finger.

WHITLOW-Grass, an Herb good for whitlows.

WHITHER [*hpaðeþ*, *Sax.*] to what Place.

WHITHERSO'E'VER [*hpaðeþye-ſpa*, *æþen*, *Sax.*] to what Place soever.

WHITSTER, a whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHITSUN-Farthings, Offerings antiently made at *Whitsuntide* to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners.

WHITSUNDAY [*hrita-ſundæg*, *Sax.*] i. e. *White-Sunday*, because on the Eve of this Festival, the *Catechumens* were antiently clothed in white Robes, and admitted to the Sacrament of Baptism.

WHITSUNTIDE, the *Whitsun Holy-Days*.

WHITTAIL, a Bird.

WHITTEN-Tree, a Shrub.

To **WHITTLE** [*hpettan*, *Sax.*] to cut Sticks into small pieces.

WHITTLE [*pital*, *Sax.* white] a sort of Child's Blanket, or one worn by Women over their Shoulders.

WHITTLE [of *hrita*, *Sax.* white] a sort of Basket.

WHIZZING [qu. of *hiffing*, *hiſſean*, *Sax.*] making a Noise, as water when a hot Iron is put into it, &c.

WHO [*hpa*, *Sax.*] what Person.

WHOLE [*hæl*, *Gr.* *phillō* or *palō*, *Sax.*] intire, not broken; also all of any Thing.

The **WHOLE**, is that which is made up of Parts united in due Order or Disposition.

WHOLE [among *Logicians*] is twofold, one compos'd of several Parts really distinct, which in *Latin* is call'd *Totum*, and the Parts of it are termed *integral Parts*, as the *Apartments* of a House, the *Precincts* of a City or Town, the *Provinces* of a Kingdom: The other *Whole* is called in *Latin* *Omne*, and the Parts of it are termed *subjective* or *inferior*, because this *Whole* is a common Term, and its Parts are compris'd within its Extent, as the Word *Animal* is a *Whole* of this Nature; the *Inferiors* of which, as *Man* or *Beast*, which are compris'd within its Extent, are its *subjective Parts*.

An *Essential WHOLE* [in *Metaphysics*] is that which consists of such Parts as compleat the Essence of that Being; as *Man* is made up of Soul and Body.

Integral WHOLE [in *Metaphysics*] is that which has the same Nature with its Parts, so every single Drop of water is water.

WHOLE chas'd Boots, winter riding Boots, hunting Boots.

WHO'LSOM [of *hæl*, Health, and *yom*, *Sax.*] healthful, good, sound.

WHO'LSOM Ship [*Sea Language*] a Ship which will hull, try and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHO'LSOMNESS, soundness, goodness, aptness to procure Health.

WHOMSO'E'VER [*hpa ſpa æþen*, *Sax.*] any or every one.

WHOO'DINGS [prob. q. d. *hoodings*] those Planks in a Ship, which are joined and fastened along the sides of her upon the Stern.

To **WHOO** [*houper*, *F.*] See *Hoop*.

A **WHOO**, a Pewet, a Bird.

WHOO } the Cry which a Shepherd makes to call his
WHOOPOO } Sheep together.

A **WHORE** [*hwe* and *hweyrpena* of *hynian*, *Sax.* to hire, q. d. a hired Woman] an Harlot, a Prostitute, an incontinent Woman.

A **WHORE** [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients represented by a Lion with a Woman's Head, because her Countenance is fair, her Speech pleasant, and her Allurements powerful, but her Nature fierce and cruel, and preys upon both Body and Estate.

To **WHORE** [of *hynian*, *Sax.* to hire] to commit whoredom, to follow whores.

WHO'REDOM [*hweþedom*, *Sax.*] Incontinency.

WHO'RE-MONGER [of *hwe* and *manſeþe*, *Sax.* a Merchant or Trader] one who follows whores.

WHO'RISH, inclinable to play the whore, lascivious.

WHO'TLE [*heopt*, *Sax.* a Heart] a kind of Shrub.

WHORTLE-BERRIES [*heopt-beþian* of *heopt*, an Heart, and *beþian*, *Sax.*] the Berries of a Shrub call'd *Whortle* or *Hurtle*.

WHUR } [in *Falconry*] the fluttering of Partridges and
WHUZ } Pheasants as they rise.

To **WHUR**, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [*hpi*, *Sax.*] for what Reason or Cause.

W [pi, Sax.] in Composition in proper Names signifies Holy, as *Wimund* holy Peace, &c.

Wic [pic of pician, Sax. to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICHA'CAN, a *Virginia* Root, of great Efficacy in healing all manner of wounds.

Wick [peoc, Sax.] the Cotton, &c. of a Candle, Lamp, &c.

WICKED [incertæ Etymologiæ, prob. of peceob, Sax. full of guile, *Cambden*; or, as others, of piðanb, a Soldier, because they are generally wicked; or, as others, of picce, a witch, of piccian, q. d. bewitched] ungodly, impious, debauched, &c.

WICKEDNESS, ungodliness, &c.

WICKER [prob. of bigre, Dan.] a Vine Twig, an Osier Twig.

WICKET [prob. of guichet, F.] a small Door in a larger.

WICKLIFFITES, the Followers of *John Wickliff*, the first English Protestant Reformer, who so mauled the Pope, that he got the Title of Arch Heretick.

WIDDLE-WADDLE [wichel wackel-gehen, Teut.] to go sideling toward first one side and then the other.

WIE } [of pic, Sax. a Bay, Bank, or crooked Turning
WICH } of a River; also a Castle or Fortrefs] in compound proper Names or Places is to be understood to signify one of those Things before mentioned.

WIDE [wid, Dan. piðe, Sax.] large in Breadth.

WIDENESS, largeness in Breadth.

To WIDEN [prob. of piðenan, Sax. or weitin, Teut.] to make wider.

WIDGEON } [prob. of piðgenb, Sax. fighting] a silly
WIDGIN } kind of Bird; also a silly Fellow.

WIDOW [piðpa, Sax. vidua, L.] a woman whose Husband is dead.

WIDOWER [piðpep, Sax. weduwer, Du.] a Man whose Wife is dead.

WIDOWHOOD [piðepanb-habe, Sax.] the State of a Widow.

King's Widow, one who after the Death of her Husband, who was the King's Tenant in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the writ *de dote assignanda*, and could not marry again without the King's Consent.

WIDOW-Bench [in the County of *Suffex*] is that share which a widow is allow'd out of her Husband's Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW-Wail, a Shrub.

To WIELD [of pealban and piðban, Sax.] to handle, to manage, to sway.

WIELDY, easy to be managed or governed by the Hand.

WIFE [bif, Dan. ið pof piðian, Sax. to marry a wife] a married woman, whose will, in the Judgment of the Law, is subject to the will of her Husband; for which reason a wife is said to have no will; but *Fulget radiis Mariti*, i. e. *Shines with the Lustre of her Husband*.

WIG [ignotæ Etimol.] a Cap of Hair for the Head; also a sort of Bun or Cake.

WIGREVE [of pið, a way, and ġeþeþa, Sax.] an Overseer or Surveyor of the High ways.

WIGHT [piht, Sax.] a living Man or Woman.

WILDERNESS [prob. of piðb and neþþe, Sax.] a large Place uncultivated and unfrequented.

WILD [piðb, Sax. bilt, Dan.] untamed, hair-brained; also fierce, furious; also uninhabited.

WILDNESS, untamedness, furiousness, uninhabitedness.

A WILD, a wilderness, *Milton*.

WILD Water-Cresses, a Plant also called *Lady's Smock* and *Cuckoe Flower*.

WILD-Williams, a Plant.

WILDS, wild or barren Country.

A WILDING, a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

WILD Vegetables, such as grow of themselves without culture.

WILD-FIRE, a sort of Fire first invented by the *Grecians*, Anno Christi 777. Gunpowder wetted, made into a PASTE, rolled up and set on fire; also an Evil in Sheep; the running worm, a Disease.

WILD-FIRE Arrows, Arrows trimmed with wild-fire, and shot burning to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILE [prob. of ġeal, Sax. Fraud] a cunning Shift, a subtle Trick.

WILFUL [piðfull, Sax.] obstinate, unruly, head-strong, stubborn, inflexible.

WILFULNESS, Obstinacy, Inflexibility, &c.

WILINESS [of ġeal, Fraud, and neþþe; or of ġalian, to enchant, Sax.] craftiness, slinefs, trickingness.

WILY [prob. of ġeallice, Sax.] crafty, &c.

WILL [pilla, Sax.] a certain Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of it, &c.

The **WILL** [with *Moralists*] is defin'd to be the internal Guide of a Man's Actions, so that when the Objects are proposed and known, this Power can, by an intrinsic Principle, and without any physical Necessity, move it self towards them, and chuse that which seems most agreeable and convenient, and reject that which appears unsuitable and incommodious.

WILLING [of pillan, Sax. to will] disposed in Mind to.

WILLINGNESS, readiness or disposition of Mind.

WILLOW [pelige, Sax.] a kind of Tree.

WILL Parole } a will only by word of Mouth, which

WILL Nuncupative } being proved by three or more witnesses, may be of as good force or as valid as one in writing, except for Lands which are only devisable by Testament in writing, during the Life of the Testator.

WILL in a Wisp, a Meteor better known among Authors by the Name of *ignis fatuus*, a fiery Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting marshy and fenny Places and Church-yards, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and frequently misleads Travellers in a dark Night, by reason of their making towards it, and not taking a due care to keep the way.

Sweet-WILLIAM, a Flower

WILL-JILL, a sorry, pitiful, inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

WIMBLE [wimpe, Du. of wemelen, Germ. to bore] an Instrument to bore Holes with.

A WIMPLE [wimpel, Du. guimpe, F.] Muffler or plaited linen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Flag.

To WIN [pinnan, Sax. binder, Dan. prob. of vincere, L.] to get or gain by play; also to obtain or make one's self master of, to get the better; also to persuade or prevail with a Person.

WIN } { pin, Sax. War, Strength } the Names of
WINE } { pine, Sax. Beloved, Dear } Men beginning or ending with these Syllables, signify, either from *Win*, the martial Temper of the Man, or from *Wine*, that they were the Favourites of the People, &c.

To WINCE } [some derive it of wancken, Teut. to va-
To WINCH } cillate] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse does.

To WINCH [prob. of pinban, Sax. to turn and wind, or guincher, F.] to wind round or skrew with a winch, an Iron Instrument to wind up a Jack, turn Screws, &c.

WINCHESTER-Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

WIND [bind, Dan. pinb, Sax.] the Current or Stream of the Air, together with such Vapours as the Air carries along with it; or wind may be defined to be a Vapour agitated and rarified, which passing from a narrow Place, wherein it was pent, into one more large and wide, drives the Air before it: If it chance that there be a Meeting of many Vapours together, then, according to the Quantity of the Matter, this wind is so much the greater.

To have the WIND of a Ship [Sea Phrase] is to be to the windward of her.

To WIND [with Hunters] to Scent the Game as Dogs do.

To WIND [pinban, Sax. binder, Dan.] to turn, twist or roll about; also to blow a Horn.

WIND-Berry, a Bill-berry or whortle-berry.

WINE-Bound [Sea Term] hindred, stopp'd or kept back from Sailing by a contrary wind.

WIND-Broken, a Disease in Horses.

WIND-Colick, a painful Disease in the Stomach, &c.

WIND-Egg, an addled Egg, one that has taken wind.

Large WIND, a fair wind.

To carry in the WIND [with Horsemen] is said of a Horse that carries his Nose as high as his Ears, and does not carry handsomly.

WINDAGE [of a Gun] the difference between the Diameter of the Bore and the Diameter of the Ball.

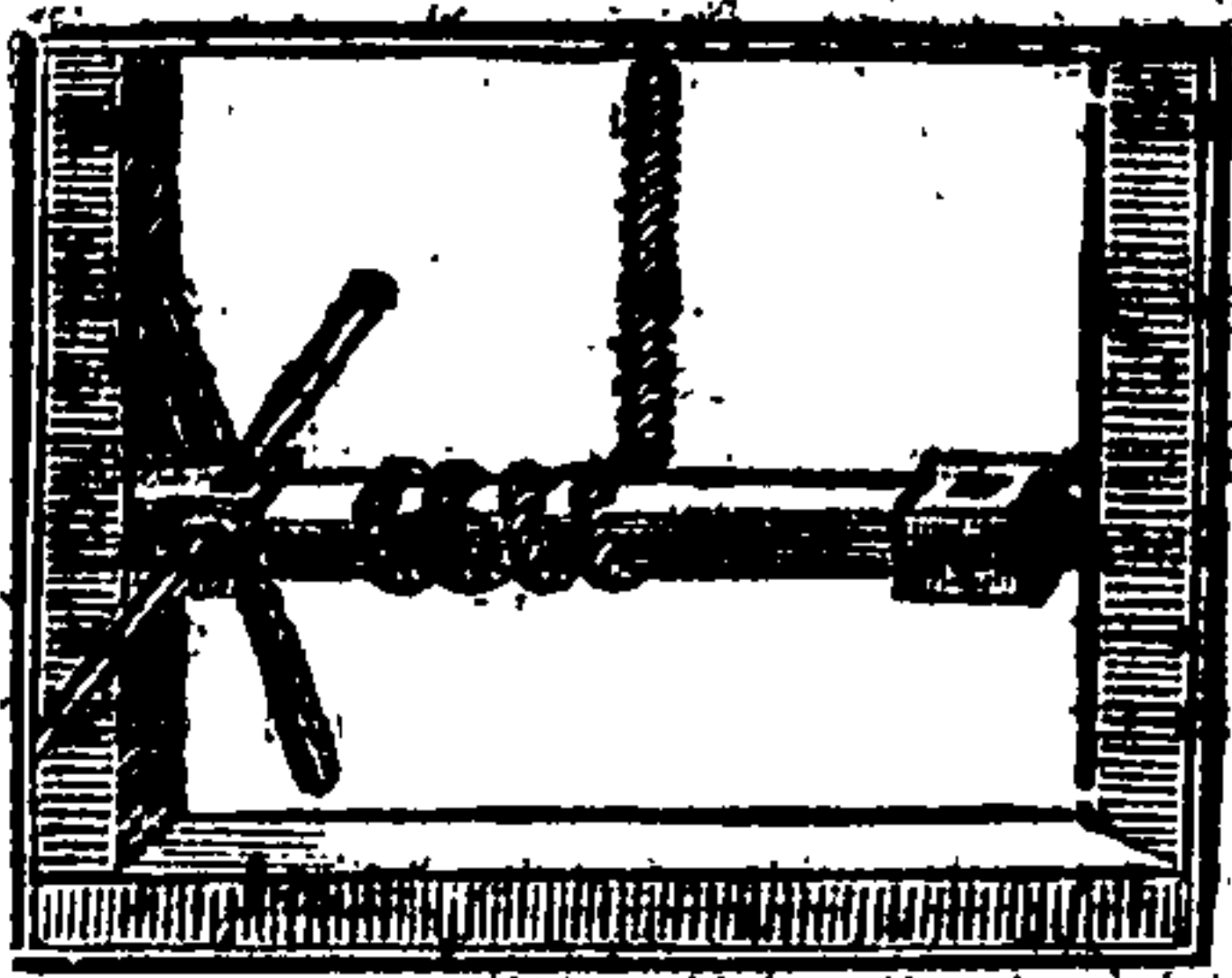
WINDFAL [of pinb and yeallan, Sax. to fall] Fruit that is blown down by the wind; also something coming to one by the Death of a Person, or unexpectedly.

WIND-Gall, is a soft Swelling, occasioned by over-working, just by the Horse's Fetlock, about as big as half a Pigeon's Egg, and at first full of Water.

WIND-Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by the means of Air close pent within it.

WINDLASS } [in small Ships] a draw Beam or Machine

WINDLASS } placed on the Deck, just abaft the Fore-Mast.



WINDLASS, a Machine **WINDLESS**, used to raise huge Weights withal, as Guns, Stones, Anchors, &c. also to wind up or draw things out of a Well. It is a Roller of wood square at each end, through which is either cross Holes for Hand-spikes or Staves across, to turn it round; by this means it draws a

Cord, one end of which is fastened to some weight which it raises up. They are used in Gins, and about Dutch Mortars, to help to elevate them.

WIND-ROW, Hay or Grass raked up into Rows, in order to be dry'd by the wind before cocking up.

WIND-TAUGHT [in Sea Language] stiff in the wind, a term apply'd to any thing which holds or catches the wind aloft, or stooping too much in a stiff gale of wind.

WIND-THRUSH, a Bird so called, because it comes into England in high winds in the beginning of Winter.

WIND-Tackle Blocks [in a Ship] are the main, double Blocks or Pulleys, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoisting Goods into a Ship.

To **WIND** a Ship } is to bring her head about.

To **WEND**

The Ship **WINDS** up [in Sea Language] is said of a Ship when she comes to ride at an Anchor.

How **WINDS** the Ship } [in Sea Language] is, upon what

How **WENDS** } Point of the Compass does a Ship that is under Sail, lie with her head.

Trade WINDS, are winds which blow constantly from the East, between the Latitude of 30 Degrees North and South, in the *Atlantick*, *Ethiopic* and *Pacific* Oceans.

Coasting-Trade WINDS, are such as the Southerly and Southerly-west winds, which blow constantly all along the Coasts of *Africa*, on the Southward of the *Equator*, within the Trade-wind Limits; and the Northerly and North-westerly winds on the North Side of the *Equator*, blowing on the same Continent.

Shifting-Trade WINDS, are the same as Monsoons, and are periodical winds in the *Indian* Sea, that blow for half the Year one way, and the other half upon the opposite Points: And those Points and Times of Shifting are different in different Parts of the Ocean. And in some Places the wind is constant for three Months one way, then three Months more the contrary way, and so all the Year.

WINDWARD [of pin and topaz, Sax.] towards the wind.

WINDWARD-Tide, a Tide that runs with the wind.

WINDOW [bindue, Dan.] a Place to let Light into a House, &c.

WINE [uin, Dan. pin, Sax.] a potable Liquor well known.

Spirit of WINE [in Chymistry] the oily part of wine, rarified by acid Salts; distilled from Brandy.

WING [geping, Sax.] that part of a Bird used in flying.

WINGED [gepinged, Sax.] having wings.

WING [of an Army] is the Horse at the Flanks or at the End of each Line on the right and left.

WING of a Battalion } are the right and left hand Files

WING of a Squadron } that make up each Side or Flank; when a Battalion is drawn up, the Pikes are in the Centre or Middle, and the Musketeers on the wings.

WINGS [in Fortification] are the larger sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Out-works; including the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left, from their Gorge to the Front.

WINGED Seeds [in Botany] are such as have Down or Hairs on them, whereby the wind taking hold blows them at a distance.



WINGS [in Heraldry] are borne without the Body of the Fowl, and sometimes single, and sometimes double; when they are double, they are called *Conjoined*; when the Tips are upwards, they are call'd *Elevated*; when downwards, *Inverted*. See the Escutcheon.

WING [in Botany] the Angle which the Leaves of a Plant, or the Pedicles of the Leaves, form with the Stem or a Branch of the Plant.

WINGS [with Gardeners] are such Branches of Trees, or other Plants, as grow up aside of each other.

To **WING** a Partridge, &c. [Carving] is to cut it up.

WINGED Plants [with Botanists] a term apply'd to such

Stems of Plants, as are furnished all their length with a sort of membranous Leaves.

To **WINK** [pincian, Sax. wincken, Teut.] to close or shut the Eyes.

To **WINNOW** [pinopian, Sax. wunnen, Teut. and Du. vannen, L.] to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the wind.

WINTER [pinter, Sax. blutter, Dan.] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WINTER [with Printers] a certain Part of a Printing Press.

To **WINTER** [winteren, Du.] to abide in a Place during the winter Season.

WINTER-Cresses, an Herb.

WINTER-Piner, a Pear of a roundish Form, and yellowish Colour speckled with red.

WINTER-Green, a Plant or Herb so named on account of its flourishing in winter.

WINTER-Heyning, a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest of *Dean*.

WINTER-Lemon, *Marvel*, *Thorn*, kinds of Pears.

WINTER Solstice [with Astronomers] happens on the 11th of December, when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the Day being at that Time shortest, and the Night longest, that is to say, in northern Countries.

To **WINTER** rig [with Husbandmen] is to fallow or till the Land in winter.

To **WIPE** [pipan, Sax.] to stroke or wipe off gently any Dust, Filth, &c.

A **WIPE** [gey pipe, Sax.] a cleansing by wiping; also a Reflection or close Rub upon a Person.

WIRE [prob. of gyrare, L. to wind round, or wirer, F.] Gold, Silver, Copper, or other Metals, drawn out into long Threads.

To **WIRE-DRAW**, to draw out gold or silver wire; also to spin out a Business; also to decoy a Person; also to get something out of him.

WIRES [in Botany] the long Threads which run from Strawberries and other Plants, and fix in the Earth and propagate other Plants.

WISACRE [prob. of werc-leggher, Du. a Diviner] ironically, is used to signify an half-witted Person.

WISDOM [wisdom, Sax.] Knowledge of high Matters; also Discretion, Judgment.

WISDOM [with Moralists] is defined to be such a Disposition of the Mind, by which a Man is firmly inclin'd to have right Sentiments of things that occur to his Perception, and to make a just Examination of the Actions that belong to his Life.

WISDOM [in God] is a communicable Attribute, and considers the relation of Things one to another, under the Notion of Means and Ends, and of their fitness or unfitness, for the various Purposes to which they are designed.

WISDOM [Hieroglyphi.] was represented by the *Egyptians*, as a beautiful woman with four Ears and four Hands, and but one Tongue, hid within her Lips that were shut close.

WISDOM [in Painting, &c.] is represented in white Robes, with a blue Mantle seeded with Stars.

WISE [piye, Sax.] discreet, well-skilled, cunning, witty; also a way, manner or means.

A **WISH** [piye, Sax.] a desire, a craving.

To **WISH** [piycian, Sax.] to desire, to crave after.

WISP [prob. of wischen, Teut. to wipe] a handful of Hay, Straw, &c. also a wreath to put on the Head for the more easy carrying a Pail, &c.

WISTA [old Rec.] a wist or half an hide of Land.

To **WIT** [weten, Du.] to know.

WIT [pit, Sax. gewit, Du.] Genius, Cunningness, Fancy.

WIT [according to Mr. Lock] is distinguished from Judgment, and he defines it to be a quick and ready gathering of Ideas, and putting those together with great Ease and Variety, in which can be found any agreeableness or resemblance, so as to make up delightful Images, and pleasing Pictures in the Fancy.

WITCH [picce of piglian, to enchant; or picnian, to divine, Sax.] an Enchantress or Sorceress.

WITCH-CRAFT [picce, a witch and cnaecht, Art, Sax.] the Art of Bewitching, Enchanting, Divining, &c.

WITCH-Elm, a kind of Elm.

WITE [pita, Sax.] a Punishment, a Penalty, a Fine.

WITH [pi's, Sax.] a Particle denoting Company or Union.

WITHAL [pi's all, Sax.] besides.

To **WITHDRAW** [of pi's and upagan, Sax.] to retire, to draw away from, to withhold.

Lo. WITHER [prob. of *weathian*, Sax. but Dr. Th. H. derives it of *weather*, q. weathered] to fade, to grow dry, &c.

WITHEREDNESS [prob. of *weathian* or *geþeþian* and *neyye*, Sax.] fadedness, shrivelledness, drinels.

WITHERS [of a Horse] is the Juncture or Joining of the Shoulder-Bones, at the Bottom of the Neck and Mane, towards the upper Part of the Shoulders.

WITHER-BAND, is a Piece of Iron or Band, laid underneath a Saddle, about four Fingers above the withers of a Horse, to keep the two Pieces of wood that form the Bow right.

WITHERNAM [in some old Statutes] seems to signify an unlawful Distress, made by one who has no right to distrain.

WITHERSAKE } [in the Laws of King Canutus] an A-
WYTHERSAKE } postate, a perfidious Renegado.

WITHER-WRUNG [with *Horsemen*] a Horse is said to be wither-wrung, when he has gotten a Hurt in the withers.

WITH-HOLDEN [of *pið-healdan*, Sax.] kept back, stopped, stayed.

WITHIN [*pið in*, Sax.]

WITHIN-BOARD [*Sea Term*] within a Ship.

WITHOUT [*pið-out*, Sax.] on the outside.

WITHOUT-BOARD [*Sea Term*] without or out of a Ship.

TO WITHSTAND [of *pið-standan*, Sax.] to oppose, to resist.

WITHY [*piðig*, Sax.] an Osier.

A WITNESS [*pitneyye*, Sax.] one who testifies a Thing.

TO WITNESS [*pitān*, Sax.] to bear witness, to subscribe a writing as a witness.

To bear WITNESS [of *pitneyye* of *pitān*, Sax.] to bear a Testimony to.

WITTAL } [*pitto*, conscious to himself, of *pitān*, Sax.
WITTOL } to know] one who knows himself to be a Cuckold and is contented.

WITTE'NA-Gemotes [*pitte'na-gemoty*, Sax.] the Council or Assembly of the Saxon Nobility; in Assistance to the King.

WITTY [*pitteig*, Sax.] full of wit.

WITTI'NESS, fulness of wit.

WITWAL, a Bird.



WIVERN [in Heraldry] an Animal with wings and feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent; or a sort of flying Serpent, the upper Part resembling a Dragon, and the lower a Serpent.

WIZARD [prob. of *pire*, Sax. and *aerð*, Nature] a Sorcerer, a Conjuror, &c.

Wo [*po*, Sax. *wode*, Du. *va*, L. *va*, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [*poð*, Sax.] an Herb used in dying Blue, and with which the Antients *Britains* painted their Bodies, especially their Faces, with frightful Figures, to make them look terrible to their Enemies.

WODEN [*poðen*, Sax.] was the first of chief God of the Antients: He was, according to their Notions, to be appeas'd by Sacrifices no less than Human, and to be made Propitious by many barbarous Rites. From this Idol the fourth Day of the Week receiv'd its Name of *Woden*-*dæg*, which we now call *Wednesday*. This *Woden* was the Father of *Thor*, or *Jupiter* (according to some) and the *Mars*, or as others say, the *Mercury* of the *Romans*.

WO'FUL [of *poþull*, Sax.] sorrowful, &c.

WO'FULNESS, wretchedness.

WOLD [*poð*, Sax.] a champain Land free from wood, a Down. Hence, in Composition in proper Names, it denotes a Prefect or Governor, as *Bent-poð*, *Bert-wold*, an illustrious Governor, &c. also an Herb.

WOLF [*pulc*, Sax.] a Beast of Prey.

WOLF [with Surgeons] a sort of eating Ulcer.

WOLF [Hieroglyphically] was by the Antients used to signify the shameful Manners of a whore. Hence *Lupa*, [a she wolf] L. signifies an whore or impudent woman; and thence Bawdy-Houses are called *Lupanaria*.

A Wolf held fast by the Ears, was an Emblem of a Man encompassed with Difficulties and Troubles. It is also taken for an Emblem of a plundering Soldier, because of its bloody, cruel and ravenous Nature; and thence the Antients (who held the Transmigration of Souls) were of Opinion, that the Souls of those Men, who were given to rob and plunder, at their Death went into wolves.

WOLVES; this Land was antiently very much infested with wolves. But King *Edgar*, in the Year 959, imposing on the *Welsh* a Tribute of 300 wolves, i. e. that they should kill so many yearly, in time the Land was cleared of wolves.

WOLVES-HEADS [in antient Times] out-lawed Persons so called, because as there was a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes and other destructive Animals, so out-law'd Persons, being out of the protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any who would take them if they made resistance or fled.

WOLF'S-RANE [*pulc-rana*, Sax.] an Herb.

WOLF'S-TOOTH [with *Horsemen*] is a Name given to the excessive Height of some of the Grinders, which shoot out Points as they increase in Length, and not only prick the Tongue, but hurt the Lips in feeding.

WO'LVISH, of the Nature of a wolf, ravenous.

WO'LVISHNESS, ravenousness.

WO'MAN [*iman*, prob. of *pamb* and *man*, Sax.]

WO'MANISH, like a woman, effeminate.

WO'MANLINESS, woman-like Behaviour.

WOMB [*pamb*, Sax.] the Matrix of a woman, &c.

WON [of *pinnan*, Sax.] did win, &c.

WO'NDER [*punþen* of *punþian*, Sax.] an admirable or strange Thing; also the Act of admiring at.

TO WONDER [*punþian*, Sax.] to admire at; to be in admiration at the extraordinariness of a Thing.

WO'NDERMENT [of *punþen*, Sax. and *ment*, F. Term] wondering.

WONT [of *geþuna* of *geþunian* or *punian*, Sax. to be accustomed to] use, custom, habit.

TO WONT [*punian*, *geþunian*, Sax.] to be used or accustomed to.

WO'NDERS of the World. These were generally accounted seven in Number.

1. The *Wall of Babylon*, and the pleasant Pensil Gardens planted on it, by *Semiramis*, built of a fat Clay, only found near the River *Euphrates*, and were very large and high. *Pliny* speaks of 200 Feet in Height, and some 250; but the common Opinion is, that they were 50 Cubits high, and so broad, that two or three Chariots might go upon them in a breast without Danger, the Compass of them about, is said to be about twenty two *English* Miles; 300000 Men are said to have been employ'd, in making this Wall, many Years; but some say it was made in one Year.

2. The *Labyrinth of Egypt*. See in Letter L.

3. The *Pyramids of Egypt*. See *Pyramids*.

4. The *Mausoleum of Caria*, which Queen *Artimisia* built as a Sepulchre for her deceased Husband, tho' he was not deposited there; for the Queen had so endeared Affection for him, that she caused the Ashes of his consumed Body to be put into a Cup of Wine, and drank them to give him a Lodging in her Heart. See *Mausoleum* in Letter L.

5. The *Colossus of Rhodes*. See *Colossus*.

6. *Jupiter Olympius*, is said to have been the neatest of all these Works, made by *Phidias*, of 150 Cubits high. The Head was of pure Gold, but the Body was of Brass. It was erected by the *Eleans*, a People of *Greece*, and placed in a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter*, which was enriched afterwards with many curious Representations; and excellent Statues. This Statue of *Jupiter* was sitting in a Chair half naked; but from the Girdle downwards he was covered; in the right Hand he held an Eagle, and in the Left a Scepter. The upper Part being uncover'd, intimated how he was known to the Angels; but the lower Parts being covered, signified how God hides himself in his Works from the inferior Creatures.

The Emperor *Caligula* endeavoured to transport this Statue to *Rome*; but those that were employ'd about it, were frightened from their Enterprize by some unexpected Accident.

7. The Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*, an incomparable work, supported by 120 large Pillars, every one the sole enterprize and work of a King, who was resolved to make his Piety and Magnificence appear upon his Pillar. See *Diana*.

WONDERS of the Peak [in *Derbyshire*.]

The first of these Wonders is *Chatsworth-House*, &c. the noble Seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*, where, besides the Stateliness of the Edifice, and Curiosities within it, too many here to be described, there are pleasant Gardens adorned with exquisite Water-works. 1. *Neptune* with his Sea Nymphs, which seem to sport themselves in the Waters, which appear to fall upon Sea-weeds. 2. A Pond where Sea Horses continually do roll. 3. A Tree, exactly resembling a Willow, made of Copper, of which (by turning a Cock) every Leaf continually distils Drops of Water, and so lively represents a Shower of Rain. 4. A Grove of Cypress and a Cascade, at the Top of which stand two Sea Nymphs, with each a Jar under her Arm, from whence the water falling upon the Cascade, produces a loud rumbling Noise, like the *Egyptian* or *Indian* Cataracts. 5. At the bottom

Bottom of this Cascade is another Pond, in which is an artificial Rose, thro' which the water ascends and hangs suspended in the Air, in the Figure of that Flower. 6. There is another Pond, where there is *Mercury* pointing at the Gods, and throwing up water. 7. There are several fine Statues of Gladiators, and other Curiosities.

The 2d is the Mountain call'd *Mam-Tor*, which is almost continually shivering down Earth and great Stones, in such Plenty, and with so great a Noise, as often to frighten the neighbouring Inhabitants, and to be heard at some Miles distance, yet never visibly grows less, tho' it hath thus continued for several Generations.

The 3d is *Elden-Hole*, a wide and terrible Chasm, about fourteen Yards in Length, and seven in Breadth. The Mouth of it craggy, but the inward Recesses contracted and intricate. It is accounted Bottomless, because it could never yet be fathom'd by any Art of Man, tho' divers attempts have been made, tho' it has been plumbed to the Depth of 884 Yards, 80 of which sunk into the water; and the Earl of *Leicester* hired a Man to go down in a Basket of Stones, who was let down 300 Ells, and being pulled up, was both Speechless and Senseless, and died within eight Days of a Phrensy. It is usual for those that go to see it, to throw down Stones, and lay their Ear to the Mouth of the Pit, which make a great Rattling and Noise for a long Time, which is lessened by Degrees, till it gets beyond the Sphere of hearing.

The 4th is *Buxton-Wells*, in Number nine, the water of which is hot, sulphurous and saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable. They spring out of a Basalike Marble, and it is pleasant to see the sulphurous Halitus break out in Bubbles, and impregnate the water. These waters are very salutiferous.

The 5th is *Weeding-Wall* or *Tides-Well*, a Spring that Ebbs and Flows like the Sea, sometimes two or three times in an Hour; and upon the sinking of the water makes a gurgling Noise, like the pouring of Liquors out of Bottles, but much louder. The Diameter of the Spring is about a Yard, and the Depth much the same, and the water rises and falls about three Quarters of a Yard.

The 6th is a remarkable Cave, the Entrance of which is at the Foot of a large Mountain, call'd *Coitmoß*, by a small Arch, so low, for several Paces, that those who go into it are forced to creep upon all fours for a while; but then it opens to a considerable Height, not unlike to the Roof of a large Cathedral. On the right Hand is an hollow Cavern call'd *Pool's Chamber*, where by striking a Stone upon the Wall, a noisy Echo rebounds. Hence your Guide conducts you, with a Candle, over Ridges and Rocks of Stone, and shews you many Representations of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the Roof and Sides of the Rock. There are the Representations of the most curious Fret-work, Organ and Choir-work, and in other Places the Figures of Animals, as the Body of a Man, a Lion, a Dog, and many other Beasts, which a pregnant Fancy readily suggests, as also a Chair, Flitches of Bacon, a Lanthorn, and many other Varieties. A little farther is a Pillar, called *the Queen of Scots Pillar*, clear and bright as Alabaster; and beyond that a steep Ascent of near a Quarter of a Mile high, which terminates near the Roof in a hollow call'd *the Needles Eye*, in which when the Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament. A Pistol being fired off, near the Queen of Scots Pillar, gives a Report near as loud as a Cannon. You return back a different way, passing several Currents of water. Some say this Cave takes its Name of one *Pool*, a notorious Robber and Outlaw, who fled from Justice; others, that he was some Hermit, who there lived a retired Life. A little Distance from *Pool's Hole*, is a small clear Brook, memorable for its Composition of hot and cold water, so united in the same Stream, that you may at once put the Finger and Thumb of the same Hand, the one into the hot, and the other into the cold.

The 7th is the *Devil's Arse* or *Peak's Arse*, a wide subterraneous Cavern running under the Hill near *Castleton*, the Entrance of which is large, but the farther you go, the narrower it grows: The Top of it is very high, and appears to the Eye to be a most graceful Arch, chequer'd with diversity of coloured Stones, from which continually drops a sparry water that petrifies. Within this Arch are several small Buildings, which are inhabited by poor People, who lie there ready to attend Travellers who have the Curiosity to come to see these Rarities. This Cave, after you are gotten a little way in it, is very dark and slippery, by reason of a Current of water that runs along it, and you are forced to stoop, because the Rock hangs sloping so low; but having

passed this Place, and a Brook adjoining (which is not to be waded sometimes) the Arch opens it self again, and brings you to a second Current, with large Banks of Sand in and by it. This Current is passable, but in a little Time you come to a third Current that is impassable, and then the Rock closes.

To Woo [*pozan, Sax.*] to court or make love to.

Wo'ING [*of pozan, Sax.*] courting or making love to.

Wo'ER [*pozepe, Sax.*] a Sweetheart.

WOOD [*puu, Sax.*] Timber; also a Plot of Ground beset with Trees and Shrubs that grow spontaneously.

Woo'DEN [*of puu, Sax.*] made of wood.

Woo'D-MONGER [*of puu and Manzepe, Sax.*] a Timber-Merchant.

WOOD-BIND [*puu-binu, Sax.*] a Plant.

WOOD-CASE [*with Gunners*] a Case made of two pieces of hollow wood, so that the wood of the one joins close to the other, like two half Cartridges to put into the Bore of a Cannon.

WOOD-COCK, a wild Fowl.

WOOD-COCK *Soil* [*in Husbandry*] Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf, which is of a Woodcock Colour, and is not good.

Wood and Wood [*with Mariners*] is when two Pieces are let into each other, so that the wood of one joins close to the other.

WOOD-CORN, a certain Quantity of Oats or other Grain, in antient Times given by customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead and broken wood.

WOOD-CULVER } a kind of Pigeon.

WOOD-PIGEON }

WOOD-FRETTER, an Insect, a kind of Worm.

Woo'DGELD [*old Law*] the gathering or cutting wood within a Forest; also Money paid for the same to the Foresters; also an immunity or freedom from this Payment by the King's Grant.

WOOD-Lands, Places in close Countries where are many woods.

WOOD-Lark, a singing Bird well known.

WOOD-Louse, a Church or House Bug, an Insect.

WOOD-Men, Officers of a Forest, who have the Charge of looking to the King's Woods.

WOODMOTE, an antient Name of the Forest Court, now called the *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD-Pecker, a wild Fowl, that picks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD-Plea Court [*in the Forest of Clun in Shropshire*] a Court there held for determining all matters of wood and feeding of Cattle.

WOOD-Sage, an Herb.

WOOD-Sere, an Insect.

WOOD-SNIPE [*puu-ynite, Sax.*] a Fowl.

WOOD-Ward, an Officer of a Forest, who walks with a Forest Bill and takes cognizance of all Offences committed, at the next Swain-mote or Court of Attachments.

WOOD-Wax, an Herb.

Wo'ODY [*puuig, Sax.*] full of woods or Trees.

Wo'ODINESS, having wood, fulness of wood.

WOOF [*peyta, Sax.*] the Thread interwoven cross the warp.

WOOL [*pulle, Sax.*] a matter for clothing, growing on the Backs of Sheep.

Woo'LEN [*of pulle, Sax. wool*] made of wool.

Woo'LLY [*pullig, Sax.*] made of wool, &c.

Woo'LLINESS, woolly Quality.

Woo'FFRESHOD [*pulyer-heofo, Sax. i. e. Wolf's-head*] the Condition of an out-law'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL-Drivers, those Persons who buy wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers or Market Towns to sell it again.

WOOL-Staple, a City, Town, or any Place appointed for the sale of wool.

WOOL-Winders, those Persons who wind up the Fleeces of wool, in order to be packed and sold, into a Bundle, it being cleansed according to Statute.

WOOSTER. See *Worsted*.

WORD [*in an Army, &c.*] is some word that is given to be the Token or Mark of Distinction, by which Spies or treacherous Persons are known; it serves likewise to prevent Surprizes.

WORDS [*ponbey, Sax.*] distinct, articulate Sounds agreed on by Men to convey their Thoughts and Sentiments by.

Wo'RDY [*prob. of ponig, Sax.*] abounding in words, &c.

Wo'RDINESS, talkativeness, &c.

To **WORK** [*peoſcan, Sax.*] to labour.
To **WORK** a Horse, is to Exercise him at Pace, Trot or Gallop, and to ride him at the Manage.

To **WORK** a Horse [in *Hogſemanship*] upon *Volts*, or *Head*, and *Haunches*, in or between two Heels, is to paſſage him, or make him go Side-ways upon two parallel Lines.

WORK [*peſic, Sax.*] Labour, Pains in doing any thing; Buſineſs; alſo the Product of the Brain.

WORKING [of *peoſcan, Sax.*] labouring, taking Pains; alſo fermenting, as Beer, &c.

WORK-MAN [*peſic-man, Sax.*] an Artificer, &c.

WORKMANLIKE [of *peſic-man* and *geliſe, Sax.*] artiſtically.

WORKMANSHIP [of *peſic-man* and *ſhip*, prob. of *ſcype, Sax.*] the Thing produced by the Artificer; alſo Art or Artificialeneſs.

WORKS [in *Military Affairs*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as *Outworks* are thoſe without the firſt Incloſure.

WORLD [*poſilb, Sax.*] the Univerſe; alſo the generality of the People; the Vulgar, in diſtinction to the more-knowing, learned or noble.

The **WORLD** [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients repreſented by a round Temple, becauſe the divine Maſteſty hath created it for his own Glory, to receive in it the Reſpects of all Creatures, and becauſe it appears like a large and beautiful Edifice, excellently well adorn'd, ſupported by the Power of God, cover'd with the Heavens, and diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral Apartments. See *Serapis*.

WORLDLINESS [prob. *poſilbliceſſe, of poſilb-geliſe and neſſe, Sax.*] worldly-mindedneſs.

WORLDLY, after a worldly-minded manner.

WORLD, the Harmony of it [*Hieroglyph.*] or the rare Correſpondency that is in the world between the ſeveral Parts that compoſe it, was repreſented by the Image of the God *Pan*, with two Horns upon his Head, and a Rank of ſeven ſlender Pipes in his Hand, ſo joined together that their Muſick could make an harmonious Conſort. The two Horns were an Emblem of the Sun; he had alſo a Leopard's Skin about his Shoulders, which repreſented the beautiful Variety of the Stars.

WORLDLING, a worldly minded Man or Woman.

WORLDLY-MINDED [of *poſilb* and *geminde, Sax.* the Mind] having the Mind fixed on the Profits or Pleaſures of the World; Covetous.

WORLD [*Hieroglyphic.*] the common Hieroglyphick of it, was a Globe, on which was repreſented the Circles of the *Zodiack*, with the Signs in it, and round about a Multitude of Stars. This Globe being ſupported on the Shoulders of a Man upon his Knees (called *Atlas*) his Knees being cover'd with his long Garment, intimates that the world is upheld by the Power of God, who ſeems to be covered to the lower Ranks of Creatures, with divers Emblems and dark Shadows.

WORM [*pyſm, Sax. worm, Du. vermis, L.*] a creeping Inſect.

WORM [with *Diſtillers*] a long ſpirally winding pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in diſtilling of Spirits.

To **WORM** one, to work a Perſon out of a Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM-EATEN [of *pyſm* and *ætan, Sax.*] eaten with worms.

WORMWOOD [*wermod, Brit. peſmewod or pyſm-pyſt, Sax.*] a Plant well known.

WORM-GRASS, an Herb good to kill worms in human Bodies.

WORM-SEED, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood*.

To **WORM** a Cable [with *Mariners*] is to ſtrengthen it by winding a ſmall Rope all along between the Strands.

To **WORM** a Dog, is to take out a worm from under his Tongue, which if let alone would cauſe him to run mad.

To **WO'RRY** [*poſian, to run to and fro, or of peſiſgean, to provoke, or worgen, Du. to vex cruelly*] to touze or tug, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beaſts do; alſo to teaze or vex.

WORSE [*pieſſe, Sax.*] more bad.

WO'RSHIP [*peoſp-ſcype, Sax.*] Adoration; alſo a Title of Honour.

To **WORSHIP**, to adore, to reverence; to pay obeiſance or ſubmiſſion to.

WO'RSHIPFUL [*peoſp-ſcype-full, Sax.*] worthy of worſhip.

WO'RSHIPFULNESS, deſervingneſs of worſhip.

WO'RSHIPPING [of [*peoſp-ſcype, Sax.*] paying Adoration, Reverence.

WORST [*pyſt, Sax.*] the moſt bad.

WORSTED [*poſiſtew of poſt, a Hall, and ſteoda, a Place, Sax.* a Town in *Norfolk*, antiently famous for ſpinning of wool] a ſort of woollen Yarn, ſo denominated from the Place.

WORT [*pyſt, Sax.*] an Herb.

WORT [*pyſt, Sax.*] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORTH [*gwert, C. Br. poſt, Sax.*] price or value, deſert or merit.

WORTH [of *poſt*, a Court or Farm; *poſiſge, Sax.* a Way, a Street, a Field] a termination joined to the Names of many Places, as *Walworth, Thiſtleworth, &c.*

WORTHILY [prob. of *poſilic, of poſt and geliſe, Sax.*] according to Merit.

WORTHINESS, deſervingneſs, valuableneſs, &c.

WORTHIES, Men of great worth or merit, illuſtrious Perſonages.

WORTHIES, as the nine worthies of the World. Of theſe, three were *Jews*, viz. *Joſhua, David* and *Judas Maccabæus*; three *Heathens*, viz. *Heſtor of Troy, Alexander the Great* and *Julius Cæſar*; and three *Chriſtians*, viz. *Arthur of Britain, Charles the Great of France, and Godfrey of Bouillon*.

A **WORTHINE** of Land [in *Hertfordſhire*] a particular Quantity or Meaſure of Ground.

WORTHLESS [of *poſt* and *leay, Sax.*] good for nothing.

WORTHLESSNESS, the being of no Value.

WORTHY [*pyſt or pyſiſge, Sax.*] deſerving of.

WOT [of *piſan, Sax.* to know] knows, as *God-wot*.

WOVEN [of *peaſan or ſepeſod, Sax.*] weaved.

WOULD [of *pillan, to will, or ſepillob, Sax.*] as he would, he deſired, &c.

WOULDING [in *Sea Language*] the winding of Ropes hard about a Yard or Maſt after it has been ſtrengthened by nailing a piece of Timber to it.

To **WOUND** [*punb, Sax.*] to make or cauſe a wound.

WOUND [*punb, Sax.*] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of the Body; or a bloody Rupture or Solution of the natural union of the ſoft Parts of the Body by a pricking, cutting or bruizing Inſtrument.

A *ſimple WOUND* [in *Surgery*] one which only opens the Fleſh, and has no other Circumſtances accompanying it.

A *Complicated WOUND*, one that is attended with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of diſjointed Bones, Lameneſs, &c.

A *dangerous WOUND*, a wound that is complicated, and of which the Accidents are dreadful, as when an Artery is opened or prick'd, when a Nerve or Tendon is cut.

A *mortal WOUND*, is ſuch an one as muſt unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is ſituated deep in a principal Part, neceſſary for the preſervation of Life, as thoſe of the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Liver, Spleen, &c.

WOUND [*punb, Sax.*] winded.

WOUND-WORT [*punb-pyſt, Sax.*] a Plant.

WO'UNDY, extreme, very great, exorbitant.

WRACK, a Sea Weed.

WRACK } [*pnæc, Sax. wrack, Du.*] is when a Ship
WRECK } periſhes at Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive out of it; which when it ſo happens, if any of the Goods that were in it, are brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to ſuch Perſon to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog or Cat eſcape alive, ſo that the Owner come within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he ſhall have them again; alſo a Ship ſo periſhed.

WRA'CKED [of *pnæc, Sax.* a wreck] Ship-wrecked.

WRA'NGLANDS [*old Rec.*] miſ-growing Trees that will never prove Timber, q. d. *Wranglers of Land*.

To **WRANGLE** [ſome derive it of *wrong, q. d. wronging*] to brawl, to ſcold, to quarrel, &c.

To **WRAP** [prob. of *hpeoſſian, Sax. Skinner*] to infold, or cloſe in, to wind about.

WRA'PPED } [prob. of *hpeoſſian, Sax.* according to
WRAPT } *Skinner*] infolded, incloſed.

WRA'PPER, a coarſe Cloth in which Bale-Goods are wrapped, &c.

WRATH [*pnæc, Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHFUL [of *pnæc* and *full, Sax.*] full of Indignation, &c.

WRATHFULNESS, extreme Anger.

To **WREAK** [*pnæcan, Sax.*] to diſcharge, to vent, as to wreak ones Anger upon.

WREA'KING [of *pnæcan, Sax.*] diſcharging, venting.

WREATH [*pnæce, Sax.*] a Garland.

WREA'THED [prob. *ſeppæceſas, of pſeoſian, Sax.*] twiſted or twined about, as two Cords twined, &c.

WREATH [wreð, Sax.] a Roll, such as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail.

WREATH [with *Arbiters*] a force or twisted Work.

WREATH [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Boar.

WREATH [in *Heraldry*] the representation of a Roll of fine Linen or Silk, like that of a *Turkish Turbant*, consisting of the Colours borne in the *Escutcheon*, placed in *Atchievement* between the Helmet and the Crest, and immediately supporting the Crest.

WRECFRY, Wrack-free, exempted from the Forfeiture of Ship-wrack'd Goods and Vessels to the King; a Privilege granted to the *Cinque-Ports* by *K. Edward III.*

WREN [wrenna, Sax.] a Bird.

A WRENCH, a sprain or strain.

WRE'NCHED [of *wringan*, Sax.] forced open, distorted, dislocated by some Violence.

A WREST, a sort of Bow to Tune Musical Instruments with.

WRE'STED [of *apwreotan*, Sax.] twisted or turned about, wrung, forced, or extorted from, perverted as to the Sense.

To WRE'STLE [wrestlian, Sax.] to use the Exercise of Wrestling; to contend or struggle earnestly; to strive for the Mastery.

WRE'STLER [wrestle, of *wrestlian*, Sax.] one who wrestles.

WRESTLING [wrestlung, Sax.] striving, struggling earnest to get the Mastery; a kind of Combat or Engagement between two Persons unarmed, Body to Body, to prove their strength and dexterity, and try which can throw the other to the Ground.

WRETCH [prob. of *wrecca*, Sax. a banished Man, or *wrack*, Du. a Cast-away, or of *wreccan*, Sax. to take vengeance] a miserable, wretched, forlorn Person.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, miserable State, &c.

WRI'GGLING [prob. of *wicclian*, Sax.] turning this Way and that Way, as a Snake, Eel, &c. screwing or insinuating into Favour, &c.

WRIGHT [wryta of *wryncan*, Sax. to work or labour] an Artificer in Wood, as *Wheel-wright*, *Mill-wright*, *Shipwright*, &c.

WRIGHT's or *Mercator's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plain the Place of a Ship upon any Course assigned, true in Longitude, Latitude and Distance, the Meridians being supposed parallel, and the parallels of Longitude straight Lines.

To WRING [wringan, Sax.] to press or squeeze hard; to pinch or gripe; also to put to Pain.

WRINGING [prob. of *wringung* of *wringan*, Sax.] pressing or squeezing hard, pinching or griping.

To WRINKLE [wringlian, Sax.] to make creases or wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [wringel, Sax.] a crease or fold, as in a Garment, the Skin, &c.

WRINKLED [of *wringel*, prob. of *wringlian*, Sax.] creased or rumpled into Creases, Folds, &c. as a Garment, the Skin, &c.

WRIST [wrist, Sax.] the Part of the Arm adjoining to the Hand.

WRIST-BAND [wrist-band, Sax.] of a Sleeve, &c.

WRIT [writ of *writan*, Sax. to write] an Order from the King or Court of Judicature for apprehending a Person, &c. A written Precept or Order, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action, as the Defendant or Tenant to be summoned; a Distress to be taken, a Disfeisin to be redressed, &c. and they are either *Original* or *Judicial*.

WRIT of Assistance, Issues out of the Exchequer to authorize any Person to take a Constable, or other publick Officer, to seize Goods prohibited or unaccustomed.

WRIT of Privilege, is a Writ which a privileged Person brings to a Court for Exemption, upon account of some Privilege.

WRIT of Rebellion. See *Commission of Rebellion*.

WRITS Original, are Writs sent out of the High-Court of Chancery to summon the Defendant in a personal, or a Tenant in a real Action, either before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS Judicial, are distinguished in that their *Tesse* bears the Name of the Chief Justice of that Court whence they come; whereas the Original says *Tesse me ipso*, in the name of, or relating to the King.

To WRITE [writan, Sax.] to enter any Thing down in writing.

WRITER [writere, Sax.] a Penman, an Author.

WRITER of Tullies [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer or Clerk

to the Auditor of Receipt, who writes upon the Tullies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

WRITTEN [of *writan*, Sax.] wrung, twisted, wrested.

WRITING, the Art or Act of signifying and conveying our Ideas to others, by Letters or Characters visible to the Eye.

WRITTEN [of *writan*, Sax.]

WRONG [wring, Sax.] injustice, injury.

To WRONG [wringan, Sax.] to do injury or injustice.

WRONGED [wringen of *wringan*, Sax.] to do wrong to] unjustly dealt by.

WRONGFUL [of *wring* and *full*, Sax.] unjust.

WROTE [of *writan*, Sax.] did write.

WROTH [wrað, Sax.] very angry.

WROUGHT [of *wryncan*, Sax.] did work; also made.

WRUNG [wringan, Sax.] squeezed, griped, pinched, twisted.

WRY [of *wrytan*, Sax. to twist] a-wry, on one side.

WOLFESHEFED [Wulfeheofad, Sax.] i. e. Wolf's Head. The Condition of an outlaw'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King; his Head being accounted of no more Value than the Head of a Wolf.

WYCHE, a Salt-Spring.

WYCHE-HOUSE, a Salt-House, or Place wherein Salt is boiled.

WYDRAUGHT, a Water-Course, a Sink or Common-Shore.

WYKETTUS [old Rec.] a Wicket or little Door.

WYRD [wyrð, Sax.] signifies a Plant, and so in Names,

WYRT [wyrta, Sax.] in Composition.

WYTA [wita, Sax.] a Fine paid in antient Times, to

WITA [wita, Sax.] make satisfaction for several kinds of Offences.

WYVER [in *Heraldry*] a sort of *Ferret*, or a kind of flying Serpent; which, as *Guillim* says, is a flying Serpent, little, if at all known, otherwise than it is painted on Coat-Armour, and described by Heralds.

X.

X x, Roman, X, x, Italick, X, x, English, is the twenty first Letter of the Alphabet, and X, x, the fourteenth of the Greek, and the Hebrews have it not; it is a compound Letter of c and f.

X in Numbers stands for Ten.

X with a dash over it signified 10000.

XANGTI [among the *Chinese*] the supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; which is the only Name they have for God.

XA'NTHESES [of *ξανθος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of an Amber Colour.

XA'NTHIUM [ξανθιον, Gr.] the lesser Burr-dock, the Clot-Burr or Ditch-Burr.

XENIA [ξενια, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [old Rec.] such Presents or Gifts as used to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [ξενοδοχεια, Gr.] hospitality, kindness to Strangers.

XENODO'CIUM [ξενοδοκειον, Gr.] an Inn for the Entertainment of Strangers; also an Hospital.

XERA'NTICA [ξεραντικα, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHI'UM [ξεραφιον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the breakings out of the Head or Chin.

XERASI'A [ξερασια, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs, when they appear like Down, and as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XERIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler in *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RUM [ξεροκαλλυριον of *ξηρος* dry, and *καλλυριον*, Gr.] an Ointment for the Eyes, a dry Plaster for sore Eyes.

XERO'DES [ξεροδης, Gr.] any Tumor attended with dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [ξερομυριον, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [ξεροφαγια of *ξηρος* and *φαγια*, Gr. eating] a Diet used by Wrestlers; the eating of dry Things; also a sort of Fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHA'LMY [ξεροφθαλμια, Gr.] a dry, red Soreness or Itching in the Eyes, without any dropping or swelling.

XERO'TES [ξεροτες, Gr.] a dry habit or disposition of Body.

XESTA [ξεστη, Gr.] an antient *Greek* Measure that held 20 or 24 Ounces of Water.

XIPHI'ON [ξιφιον, Gr.] the Herb Stinking-Gladden or Spurge-Wort.

XIPHI'AS [ξιφιας, Gr.] a Comet shaped like a Sword.

XIPHOD'ES [ξιφοδης, Gr.] the pointed Sword like Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-Bone.

Xo'ANA

XO'ANA [ἄνα, Gr.] graven Images. Statutes carved out of Wood or Stone.

XOCHAITOTOTLE, a Bird, in *America*, like a Sparrow, having Feathers of several Colours, called the Hang-Nest.

XYLA'LOES [ξύλα of ξύλον wood, and αλόη, Gr.] the Wood of the Aloe.

XYLINUM [ξύλινον, Gr.] a sort of Wool or Flax growing in little Balls; Cotton, Fustian, Bumbast.

XYLOBA'LSAMUM [ξύλοβαλσαμὸν, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam Tree.

XYLOCA'SSIA [ξύλοκασσία, Gr.] a sort of Shrub or Wood: Cassia.

XYLOCI'NNAMON [ξύλοκιννάμωμον, Gr.] Cinnamon Tree Wood.

XYLOCO'LLA [ξύλοκόλλα, Gr.] Wood Glue or Glue for the joining of Wood.

XYLO'N [ξύλον, Gr.] Wood; also the Cotton Tree, a Shrub.

XYNOE'GIA [of ξύνω, Gr. to unite] an *Athenian* Festival, observed in Commemoration of *Theseus's* uniting all the petty Communities of *Attica* into one common Wealth.

XYSTA'RCHA [ξύστηρχα, Gr.] the Master of a Fencing or Wrestling School, or the *Xystus*.

XYSTER [ξύστηρ, Gr.] an Instrument used by Surgeons in scraping or shaving Bones.

XYSTOS [of ξύσος, Gr.] an *Indian* precious Stone of the Jasper kind.

XYSTOS [ξύσος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wrestlers used to Exercise in Winter Time.

XY'STUS } [ξύστος, Gr.] an open walking Place, where
XY'STUM } the *Romans* made Entertainments; a Knot Garden or Parterre.

Y.

Y y, *Roman*; *Yy*, *Italick*; *Yp*, *English*; and *Yy*, *Saxon*, is the 22d Letter of the Alphabet, *γ γ*, *Greek*, 23d, and the *Hebrews* have not this Letter. *Y* has the Sound of *i* or *ie*, and is a Consonant before a Vowel, as *Year*, *Youth*, &c. and a Vowel after a Consonant, as *Physick*, *Synagogue*, &c. and is used in Words of a *Greek* Derivation, and in the End of *English* ones, as *by*, *cry*, *fly*, &c.

Y was a numeral Letter with the *Antients*, and signified 150, and

Y, with a Dash at Top, signified 150 thousand.

YACHT [yacht, F.] a Pleasure-Boat or small Ship with one Deck, carrying four, eight or twelve Guns, and thirty or forty Men, and are in Burden from 30 to 160 Tuns; contrived and adorned, both within Side and without, for the carrying State Passengers, and for Swiftnefs and Pleasure.

YARD [geard, Dan. gearð, Sax.] a Piece of Ground belonging to an House; also a small Piece of Ground surrounded with Houses.

YARD-ARM [in a Ship] is that half of the Yard that is on either side of the Mast when it lies athwart the Ship.

YARD [gynð, Sax.] a long Measure containing three Foot; also the virile Member of a Man.

YARDS [of a Ship] are those long Pieces of Timber that are made a little tapering at each End, and are fitted each athwart its proper Mast, with the Sails made fast to them, so as to be hoisted up, or lowered down, as Occasion serves.

Brace the YARD [Sea Phrase] is to traverse aft the Yard-Arm, whose Brace is haled; the same as *Traverse the Yard*.

Square the YARDS [Sea Phrase] is, see that they hang right across the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traversed more than the other.

Top the YARDS [Sea Phrase] is, make them hang even.

YARD-Falling, a Disease in Horses.

YARD-Mattering, a Disease in Horses.

YARD-Land, a Quantity of Land, containing in some Countries 20, in others 24, 30 and 40 Acres; but at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, no more than 15.

YARE [in Sea Language] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

Be YARE at the Helm, signifies set a fresh Man at the Helm.

YARN [geajin, Sax.] Wool spun into a Thread.

YARRINGLES } a kind of Reel or Instrument with

YARRINGLE Blades } which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YARRISH [prob. of garw, C. Br. rough] of a dry Taste.

YARRROW [geape, Sax.] the Herb Milfoil.

YATCH, See *Yatch*.

YAWS [in Sea Language] a Ship is said to make Yaws, when, by the fault of the Man at the Helm, she is not kept steady, but makes Angles in and out.

YAWLING, bawling.

YAWNING, gaping, oscitation, an involuntary opening of the Mouth, occasioned by a Vapour or Ventosity and endeavouring to escape, and indicating an irksome weariness or inclination to Sleep.

YEA [ja or gea, Sax.] yes.

YEANING } [of eanian, Sax.] bringing forth Lambs, as
E'ANING } Ewes do.

YEAR [geap, Sax.] is the Time the Sun takes to go thro' the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*: This is what is properly called the Natural or Tropical Year, and contains 365 Days, five Hours and twelve Minutes, or forty eight Minutes fifteen Seconds (according to Sir *Isaac Newton*.)

Natural Solar YEAR } is the Interval of Time wherein
Tropical Solar } the Sun finishes his Course through the *Zodiac*, or wherein he returns to the same Point thereof, from whence he had departed, which is 365 Days, 5 Hours and 12 Minutes.

The Civil YEAR, is that which each Nation has contrived to compute Time by, and is very various, both as to its beginning and to its length; according as they follow either the course of the Sun or Moon, or both.

The Lunar YEAR, contains twelve Lunations or Synodical Months, and is less than the Solar by eleven Days; the exact duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours and 48 Minutes, so that its head in about 33 Years will run thro' all the Months and Seasons of the Year: This kind of Year is now in use among the *Turks*.

The Sydereal YEAR, is that Time in which the Sun, departing from any fixed Star, comes to it again; and this is in 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes, or (according to Sir *Isaac Newton*) 365 Days, 6 Hours, 9 Minutes, and 14 Seconds.

YEAR and Day [in Law] is a Time that determines Right in many Cases, as in some Usucaption, in others Prescription. Thus, in the Case of an Astray, if the Owner, Proclamation being made, challenge it not within that Time it is forfeit. So the Year and Day is given in Case of an Appeal, and also for the recovery of a Person who has been wounded or bruised by another.

YEAR and Day and waste [Law Phrase] is a Part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he challenges the Profits of the Lands and Tenements of Persons attainted for petty Treason or Felony, for the space of a Year and a Day. And may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Pastures and Gardens, plough up the Meadows, except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the redemption of such waste.

YEA'RLING [of gear, Sax. a year, and ling] a Beast of one year old.

YEA'RLY [geajlic, Sax.] annually, every year, year by year.

TO YEARN } [of eajnian, Sax.] to be moved with Com-
TO EARN } passion.

TO YEARN [with Hunters] is to Bark as Beagles do at their Prey.

YEA'RNING [eajnunð, Sax.] Commiseration.

YEAST [geyrt, Sax.] the Froth of the Fermentation of new Ale, &c.

YELK [gealepe, Sax. the yellow] the Middle or yellow Part of an Egg.

YELLING [some derive it of schellen, to sound; others of gellen, Du. to make a Noise] making a horrible howling Noise.

YELLOW [gealepe of gealla, Sax. the Gall] a bright Colour reflecting the most Light of any except White.

YELLOWNESS, yellow Colour.

YELLOWs [with Farriers] a Disease in Horses, the same as the Jaundice in Men.

TO YELP [prob. of palpen, Du. or glapper, F. to cry like a Fox, &c.] to Bark or Howl like a Dog, Fox, &c.

YEO'MAN [some derive it of Lemana, Fellowship or Company, or Leon-g-man, a young Man; others of Lemane, a Commoner; others of Eoman, Sax. a Shepherd: But others define a Yeoman to be a free born *Englishman*, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue to the Sum of 40s.] a Freeholder who has Land of his own, the first degree of Commoners.

YEO'MANRY [prob. of Eoman, &c. and pic, a Kingdom, Sax.] the Estate or Condition of a Yeoman.

YEOMEN [in the *King's Court*] a Title of Office in the *King's Household* of a middle place or rank between an Usher and a Groon, as *Yeoman of the Stirrup*, *Yeoman of the Chantry*, &c.

YEOMAN of the Guard, a sort of Foot Guards to the *King's Person*, of larger Stature than ordinary, every one being required to be six Foot high; they are in Number 100 in constant Duty, and 70 not in Duty; the one half wear Harquebuses, and the other Partisans; their attendance is on the Sovereigns Person both at Home and Abroad; they are clad after the manner of *King Henry VIII.* Time.

YEOMAN-Treader, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMAN-Warder. See *Warders of the Tower*.

YE'RKING [*Minshew* supposes it to be from *Gertaen, Gotbick*] throwing out the hind Legs, as a Horse: A Term used in the Academy, of a leaping Horse, when he flings and kicks with the whole Hind-Quarters, stretching out the two hinder Legs near together and even, to their full Extent.

YES [*gīye, Sax.*] yea, an Adverb, which answers in the Affirmative.

YE'STERDAY [*geoy'te-j-bæg, Sax.*] the Day before the present.

YESTERNIGHT [*geoy'te-j-niht, Sax.*] the Night before the present Day.

YET [*gēt, Sax.*] still, till this Time; also nevertheless, notwithstanding.

YEW [*yew, Brit. ip, Sax.*] a Tree well known.

YE'XING, hiccoughing.

To YIELD [with *Horsemen*] is to slack the Hand, i. e. to slack the Bridle, and to give the Horse head.

To YIELD [of *gilban, Sax.* to pay, &c.] to produce, to bring forth, to give, to grant, surrender, submit, &c.

YIELDINGNESS [prob. of *gilban* and *neyye, Sax.*] submissiveness, pliability, &c.

YOIDES } [*yoedis, yoedis, Gr.*] a Bone situated at the
HYOIDES } Root of the Tongue, and compos'd of divers little Bones, united by Cartilages which sometimes ossify.

YOKE } [*geoc, Sax. joug, F. jugum, L.*] a Frame of
YOAK } Wood put about the Necks of Oxen to couple them for drawing; or on Swine and other Beasts, to prevent them from running through Hedges.

YOKE [*Metaphorically*] signifies Bondage or Slavery.

YOKE-Fellow, one engaged or tied to another, in the same Band of union or fellowship; a Husband or Wife.

Sea YOKE [with *Sailors*] is a Term used when the Sea is so rough, that the Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands, and then they seize two Blocks to the End of the Helm, one on each Side, and reeving two small Ropes thro' them, which are made fast to the Sides of the Ship, by having some Men at each Tackle, they govern the Helm according to Direction.

YOLK. See *Yelk*.

YON, the thing that is yonder.

YO'NDER, in that Place.

YO'NKER, a youngster.

YORE [*geajia, Sax.*] antient Times.

You [*cop or iuh, Sax.*] thou, ye.

To Youk [*Falcon.*] to Sleep, as they say the *Hawks Youks*.

YOUNG [*leong, Sax.*] not old.

YOU'NGER [*leong'er, Sax. junior, L.*] more young.

YOUNGER Regiment or Officer, that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of the latest Date, tho' he be ever so Old, and have served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOU'NGLING [*leong'ling, Sax.*] a young Creature.

YOU'NGSTER [of *geong'er, Sax.*] a young Man, a Youth, a Novice.

YOU'NKERS [with *Sailors*] are the young Men, Fore-Mast Men, whose business is to take in the Top Sails, or Top and Yard, for furling the Sail, flinging the Yards, &c. and to take their turns at the Helm.

YOUTH [*geog'u, Sax.*] a young Man; also youthful State.

YOUTH-Wort, an Herb.

YOU'THFULNESS [of *geog'u* and *kyllneyye, Sax.*] youthful State, &c.

YPSILOIDES [on account of its resemblance of Y the Greek *Upsilon*] the third genuine Suture of the Cranium; also a certain Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

YUBA, an *Indian* Herb, of which the Natives make Bread.

YULE [*gchol, Sax.*] *Christmass-Time*.

YULE-Block [*gehul, Sax. block, Teut.*] a *Christmass-Block*.

YULE-Games, Christmass-Gambols, such Sports as are used on that Festival.

YULE of August, the first Day of August, called *Lammast-Day*.

Z, Roman and Saxon; Z-z, Italick; Z z, English, is the last Letter of the Alphabet; z z, Greek, is the sixth, and I, the eighth of the Hebrew; it has the Sound of s, but is seldom used.

Z was a numeral Letter signifying 2000.

Z, with a Dash at the Top, signified 2000 times 2000.

Z [in *Physicians Bills*] signifies a Dram.

ZA'CCHO [with *Architects*] the lowest Part of the Pedestal of a Column.

ZA'FFREN } any thing of a yellow Colour, antiently, for
ZA'FREN } that reason, apply'd chiefly to *Oker*; now used only for the *Crocus*, which we call *Saffron*.

ZA'GAYE, a sort of Javelin used by the *Moors*.

ZAIRAGIAH [with the *Arabs*] a kind of Divination, performed by divers Wheels or Circles concentrick to each other, and noted with divers Letters, which are brought to answer to each other by moving the Circles according to certain Rules.

A ZA'NY [prob. of *Zane*, a contraction of *Giovanni, Ital. John*, as we often call *Jack* by way of contempt; or of *Sanna*, a Scoff, according to *Skinner*] one who makes it his Business to move Laughter by his Gestures, Actions and Speeches; a Merry-Adrew, a Buffoon.

ZA'MORIN, a Title of Sovereign Princes in *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

ZAMPO'GNI, a common Flute or Whistle.

ZA'PHARA, a Mineral used by Potters to make a sky Colour.

ZE'A [*zēa, Gr.*] spelt; also Beer, Barley.

ZE'A'LOU [*Zelotes, L. zelōtis, Gr.*] a zealous Person, a great Stickler for a Party, Principle or Opinion.

ZE'A'LOUSLY [*zelo, L. avec zele, F. en zèle, Gr.*] after a zealous manner.

ZE'A'LOUSNESS [of *zelotypus, L. of ζήλωσις, Gr. and ness*] zealous Principle, Zeal.

ZE'BRA, an *Indian* Beast like a Mule.

ZE'CHIN [so named from *Zeecka*, a Place in *Venice* where the Mint is settled for Coinage] a gold Coin worth about 7 s. 6 d. Sterling.

ZE'DOARY, a spicy Plant somewhat like Ginger in its Leaves, but of a sweeter Scent, and not so biting.

ZE'NITH [*zen, Arab. whence ذنن*, the Top of the Head] the vertical Point of the Heavens, being 90 Degrees distant from the Horizon.

ZENITH [with *Astronomers*] the Vertex or Point in the Heavens, directly over one's Head. If we conceive a Line drawn thro' the Observer and the Centre of the Earth, which must necessarily be perpendicular to the Horizon, it will reach to a Point among the fixed Stars, called the *Zenith*, Arab.

ZENITH Distance [*Astronomy*] is the Complement of the Sun or Stars Meridian Altitude; or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.

ZE'NSUS [with *Arithmeticians*] a square Number or the second Power.

ZEOPY'RUM [of *ζέα* and *πυρ*, Gr. Wheat, Spelt and Wheat] a sort of Grain between Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [*zēup'us, q. ζαν, Life, and φέω, Gr. bringing*] the West Wind, so named by the *Greeks*; and *Favonius* by the *Latins*.

ZE'RETH [*צר, Heb.*] an *Hebrew* long Measure, containing nine Inches.

ZE'RNA [in *Medicine*] a Tetter or Ring-worm.

ZE'RO, a Name given to a Cypher or (o) especially by the *French*.

ZERO's [*ζεα, Gr.*] a sort of Crystal.

ZEST, the woody thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is used to be squeeze'd into Ale, &c. to give them a Flavour.

To ZEST [with *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel of Oranges or Lemons from Top to Bottom into small Chips, as thin as possible.

ZE'TA [Z or ζ, Gr.] the Name of the sixth Letter in the Greek Alphabet.

ZETA } of ζ ζην, to be warm, or ζην, Gr. to
ZETECULA } live] a little withdrawing Room, with Pipes running along the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air or the heat of warm Water.

DIATRICK Method [with *Mathematicians*] is the Algebraical or Analytical Method of resolving Problems, whereby the Nature and Reason of the Thing is principally sought for and discovered.

ZETE'TICE [*Ζητητικὸν* of *Ζητο*, Gr. to seek] the Method used to investigate or find out the Solution of a Problem.

ZYGOMA [*Ζυγὸν* of *Ζυγναι*, Gr. to join] a Figure in Grammar, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement, as *Lust overcame Shame, Boldness Fear, and Madness Reason*. If the Verb be expressed in the Beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *we went both I and he*; and if in the Middle, *Mesozeugma*, as *he went and I*; and if in the End, *Hypozeugma*, as *I and he went*. And the like is to be understood, of the Adjective, *Zeugma*; which is also made three ways; 1. In Person, as *I and you learn*; 2. In Gender, as *herus & hera est irata*; 3. In Number, as *hic illius arma hic currus fuit*.

ZIBELLINA, a Sable, a small wild Creature, somewhat less than a Marten, breeding in the Woods of Muscovy, bearing a very rich Fur.

ZIBETHUM [prob. of *זיב*, Heb. to flow, whence *זמין*, Gr.] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, contained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZINK, a metallick Marcasite, which some call *Spelter*, others *Bismuth*.

ZIZIPHUM [in Pharmacy] a kind of Fruit called Jujubes.

ZOCK, a Mineral also called *Spelter*.

Zo'cco } [in *Archit.*] a small sort of Stand or Pedestal, being a low, square Piece or Member, serving to support a Bust, Statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low, square Member serving to support a Column, &c. instead of a Pedestal, Base or Plinth.

Continued Zocle, a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised; but has no Base nor Cornice.

Zo'DIACK [*zodiacus*, L. *ζωδιακος*, Gr. so named prob. either of *ζω*, Gr. because it is believed to afford Heat and Life to Animals; or of *ζωον*, Gr. the living Creatures, the Figures of which are painted in it on Globes, or which possibly some have imagined to be in it] a Zone or Belt which is imagined in the Heavens, which the Ecliptick-Line divides into two equal Parts, and which on either Side is terminated by a Circle parallel to the Ecliptick-Line, and eight Degrees distant from it, on account of the small Inclinations of the Orbits of the Planets to the Plane of the Ecliptick; or it is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, passing obliquely between the two Poles of the World: It is cut into two equal Parts by the Equator; one of which comprehends the six Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the six Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole. It is furnished with twelve Constellations, represented by the Figures of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle every Year, and the Moon once a Month; and in the middle of it is the Ecliptick-Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the space of eight Degrees, and sometimes more on both.

ZODIACK of the Comets, Mr. Cassini has observed a certain Tract in the Heavens, within the Bounds of which (by many Observations) he has discovered that most Comets keep, but not all of them. This *Zodiack* he makes of the same breadth with the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous, Pegasus, Andromeda, Taurus, Orion, the lesser Dog, Hydra, the Centaur, Scorpio and Sagittary*.

Zoi'LUS [*Ζωῖλος*, Gr.] an envious Person.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. *zōn*, Gr.] a Belt, a Girdle, such as Virgins antiently wore about their Middle, when they were espoused or married; and which the Bridegroom untied the first Night.

ZONE [in *Physick*] a Disease, a kind of Shingles called *Ignis Sacer*.

ZONE [in *Geography*] is a Space contained between two Parallels. The whole Surface of the Earth is divided into five Zones: The first is contained between the two Tropicks, and is called the *Torrid Zone*. There are two *Temperate Zones* and two *Frigid Zones*: The *Northern Temperate Zone* is terminated by the Tropick of Cancer and the *Arctick* Polar Circle: The *Southern Temperate Zone* is contained between the Tropick of Capricorn and the Polar Circle. The *Frigid Zones* are circumscribed by the *Polar Circles*, and the Poles are in the Centers of them.

Torrid Zone [*Zona Torrida*, L. so called, q. parching or scorching Zone; because being directly under the Sun's Rays (the Sun's Beams falling directly on it) they continually cause such an Excess of Heat, that by the Antients it was

thought uninhabitable] is a Falca or Band surrounding the terraqueous Globe, and terminated by the two Tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn, lying in the middle of the two Temperate Zones, and terminated by the Equator into two equal Parts, its breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

Temperate ZONES, are so called because of their temperate situation between the *Torrid Zone* and the two *frigid Zones*, the one on the North Side the Equator, between the *Arctick* Polar Circle and the Tropick of Cancer, which is called the *Northern*; and the other between the *Antarctick* Polar Circle and the Tropick of Capricorn, which is called the *Southern*; each of them taking up 42 Degrees or about 2580 Miles in breadth.

The Frigid or Frozen ZONES [so named of *frigidus*, L. exceeding Cold; because they being far remote from the Course of the Sun in the Ecliptick, they can partake of but little of its Heat] are Segments of the Surface of the Earth terminated, the one by the *Antarctick*, and the other by the *Arctick* Circle, comprehended between the Poles and the Polar Circles: That towards the South is not yet known whether it be Land or Water; that towards the North contains part of *Iceland and Norway, Lapland, Finmark, Samojeda, Nova Zembla, Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*.

ZOOGONIA [*Ζωογονία* of *ζωον*, alive, and *γενναι*, Gr. an Offspring] a breeding or bringing forth of Animals or living Creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHER } [of *ζωον*, Life, and *γραφειν*, a describer, Gr.] one who describes the Nature, Properties, Forms, &c. of Animals of any kind.

ZOO'GRAPHY [*Ζωογραφία* of *ζωον*, Life, and *γραφειν*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Forms, Natures, &c. of any kind of living Creatures, either Birds, Beasts or Fishes, &c.

ZOO'LOGY [of *ζωον*, an Animal, and *λογία*, Gr. a Discourse] a Discourse or Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PTHALMON [*ζωόπτελλον*, Gr.] the Herb *Sengreen* or *Houfseek*.

ZOO'TOMIST [of *ζωοτομία*, Gr.] an Artist at dissecting the Bodies of Brute-Beasts.

ZOO'PHYTES [of *ζωόφυτον* of *ζωον* and *φυτεν*, Gr. a Plant] certain Vegetables or Substances, which partake of the Nature both of Vegetables and Animals, as *Sponges*.

ZOO'PHORICK Column [*Architettura*] a Statuary Column, or a Column which bears or supports the Figure of an Animal.

ZOO'PHORUS [*ζωοφορες*, Gr.] a Part between the Architrave and Cornice, so called on account of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were the Figures of Animals.

ZOO'TOMY [*ζωοτομία* of *ζωον* and *τομή*, Gr. a cutting] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute-Beasts, or any Animal except Man.

Zo'PYRUM [*ζάπυρον*, Gr.] the Herb *Puleal* of the Mountain.

Zo'PISSA [*ζωπίσσα*, Gr.] the best sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the sides of Ships and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZORONY'SUS [*ζωρόνιος*, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, which Magicians make use of.

Zo'TICA [*ζωτικόν*, Gr.] the Vital Faculty.

Zu'CHE [old *Rec.*] a withered or dry stock of Wood.

ZUPA'LUM [in *Medicine*] a sort of a physical Potion, a Julep.

Zuz [*זוז*, Heb.] a Coin, four of which make a Shekel, in value about seven Pence Halfpenny.

ZYGIA'TI [of *ζυγία*, Gr. *Libra*] such Persons as are Born under the Sign *Libra*.

ZYGOMA [*ζυγὸν*, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper part joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Part having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*; but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips: when this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upwards, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTATES [*ζυγοστάτης*, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who oversees the Weights.

ZYMITES [*ζυμίτης*, Gr.] Leavened Bread.

ZY'MOMA [*ζύμωμα*, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZYMOMA [in a *Medicinal Sense*] any kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid or sharp Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZYMO'SMETER [of *ζύμωσις* and *μέτρον*, Gr. a Measure] an Instrument for measuring the Degree of Fermentation

Z Y

arising from the Mixture of divers Liquors; or the tempera-
ment or degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMO'SIS [*ζύμωσις*, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [*ζυθόγαλα* of *ζύθος*, Ale, and *γάλα*, Gr.
Milk] Poffet Drink.

Z Z

ZYTHUM [*ζύθος*, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt,
either Ale or Beer.

Z Z, these two Letters were used by the Antients to sig-
nify Myrrh, from *ζύμωσις*; but they are used by later Writers
for Zinziber, Ginger.



A Supplement of WORDS that did not occur in time to be inserted in their proper Places, or were omitted by accident.

A.

A'NCRED [in *Heraldry*.] See Anchored.

B.

BRA'VERIES, Brave, valiant Actions, Atchievements.

BREA'THABLE [of *brethe*, Sax.] capable of being taken
in by drawing the Breath.

C.

CARCINO'DES [*καρκινώδης* Gr.] a Tumor like a Cancer.

CATA'PHORA [*καταφορά*, Gr.] a Disease in the Head
which causes Heaviness and deep Sleep, the same as *Coma*.

CA'TALOGUE [*κατάλογος*, Gr.] a Roll or List of Names,
Titles of Books, &c.

CATAME'NIA [*καταμήνια*, Gr.] Womens monthly Cour-
ses or Terms.

CA'TAMITE [*Catamitus*, of *κατά* and *μῖθος*, Gr. Hire,]
an Ingle, a Boy kept for sodomitical Practices.

CA'TAPASM [*καταπασμα* of *καταπασι*, Gr. to water,]
a mixture of Powders fortifying and apply'd to the Stomach,
Heart, Head, &c. or Escharrotick for eating off dead Flesh.

CATAPLASM [*κατάπλασμα*, Gr.] a Poultice.

CATAPHO'NICKS. See Catacaulticks.

CATAPHRY'GIANS [so called of *Phrygia* their Country]
they held many extravagant Opinions broach'd by *Montanus*,
&c. baptiz'd their Dead, forbid second Marriages, &c.

CATAPO'TIUM [*καταποτίον*, Gr.] a Mixture to be swal-
lowed without Chewing, a Purging Pill.

CATA'PTOSIS [*κατάπτωσις*, Gr.] a Disease like, or a sym-
ptom of, the Falling-Sickness.

CATAPU'LTIA, a military Machine used among the Anti-
ents for throwing large Darts or Javelins.

CATAPU'TIA [in *Botany*] a medicinal Plant called the
lesser Spurge.

CA'TARACT [*καταράκτης*, Gr.] a fall, steep place or preci-
pice in the Channel of a River, caused by Rocks or other
Obstacles stopping the course of its Stream, so that the Water
falls with great impetuosity and noise; as the Cataracts of the
Nile, *Danube*, &c. also a Flood-gate, a Sluce or Lock in a
River.

CATARACT [with *Oculists*] is a suffusion of Sight, arising
from a little Film, or Speck, which swimming in the aque-
ous Humour of the Eye, and getting before the Pupil, inter-
cepts the Rays of Light; and it is of two sorts, either

Incipient CATARACT, or *beginning*, is only a Suffusion
when little Clouds, Motes and Flies seem to hover before
the Eyes.

Confirmed CATARACT is when the Apple of the Eye is
either wholly, or in part, covered and overspread with a
little thin Skin, so that the Rays of Light cannot have due
admittance to the Eye; also a Disease in the Eyes of a Hawk.

CHYMICO-STATICAL [of *χῆμα* and *στατική*, Gr.] pertain-
ing to both Chymistry and Staticks, as *Chymico-Statical Ex-*
periments.

CONCRE'TURE [of *Concretus*, L.] a Vapour coagulated
and endued with some Form.

CRUSSULEE } [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when the Field
CRU'SSULY } or Charge is strew'd over with Croflets.

D.

TO DEMETALLISE [of *de privative* and *Metallum*, L.]
to deprive a Metal of its metallick qualities.

DIACO'SMESIS [*διακόσμησις*, Gr.] an orderly distribution,
or setting things in order.

TO DI'GITIZE [of *digitare*, L.] to point at with the Finger.

E.

EFFORMATION [of *e* and *formatio*, L.] a being formed or
made out of some other.

ENU'NCIATIVE [*enunciativus*, L.] explaining, declarative.

EXPA'NSIBLE [of *expandere*, L.] capable of being expan-
ded, spread wide, or displayed.

EXPA'NSILE [of *expansus*, L.] of or pertaining to Expansion.

EXTRA-CONSTELLATED [of *extra* and *constellatus*, L.]
put out of, or placed out of a Constellation.

F.

FOU'NDERINGS, Clods of Earth, Rocks, &c. that fall down
from Rocks, Cliffs, &c.

FRIGIFA'CTIVE [of *frigesacio*, L.] making cool, cooling.

G.

GRESSILE [of *gressus*, L. a Step] of or belonging to Steps.

H.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, of or belonging to an Hermaphro-
dite.

HERMAPHRODE'ITY, the state or condition of an Herma-
phrodite. See Hermaphrodite.

HUMETTEE' [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to a Chevron,
the same as *Fesse*.

HYGRAU'LICK [of *υγρός* moist. and *αἰλινός*, Fistular, Gr.]
pertaining to moist Pipes or Tubes.

HYGRO-ORGA'NICAL [of *υγρός* and *ὀργανικός*, Gr.] moist,
of or pertaining to Organs of Moisture, organical.

I.

IDOPA'THICK, of or pertaining to Idopathy. Which see.

IMPRE'GNANT [of *impregnans*, L.] big, or begotten with
Child.

IMPRE'SSIVE [of *impressus*, L.] apt to make, or making an
Impression.

L.

LITUIT'S Skin [in *Heraldry*] that Furr which consists of
one Colour alone, is white, and in doubling is taken for this
Skin.

LOGOGRIPE [of *λόγος*, discourse, and *ρεψος*, Gr. a net]
a kind of Symbol or Riddle propos'd to Students for a Solution,
in order to exercise and improve the Mind. It is for the most
part some equivocal Allusion, which being taken literally sig-
nifies something quite different from what is intended by it.

M.

MASCULY' [in *Heraldry*] full of Mascles.

MESARA'ICAL, of or pertaining to the *Mesaraeum*. Which
see.

MOUNTING [in *Heraldry*] signifies the same spoken of
Beasts of Chase, as Rampant does to Beasts of Prey.

N.

NIHILITY [of *nihil*, L.] nothingness.

O.

OBSI'STENCY [of *obstistere*, L.] standing in the way, resistance.

OLEOSITY [of *oleosus*, L.] oiliness, oily nature.

P.

PAMPHARMACON [*πανφάρμακον* of *πᾶν* all, and *φάρμακον*, Gr.
poison] an universal Remedy against all manner of Poisons.

PLUMOSITY [*plumositas*, L.] fulness of Feathers.

POMETTY [in *Heraldry*] is said of those little Knobs,
painted on the Carbuncle Stones.

PROGENERATION, a breeding or bringing forth.

PROPER [in *Heraldry*] is when a thing is borne in the
Colour in which it grows, or is made of.

R.

RESERCELE' [in *Her.*] a Term us'd of a Cross moline voided.

RO'TARY [*rotarius*, of *rota* a Wheel] whirling or turning
round, as rotary Motion.

S.

SEMIMETALS, are fossil Bodies not malleable, yet fixed in
some measure in the Fire; consisting of a metallick Part, and
some other Matter of another kind connected therewith; as
Antimony, Cinnabar, Marcasite, Bismuth, Calamine, Cobalt,
Vitriol, *Armenian Stone*, Lapis Hæmatites, Load-stone, &c.

SERRATURE [*serratura*, L.] a sawing.

T.

TOUPETS } a Peruke or Wig of a particular make, worn
TOUPEES } by Smarts and Beaux.

TRICORPORATE [*tricorporus*, L.] having three Bodies.

U.

UNGULED [in *Heraldry*] the Hoofs of tame Beasts when
of a different Colour from the Body are said to be Unguled.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE [of *insusceptus*, L.] not capable of taking
in or receiving.

VULNING [in *Heraldry*] wounding, as a Pelican vulning,
i. e. pecking her Breast to draw blood for her Young.

W.

WILDS, uninhabited, little frequented Places.

F I N I S.

An ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

NAMES of Persons and Places in GREAT BRITAIN,

With their several ETYMOLOGIES.

AARON [אַהֲרֹן, Heb. *i. e.* an inhabitant or frequenter of mountains or a mountain of strength of אֶרֶב a mountain] the brother of *Moses* and first high-priest of the *Jews*.

ABCHURCH [St. *Mary* in the ward of *Candlewick, London*] according to Mr. *Stow* was formerly written *Upchurch*, and (as he thinks) probably because it stood so much above the houses in *Thames-street*.

ABDI [עֲבֵדִי, *i. e.* my servant of עֲבָד a servant, and the pronoun affix י my] the father of *Kish* the grandfather of king *Saul*.

ABDIEL [עֲבֵדֵי יְהוָה, *i. e.* the servant of God, of עֲבָד and אֱלֹהִים God] the name of a man.

ABEL [הַבֶּל, *i. e.* vanity] the second son of *Adam*, who was slain by *Cain*.

ABER [aber, C. Br. the mouth; or the fall of a brook, or a lesser water into a greater. Hence

ABERCONWEY [of *aber* and *conwey* in the mouth of the river *Conwey*] the name of a city in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, built by king *Edward III.* out of the ruins of *Caerbaen*.

ABERDEEN [of *aber* and *Don* or *Dee* the river] an university and bishop's see in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW [of *aber* and *fraw* the name of a river] a place in the isle of *Anglesea*.

ABERGEVENNY [of *aber* and *Gevenny* a river] a city in *Monmouthshire*.

ABIAH [אַבִּיָּה, of אֲבִי and הָיָה the Lord, *q. d.* the will of the Lord] the son of *Samuel* the prophet.

ABIATHAR [אַבִּיתָר, of אֲבִי a father and יָתִיר excellent, *q. d.* excellent father, or of אֲבִי and יָתִיר the remainder] the son of *Abimelek*.

ABIEZER [אַבִּיעֶזֶר, *i. e.* the father's help, of אֲבִי a father and עֶזֶר help] one of king *David's* 30 champions.

ABIGAIL [אַבִּיגַיִל, Heb. *i. e.* the father's joy, of אֲבִי a father and גַּיִל joy] the wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of king *David*.

ABIMELECH [אַבִּימֶלֶךְ, Heb. *i. e.* my father the king, of אֲבִי my father and מֶלֶךְ a king] a king of *Gerar*.

ABINGDON [*q. d.* *Abby-Town*, Aban-tune, Sax. probably on account of an abbey built there by *Cissa*, king of the *Vice-Saxons*] a town in *Berkshire* anciently called *Shoovesham*.

ABISHAG [אַבִּישָׁג, Heb. *i. e.* the father's error, of אֲבִי and שָׁג an error] a young damsel who cherished *David* in his old age.

ABISHAI [אַבִּישַׁי, Heb. *i. e.* the father's reward, of אֲבִי and שִׁי a gift or reward] one of king *David's* 30 companions.

ABNER [אַבְנֵר, Heb. *i. e.* the father's light or lamp, of אֲבִי and נֵר a lamp] king *Saul's* uncle and captain-general of his army.

ABRAHAM [אַבְרָהָם, Heb. *i. e.* the father of a great multitude, of אֲבִי and רַב many and אֱמָ abbrev. of מְדוּמָה a company, or אֲבִי of אֲבִי high, *i. e.* high father] the great patriarch of the Jewish nation.

ABSALOM [אַבְשָׁלוֹם, Heb. *i. e.* the father's peace, of אֲבִי and שָׁלוֹם peace] a son of king *David*.

ACHAN [אַחַן, Heb. *i. e.* sure it is he] a king of *Gath*.

ACTON [of Aac, Sax. an oak, and tun a town] the name of several towns.

ACHITOPHEL [אַחִיתופֶּל, of אָחִי a brother and תופֶּל fallen, Heb. *q. d.* a brother forsaken] one of king *David's* counsellors.

ACTON Burnel, a castle in *Shropshire*, remarkable for a parliament being held there in the time of king *Edward I.* in which the law called *Statute-Merchant* was enacted on that account called the statute of *Acton Burnel*.

ADAM [אַדָּם, Heb. *i. e.* red earth] the name of the first man created.

ADDLE-STREET [in *Wood-street, London*] a street anciently called *King-Adel-street*, of king *Adelstan*, who, as tradition says, had a house at the east-end of the church of

St. Alban's Wood-street, which house had a door into *Adel-street*.

ADDERBOURN [of ædðe, Sax. an adder, and bouru a river] a place so called from its turning and winding like a snake.

ADELM, [of ead, Sax. happiness, and helm, Sax. an helmet, *i. e.* a protector of happiness] a man's name.

ADOLPH [Eadulph, of ead happiness, and ulph, Sax. help] a Christian name of men.

ADONAI [אֲדֹנָי, Heb. Lord or my Lord] a name which the Jews always pronounce instead of יְהוָה *Yehovah*.

ADONIAH [אֲדֹנִיָּה, *i. e.* ruling Lord] the name of one of king *David's* sons.

ADONIBR'ZEK [אֲדֹנִיבֶזֶק, Heb. *i. e.* Lord of בֶּזֶק Bezek or of lightening] one of the *Canaanitish* kings.

ADONIZEDEK [אֲדֹנִיזֶדֶק, Heb. *i. e.* the justice of the Lord] a king of *Jerusalem*.

ADRAMMELEK [אַדְרַמְמֶלֶךְ, of אֲדָר greatness, or of אֲדָר a cloak and מֶלֶךְ a king, *i. e.* the greatness or cloak of the king] the name of an idol of the *Affyrians*.

ÆL } in compound names is a Saxon particle, and signifies all or altogether.

ÆL } a Saxon particle according to the different dialects, and is pronounced *Ulf, Hulf, Wulf, i. e.* help.

ÆDULPH [of Ead ancient and ulph, Sax. help] the name of a bishop of *Litchfield*, A. D. 790.

ÆLFEGUS [of æl all and fægæn, Sax. merry, *q. d.* always merry] an archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆLFRED [of æl all and fægæn, Sax. peace] a pious and victorious king of the *Englisch-Saxons*.

ÆLGIVE [of æl all and givan, Sax. to give] the wife of *Edgar*, king of the *Englisch-Saxons*.

ÆTHELINGEY } [of Ead water and æðel, Sax. noble, q. d. a noble island] an island in

Somersetshire, where the two rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which king *Alfred* hid himself, having been discomfited by the *Danes*.

AGABUS [ἀγαθός, Gr. a grasshopper] the name of a prophet.

AGAG [אַגַּג, Heb. *i. e.* a roof, upper room, &c.] a king of the *Amalekites*, &c.

AGELNOTH [of eglan to grieve and noht, Sax. not, *q. d.* not at all void of grief] an archbishop of *Canterbury* surnamed the Good.

AGNES [ἀγνὴς, Gr. chaste] a proper name of women.

AHAB [אַחָאב, Heb. of אָחִי a brother and אָבִי a father, *i. e.* the father's brother] the name of an impious king of *Israel*.

AHAZ [אַחָז, Heb. he took hold of or a possession] a king of *Judah*.

AHAZIAH [אַחֲזִיָּה, Heb. of אָחִי he took hold of and הָיָה the Lord] a king of *Israel*.

AHIEZER [אַחִיעֶזֶר, of אָחִי and עֶזֶר, Heb. help] a prince of the tribe of *Dan*.

AHIMELECH [אַחִימֶלֶךְ, of אָחִי and מֶלֶךְ, Heb. a king] a priest who entertained *David* at *Nob*.

AHOLIAH [אַחֲזִיָּה, of אָחִי a tent and הָיָה, Heb. *i. e.* the tabernacle of the Lord] an exquisite artificer among the Jews.

AHOLIBAMAH [אַחֲזִיבָמָה, of אָחִי my tent, and בָּמָה high] the name of *Esau's* wife.

AIDON [aidon, C. Br. *i. e.* the wing of an army] the name of a castle in *Northumberland*, where was a station of the Roman army under *Julius Cesar*, as *Camden* supposes.

AILRESFORD [Eaglesford, Sax. *q. d.* *Eaglesford*] a town in *Kent* memorable for a great overthrow given to *Hengist* and the Saxon army, by *Vertimer* the British king.

AL } [Eal, Sax. old] a word joined to the names of places denoting their antiquity.

St. ALBANS, a town in the county of *Hertford*, anciently called *Wepplamceſter* by the *Englisch-Saxons*, and thence in Latin *Verulamium*, in English *Verulam*, called *St. Albans* on account of the murder of *St. Alban*.

ALBERT [albrecht, Teut. *i. e.* all bright] a proper name of men so called.

ALBION [so called, as some say, of *albis rupibus*, *i. e.* the white rocks; or, as others, of *Albion* I know not what giant] an ancient name of *Great Britain*.

ALDERMANBURY [in *London*] a street, &c. in the ward of *Cripplegate*, so called from the bury or court of aldermen, which was held there, before the building of *Guild-hall*.

ALDERSGATE, takes its name from its antiquity, being one of the four gates that were built at the first setting up of the city-wall; and as *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* was so called from its age, so this is from being the older of the two; but rather of *Elders*, *i. e.* ancient men. This gate being become ruinous, was rebuilt in the year 1617. The north side of it is adorned with the figure of king *James I.* on horseback in *relievo*, in the same posture that he came into *England*, and made his publick entry into *London* through that gate. On each side is a niche; in which are the figures of the prophets *Jeremiah* and *Samuel*; *Jeremiah* on the east-side, and *Samuel* on the west; with references to *Jeremiah*, the 17th chapter and 25th verse, *Then shall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses, they and their princes the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem and this city, shall remain for ever.* And the 12th chapter of the 1st book of *Samuel* and 1st verse, *And Samuel said unto all Israel, behold, I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that ye have said unto me, and have made a king over you.*

Over the middle of the arch is the arms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* quartered.

On the south-side of the gate is the effigies of king *James I.* sitting in his chair of state in his royal robes; the rooms over the gate are the dwelling of the common cryer of the city for the time being.

ALD GATE, *St. Botolph's Aldgate*, so called from *St. Botolph* a *Briton* born in *Cornwall*; of whom so many miracles were said to have been wrought by him, that he was fainted, and had many churches in this city dedicated to him. It was called *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* from its antiquity, being one of the first gates erected as an east-entrance into it. This gate was new built in the year 1609; upon the top of the gate eastward, stands a fair golden sphere with a vane on it. On the upper battlements are two ancient soldiers, each holding a stone ball in his hand, as denying entrance to any bold enemies. Beneath in a large square, stands the figure of king *James I.* in gilt armour; at his feet on one side is a golden lion, and on the other side an unicorn chain'd and couchant; the first is the supporter for *England*, and the unicorn for *Scotland*: Their being in a couchant posture is an emblem of the union of the 2 kingdoms, as also it denotes their awe and humility in the presence of so great a prince. On the west-side of the gate, the highest of all, is the figure of fortune gilt with gold, standing upon a maund or globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head, and looking pleasantly on the city. Beneath this figure in a large square, are placed the king's arms somewhat lower, and to grace each side of the gate, are placed 2 female figures, the one the emblem of *Peace* with a dove upon one of her hands, and a gilded wreath or garland in the other; and on the north-side stands the figure of *Charity* with a child at her breast, and another in her hand, implying where *Peace*, *Love* and *Charity* prosper, and are embraced, that city shall be happy. The rooms over this gate, are the dwelling-house of one of the lord mayor's carvers.

ALDINGHAM [of ælðing of elðian to retard] a village in *Lancashire*, so named from the roughness and craggedness of the ways, which retard travellers.

ALDRED [*q. d.* all dread] a Christian name.

ALDULPH [of Ealð, Sax. ancient and ulph help] the name of an archbishop of *Litchfield*, *A. D.* 790.

ALDWORTH [of Ealð and worð, Sax. a walk] a town in *Berkshire*.

ALSBURY [æðleyburð, Sax. *q. d.* *Eaglesburg*] a town in *Buckinghamshire*.

ALEXANDER [of ἀλέξω to help and ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς a man, *q. d.* a helper of men] a proper name.

ALFRED [of æl all and fræðe, Sax. peace] a learned and pious king of *England*, who made a law that all free-men possessing two hides of land should bring up their sons in religion and learning.

ALFRETON [Ælfræð-ton, Sax. *q. d.* *Alfred's-Town*] a town in *Derbyshire*, supposed to be built by king *Alfred*.

ALICE [*Adeliza*, *L.* probably of æðel Sax. noble] a woman's Christian name.

ALLINGHAM [probably of allinga, Sax. altogether] a village in *Hampshire*.

ALLINGTON [and ham, Sax. a village of ton, Sax. *q. d.* a very famous town] a place in *Hampshire*.

ALMONBURY [prob. corruptly for *Albanbury*, *i. e.* the city or grove of *St. Alban*] a place in *Torkshire*, where *Paulinus* the apostle built a cathedral and dedicated it to *St. Alban* the first *English* martyr.

ALNCESTER [of the river *Aln* which runs by, and castrum, *L.* a castle] a town in *Cumberland*, famous on account of a synod of *English-Saxons* held there.

ALPHEG [of alle all and þegán, Sax. to conjoin, *q. d.* a man fit for any thing] a Christian name of men.

ALPHONSUS [of welfhuns, Goth. *i. e.* our help] a Christian name of men.

ALRESFORD [*i. e.* the ford of the river *Alre*] a place in *Northamptonshire* famous for a battle fought there.

ALRIC [Alaricus, a Gothic-Latin name] a king of *Kent*.

ALSWOLD [all, Sax. all and pealðan, Sax. to govern, *q. d.* to govern all; or, as others will, of alle and pealð, Sax. wood, because his territories consisted most of woods] the name of a king of *Northumberland*.

ALWERTON [All peap-tun, Sax. *q. d.* a town furnished with many wears or banks to keep off the waters.]

ALWIN [of All and win, Sax. a victor, *q. d.* one who wins all at disputation] an eminent *English* Saxon, tutor to *Charles the Great*.

AMALEK [אַמֶּלֶק, of אָמ the people and אָלָה he licked] the son of *Eliphaz*.

AMASA [אַמָּסָה, Heb. *i. e.* sparing the people] a son of *Abigail*.

AMASIA [אַמָּסִיָּה, of אָמָּס strength and אָלָה the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

AMBLESIDE [called *Amblogana* by the Romans] an ancient city in *Westmoreland*.

AMBRESBURY [so called of *Ambrose*, a king of the Britons, who was slain there] a town in *Wiltshire*.

AMBROSE [Ἀμβροσίος, Gr. immortality] a proper name of men.

AMERSHAM [Agmuntæsham, of ac an oak, munt a ground or fence and ham, Sax. a village] probably *q. d.* a village fenced from the violence of the winds by a row of oaks; but others say, of one *Agmundus* the builder of it, a town in *Buckinghamshire*.

AMERY [ænrice, Sax. always rich] a proper name of men.

AMMINADAB [אַמִּינָדָב, Heb. *i. e.* a free or willing people] the son of *Nathan*.

AMMISHADDAI [אַמִּישַׁדַּדַּי, Heb. *i. e.* the people of the Almighty] a prince of the tribe of *Dan*.

AMMON [אַמּוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* the son of my people] the son of *Lot*.

AMNON [אַמְנוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* true; also an artificer or instructor] king *David's* first-born son.

AMOS [אַמּוֹס, Heb. *i. e.* a burden] the name of a prophet.

AMOZ [אַמּוֹז, Heb. *i. e.* strong] the father of *Isaiah* the prophet.

AMRAM [אַמְרָם, Heb. *i. e.* a high people] the father of *Moses*.

AMRAPHEL [אַמְרָפֶּל, Heb. *q. d.* a speaking destruction] a king of *Shinar*.

ANAK [אַנָּק, Heb. *i. e.* a collar or chain] the name of a giant.

ANANDALE [of Anar am, Brit. *i. e.* upon the Mother river] a place in *Scotland*.

ANANIAH [אַנָּנְיָה, of אָנָּן a cloud and אָלָה the Lord]

ANANIAS [אַנָּנְיָס, a proper name.]

ANDERNESS [Acmuntæpneyre, of ac an oak, munt a mound and neye, Sax. a promontory, *q. d.* a promontory encompassed with oaks to defend it from the winds] a place in *Lancashire*.

ANDERSON [*q. d.* the son of *Andrew*] a surname.

ANDERTON [probably for *Andrew's-town*] a surname.

ANDOVER [Andeyen and Anteyapan, Sax. *q. d.* the ferry of the river *Anton*] a town in *Hampshire*.

ANDRADSWALD [of ænðæð and wald, *q. d.* a terrible wood] the name of a wood in *Suffex* once 120 miles long.

ANDREW [Ἀνδρέας of ἀνδρῆς, Gr. courageous] a Christian name of men.

ANDREWS [of *Andrew*, *q. d.* the son of *Andrew*] a surname.

St. ANDREW's [in *Scotland*] so called of their patron-saint, before called *Regimund*, *q. d.* *St. Regulus's* mount.

ANGLESEY [Angleſea, *i. e.* the iſle of the Engliſh] it is an iſland lying in the *Iriſh* ſea over-againſt *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*, anciently called *Mona* by the *Romans*, *Monneſ* by the *Saxons*, and *Angleſey* when the *Angles* or *Engliſh* took poſſeſſion of it.

ANGLIA, that part of *Great Britain* now called *England*.

ANSELM [Anſelmu, Teut. a defender of his companions] a proper name of men.

ANNISEED CLEAR, as it is now called inſtead of dame *Annice* or *Agnes the Clear*, a well or ſpring at *Hoxton* near the city of *London*.

St. ANTHOLIN's [in *Watling-ſtreet*, commonly called *St. Antholine's*, and for ſhortneſs *Antlin's*, was dedicated to the memory of *St. Anthony the Great*, a monk, born in *Egypt*, A.D. 251, who died in the year 356, aged 105 years. He was called the holy abbot of the monks of *Egypt* in the time of *Conſtantine the Great*. King *Henry II.* of *England* founded a cell to him, near this church. He was much celebrated for his miracles while living, and for his holineſs when dead.

ANTIPATER [Αντιπατήρ, of ἀντί againſt and πατήρ, Gr. a father] a proper name of men.

ANWICK [Æalwic, of the river *Aln* and wic, Sax. a

ALNWICK [haven] a town in *Northumberland* remarkable for the captivity of *William* and death of *Malcolm III.* kings of *Scotland*.

APULDORE [of apulþre, *i. e.* an apple-tree] a town in the county of *Kent*.

APPLEBY [called *Aballaba* by the *Romans*] a town in *Westmoreland*.

ARABELLA [of *Bella* and *ara*, L. *i. e.* a fair altar] a proper name of women.

ARAM [אַרָם, Heb. *i. e.* highneſs or deceit] a ſon of *Shem*.

ARONDEL [arendelle, F. a ſwallow] becauſe this family bears a ſwallow in its coat of arms] the name of a town and earldom in *Cornwall*.

ARPHAXAD [אַרְפַּכְשָׁד, of אֶרֶב he healed and שָׁד deſolation, *i. e.* a healer of deſolation] a ſon of *Shem*.

ARTHUR [Arthur, Brit. *i. e.* a ſtrong man] a famous warlike king of the *Britons*.

ARUNDEL [*q. d.* a dale near the river *Arun*] a town in the county of *Suffex*.

AAR [אֶרֶב, Heb. *i. e.* a healer of ſickneſs] a king of *Jeruſalem*.

ASAH [אַשָׁא, Heb. *i. e.* God has wrought] a brother of *Joab*.

ASAPH (St.) born in the 6th century, of an honourable family, and born at *Clan Elvy* in the county of *Flint*, now after him called *St. Aſaph*, he having obtained the biſhoprick or abbacy by his learning and piety.

ASH [of Aſh, Sax.] at the beginning of proper names of places or perſons, generally denotes that the name was derived from the aſh-tree, as *Aſby*, *Aſton*, &c.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH [of aſh-trees growing there and by, Sax. an habitation, and is called *De la Zouch*, and it is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from three other *Aſbys* in the ſame county] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

ASHER [אַשֶׁר, Heb. *i. e.* bleſſed] the ſon of *Shem*; alſo the land of *Aſſyria*.

ASHFORD [of the river *Eſb* and *ford* called *Æſtisford*] a place in the county of *Kent*.

ATHALIAH [אַתְלִיָּה, of אֶת the time and הָיָה of the Lord] the daughter of *Omri* king of *Iſrael*.

ATHELIN [probably of aeth an oath and helm a keeper, Sax.] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ATHELING [Æðeling, Sax. *i. e.* noble] a title given to the eldeſt ſon of the king in the *Saxon* times.

ATHELSTANFORD [Aðelſtan-ford, *i. e.* the ford of *Athelſtan*] a place in *Scotland*, where *Athelſtan*, king of the *East-Saxons*, ferry'd over his army againſt the *Scots*.

AUDLEY End [of ald old and lea, Sax. a field] a ſumptuous palace in the county of *Effex*, built by *Thomas Audley* chancellor of *England*, and belonging to the dukes of *Suffolk*.

AUDREY [of æðel noble and ſceað fear, Sax.] an abbeſs of the royal *Engliſh-Saxons* blood, wife to *Ælſfrid* king of *Northumberland*, canonized after her death.

AUKLAND [of ac, Sax. an oak and land, Sax.] a town in the county of *Durham*, anciently called *Biſhops-Aukland* on account of a fine palace the biſhop had there.

AULCASTER [Allenceaſter, Sax.] of the river *Aln* and caſtrum a city or caſtle] a town in *Warwickſhire*.

AYLSFORD [Æalſeƿford, Sax.] a town in *Kent* anciently called by the *Britons* *Sarſinaig Habatt*, becauſe they had overcome the *Saxons* there; otherwiſe called *An-*

glesford, becauſe *Vortimer* the *Briton* fell upon *Hengiſt* and his *Saxons*, and routed them there.

B

BAAL [בַּעַל, Syr. *i. e.* lord or poſſeſſor] the name of an idol.

BAAL-ZEBUB [בַּעַל-זְבוּב, Heb. *i. e.* the lord of BEL-ZEBUB [flies or devils] an idol.

BAALIM [בַּעֲלִים, Syr. lords] a god of the *Phenicians* and *Samaritans*, the plural number of *Baal* or *Bel*.

BAASHA [בַּשָּׁא, Heb. *i. e.* making or preſſing together] the name of a king of *Iſrael*.

BABEL [בָּבֶל, Heb. *i. e.* confuſion] a tower built by the deſcendants of *Noah* after the flood.

BABYLON [בָּבֶל] the metropolis of the *Aſſyrian* monarchy.

BADBURY [Baddean-býrig, of Bað a pledge and býrig a city, *q. d.* the town of hoſtage, probably ſo called becauſe the *Vice-Saxon* kings kept the hoſtages of conquered countries there] a town in *Dorſetſhire* once the court of the *Vice-Saxon* kings.

BAINARD'S-CASTLE [in *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*] an ancient palace ſo named of *William Bainard*, who came over with *William the Conqueror*, afterwards baron of *Dunmow*, the builder.

BALAAM [בַּלְעָם, of בָּלַ without and עַם a people; Heb. or בָּלַע ſwallowing or devouring and עַם the people, Heb.] a prophet among the *Moabites* ſent for by *Balak* to curſe the *Iſraelites*.

BALAK [בָּלָק, Heb. *i. e.* he emptied or deſtroy'd] a king of the *Moabites*.

BALDREAD [of balð bold and reðe, Sax. counſel] a name of the laſt king of *Kent*.

BALDWIN [of balð, Sax. and winnen, Teut. to win, *q. d.* a bold conqueror] a proper name of men.

BALIOI College [in *Oxford*] a college built by *John Baliol*, or rather by a king of the *Scots* of that name.

BALTHAZAR [בַּלְתַּזְאָר, of בָּלַ without and אֶזְרָא treasure, Heb.] a proper name of men.

BAMBOROUGH [Bebban-burgh, prob. ſo called of queen *Bebba* who (as *Bede* writes) erected it] a town once the court of the kings of *Northumberland*.

BAMBURY [of bana man-ſlaughter and býrig, Sax. a town, probably ſo named of ſome great ſlaughter there] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

BANGOR [anciently called *Banchoz* or *Denchoz*, Brit. *i. e.* a capital choir] a biſhop's ſee in *Caernarvonſhire*.

BANOCHSBOURN [*i. e.* the bourn or river of *Banock* in *Scotland*] a place memorable for the defeat and ſlaughter of *Edward II.* king of *England*.

BAR-JESUS [בַּר-יֵשׁוּעַ, Syr. *i. e.* the ſon of *Jeſus*] a proper name.

BARABBAS [בָּרַאבָּא, of בָּר a ſon and אבא, Syr. a father] the name of a malefactor mentioned by one of the evangelists.

BARAK [בָּרַק, Heb. *i. e.* lightening] a proper name of men.

BARBARA [barbarous, foreign, ſtrange] a proper name of women.

BA'RBICAN, a ſtreet on the north-weſt ſide of this city near *Red-croſs-ſtreet*; it takes its name from a watch-tower corruptly called *Barbican* inſtead of *Burgh-Kennin*, *i. e.* the kenning or knowing of the city; becauſe in old time there was a tower ſo called, placed on high ground, and alſo raiſed to a great height, uſed as a watch-tower, from whence a perſon might have a view of the whole city towards the ſouth, and alſo ſee into *Kent*, *Suffex* and *Surrey*, and alſo every other way, eaſt, north and weſt: but the king cauſed this to be pulled down in the year 1267.

BARDNEY, a town in *Lincolnſhire*, memorable on account of the tomb of *St. Oſwald* the king.

BAR-JONAS [בָּר-יוֹנָה, of בָּר a ſon and יוֹנָה a dove, Heb.] a proper name of men.

BARKLEY [Beorcenian, probably of beorcen, Sax. a beech-tree and lea, Sax. a field] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſo called on account of beech-trees growing plentifully there.

BARKSHIRE [of Beoroc, Sax. a wood and yrcne, BERKSHIRE [Sax. a ſhire] ſo named on account of much box growing there.

BARNABAS [בָּרְנָבָא, probably of בָּר a ſon and

BARNABY [בָּרְיָא, Heb. a prophet, or as it is interpreted, the ſon of conſolation, a prophet's office being for conſolation] a proper name of men.

BARBABAS [כרשבא, of בר a son and שבא, Syr. rest, or of בר a son and שוב to return, *i. e.* the son of conversion, Syr. and Heb.] the name of one of the 70 disciples.

BARTHOLOMEW [ברחולמו, of בר a son, חלה hanging or elevating and מים waters, Heb. *i. e.* the son of him who makes the waters to mount] a proper name of men.

St. BARTHOLOMEW's Hospital [in London] an hospital endowed for the use of sick and lame persons by king Edward VI.

BARTLET, a surname, a diminutive of *Bartholomew*.

BARTON [in *Devonshire*, and elsewhere] the demesne lands of a manour, and sometimes the manour-house itself; also out-houses, fold-yards and back-sides.

BARTULPH [of beorht, bright and ulph, Sax. help] a proper name of men.

BARUK [ברוך, Heb. *i. e.* blessed] a proper name of men.

BARZILLAI [ברזל, of ברזל, Heb. iron] a nobleman among the Jews.

BASIL [βασιλεύς, Gr. royal or kingly] a proper name of men.

BASING [baýing, Sax. a coat of mail, probably so named from the resemblance it has thereunto] a tower and castle in *Hampshire*.

BASING-hall, or ? anciently called *Basingis Hawe*, of *Bassishaw-street* } baym̃g a cloak and ape an hall, Sax. *q. d.* a place for cloth of which cloaks, &c. are made] a hall and street near the *Guild-hall* of *London*.

BATERSEA [anciently called *Patrick's Ea*, *i. e.* *Patrick's Isle*] a town in *Surrey* on the river *Thames*.

BATH [bað, of baðan, Sax. to wash, &c. called by *Antoninus* the waters of the sun; and from the great concourse of diseased people *Acmaneyten*, *i. e.* the town of sick people] a town in the county of *Somersetshire*, famous for hot baths there.

BATTLE Abbey, a place in the county of *Suffex*, so called by *William the Conqueror* on account of a signal victory obtained over *Harold*, the last *English-Saxon* king, which was the first step to reducing the whole kingdom to his obedience.

BATTLE bridge, a place in the county of *Tork* where *Harold* discomfited and slew *Harold Hardred* then king of *Norway*; also the name of a place in the county of *Middlesex*.

BEATRIX [*i. e.* one who makes happy] a proper name of women.

BEAUCHAMP [*i. e.* a good and fair field] a surname.

BEAUCHIEF [*beau chef*, *i. e.* a good head] an abbey in *Derbyshire*, so called probably because a great many learned men lived there.

BEAUDESERT [*q. d.* a pleasant desert] a place in the county of *Stafford*.

BEAUFORT [of *beau* and *fort*] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious fort.

BEAULY [*beau lieu*, *i. e.* a pleasant place] a tract of land in *Hampshire*.

BEAUMARIS [*beaumarais*, F. *i. e.* a fair fen or marsh] a place in the isle of *Anglesey*.

BEAUMONT [*beau mont*, F. *i. e.* a pretty mount] a proper name.

BEAWDLEY [*beau lieu*, F. *i. e.* a brave pleasant place for its situation] a place in the county of *Worcester*.

BEDD [beaðe, Sax. a prayer] a learned *English* monk called *Venerable Bede* or *Bede* from his earnestness in prayer.

BEDFORD [Bedanforð, *q. d.* beds and publick inns by a ford] the name of the capital town of *Bedfordshire*.

BEDLAM [*i. e.* *Bethlehem*] a stately hospital for mad folks in *Moorfields*.

BEERSHEBA [בארשבע, of באר a well and שבע he sware or שביעה an oath, Heb.] the name of a place in the land of *Canaan*.

St. BEES, a town in *Cumberland*, so named from *St. Bega* an *Irish* virgin, who lived a solitary life there.

BELAMY [*bel ami*, F. fair friend] a proper name.

BELIAL [בליעל, of בלי without, also a negative particle, and על, Heb. he profited, *q. d.* unprofitable] wicked, unprofitable, good for nothing; also the devil.

BELINGGATE } [so named of king *Belin* or *Belinus*,
BILINGS-GATE } who founded it; tho' others suppose of *bellan*, Teut. to roar, on account of the waves beating against the shore; others again fetch the name from bælg, Sax. a purse or wallet, because those who go thither to buy carry ready money] a wharf and fish-market and port on the *Thames* in the city of *London*.

BEL [בעל, Chald.] the sun adored as a deity by the *Chaldeans* and *Affyrians*.

BELZEBUB } [בעלזבוב, of בעל a lord, and
BAALZEBUB } זבוב a fly, Heb. the god of flies] a deity of the *Ekronites*, so named of the great number of flies infesting them at their sacrifices, or probably that he would chafe them away.

BENAJAH [בניהו, of בניה a building and יה the Lord, *q. d.* the Lord's building] the son of *Jebojada*.

BENHADAD [בן-חדד, *i. e.* the son of a noise] a king of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בנימין, of בן a son and ימין a right hand] the youngest of the 12 sons of *Jacob*.

BENNET [of *Benedictus*, L. blessed] a proper name of men both Christian and surname.

St. BENNETS in the Holm [*q. d.* *St. Bennet's* encompassed with rivers] a place in the county of *Norfolk*.

BENSBURY [contracted of *Cnebens-bury*, of one *Cneben*, a famous captain of *Etheldred* king of *Kent*, who was slain there by *Ceaulin* king of the *Vice-Saxons*] a town in *Surrey*.

BENSON [*q. d.* the son of *Ben*, *i. e.* of *Benjamin*] a surname.

BERGAMSTEAD [of beorð a fort, ham a home or house and γερμα, Sax. a place] a town in *Kent*.

BERINGER [of beja, Sax. a beast and gard, F. a keeper] a proper name.

BERKSHIRE [Beapnucyrice or Bapnucyrice, Sax.] *Afzenus Menevensis* derives it from *Berrok*; a certain wood in this country abounding with box; and *Leland* is of his opinion; but *Mr. Camden* and *Dr. Hody* have observed that the *English-Saxons* affected to hold their assemblies either in open fields near some river or under some very large oak; and so *Berkshire* probably may take its name from *Berrock*, *i. e.* a bare oak somewhere in the forest of *Windsor*, the usual place of their provincial assemblies.

BERMUND [of Beja, Sax. and mund, Teut. a mouth, or of bejan, Sax. to bear or bring and mun, Sax. peace] a proper name.

BERMUNDSEY [Bejmunðy Ea, Sax. *i. e.* *Bermund's-Island*] a place in *Southwark*, anciently famous for an abbey built there by one *Bermund*, either a lord or abbot of that place.

BERNARD [some derive it of *bearn* a child and arð, Du. nature; but *Verstigan* derives it of *Beorn heart*, *q. d.* stout heart] a proper name.

BERNARD's College [in *Oxford*] since called *St. John's College*.

BERNICA [of beorn, Sax. a man-child and νικη, Gr. victory, anciently call'd *Beornica meðe* and *Beornica nice*, Sax. supposed to be so called from the warlike disposition of the inhabitants] the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

BERNULPH [of beapn issue and ulph, Sax. help] prob. *q. d.* one who provides for his children] the name of a king of the *Mercians*.

BERTHA [of beorht, Sax. noble, &c.] a name of women.

BERTHOLD [of beorht, Sax. brave and hold a ruler, Sax. *q. d.* a good ruler] a proper name of men.

BERTHULPH [of beorht, Sax. illustrious and ulph, Sax. help, *q. d.* a famous helper] a bishop of *Winchester*, *A. D.* 900.

BERTHWALD [of beorht and wealdan, Sax. to rule] the name of an archbishop of *Canterbury*.

BERWENT Fells [of the river *Berwent*, and fell, Teut. a rock or cliff] certain mountains in *Northumberland* through which the river *Berwent* runs.

BERWICK [of *Aberwick*, of aber, Brit. and pic, Sax. a town at the mouth of a river, called also bepe-pun, Sax. *i. e.* corn town] a place in *Northumberland*, anciently a famous strong hold.

BETHLEHEM } [בית-לחם, Heb. *i. e.* the house of
BETHLEM } bread] a city of *Judea*.

BEVANS [*q. d.* ap *Evans*, *q. d.* come of *Evans* or *John*] a surname common to the *Welsh*.

BEVERLEY [Beveplega, Sax. *i. e.* *Bede's-abbey* in *Deerwood*] a town in *Torkshire*.

BEZALIEL [בצלאל, of בצל in, צל a shadow and אל God, Heb. *i. e.* in the shadow of God] a famous artificer among the Jews.

BILLINGSGATE. See *Belinsgate*.

BILLITER-lane, properly *Belzeter's-lane*, of *Belzeter* who built it.

BINCHETER [of *Vinovium*, L. and ceapten, Sax.] a town in the bishoprick of *Durham*.

BISHOP'S-GATE takes its name, as is supposed, from some bishop of *London*, and probably from *Erkenwald* son of king *Offa*, and bishop of *London*, who died in the year 685; and there being the effigies of two bishops on this gate, as *Erkenwald* might be the founder of it, so it is very probable that it was repaired by *William the Norman*, who was bishop of *London* in the time of *William the Conqueror*; both of which were great benefactors to the city.

Over the gate-way, on the south and north sides of the gate, are figures in stone perhaps of the greatest antiquity of any now remaining in the city, being probably as old as the gate, that is, about 300 years.

The stone figure of a bishop on the south-side, which stands high, has a long beard, eyes sunk and an old mortified face, the mitre on his head, but both his hands beat or worn off by time. On the north-side of the gate is another figure of a bishop of a larger size, mitred, clothed in his *Pontificalibus*, his left hand with the crozier broken off, the right hand blessing with the two fore-fingers, his face smooth, and was probably the courtly bishop *William the Norman*, the favourite of *William the Conqueror*, and the other is probably *Erkenwald* who liv'd 400 years before him. Also on the north-side of the gate on each side of the bishop, but something higher, are two ancient stone-images; on his left hand a *Saxon* king, very probably king *Alfred*, who repair'd the city after the *Danes* had burnt it, and the other probably his son-in-law *Alfred* earl of *Mercia*, to whom he committed the custody of it. The rooms over this gate are allowed to one of the lord mayor's carvers.

BLETSOE [of *bletŷian*, Sax. to bless, *ŷeo*, Sax. a fight, *q. d.* pleasant to behold, or because of its prospect] a town in *Bedfordshire* formerly called *Bleinesŷoe*.

BLUNDEL [probably of *bloud*, O. F. red and *el* a dim. *i. e.* reddish] a surname.

BODMIN [of *bod* a kite and *min*, C. Br. the bank of a river, probably so called on account of the great number of kites that frequent it] the name of a river in *Cornwall*.

BODOARY [of *bod* and *borts* a ferry] a place in *Flintshire*.

BOOZ [יְבוּז, Heb. *i. e.* strength] the grandfather of king *David*.

BOSCASTLE *q. d.* *Bottereaux-castle* from *boterau* a garter, and the name of a noble *Norman* who bore a garter in his coat of arms] a place in the county of *Cornwall*.

BOSEHAM [some derive it of *boŷ*, Teut. a bush, *ŷam* Sax. an house or booth, Sax. a fence; but *Somner* derives it of *bois*, F. a wood and *ham*.] a town in *Sussex*, called also *Bosenham*.

BOSTOCK [of *boŷe*, Sax. boot or overplus, and *ŷtocce*, Sax. the trunk of a tree] a town in *Cheshire*, once called *Boteŷtock*; also a surname.

St. Mary BOTHAW, before the fire of *London*, in 1666, there stood on the south side of *Walbrook* ward, from *Canonŷtreet*, betwixt *Londonŷtone* and *Walbrook* corner, a parish-church, called *St. Mary Bothaw* or *Boathaw* by the *Erbar*. It was so called from a *Haw* or yard, where of old times boats were made and landed from *Dowgate* to be mended.

St. BOTOLPH, *Camden* takes the name to be derived of *boat* and *ulph*, Sax. help, *q. d.* the help of boat-men, he being the mariner's tutelary saint, and on that account was much adored at *Doston*.

BOTONTINES [*q. d.* buttings, *i. e.* heaps of earth] a place in *Huntingtonshire*.

BOTTLE *Bridge* [probably for *Botolph's-bridge*, or of *botle*, Sax. a village] a place in *Huntingtonshire*.

BOVERTON [of *bove*, L. an ox and *ton*, Sax.] a town in *Glamorganŷhire*.

BOURCHIER [*q. d.* *de bello claro*, L. *i. e.* open war] a surname.

BOURN [*i. e.* a river] a town in *Lincolnŷhire*, where king *Edmund* was crown'd.

St. Mary le Bow, this church in *Chearside*, in the reign of *William the Conqueror*, being the first in this city, built on arches and stones, was called *New St. Mary's* church, or *St. Mary de arcubus* or *Le Bow*: or else it was so called of the stone arches and bows in the top of the steeple.

BRADFORD [*q. d.* broad-ford] a town in *Winchester*.

BRAKELEY [of *Brake*, *i. e.* fern, with which it was in ancient times over-run] a town in *Northamptonŷhire*.

BRANCASTER [of *Branodunum* and *ceayŷter*, Sax. a castle] a town in the county of *Norfolk*.

BRANDON [probably of *brant* for burnt and *ton*, Sax. a town, *i. e.* *Burnt town*; or, as *Leland* supposes, of *bran* a cow and *unc*, Sax. an hill; or else of *bren*, C. Br. a

king and *unc*, *q. d.* King's-mount] a town in the county of *Suffolk*.

BRECKNOCKMERE, a mere in *Brecknockŷhire* called by the *Welŷ* *Linfabethan*, *i. e.* the standing slough. *Giraldus* calls it *clamosus*, *i. e.* noisy, from the thundering noise the ice of it makes when it is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, so called, as is said, of *Brechanus*, a prince who had 24 daughters, all who were canonized in the choir of saints.

BREMICHAM ? [some derive it of *brŷme* famous and *BIRMINGHAM* ? *ŷam*, Sax. an habitation] a town in *Warwickŷhire* famous for workmanship in hard wares, *i. e.* of iron, &c. as knives, &c.

BRENTKNOLL [of *brent* burnt and *knol*, Sax. the top of a mountain, *q. d.* a mountain scorched with the heat of the sun] a place in *Somersetŷhire*.

BRENTFORD [*q. d.* *Burntford*] a town in the county of *Middlesex*, commonly called *Branford*.

BRENTMARSH [*q. d.* *Burnt-marsh*; but the monks of *Glaŷtenbury* interpret it *Frogs-marsh*, as it *brent* did anciently signify a frog] a place in *Somersetŷhire*.

BRENTWOOD [*i. e.* *Burnt-wood*] a town in *Essex*.

BRETENHAM [*Cambrobretonium*, *q. d.* a village on both sides the river *Breton*] a town in the county of *Suffolk*.

BRIDCHURCH, *q. d.* the church of *St. Bridget*, an *Irish* saint.

BRIDEWELL [*q. d.* *Bride's* or *Bridget's-well*] formerly an hall or royal palace in *Fleetŷtreet* in the city of *London*, now made an house of correction.

BRIDGEWATER [*q. d.* the Burgh of one *Walter*, a soldier under *William the Conqueror*, who had this place given him for his service in the wars] a town in *Somersetŷhire*.

BRIG [*q. d.* a town by a bridge] a place in *Somersetŷhire*.

BRIGANTES, the ancient name of the people who inhabited the counties of *York*, *Lancaster*, *Durham*, *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*.

BRISTOL ? [*Briŷtop*, Sax. *q. d.* a bright, pleasant

BRISTOW ? place, so named on account of its pleasant situation and stately buildings] a wealthy and famous city and sea-port in *Somersetŷhire*.

BRITAIN, *Mr. Camden* has attempted to prove by several authorities, that the ancient *Britons* painted their bodies, and that *Brith* in the ancient *British* signifies painted, and *travia* in *Greek* he supposes signifies a region or country, and from these two words he forms *Brithama* or *Britannia*, *i. e.* a land or country of painted men.

The learned *Isaac Casaubon* would derive *Britannia* from *Brydio*, which in *British* signifies *fervere*, *astuare*, &c. pointing out the heat and violent motion of the *British* sea.

Dr. Skinner derives it from *Bri*, which in the *British* signifies noble; and *Tain*, which in the same language signifies a river, so that it takes its name from its abounding in excellent rivers.

Eochartus endeavours to prove, that the *Phœnicians* came as far as the islands call'd *Cassiterides* [*i. e.* the *Scilly Islands*] which abounded with tin, and *Cornwall* being near the *Cassiterides*, it is probable they came thither to that abounding with tin; and so they call'd this island *Baratanack* or *Irat-anack*, *i. e.* a land of tin.

Little BRITAIN near *Aldersgate*, was so call'd from the dukes of *Britain* lodging there.

BRITHELM [*Beoŷt-helm*, Sax. *q. d.* bright helmer] the name of a bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, *A. D.* 955.

BRITHELMSTEAD [*Briŷhŷealme*] *ŷun*, Sax. so named after *St. Brithelm*] a town in *Sussex*.

BRITHWOLD [of *briŷ* famous and *pealŷan*, Sax. to bear rule] the name of a bishop of *Winchester*, *A. D.* 996.

BUCKINGHAM [of *bece*, Sax. beech and *ŷam*, Sax. an habitation so named on account of beech-trees growing there in great abundance] the county-town of *Buckinghamŷhire*.

BUGDEN [either of *boŷ* and *den*, Sax. a dale, *q. d.* a plashy or watery dale, or of *boŷ* and *den*, *i. e.* a valley shaded with boughs] a town in *Huntingtonŷhire*.

BULLNESS [probably of *blŷch*, C. Br. a separation and *neŷe*, Sax. a promontory] a place in *Cumberland*, where *England* is separated from *Scotland*.

BURCHESTER [of *beŷn* a barn and *ceayŷter*, Sax. a castle] a town in *Oxfordŷhire*.

BURFORD [*Beoŷfoŷd*, *q. d.* *Beerford*] a town in *Oxfordŷhire*. The inhabitants of this town have a custom of making a dragon annually and carrying it up and down the town on *Midŷummer* eve, and also the picture of a giant; which is conjectured to have been instituted in me-

mory of a victory in the year 750. by *Cuthbert* or *Cuthred* a tributary king of the *West-Saxons* over *Ethelbert* king of *Mercia*, whose exactions were accounted insupportable, and who was vanquished near *Eursford*, and *Cuthbert* also taking his banner, in which was painted a dragon of a gold colour.

BURG [called *Stanmore-burg*, *q. d.* a stone-moor town] a place in *Westmoreland*.

BURGH *Castle* [called anciently *Cnobber-burgh*, Sax. *i. e.* the town of one *Cnobber*, some petty king who built it] a place in *Suffolk*.

St. BURIENS, so called of one *Burien* an *Irish* saint, who had a church there dedicated to his memory.

BURNING *Well*, a certain well near *Wiggan* in *Lancashire*, into which if a candle be put, it will presently take fire.

BURSTEAD [Burdysted, of burgh and ysted, Sax. a place] a place in *Essex*.

BURTON *Lazars* [*q. d.* Burton, of bur and ton and Lazars, *i. e.* an hospital of lepers] a town in *Leicestershire*.

BURY [of burgh, Sax. a town] the name of a town in *Cambridgeshire*.

BUXTON [of bocce, Sax. a beech-tree and tun, so named on account of the great number of beech-trees growing thereabouts] a town in *Derbyshire* called also *Baddecan*, Sax. *i. e.* hot baths.

By { [bye, Sax. an habitation or place of abode, of BYE { bian, Sax. to dwell] is a termination added to the names of several places, as *Appleby*, *Danby*, *Derby*, &c.

C

CADWALLADAR [of cad a battle and gwala dr, C. Br. a captain of war] an ancient king of the *Britons* or *Welsh*.

CAER-CUSTENITH [*q. d.* *Constantius's* city] a place in *Caernarvonshire*, C. Br.

CAERDIEFF [Caerddid, C. Br. probably *q. d.* the city of *Didius*] a place in *Glamorganshire*.

CAER-GUBY [*i. e.* St. *Kibius's* city or temple, who was a scholar of St. *Hilarius*, a bishop of the *Picts*, who there lived a *Monkish* life] a place in the isle of *Anglesey*.

CAER-LEON upon *Usk* [so called of *Antoninus Isca*, because he and the second legion, called the *Welsh* legion, was placed there] a place in *Monmouthshire*, now a poor village; but anciently an archbishop's see.

CAERMARDEN { [of caer and Maridunum, L. so CAERMARTHEN { called of *Marius*, a Roman general.

CAERNARVON [of caer a city, at at and von or mon the isle of *Man*] a place lying over-against the isle of *Man*, famous for the birth of king *Edward III*.

CAIAPHAS [כאיפס, Heb. *i. e.* an encompasser] a high priest of the *Jews*.

CAISHOW [so called of an ancient *British* people, who anciently inhabited it] a certain tract of land in *Buckinghamshire*.

CALEB [כלב, Heb. *i. e.* a dog] a proper name of men.

CAMBRIDGE [probably of camm, C. Br. crooked or full of windings, *i. e.* a river and bridge, called by the *Saxons* *Espanc-brýcge*, *i. e.* *Grant bridge*, of æpon, Sax. a fen] a city and celebrated university.

CAMPDEN { [of camp a fight and den, Sax.] a town in CAMDEN { *Gloucestershire*, whence the famous antiquary *Camden* had his name.

CANAAN [כנען, Heb. *i. e.* a merchant] the son of *Ham*, of whom the land of *Canaan* took its name.

CANDLEWICK *Ward*, takes its name of *Candlewick-street*, or *Candlewright-street*, which may be supposed to have been so called, either of chandlers or makers of candles, both of wax and tallow (for *Candlewright* is a maker of candles); or pecke, Sax. which is the cotton or yarn thereof; or else of *Wike*, the street or place where they used to work them. It is now called *Canon-street*.

CANNINGTON [so called of the *Cangi*, a people of the *Belgick Britons* who dwelt there] a town in *Somersetshire*.

CANOTWOOD { [probably so called, as tho' the wood CANKWOOD { of St. *Canutus*] a wood in *Staffordshire*.

CANTERBURY [Cantpara Burgh, Sax.] an ancient and famous city, an archbishop's see, the metropolis of the kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the seat of its kings.

CAR { [of caer, C. Br. a city] is frequently added CHAR { to the names of cities, as *Carlisle*, *Carlisle*, &c. CARDIGAN [of caer and decan, C. Br. a dean, *q. d.* Dean's city or town] the county-town of *Gardiganshire*.

CARLISBROOK [anciently called *Whitgar's Burg*, because built by one *Whitgar* a *Saxon*] a castle in the isle of *Wight*, remarkable for the captivity of king *Charles I*.

CARLISLE [of caer Lualid, or, as others think, of gwall a trench and lugu a tower, *q. d.* a fort near a trench, there being a *Roman* trench still to be seen near the city] a bishop's see in the county of *Cumberland*.

CASTELLUM *Dennis* [*i. e.* *Dane's castle*, so named because the *Danes* pitch'd their camp there] a place in the county of *Cornwall*.

CASTER [anciently called *Kinneburg-caester*, of *Kinneburg* the daughter of *Penda*, the wife of *Alfred* king of *Northumberland*, who built a nunnery there, and took upon her a monastick life] a place in *Huntingtonshire*.

CASTLE *Dinas Eren* [of dinas a city and bren, C. Br. a king, *q. d.* *Eren's castle*, or a king's palace] a place in *Denbighshire*.

CASTLEFORD [*i. e.* a castle at the ford] a place in *Torkshire*.

CATHARINE [of καθαρος, Gr. pure] a name of women.

CATTIEUHLANI, the name of a people anciently inhabiting the counties of *Bedford*, *Euckingham* and *Hertford*.

CHARFORD [Ceþdicforþ, Sax. *i. e.* king *Cerdic's* ford] a ford over the river *Avon* in *Hampshire*, where king *Cerdic* discomfited the *Ertons*.

CHARING-Cross, a cross erected by king *Edward I*, in memory of his wife queen *Eleanor*, who suck'd the poison out of his wounds made by the venom'd sword of a moor at the holy war.

CHARTER-house [*i. e.* *Chartreux*, anciently a convent of *Carthusian* monks] now a college, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esq;

CHELMSFORD [*q. d.* the ford of the river *Chelmer*] a town in the county of *Essex*.

CHELSEY [*q. d.* the island of shelves, because of the shelves of sand in the river of *Thames* near it] a town in *Middlesex*.

CHEPSTOW [*i. e.* a place for chapmen or traffick] a place in *Monmouthshire*.

CHESTER [ceastre, called also *Leaſceceastre*, on account of a *Roman* legion being quartered there] *West-Chester*.

CHESTER upon the Street [*i. e.* a castle upon the road or high way] a place in the bishoprick of *Durham*.

CHESTHUNT, so named from plenty of chefnuts growing there] a town in *Hertfordshire*.

CHICHESTER [Cicceanceastre, so called of *Cissa*, king of the *South-Saxons*] a city and bishop's see in *Sussex*.

CHIDLEY [probably of cid a contention and leſe, Sax. a field, *q. d.* ground about which controversies did arise, as to the right of possession] a place in *Devonshire*.

CHILTERN [Ciltejn, Sax. prob. of cýlt, Sax. clay] a town in *Buckinghamshire*.

CHIPPENHAM [Cýppenham, *q. d.* a market-town of cýppan to cheapen and ham, Sax. an habitation] a town in *Wiltshire*.

CICELY, a proper name of women.

CICESTER { [Cýpenceastre, of the river *Churn*, CIRENCESTER { called in *Latin* *Cirinus*] a town in *Gloucestershire*.

CISBURY [*q.* the borough of king *Cissa*, a king of the *South-Saxons*, who built a military fort near it] a town in *Sussex*.

CLERKENWELL, northward of *Smithfield* and *St. John's street*, *London*. The church took its name of a well, curbed about square with hard stone, not far from the west-end of the church; and the well was so called of the parish-clerks of *London*, who of old time were accustomed to assemble there yearly, and act a play of some history of holy scripture. In the year 1395, in the 14th year of king *Richard II*, on the 18th day of *July*, the parish-clerks play'd interludes at a well called *Skinner's well*, near to *Clerkenwell*, which lasted for three days, the king, queen and nobility being present at it. And in the 10th year of king *Henry IV*, they there play'd a play that lasted 8 days of matter from the creation of the world, at which were most of the nobility and gentry.

CLEVBAND [*i. e.* a land of cliffs on account of its being steep and of difficult passage by reason of cliffs and rocks] a place in *Torkshire*.

CLOUDSBURY, a name given to *Pendle hills* in *Lincolnshire*, from their height seeming to reach the clouds.

CNOTS DULF [*i. e.* *Canutus's* ditch, because made by king *Canutus* to abate the fury of the sea, his sons having been in danger of being cast away in those parts] between *Ramsay* and *Whittlesea*.

COLBROOK [so called from the river *Cole* or *Coln*] a town in *Buckinghamshire*.

COLSON [*q. d.* *Nicholas's* son] a surname.

COMPTON *in the hole* [of comb, Sax. a valley, *q. d.* a town in a valley or hole, on account of its low situation] a place in *Warwickshire*.

CORITANI, the Roman name of a people, the ancient inhabitants of the counties of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham* and *Derby*.

CORITON [probably so named of one *Corius* the founder, or *Copion* coriander and *ton* a town, from coriander growing plentifully there.

CORNELIUS [*Kopvήλιος* of *κίεας*, Gr. or *קֶרֶן*, Heb. an horn and *שֶׁמֶשׁ* the sun] a proper name of men.

CORNHILL, in the city of *London*, so called because in ancient times a corn-market was kept there.

CORNWALL [*Cornpealh*, of *cornu*, L. an horn and *pealh*, Sax.] that part of *Britain* being extended in form of a horn.

CORNWALLIS [of *Cornwall*] a surname.

CORPUS Christi College [*i. e.* of the body of *Christ*] in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox* bishop of *Winchester*.

COVENTRY [either of *Cobon* the name of a river, or of a convent of monks] a city and bishop's see in *Warwickshire*.

CRAVEN [of *cræg* a rock and *pen* a head, C. Br.] a very stony place in *Yorkshire*.

CRECLADE [or as others called *Grekelade*, on account of a school set up there by the *Greek* philosophers; this school was afterwards translated to *Oxford*; others suppose it to be derived of *crecca*, Sax. a brook and *laðian*, Sax. to empty, on account of several brooks disembodying themselves into the river *Thames*] a town in *Wiltshire*.

CREDITON [*crættun*, Sax. of *cræte* the creed, probably because the first bishop's see was founded among the *Saxons*; others suppose of the river *Credian* that runs by it, called also *Kirton*, as some think, *q. d.* *Cart-town*; *Baxter* derives it of *Cerd* *abon ton*, Br. *Ispratan-tune*, Sax. *i. e.* the course of the stretch'd out river] in *Wiltshire*.

CREIGHTON [of *Cregin dor*, Br. *i. e.* the town of cockles or shell-fish] the name of a town.

CREYFORD [*Cneccanforþ*, of the river *Crey*] a town in *Kent* famous for the overthrow given by *Hengist* the *Saxon* to the *Britons*.

CRIPPLEGATE [so called of cripples sitting there in ancient times to beg, or of an hospital for lame people erected there] a north-gate of the city of *London*.

CROWLAND [probably so named of the multitude of crows haunting it] a place in *Lincolnshire* famous for an abbey built there; also a place in *Lincolnshire*.

CUTBERT [of *cuð* known and *beophit*, Sax. famous] the name of an archbishop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* monarchy.

D

DAGON [*דָּגוֹן*, Heb. *q. d.* the god of corn] a deity or idol of the *Philistines*.

DANPORT { [of the river *Dan* or *Dauen* and port]

DAVENPORT { a town in *Cheeshire*.

DAN [*דָּן*, Heb. judgment] one of the twelve sons of *Jacob*.

DANIEL [*דָּנִיֵּל*, of *דָּן* a judge and *אֵל* God] the name of a prophet.

DARBY [*Deorby* of the river *Derwent* and by an habitation] the county-town of *Derbyshire*.

DAVID [*דָּוִד*, Heb. *i. e.* beloved] the name of a king of *Israel*.

DEAL [of *dole*, C. Br. a dale or plain lying by the sea] a town in *Kent* over-against the *Downs*.

DEBENHAM [of the river *Deben* and *Dam*, Sax. a town] a town in *Suffolk*.

DEBORAH [*דְּבוֹרָה*, Heb. *i. e.* a bee] the name of a prophetess.

DEE [*Disfer diby*, C. Br. *i. e.* the water *Dib*, because it rises out of two heads, for *dib* signifies two] a river in *Cheeshire*.

DEERMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Dee*] in *Cheeshire*.

DENBIGH [probably of *den* a dale and *bigan*, Sax. to inhabit] the county-town of *Denbighshire* in *Wales*.

St. DENNIS [*Dionysius* of *Διονύσιος*, Gr.] a bishop who came into *France* in the reign of *Decius*, and there suffered martyrdom, being beheaded and was chosen to be the patron-saint of *France*.

DEPTFORD [*deop* and *ford*, *q. d.* deep ford] a town upon the river *Thames*, in the county of *Kent*.

DERHAM [of *deor* a deer and *Dam*, Sax. a lodge] a town in *Gloucestershire*.

DERICK [a contraction of *Theodorick*] a proper name of men.

DERTMERE [of the river *Dert* and *moor*] a barren place in *Devonshire*.

DERTMOUTH, a famous port in *Devonshire*.

DEWSBOROUGH [of *deu*, C. Br. God and *borough*, *q. d.* God's town] a town in *Yorkshire*.

DIGANWAY [of *digel* hidden and *wey*, Sax. a bay or bank, because of its running calmly between the banks; or, as others suppose, of *digom*, C. Br. to satiate and *gwig* a forest, because it runs through forests] a river in *Caernarvonshire*.

DILSTONE [called also *Devils-stone* and *Devils-burn*, probably *q. d.* *Devil's-bourn*, because *Cadwalla* for his barbarous cruelty was called a devil] a town in *Northumberland* memorable for the overthrow of *Cadwalla*, a warlike *Briton*.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* name of the people who were the first inhabitants of the counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*.

DINAH [*דִּינָה*, Heb. *i. e.* judgment] a name of *Jacob's* daughter.

DIONYSIUS [*Διονύσιος*, Gr. the fabulous god of wine *Bacchus*] a proper name of men.

DOBUN, the name of the ancient inhabitants of the counties of *Oxford* and *Gloucester*.

DOEG [*דּוֹג*, Heb. *i. e.* careful] a man's name.

DOCTOR'S Commons, is so called, because the doctors of the civil law lived there in a collegiate manner commoning together.

DONCASTER [*Donceay-ter*, of *Don* the river and *ceay-ter*, Sax.] a town in *Yorkshire*.

DORCHESTER [*Durnovaria*, L. of *dur* ua *bar ut*, Br. *i. e.* the flowing of the river *Varius*, or the gentle stream, or of *Dor* and *castrum*, *Baxter*] the county town of *Dorsetshire*.

DOROTHY [*Δωροθέα*, *i. e.* the gift of God, Gr.] a woman's name.

DORSETSHIRE [*Durotriges*, of *dur* water and *trig*, C. Br. an inhabitant, *q. d.* a people of the sea coast.

DRUMMOND, [*Drum* *abon*, Br. *i. e.* the bank of a river] a proper name.

DUKE'S Place, near *Aldgate*, was a priory of the *Holy Trinity*, founded by *Matilda*, daughter of *Malcolm* king of *Scotland*, wife to king *Henry I*, which in time became a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and exceeded all the priories in the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*; and the prior was an alderman of *Portoken* ward. King *Henry VIII* gave it to *Sir Thomas Audley*, afterwards lord chancellor, who pulled it down, and the church, &c. and built himself an habitation there: and dying in the year 1544, the priory came by marriage of his heir and daughter to the duke of *Norfolk*, and thence was called *Duke's place*.

DUNSBY [*i. e.* *Dun* *vicus*, L.] the town of *Dunus*.

DUNSMOW. See before in the dictionary.

E

EADULPH [of *Ead* *icð* happy and *ulph*, Sax. help] a Christian name of men.

EASTCHEAP [in the ward of *Candlewick*, *London*] was so called of its being a sort of market for provisions; of *ceapan*, Sax. to cheapen, buy or sell, and it was anciently a place, where many cooks inhabited: for in old time, when friends met and were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine or sup at taverns (for they then did not dress meat to sell) but the cooks. And in the year 1410, in the time of *Henry IV*, the king's sons *Thomas* and *John* went into *Eastcheap* to sup.

EATON [of *Ea* water and *Ton*, Sax.] a town seated on the shore of the river *Thames*.

EDEN [עֵדֶן, Heb. *i. e.* pleasure] paradise.

EDGAR [of *Ea* happy and *gar*, Sax. honour] the name of a king.

EDGE COME [of *comb*, Sax. *q. d.* a valley invironed with hills] a surname.

EDINBURGH [of *Burgh* and the hill *Eden*] the metropolis of the kingdom of *Scotland*.

EDINDON [of *ea* easy and *don*, Sax. an hill] a

EDINTON [place in *Wiltshire* memorable for a signal victory obtain'd by king *Alfred* over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of *ea* prosperous and *ythian*, Sax. to redound] the wife of king *Edward the Confessor*.

EDMONDTON [*q. d.* king *Edmund's* town.]

EDWUND [of *ea* happiness and *mun*, Sax. peace] a king of the *East-Angles* martyred by the *Danes*.

EDMUNDSBURY [*q. d.* St. *Edmund's* burg or town, so called from St. *Edmund*, who suffered martyrdom by the *Danes*] a town in *Suffolk*.

EDOM [עֲדוֹם, Heb. *i. e.* red or earthy] a name given to *Esau*, from whom the *Edomites* descended.

EDWARD [of *ea*, Sax. blessedness and *aerð*, Teut. nature] a proper name of men.

EDWIN [of *ea* happiness and *pinan*, Sax. to win, *i. e.* an happy conqueror] a proper name of men.

EGBERT [of *ecce* eternal and *beophht*, Sax. flourishing; but *Verfegan* rather chuses to derive it of *ezht* equity and *beophht* propense, *q. d.* greatly inclined to equity] the name of the first monarch of *England*.

EHUL [עֹהוּל, Heb. *i. e.* praising] a judge of *Israel*.

ELAM [עֵלָם, *i. e.* a young man] the father of the *Elamites*.

ELDEN-hole, a hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its depth.

ELEANOR [probably *Æl* came, *i. e.* all fruitful; but *Camden* derives it of *Helena*] a name of women.

ELEAZAR [עֵלְעָזָר, Heb. of *אל* God and *עזר* help] a son of *Aaron*.

ELI [אֵלִי, Heb. *i. e.* offering or lifting up] a judge of *Israel*.

ELIAKIM [אֵלִיָּקִים, Heb. of *אל* God and *קום* he arose] a proper name of men.

ELIJAH [אֵלִיָּהוּ, of *אל* and *יהוה* the Lord, *i. e.*

ELIAS [God the lord] a great prophet.

ELIPHAZ [אֵלִיפָאז, of *אל* God and *פז* he strengthened] the name of one of *Job's* friends.

ELISHA [אֵלִישָׁע, Heb. of *אל* God and *ישוע* salvation, *&c.* *i. e.* the salvation of God] a prophet.

ELIZABETH [of *עזר*, Heb. *i. e.* God hath sworn *Ελίζαβετ*, Gr. a proper name of women.

ELLIS [*Camden* derives it of *Elias*] formerly a Christian now a surname.

ELUL [אֶלּוּל, Heb.] a Jewish month answering to part of our *August*.

ELY [probably of *helig*, C. Br. a willow with which it abounded; tho' some derive it of *ελας*, Gr. a marsh] a place in *Cambridgeshire*.

ENGLAND [*Engelon* or *Enġelenlon*, Sax.] before called *Brittain*, took its name of the *angli* or *angeli* (as they are called by *Tacitus*) who were a part of the *Suevi*, a branch of the *Cimbri*; and so of the same original with the *Saxons*. *Goropius Becanus* derives their name from *angelen* or *anglen*, fish-hooks, because they inhabited near the sea-shore; but this seems both forced and trifling. Others, as *Camden*, *Verfegan*, &c. derive it from *angulus* an angle, corner or narrow neck of land, their ancient country near *Sleswick*. Mr. *Sammes* deduces it from *ANG* or *ENG*, which in the *Teut.* signifies a narrow or streight place, and hereupon concludes that the *Angeli* or *Angli* were so called, because they inhabited the streight passages in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and to confirm it, alledges that *Angleven* in *Pomerania* was so named from the angles that are situated in such narrow passes. Others derive the name from *Ingo* or *Engo*, a son of *Woden*, the great progenitor of the *Engliſh-Saxon* kings. The posterity of which *Ingo* were called *Inglingar* or *Inglings*, who seems to have been made by his father, king of that part of the *Suevi*, which afterwards from their first king called themselves *Ingliſch* or *Inglings*; and it is certain that the *Byzantine* historians, *Nicetas* and *Codinus*, call the *Angli*, *Ἰνγλῖνοι*, *i. e.* *Inglini* or *Inglins*.

EPHING Forest [of *Gueppones*, a people of the *East-Saxons*, so called by the *Britons*] a town in the county of *Essex*.

ESAIAH [יְשַׁעְיָהוּ, of *ישוע*, Heb. salvation] the name of a prophet.

ENOCH [עֵנוֹךְ, Heb. *i. e.* dedicated] the name of a man, the son of *Seth*.

ENOS [עֵנוֹשׁ, Heb. *i. e.* mortal, sickly, &c.] a son of *Seth*.

EPHRAIM [עִפְרַיִם, Heb. *i. e.* fruitful] the second son of the patriarch *Joseph*.

ER [עֵר, Heb. *i. e.* a watchman] the first-born son of the patriarch *Judah*.

ERASMUS [Ερasmus, Gr. *i. e.* amiable] a proper name of men.

ESTHER [אֶסְתֵּר, Heb. *i. e.* secret or hidden] a proper name of women.

ETHEL BALD [of *æðel*, noble and *balð*, Sax. bold] a *Saxon* proper name of two kings of *England*.

ETHELBERT [of *æðel*, noble and *beophht* bright or famous] the name of several *Engliſh-Saxon* kings.

ETHEL FRED [of *æðel* and *frede*, Sax. peace] a king of the *Northumbrians*.

ETHELRED [of *æðel* and *reðe*, Sax. counsel] a name of some *Anglo-Saxon* princes.

ETHELSTAN [of *æðel* and *ŷtan*, Sax. a stone or gem] the seventh *Saxon* monarch from *Egbert*.

ETELWARD [of *æðel* and *paŷð*, Sax. a keeper or guardian] a proper name.

ETHELWIN [of *æðel* and *pinan*, Sax. to win or acquire, *q. d.* a noble purchaser] a proper name.

ETHELWOLD [of *æðel* and *ulph*, Sax. help] the name of the second of the *Saxon* monarchs.

EVE [חַוָּה, Heb. *i. e.* she lived] the mother of mankind, *Adam's* wife.

EVERARD [some derive it of *æŷpe* ever and *are*, Sax. honour, *q. d.* ever honourable] a surname.

EUGENE [of *εὐγενής*, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born, whence *Eugenius*, L.] a proper name of men.

EUROPA [Εὐρώπη, Gr. *i. e.* having broad eyes; or of the *Chaldee* *רַעַן רַחֵם*, *i. e.* fair face; or of *רַעַן רַחֵם* signifying both a bull and a ship] the daughter of *Agenor*, king of *Phœnicia*, whom (as the poets feign) *Jupiter* in the shape of a bull ravished and carried over on his back through the sea to *Crete*; some think that the truth of this fiction is, that the ship, wherein she was carried was *tauriformis*, *i. e.* like a bull; others that the name of the master of the ship was *Taurus*; and others, that *Taurus* or a bull was the sign of the ship; others, that she was stolen away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

EUSEBIA [Εὐσεβία, Gr. godliness, &c.] a proper name of women.

EUSTACE [Εὐσταθής, Gr. standing firm] a proper name of men.

EUSTOW [anciently called *Helensflow*, of a convent dedicated to *Helen* the mother of the emperor *Constantine the Great*] a place in *Bedfordshire*.

EZEKIEL [אֵזֶקִּיָּאל, Heb. of *קוץ* he was strong and *אל* God] the name of a prophet.

EZRA [עֶזְרָא, Heb. *i. e.* an helper] a famous scribe among the *Jews*.

F

FAIRFAX [of *ŷæðen* fair and *ŷeax*, Sax. hair] a surname.

FARNHAM [of *ŷeapn* fern and *ham*, Sax. a habitation] a town in *Surrey*.

FENCHURCH street, takes its name of the church (call'd *St. Gabriel's Fenchurch*, being dedicated to the angel *Gabriel*) and a fen or marsh, or fenny moorish ground in that place, made so by means of a bourn, or stream of water, which in old time broke out in that street, and pass'd through it, which bourn, or stream, was called *Lang-bourn*, and gives name to the ward; but others say, that it took its name of *ŷænum* hay, of a hay-market being anciently kept there, as *Grace-church* took its name of *grais*, or herbs sold there; but the former is the most approved by the best antiquaries.

FERDINAND [of *beophht* bright or pure and *mun*, Sax. peace] a proper name of men.

FITZ [of *ŷis* a son] a word commonly added between the Christian and surnames of persons of those *Engliſh* families descended of the *Norman* race, as *John Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FLATLURY [Fleobanbryr of *ŷleobing* a flood and *bryr*, Sax. a city] a town in *Worcestershire*.

FLEANDIKE [of *fleam* a flight and *dike*, Sax.] a place in *Cambridgeshire*.

FLIXTON [*q. d.* Felix's town a *Burgundian*, who reclaimed the *East-Angles*, when they had revolted] a town in *Suffolk*.

FOULNESS [of fowl, because there in great plenty, and *neve*, Sax. a promontory] a foreland in *Essex*.

FREDERICK [of *friede* peace and *ric*, Sax. rich] a proper and surname.

FREMUND [of *friede*h, free and *mun*, Sax. peace] a proper name.

FRIERS, as *White Friers*, *Black Friers*, *Crouched Friers*, *Austin Friers*, are several places of the city of *London*, because in ancient times there were frieries or cloisters of friers there.

FRITHWALD [of *fried* peace and *peal*ian. Sax. to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable governour] a prince of *Surrey* founder of the abbey at *Chelsey*.

FULHAM [Fullon-Dam, of *ful* a fowl and *Dam* Sax. a village] a town on the river *Thames*.

G

GAAL [גאל, Heb. *i. e.* an abomination] the son of *Ebed*.

GABRANTOVICI, the ancient inhabitants of some part of *Torkshire*.

GABRIEL [גבריאל, of גבר, Heb. a mighty one and אל God, *q. d.* the strength of God] the name of an angel, and also of men.

GAD [גד, Heb. *i. e.* a troop] one of *Jacob's* 12 sons.

GAINSBOROUGH [Deneſ-burh, of *deneſ* a sanctuary and *burh*, Sax. a town, *q. d.* a town of refuge] in *Lincolnshire*.

GAMALIEL [גמליאל, of גמול a reward and אל God, *i. e.* God's reward] a noted rabbi among the Jews, the master of *St. Paul*.

GARRET [of *Gerrard*] a surname.

GEORGE [of Γεωργιος, of γη the earth and εργον work, *q. d.* a husbandman] a proper name of men.

GERARD [of *ger* all and *aerd*, Du. nature a Christian name.

GERTRUDE [of *gar* all, Teut. and *truth*] a Christian name of women.

GERVAS [gervast, Teut. *i. e.* all fast] a proper name of men.

GIBCLIFF [*q. d.* Guy-cliff, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famous hero that is fabled to have lived like an hermit there; or else of *Guy Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*.

GIDEON [גידון, Heb. *i. e.* a breaker or destroyer] a judge of *Israel*.

GIFFORD [of *gifan*, Sax. to give and *aerd*, Du. nature, *q. d.* one of a liberal disposition] a surname.

GILBERT [of *gealepe*, Sax. yellow or golden and *berht*, Sax. famous or bright; but *Verstegan* supposes *q. d.* *Wildeberht*, of *gild*, Sax. a college and *berichten*, Teut. to instruct] a proper name of men.

GILES [Ægidius, L. of αἴγλης, Gr. the skin of a goat] a proper name of men.

GILLINGHAM [of *gýllan*, Sax. to make a noise and *Dam* a habitation, probably from the parting of a brook running swiftly by it] a village in *Dorsetshire*.

GIRVII [of *gýr* a fen, Sax.] the people who were the ancient inhabitants of the fenny parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

GLASTENBURY [Elafeneſ, Sax. *q. d.* the isle of glass, and Elafenbýrig, Sax. or of *glafum*, the Latin name of the plant called woad, with which the ancient Britons painted themselves and *burh*, Sax. according to *Baxter*] a town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the names of two kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and other primitive *English* saints.

GLENTWORTH [of *glen*, C. Br. *Glen*, Sax. a valley and *poſt* a court or hall situated in a valley] a town in *Lincolnshire*.

GLOCESTER [Glanceſter, Sax. *i. e.* a fair city] a bishop's see.

GODARD [of *God*, Sax. good or God, and *aerd* nature, *i. e.* of a pious disposition or temper] a proper name.

GODFREY [of *God* and *friede* or *friede*, Sax. peace, *q. d.* Godlike peace] a proper name.

GODMANCHESTER [of one *German* or *Guthrun* a Dane, who was the first of all the *Danish* princes who embraced

the Christian faith and built a palace there] a town in *Huntingtonshire*.

GODMUNDHAM [of *God*, munda a mouth and *Dam* an habitation, *i. e.* the town of the divine mouth; on account of the temple of a certain famous idol there. *Bede* according to *Baxter*] the name of a place.

GODOLPHIN [i. e. in the dialect of *Cornwall*, the *GODOLCAN* white eagle] the family of the *Godolphins* bear a white eagle in their coat of arms.

GODRICK [of *God* and *ric*, Sax. rich, *q. d.* rich in God or goodness] a proper name.

GODSCAL [of *God* and *ycalk* a servant] a proper name.

GODWIN [of *God* and *winnan*, Sax. to conquer] a proper name.

GODWIN Sands, certain sands on the coast of *Kent*, which were anciently the lands of count or earl *Godwin*, a perfidious rebel in the time of king *Edward the Confessor*, who afterwards died miserably, and in the reign of *William Rufus* his lands were swallowed up by the sea.

GOFF [Goff, C. Br. a farrier] a surname.

GOG-MAGOG, a *British* giant, fabled to be 12 cubits high, an image of which stands in the guild-hall of the city of *London*.

GOG-MAGOG's Leap, a steep rock in *Cornwall*.

GOLGOTHA [גולגותה, Syr. *i. e.* a place of dead mens skulls] a place in the city of *Jerusalem* on the north side of mount *Sion*, a place where the bones of malefactors were laid.

GORNEY [of *Gurnay*, a town in *Normandy*] a surname.

GOUGE [i. e. a hunting staff, in *French*; but *Spelman* derives it of *Gow*, Teut. which he renders a village] a surname.

GRACE-CHURCH St. Bennet's [in *London*] or rather *Graft-Church*, was so called of a *grass* or herb-market formerly kept there, as is now at the *Stocks*.

GRAHAM Dike [so called of *Graham* a *Scot*, who first broke through it; or of a neighbouring mountain called *Grampus*] the wall or fortress [of the emperor *Antoninus Pius* or *Severus* in *Scotland*.

GRANVIL [grande ville, F. *i. e.* the great town] a surname.

GRAVESEND [of *Grave* the governour of a country and *end*, *q. d.* the end of the county] a sea-port in the county of *Kent*.

GRAVES [either of *Grave* a governour or burying-place] a surname.

GREGORY [of Γρηγόριος, Gr. watchful] a proper name of men.

GRESHAM College [in *Bishopsgate-street*, *London*] was the dwelling-house of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, queen *Elizabeth's* merchant, citizen and of the *Mercer's* company, who by his last will and testament did in the year 1575 give the *Royal Exchange*, and all the buildings thereunto pertaining, the one moiety to the mayor and commonalty of *London*, and their successors in trust, to find four persons to read lectures of *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick* and *Geometry* within his said dwelling-house, allowing them 50 pounds *per annum* apiece salary. The other moiety to the *Mercer's* company to find 3 readers, viz. *Civil Law*, *Physick* and *Rhetorick*, allowing them the same salaries each, which salaries are payable out of rents of the *Exchange*, these lectures are read daily in *Term time*, by every one upon his day, in the morning between 9 and 10 in *Latin*, and in the afternoon between 2 and 3 in *English*, except that the *Musick* lecture is read in *English* only on *Thursday* and *Saturday* in the afternoon.

GRISSEL [of *gris*, F. grey and *helde*, Teut. a lady] a name of women.

GROSVENOR [of *le gros veneur*, F. *i. e.* a great hunter] a surname.

GUILD-HALL [Gild of *Gildan*, Sax. to pay, because of a common contribution; and *Deal* an hall, *i. e.* the common hall of the gilds, or companies, or incorporated citizens of *London*.] This hall was first built in the year 1411, by *Thomas Knolls* then mayor, the aldermen and citizens; but being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt more spacious, being in length from east to west 170 foot, and in breadth 68. It cost the city 40000 pounds; the 2 giants of terrible aspect and monstrous height, that stand facing the entrance of the hall, the one holding a pole-ax, the other a halbert, are supposed, the former to represent an ancient *Briton*, and the other a *Saxon*.

H A

GUILFORD [Gulterford, Sax. *q. d.* the golden ford, or of Gild, Sax. a college and ford] a town in *Surrey*.

St. GUTHLAC [of Guð, Sax. war and laac praise; *q. d.* one praised for his warlike exploits, or lac, Sax. a victim, *q. d.* one sacrificed or slain in the wars] an *English-Saxon* monk, in honour of whom *Athelbald* king of the *Mercc* built the most stately abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [probably of guarth, C. Br. a reproach and ensaw just] a castle in the county of *Radnor*, which king *Vortimer* gave to a *German* saint for a compensation of the ill treatment he met with from king *Vortigern* for improving him justly and friendly.

GUÿ [of Guidon, F. a banner or guide] a proper name.

H

HACKNEY [probably of haquenée, F. an ambling horse] a town about three miles northward from the city of *London*, probably so called of horses and coaches there kept to let for hire, whence any coach or horse that is let out to hire is called a *Hackney*, &c.

HADAD [דדד, Heb. *i. e.* rejoicing] a name.

HADEREZER [דררר, Heb. of דרר beauty and צר help, *q. d.* beautiful help] a king of *Zobab*.

HAGAR [גר, Heb. *i. e.* a stranger] the handmaid of *Sarah* the wife of *Abraham*.

HAGGAI [גג, Heb. *i. e.* pleasant] the name of a prophet.

HAGWORTHINGHAM [of hæð an hedge, þorðig a street and ham, Sax. an habitation] a town in *Lincolnshire*.

HALEDON [of halig holy and ðun, Sax. an hill, it was anciently called Heafenfeld, *i. e.* the heavenly field, *i. e.* where aid was sent from above] a place in *Northumberland* where *Oswald* by divine help is said to have gotten the victory over *Cadwalla* the *Briton*.

HALIFAX [of halig holy and yea hair] so called from the sacred hair of a certain virgin, who was beheaded by a certain clerk, because she would not prostitute her body to him; she was afterwards canonized.

HALYSTON [Hali-ſtan, Sax. *i. e.* holy-stone] the place where *St. Paul*, called the first apostle of the northern parts of *England*, baptized many thousands of persons] a place in *Northumberland*.

HAM [מ, Heb. *i. e.* crafty or heat] one of *Noah's* three sons.

HAMAN [מנ, Heb. *i. e.* making an uproar] *Ahasuerus's* favourite.

HAMOR [מור, Heb. *i. e.* an ass] the father of *Shechem*.

HAMSHIRE [Hanteſcipe, Sax. so named of the river *Anton*] a southern county of *Great Britain*.

HAMPTON [anciently called *Avona* of a þon, C. Br. a water or river, *q. d.* a river-town] a town situate on the river *Thames* in *Middlesex*, where is a stately palace built by cardinal *Woolsey*.

HANNAH [נח, Heb. *i. e.* gracious] a proper name of women.

HANSON [of Han a diminutive of Randal and son, as some suppose] a surname.

HARAN [רר, Heb. *i. e.* anger] the father of *Lot*.

HARBOROUGH [of haber, Teut. oats and buið, Sax. a borough] a town in *Leicestershire*, so named from its producing great plenty of oats.

HARBOTTLE [of hepe an army and boðl, Sax. an house] a town in *Northumberland*, so named because soldiers had their quarters there.

HARFAGER [Hæp-ſæger, Sax. *i. e.* fair-haired] as *Harold Harfager*, a *Danish* king of *England*.

HARVY [of hepe an army and pic, Sax. a fort] a surname.

HARWICH [of hepe and pic, Sax.] a haven or port in *Essex*.

HASTINGS [*Camden* supposes it was so called after one *Hastings* a *Dane*, a notorious robber, who either built it, fortified it or seized on it; he writes it Hæſtingceafſten and Hæſtinð, deriving it of hæſte heat on account of the boiling or bubbling of the sea in that place] a port or haven in *Suffex*.

HATFIELD [supposed to be derived of hað, Sax. hot and field, from the heat and sandiness of the soil] a town in *Essex* called *King's Hatfield*, from a country-house of the king's there, and also *Hatfield Broad-Oak*, from a large spreading oak growing there.

HAVINGING [of aver, C. Br. a port and a ring which

H O

with a pilgrim there gave to king *Edward the Confessor*, as it had been sent from *St. John the Baptist*] a town in *Essex*.

HAUGH } [a little meadow lying in a valley, according to *Camden*] a surname common in the north of *England*.

HAZAEI [חזאי, of חזן he saw and אל God] a king of *Syria*.

St. HELEN's Head [so named of *Helen* the mother of *Constantine the Great*, who had a temple there] a place in *Ireland*.

HEMINGFORD [of He. magen, Brit. and ford, *i. e.* the ford of the people called *Magi*] the name of a place.

HENCHMAN [a foot-page] a surname, Germ.

HENGIST [Hengist, Sax. of hengst, Teut. an horse, either because he bore the figure of a horse in his standard] the general who led the *Angles* or *English* into the island of *Britain*.

HENGSTON Hill [Hengestun, Sax. *i. e.* the banks or town of *Hengist*, the *Saxon* general] a place in *Cornwall*.

HENOCH [חנך, Heb. *i. e.* taught or dedicated] the son of *Cain*.

HENRY [*Kilian* writes it *Heynrick*, *q. Heynrick*, *i. e.* rich at home; but *Verſtegan* of han, Teut. an haven and rice, Sax. rich; and *Camden* of honore, L. honour] a Christian name of men.

HEN-HAW [of han an haven and schawe, Teut. a wood or shade, or of haw, Du.] a village in *Cheshire*.

HERBERT [of Hepe an army and beoþht, Sax. bright, *q. d.* the glory of an army; but *Verſtegan* derives it of hepe and bericht, Teut. taught, *q. d.* an expert soldier] a name of men.

HEREFORD [of hepe and ford] a bishop's see.

HERMAN [of hepe and man] a proper and surname.

HERTFORD [Heortford, Sax. *i. e.* the red ford] a county-town.

HETH [ח, Heb. *i. e.* fear or astonishment] the brother of *Canaan*, from whom the people called *Hittites* were descended.

HEXAM [*Somner* writes it Hægulytalyham of Hægey-teal a batchelor of an order of monks called *Culdees*, who there lived in celibacy with the bishop; but *Bede* writes it *Hangulſtald*, *Skinner* *Hagulſtald*] a town in *Northumberland*, anciently a bishop's see.

HEZEKIAH [חזקיה, Heb. *i. e.* strong in the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

HIEROM [*Hieronimus*, L. Ἱερονύμου, Gr.] one of the ancient fathers of the church, commonly called *Jerom*.

HIGGINS } [all of them are contractions of *Hugo* or *HIGGINSON* } *Hugh* and in, which *Alfricus* ſays ſignifies a son, *q. d.* the son of *Hugh*.

HILDEBERT [of Heid, Teut. a nobleman and beoþht, Sax. famous] a proper name.

HILKIAH [חלקיה, Heb. *i. e.* the portion of the lord] the father of king *Eliakim*.

HOBKINS } [*q. d.* little *Hob*, a diminutive of *Robert*, *HOPKINS* } *q. d.* little *Robert*] a surname.

HOCKLEY in the Hole [of hoc mud and leað, Sax. a pasture, *q. d.* dirty field] a place in *Bedfordshire*; also another near *Clerkenwell* and *London*.

HODGKINS [of Hodges and that from *Roger*] a surname.

HOGARTH [of heah high and earð, Sax. or, as others ſay, of hoogh high and aerð, Du. nature or heart] a surname.

HOLDERNESS [Holð-beoþa neyfe, Sax. *i. e.* the promontory of hollow *Deira*] a place in *Yorkshire*.

HOLLAND [*q. d.* hollow land, because it abounds with ditches full of water] a place in *Lincolnshire*.

HOLMSDALE [of Holm and ðale] a place in *Surrey* that abounds with plentiful pasture.

HORSA, a famous *Saxon* commander, brother to *Hengist*, so called from the figure of an horse, which he and his brother bore in their coat of arms.

HORSHAM [of Hoþſa and ham, *q. d.* *Horſa's-town*] a town in *Suffex*, so named after *Horſa* a famous *Saxon* general, the brother of *Hengist*.

HORSTED [Hoþſa-ſteð, Sax. *q. d.* *Horſa's-place*, because the corpse of *Horſa* was burned there] a village in *Kent*.

HOWARD [*Skinner* derives it of holð hospitality and papð, Sax. a warden or guardian, *Kilian* of hold favour; Teut. and word worthy; *Camden* of hoch, Teut. high and warden; *Spelman* of fhoward the warden of a hall; *Verſtegan* of holdward the keeper of a strong hold] a surname.

HOWEL

HOWEL [*Camden* derives it of חַוִּי the sun] a surname.

HOXTON [anciently written *Hogilsdun*, probably by a *Metathesis* for *Haligtun*, i. e. an holy town] a place in *Suffex* memorable on account of the martyrdom of St. *Edmund* the king; also a town on the north-side of the city of *London*.

HUBERT [of hepe colour and beophit, Sax. bright or clear] a name.

HUGH [of *Hugo*, L. or *hoogh*, Du. high] a name.

HUMFREY [probably of ham, Sax. home and חַפְצֵה or חַפְצֵה, Sax. peace, q. d. one who makes peace at home].

HUNGERFORD [Englaforð, i. e. the ford of the *Engliff*] a town in *Berkshire*.

HUNSDEN [probably so called of hund an hound and dune an hill, Sax. i. e. the town of hounds, from its having been anciently a place of great resort for hunting] a town in *Huntingtonshire*.

HUNTINGTON [the *Hunter's-town*] the county-town of the shire; in ancient times called *Amesbury* of *Arnulph*, a holy man who was buried there.

I

JABESH [יָבֵשׁ, Heb. i. e. confusion] the father of *Shalum*.

JABIN [יָבִין, Heb. i. e. understanding] a king of *Hazor*.

JACOB [יַעֲקֹב, Heb. i. e. a supplanter] the father of the 12 patriarchs.

JAEI [יָעַל, Heb. i. e. a doe] the wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*.

JAMES [*Jayme*, Span. *Jacobus*, L. of יַעֲקֹב, Heb. a supplanter] a proper name of men.

ICENI, the name of the people who were the ancient inhabitants of the counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*.

ICHABOD [יְחִיזְכְּרֵהוּ, Heb. i. e. where is the glory of the Lord] the son of *Phineas*, a priest of the Jews.

ICKBOROUGH [of *Iceni* and burh, Sax.] i. e. the town or castle of the *Iceni*.

JECHONIAH [יְחִיזְכְּרֵהוּ, of יְחִיזְכְּרֵהוּ a basis or foundation and יְהוָה of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

JEHOAHAZ [יְהוֹאָחָז, of יְהוָה the Lord and חָזָה he saw, Heb.] a king of *Judah*.

JEHOSAPHAT [יְהוֹשָׁפָט, of מִשְׁפֵּט judgment and יְהוָה the Lord, Heb.] a king of *Judah*.

JEHU [יְהוֹיָכָן, Heb. i. e. being] a captain who was anointed king by *Elisba*.

JENKS

JENKINS } all of them formed of *John*, probably

JENKINSON } much the same as the son of *John*.

JENKINGS

JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָהוּ, Heb. i. e. exalting the Lord] the name of a prophet.

JEROBOAM [יְרֵבֹעָם, of יָרֵב he contended and עַם with or עַם the people] the first king of the 10 tribes of *Israel*.

JERUSALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, of יָרֵב fear ye שָׁלֵם *Salem*, Heb.] the chief city of *Judea*.

JESSE [יֵשָׁע, Heb. i. e. a graft] king *David's* father.

JESUS [*Jefus*, L. *Iuſes*, Gr. of יֵשׁוּעַ, Heb. i. e. a saviour] the name of our blessed Redeemer Christ.

JETHRO [יֶתְרוֹ, Heb. i. e. excelling] the father-in-law of *Moses*.

IKENILD street [so called of the *Iceni*, the ancient inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*] one of those 4 famous high-ways which the *Romans* made in *England* which led from *Southampton* to *Tinmouth*.

IMMANUEL [עִמְּנוּאֵל, Heb. i. e. God with us] a name of Christ Jesus our blessed Redeemer.

INGRAM [some derive it of Engel and angel and rein, Sax. purity].

JOAB [יֹאָב, Heb. i. e. fatherhood] the captain-general of king *David's* army.

JOAKIM [יְהוֹכִיָּם, of יְהוָה the Lord and יָקָם, Heb. he shall arise] the son of king *Josiah*.

JOAN [a contraction of *Joanna*, *Iωάννα*, Gr. of יִוחָנָן, Heb. i. e. grace] a proper name of women.

JOASH [יֹאָשָׁ, Heb. i. e. the fire of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

JOB [אִיּוֹב, Heb. q. d. patient] a man renowned for patience.

JOHN [יֵהוָה, i. e. the grace of God] a proper name of men.

JONAH [יֹנָתָן, Heb. i. e. a dove] the name of a prophet.

JONATHAN [יְהוֹנָתָן, of יְהוָה the Lord and נָתַן he gave, Heb. i. e. the gift of God] the son of king *Saul*.

JORAM [יְרָמִיָּהוּ, Heb. i. e. the height of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

JORDAN [יַרְדֵּן, Heb. i. e. the river of judgment] a river in the land of *Judea*.

JOSEPH [יֹסֵף, Heb. i. e. he shall add or encrease] a son of *Jacob*.

JOSIAH [יְהוֹשִׁיָּהוּ, of אֵשׁ fire and יְהוָה the Lord and יָשַׁע he saved] a king of *Judah*.

JOSHUA [יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, Heb. i. e. the Lord Saviour] a governor of the *Israelites*.

IPSWICH [Ipswich, so called of the river *Gipping* and pic, Sax. a bay] a sea-port in *Suffolk*.

IRELAND [Oileynia, Gr. yberden, C. Br.] the westernmost island in *Europe*.

ISCARIOT [some derive the name of סָכָר, Syr. a purse, or of שָׁקָר falsehood or lying, others of קִרְיוֹת אִישׁ a town of *Judah*] a surname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour Christ.

ISIS, the river *Ouse* in *Wiltshire*, which afterwards meeting with the river *Thames* is called *Thamisis*.

ISLINGTON [probably of יִסְיֵל, Sax. an hostage or entertainment and tun, Sax. a town, so named on account of the many inns there] a town about two miles north of the city of *London*.

ISLIP [some derive it of גֵּרֵט, a guest and leoy, Sax. dear, q. d. an hospital-town, kind to strangers] a town in *Oxfordshire*, memorable for the birth of *Edward the Confessor*.

ISHMAEL [יִשְׁמָעֵאל, of שָׁמַע he hath heard and אֵל God, q. d. God hath heard] the name of the son of *Abraham* by *Hagar*.

ISRAEL [יִשְׂרָאֵל, of שָׂרָה he acted the part of a prince and אֵל God, Heb. q. d. prevailing with God] a name given by the angel to *Jacob*, after their wrestling together.

ISSACHAR [יִשָּׁכָר, of שָׂכָר he hired or wages] one of *Jacob's* 12 sons.

JUBAL [יֹבָב, Heb. i. e. fading; also a trumpet] a son of *Lamech*.

JUDAH [יְהוּדָה, Heb. i. e. praise] *Jacob's* eldest son.

JUDITH [יִדְּיָהוּ, Heb. i. e. praising] a proper name of women.

K

KATHARINE [*Catharina*, L. of καθάρης, Gr. pure] a proper name of women.

KEMP [cempa, Sax. a soldier] a surname.

KENELM [q. kind helm or helmet, i. e. the protector of his kindred, as *Camden* supposes; but *Verfegan* derives it of cinnung, Sax. a king and halm, Teut. an helmet] a proper name of men.

KENRED [of cene bold and nebe, Sax. counsel] the name of a king of *Northumberland*.

KENRIC [of cene bold and ric, Sax. a kingdom, q. d. a valiant ruler] a king of the *West-Saxons*.

KENT [cent, which *Camden* derives of canton a corner, because in this place *England* runs out in a corner to the north-east; *Lambard* derives it of tam, C. Br. a leaf, because anciently it abounded in leaves] the south-eastern county of *England*.

KENWOLPH [of cene bold and ulph, Sax. help] a king of the *West-Saxons*, founder of *Wincharn-Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

KIMBOLTON anciently called *Kinnivantum*, of cene bold and tōh] a town in *Huntingtonshire*.

KINBURGH [of Cynpene and burh, Sax. i. e. the strength and defence of kindred] a proper name of women.

KINGSTON [of king and tun, Sax. q. King's-town] a town situate on the river *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for having been the seat of the *English-Saxon* kings in the *Danish* wars and the coronation of 3 kings.

KIRK Oswald [i. e. Oswald's church, a king, in honour of whom a temple was there erected] a town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk Uxald*.

L

LAMBERT [of lamb and beoþht, Sax. *q. d.* fair lamb] a proper name.

LAMBETH [*q. d.* Lome-hithe, *i. e.* a loamy or clayey road] a town standing on the river *Thames* in *Surry*.

LAMECH [למך, Heb. *i. e.* poor or humbled] the son of *Methuselah*.

LANCASTER [of the river *Lan* or *Zon* and ceastre, Sax.] the county-town of *Lancashire*.

LANCELOT [*i. e.* a lance or spear] a proper name of men.

LANGBORN Ward, one of the wards of the city of *London* within the walls, was so called of a long bourn (brook or stream of sweet water, which (of old time) sprang up in *Fenchurch-street*, and ran down that street and *Lombard-street*, to the west-end of *St. Mary Woolnoth's* church, and there turning south, it broke into several small *shaves*, rills or streams, and so gave name to *Sharebourn-lane* (now called *Sherburn-lane*.)

LAZARUS [לazar, Heb. *i. e.* the Lord's help] a proper name of men.

LEADEN-hall, is a very large building of free-stone, containing within it 3 large court-yards, all encompassed with buildings, having flat battlements leaded at the top. It was built in the year 1419, by *Simon Eyre*, draper. It has a fair and large chapel on the east-side of the quadrant over the porch, on which he caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, *i. e.* the right hand of the Lord hath exalted me.

LEAH [לוא, Heb. *i. e.* painful] the first wife of *Jacob*.

LEEDS [Loýð, perhaps of leob, Sax. people, *q. d.* a populous city] a town in *Yorkshire*.

LEICESTER [Leagceastre, of leag fallow ground and ceastre, Sax. probably so called from its being built near a leag or common] the county-town.

LENTHAM [Durolentum, L. of land and ham, Sax. the farm-house, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

LENNOX [Leon ox, Brit. light water, *Baxter*] the name of persons or places.

LEONARD [of Leon, Sax. a lion and aerð, Teut. nature] a proper name of men.

LEVI [לוי, Heb. *i. e.* joined] *Jacob's* third son.

LEWELLIN [lion-like, *Ant. Brit.*] a proper name.

LEWIS [Ludovicus, L. *Louis*, F. *Ludwick*, Teut. probably of leob the people and pic a castle, *q. d.* the safeguard of the people] a proper name of men.

LITCHFIELD [by *Bede* it is written *Licidfeld*, of lice, Sax. a dead carcass and *field*, *q. d.* the field of dead bodies, on account of a great number of persons, who there suffered martyrdom under the persecution of *Dioclesian*] a bishop's see in *Staffordshire*.

LINCOLN [Lynðecolline and Lincýllon-ceastre, Sax. and Lindcoll llyn, C. Br. of a *bill* and *lake*, because in the times of the *English-Saxons* it was all or the greatest part of it built upon an hill] a county-town and bishop's see.

LINCOLNS-Inn, an inn of court in *London*, formerly the house of *Hugh Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*.

LINDISFARNE [of the river *Lindisfa*, *q. d.* lun disc, Brit. a stream of water, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

LYNN 2 *Regis* [*i. e.* *King's Lynn*] a town in the

LYNN 3 county of *Norfolk*, so called because the inhabitants of it valiantly opposed the designs of some rebels, in the time of king *John* and *Henry III*, maintaining the king's part to the last.

LIONEL [Leunculus, L. *i. e.* a little lion] a proper name of men.

LISLE [L'isle, F. *i. e.* the island] a surname.

LOMBARD-street, was so called of the *Longobards* or *Lombards*, *i. e.* merchants of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, foreign merchants, assembling there. And as the merchants met in this street for traffick, so the pope's merchants met here likewise, and traded in their wafer-cakes, sanctified at *Rome*, indulgences, pardons, &c. which they brought to a good market.

LONDON [some derive the name of *Lud* and *ton*, Sax. a town, *q. d.* king *Lud's* town, but he seems to have been rather the repairer and beautifier of it than the founder. Others (with more probability) derive it from the *British* word *Lihong* a ship and *danan* a town, *i. e.* a town of shipping and navigation; others from *Lihon* a fortified

wood, as much as to say a fenced town, and that there was in old time, in the place where *St. Paul's* church now stands, a temple built to *Diana*, the *Pagans* using to build their fanes or temples to *Diana* in woods or groves: others again derive it of *Alibandianrhan* signifying a church and *Alban Diana*. The *Saxons* called it *Lunden-ceastre* and *Lundenbýrig* and *Lundenwic* and the *Romans* *Londinium*.] It is an ancient city, said to have been a city 2789 years ago (and by the exactest computation) in the time of *Samuel* the prophet, and 350 years before the building of *Rome*. It was walled about by *Constantine the Great*, and is not inferior to the greatest in *Europe* for grandeur, populousness and riches.

LONDON-STONE, in *Canon street*, over-against *St. Swithin's* church, on the south side of the way, near the chancel, is pitch'd upright a great stone, called *London-stone*, which is fixed very deep in the ground, and fastened with bars of iron, and now with a handsome stone-work inclosing it, hollowed through with a circle; but so that the upper part of the stone is visible, and that it can receive no damage from carts running against it or otherwise.

It is certain from history, that this stone has been there ever since or before the conquest, which is now near 700 years; but the exact time is unknown, and so also is the reason of its being placed there; some are of opinion, that it was set up as a precise place to begin to measure their miles, from this city to the other parts of the nation; others, that it was set for a mark of the middle of the city within the walls. And whereas this street was anciently the chief street of *London* (as *Cheapside* now is) some are of opinion, that this stone was a place on which the person stood, who published proclamations, and gave publick notices of things to the citizens; others again are of opinion, that the stone was set up there, as a place for the rendering and making payments by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times, till in after-times payments were more usually made at the four in *Pont's* church (probably *Paul's* church) and now usually at the *Royal Exchange*: others again are of opinion, that it was set up by one *John* or *Thomas*, &c. *Londonstone*, who dwelt over-against it.

LOT [לوط, Heb. *i. e.* wrapped or joined together] the brother of *Abraham*.

LUCY [Lucia of lux, L. light] a proper name of women.

LUDGATE, is a west gate of the city of *London*, and the 6th principal gate thereof and was called *Ludgate* as *Geoffrey of Monmouth* relates) because at first built by king *Lud*, a *British* king, 66 years before the birth of *Christ*. But others contend, that it was originally called *Flood-gate*, on account of the flood or stream that ran from the north of the city, into the canal called now *Fleet-ditch*.

M

MACROBIUS [μακροβίος, of μακρός long and βίος life, Gr. long-lived] a proper name.

MAGDALEN [מגדל, Syr. *i. e.* magnified] a proper name of women.

MAGDALEN College [in *Oxford*] a college built by *William Wainfleet*, bishop of *Winchester*; also another at *Cambridge*.

St. MAGNUS Parish, in the *Bridge-ward* within. This church was dedicated to *St. Magnus* or *Magnes*, who suffered martyrdom under the emperor *Aurelian*, in the year 276.

MAIDEN Bradley, so named on account of a noble virgin, who being sick of a leprosy her self, built there an hospital for such as should be afflicted with the same disease] a town in *Wiltshire*.

MAIDENHEAD [called anciently *Maiden-bythe*] a town in *Berkshire*, so called on account of the superstitious adoration of a certain *British* maid, said to be one of the 11000 virgins, companions of *St. Ursula*.

MAIDSTON [anciently called *Mædþæstun*, Sax. *i. e.* *Medway's-town*, from the river *Medway* that runs close by it] a town in *Kent*.

MAIN-AMBER, near *Pensans*, in the county of *Cornwall*, was formerly a stone of a prodigious bigness, yet was so placed, that one might move it with a finger; but it was thrown down in the late civil wars. It is supposed

posed to be so called of *Main*, which, in the *Cornish* language, signifies a stone, and *Amber*, of one *Ambrosius* a *Briton*, that raised it as a monument of some victory over the *Romans*, or others.

MALACHI [מַלְאָכִי, Heb. *i. e.* my messenger] the name of a prophet.

MALDON [מַלְדֹּן, Sax. called *Camalodunum* of *Camalus* (*i. e.* *Mars*) an idol worshipped by the *Britons* and *tune*, Sax. a mount, *q. d.* *Mars-hill*] a town in *Essex*.

MALMSBURY, a town in *Wiltshire*, said to be so called of *Malmutius* or *Molmutius* a king of the *Britons*. It was also in ancient times called *Maidulphsburgh*, of one *Maidulph* a *Scottish* saint and hermit, who built an abbey there and open'd a publick school. *Beda* calls it *Adelmsbirig* of *Adelm* the scholar of *Maidulph*, and the first abbot of the abbey.

MALPASS [of *mal*, F. bad and *pass* for passage, *i. e.* a bad way] a town in *Cheeshire*.

MANASSEH [מְנַשֶּׁה, Heb. *i. e.* not forgotten] the eldest son of *Joseph*.

MANCHESTER [of *Maen*, C. Br. a stone and *ceastre*, Sax. probably of the great quarries of stone thereabouts] a town in *Lancashire*, also another in *Warwickshire*.

MARK [מָרְקוֹס, Syr. or *Marcus*, L.] a proper name of men.

MARLBOROUGH [of *mapl*, Sax. chalk or fat soil and *burh*; but some derive it of one *Merlin*, a *British* prognosticator] a town in *Wiltshire*.

MARLOW [of *mapl*, Sax. chalk and *lea*, Sax. a field] a town in *Wiltshire*.

MARMADUKE [of *mare*, Sax. more and *meudu*, Sax. mighty, *i. e.* more mighty, and *duke*, as *Camden* supposes, a proper name of men.

MARTIN [*q. d.* *Martius*, L.] a proper name of men.

MARY [מַרְיָם, Heb. *i. e.* bitter, *Maia*, Gr. *Maria*, L.] a proper name of women.

MATISON [*i. e.* the son of *Matthew*, or, as *Dr. Th.*

MADISON [*Henchman* supposes, of *Matilda*] a surname.

MATHILDIS [of *maecht* a maid and *hilde* a lady german, *i. e.* a maid of honour] a proper name of women.

MATTHEW [מַתְתִּי, Heb. *i. e.* a reward] a Christian name of men.

MATTHIAS [מַתִּיתִי, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] a proper name of men.

MAUD [contraction of *Mathilda*, probably for *Magdalen*] a proper name of women.

MAUDLIN [for *Magdalen*] a proper name of women.

MAYNARD [of *Mayan* and *heorot*, Sax. *q.* stout-hearted] a surname.

MEDWAY [either of *meadow* and *way* from the meadows it runs throw, or of *middle*, because it runs through the middle of *Kent*] a river in *Kent*.

MELCHIZEDEK [מֶלְכִּי-צֶדֶק, Heb. *i. e.* the king of righteousness] a priest and king of *Salem*.

MELTON MOWBRAY [called *Melton*, *q.* *Mill-town*, and *Mowbray*, from the family of the *Mowbrays* who were the landlords of it, as *Dr. Henchman* supposes] a town in *Leicestershire*.

MENAHEN [מְנַחֵם, Heb. *i. e.* a comforter] a king of *Judah*.

MEPHIBOSHETH [מִפְּיֹבֶשֶׁת, *i. e.* the shame of the mouth] a son of *Jonathan*.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מֶרֶדַּח-בַּלְדָּן, *i. e.* bitter contribution without judgment] a king of *Babylon*.

MERTON [of *mepe*, Sax. a marsh and *tun*, Sax. *q. d.* *Marsh-town*] a town in *Surrey*.

MESSIAH [מָשִׁיחַ, Heb. *i. e.* anointed, whence he is called *Xristos*, in *Greek*, it being of the like import] the name and title of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

METHUSELAH [מֶתוּשֶׁלַח, Heb. *i. e.* the weapons of his death] the longest-lived man that ever was.

MICAH [מִיכָה, Heb. *i. e.* who is like the Lord?] the name of a prophet.

MICHAEL [מִיכָאֵל, Heb. *i. e.* who is like God?] the name of an arch-angel, and also of men.

MICHAL [מִיכָל, of *י* who and *כָּל*, Heb. perfect, *i. e.* who is perfect?] the name of king *Saul's* daughter.

MICKLETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of *mucl*, Sax. much *hport*, Sax. a pasture] a surname.

MIDDLETON [*q. d.* the middle town] a town in *Dorsetshire*, famous for an abbey erected there by king *Ethelstan* for the expiation of the murder of his brother *Edwin*; also a surname.

MILDRED [of *milb* and *pece*, Sax. counsel] a proper name of men.

MILTON [*q.* *Mill-Town* or *middle Town*] a town in *Kent*; also the name of a famous *English* poet.

MIRIAM [מִרְיָם, Heb. *i. e.* bitterness of affliction] the sister of *Moses*.

MOAB [מֹאָב, Heb. *i. e.* of the father] the son of *Lot* the father of the *Moabites*.

MOLOCH [מֹלֶךְ, Heb. *i. e.* the king] the god of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their children in the valley of *Tophet*.

MONMOUTH [anciently called *Monogmy*, of the rivers *Munow* and *Wy*, at the meeting of which it is seated, and thence called *Munmouth*, *i. e.* *Munnow's-mouth*] the county-town of *Monmouthshire*, memorable for the birth of that victorious and invincible king, *Henry V.*

MONTFORT [*De mont fort*, F. *i. e.* a fortified mount]

MUMFORT } a surname.

MONTGOMERY [*q.* *mons Gomeris*, *i. e.* *Gomer's* mount] a surname.

MONTGOMERY [so called from *Roger Montgomery* earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the country and built the castle] a county-town.

MONTJOY [of *mons Jovis*, L. *i. e.* *Jupiter's* mountain, or *Mont Joye*, F. *i. e.* a mountain of joy] a surname.

MONTPESSON } [*q.* *Mont Peterson*, *i. e.* the mount of

MOMPESON } the son of *Peter*] a surname.

MONTSORREL [of *mont*, F. and *Sora* a river running by it] a place in *Leicestershire*.

MOORFIELDS, was so called, of a *moor* or *fen*, which stretched out from *Bishopsgate* as far as *Cripplegate*, *Finsbury* and *Holywell*, and was a long time an unprofitable ground, being grown over with flags, sedge and rushes, &c. till the year 1617. That Sir *Thomas Seymour*, lord mayor, caused sluices to be made to convey the waters over the town ditch, into the course of *Walbrook*, and so into the *Thames*.

MORIESBY [of *mor* *mon*, Brit. *i. e.* at the great floods or sea, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

MORDECAI [מֹרְדֵכַי, Heb. *i. e.* bitter] queen *Esther's* uncle.

MORGAN [of *mor* the sea and *gan* born, C. Br. *q. d.* born by the sea-side] a Christian and surname.

MORRICE } [*Mauritius*, L. of *Maurus*, L. a moor, and

MORRIS } that probably of *αμαρής*, Gr. dark or obscure] a surname.

MORTIMER [of *mort* dead and *mer*, sea] a surname.

MORTLACK [*q.* *mortuus lacus*, L. *i. e.* the dead lake, or of *mor*, Sax. death and *lac*, Sax. a victim] a village in *Surrey* upon the side of the river *Thames*.

MOSES [מֹשֶׁה, Heb. *i. e.* drawn up] a prophet and ruler of the *Jews*.

MUSEUM, a neat building in the city of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq;

N

NAAMAN [נָעֳמָן, Heb. *i. e.* comely, fair] a *Syrian* general.

NABAL [נָבָל, Heb. *i. e.* a fool or mad] a rich churl in king *David's* time.

NADAB [נָדָב, Heb. a prince] a son of *Aaron* the priest.

NATHAN [נָתַן, Heb. he gave, a gift] the name of a prophet.

NATHANIEL [נַחֲנְיָהּ, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] a proper name of men.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR [נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר, Heb. *i. e.* the morning of the generation] a king of *Babylon*.

St. NEEDS [so called from *St. Need* who died in that town, in ancient times called *Amesbury*] a town in *Huntingtonshire*.

NEHEMIAH [נְחֵמְיָהּ, Heb. *i. e.* the rest of the Lord] a prophet and ruler of the *Jews*.

NELSON [*q. d.* the son of *Neal*] a surname.

NEVIL [*q. de nuova ville*, F. of the new town] a surname.

NEWBURY [of *neope*, new and *burh*, Sax. *q.* a new town raised out of the ruins of the old town] a town in *Berkshire*.

NEWCASTLE [called *Monkebest* before the time of *William the Conqueror*, because it appertained to the monks, a sea-port town in *Northumberland*.

NEWENDON [Αντιπερ *ceastre*, and also *Bjuttentun*, Sax. *i. e.* the valley of the *Britons*] a town in *Kent*.

NEWPORT [of *new* and *portus*, L.] a town in the isle of *Wight*.

NOAH [נֹחַ], Heb. *i. e.* ceasing or resting.]

NORTHAM [of Non and ham, Sax. *q. d.* a northern habitation; anciently called Ubban-*gord*, Sax. of ubba the founder of it; or u^gan-*gord*, *q. d.* the upper ford] a town in *Northumberland*.

NORTHUMBERLAND [Non and humber-land, Sax. *i. e.* the land on the north-side of the river *Humber*] a northern county of *England*.

NORWICH [Norw^{ic}ice, Sax. *i. e.* the north harbour] a sea-port in the county of *Norfolk*.

NOTTINGHAM [ðnot^{ting}aham, Sax. of ðnot^{ten}ga and ham an habitation] a county-town.

O

OBADIAH [עֲבֹדִיָּה, Heb. *i. e.* the servant of the Lord] the name of a prophet.

OCKHAM [Okeham, *q. d.* Oak-Town, so named from oaks growing plentifully there] a town in *Survey*, the birth-place of *William de Ockham*, author of the sect called *Nominalists*.

OCKLEY [of ac an oak and lea^s, Sax. a field] a village in *Survey*.

OFFA's-dike, a mighty work contrived by *Offa*, king of the *Mercians*, who caused it to be cast up as a boundary between the *English* and *Welsh*. It runs through *Herefordshire*, over a part of *Shropshire*, into *Montgomeryshire*; then again into *Shropshire*, and from thence through *Denbighshire* into *Flintshire*, and ends a little below *Holywell*.

OFFCHURCH [*i. e.* king *Offa*'s church, a king of the *Mercii*, who built it] a town in *Warwickshire*.

OG [אֹג, Heb. *i. e.* a mock] a king of *Bashan*.

OKENYATE [of Oak and Tate a gate] a village in *Shropshire*.

OLIVER [Olivier, F. of *oliva*, L. an olive-tree, which is an emblem of peace] a proper name of men.

OMRI [אֹמֶרִי, Heb. a crow] a prince of the *Midianites*.

ORPINGTON [perhaps of oppin a plant, growing plentifully there and *ton*, Sax.] a town in *Kent*.

OSBORN [of *huy* an house and beapn, Sax. a child, *q. d.* a family child] a proper name.

OSMUND [of *huy* an house and mun^b, Sax. peace] a proper name of men.

OSWALD'S-AW [*q. d.* Oswald's ea, Sax. *i. e.* water of *Oswald*, so called of *Oswald*, bishop of *Winchester*, who begg'd the inspection of it of king *Edgar*, and ea, Sax. water] a place in *Worcestershire*.

OSWESTRE [formerly called *Oswald's-tree* and *croix Oswald*, *i. e.* Oswald's cross, of tre a town and St. *Oswald* king of *Northumberland*, who was there slain by *Penda* general of *Mercii*] a town in *Shropshire*.

OSWY [of *huy* and pic, Sax. consecrated] a king of *Northumberland*, a founder of the cathedral of *Litchfield*.

OTTADINI, the ancient name of the inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

St. Mary OVERY [so called of *Over* the *Rie*, or of *o^{ver}* or *o^{ke}* a bank and ea, Sax. water] because, before the building of *London* bridge there was a ferry in that place over the *Thames*.

OUGHTRED [of uht, Sax. early and peban, Sax. to give counsel, *q. d.* giving seasonable advice; but Dr. T. *Henchman* derives it of hoch, Du. high and pebe, Sax. counsel, *q. d.* noble counsel] a surname.

GONDLE [for *Avon's-dale* of the river *Avon*] a town in *Northamptonshire*.

OXFORD [Oxen^{gord}, Sax. *i. e.* the ford of oxen, answering to βόσσορος; others derive it of the river *Ouse* and ford] an university begun A. C. 806, where king *Alfred* built three colleges.

P

PAIN [payen, F. *paganus*, L. a pagan or a villager] a surname.

PALESTINE [פְּלִשְׁתִּין, one of the three divisions of *Syria*, the holy land.

PALMER [of a palm-tree that pilgrims carried in their hand as they returned from the holy land] a surname.

PATIENCE [*patientia*, L.] a proper name of women.

PATISON [*q. d.* Patrick's son] a surname.

PATRICK [*Patricius*, L. a patrician or senator] a proper name of women.

St. Margaret PATTINS Parish [in *Billingsgate* ward, *London*] the church took its name of St. Margaret an holy virgin of *Antioch*, who was beheaded under the emperor *Decius*, A. C. 292, and the parish was called *Pattens*, because of old time pattens were usually made and sold there; but was afterwards called *Rood-lane* of a rood there placed in the church-yard of St. Margaret, while the church was rebuilding.

PATER-NOSTER Row, was so called of stationers or text-writers dwelling there, who wrote and sold the books then in use, as A B C or *Abcies*, and the *Pater-noster*, *Ave-Maria's*, *Creed*, *Graces*, &c.

PAUL [παῦλος, Gr. a little one] a proper name of men. St. PAUL's School, built and well endow'd by Dr. *John Colet*, dean of St. Paul's and chaplain to king *Henry VIII.* which school was dedicated by the founder to the child *Jesus* (who sat among the doctors at twelve years of age) as appears by part of the founder's epitaph.

Quique scholam struxit celebrem cognomine Jesu.

So that the name of it is *Jesus* school, rather than *Paul's*, but the saint hath robb'd his master of the title.

PEDDERTON [of the river *Pedrid*] a town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for being the court of king *Ina* the first *Saxon* legislator.

PEN [of pen, C. Br. a head] a surname.

PENDENNIS [Pen-dinas, C. Br. *i. e.* the head city or town] a castle in *Cornwall* built by king *Henry VIII.* in the port of *Falmouth*.

PERCIVAL [of *Percheval* a village in *Normandy*] a surname.

PERKINS [*q. d.* Peterkin, *i. e.* little Peter] a proper name of men.

PETER [Πέτρος of πέτρα, Gr. a rock] a proper name of men.

PETERBOROUGH [a place so called of an abbey and church built there by *Penda* and *Wulpher*, kings of the *Mercii*, in honour of St. Peter] a bishop's see in *Northamptonshire*.

PHARAOH [פַּרְעֹה, Heb. *i. e.* a making bare] a title of the ancient kings of *Egypt*.

PHILIBERT [of xela, Sax. much and beoph^{ht}, Sax. bright, *i. e.* very bright] a proper name of men.

PHILIP [Φίλιππος of φίλος a lover and ἵππων, Gr. of horses] a proper name of men.

PHILEMON [of φίλημα, Gr. a kiss] a proper name of men.

PHINEAS [פִּנְחָס, Heb. *i. e.* bold countenance] the son of *Eleazar* the priest.

PHYLLIS [of φύλλον, Gr. a leaf] a proper name of women.

PICKADILLY [so called of *Pichadilles*, a sort of stiff collars of doublets in the fashion of a band made by one *Higgins* a tailor who got an estate by it and built the street] a street near St. James's Westminster.

PICTS-WALL, a famous wall anciently built by the Romans on the northern bounds of *England* to hinder the incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PIGGOT [derived of *Bigot*, as Dr. Th. *Henchman* supposes] a surname.

PITCHFORD [of pitch and ford, so called of a spring which there arises in a private house, upon which pitch continually floats] a town in *Shropshire*.

PLIMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Plim*: but some derive it of πλῆμυρα, Gr. the tide] a sea-port in *Devonshire*.

POOL's Hole, a place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little brook which streams with both hot and cold water.

PORTLAND, so called, as some think, of one *Portus* a noted *Saxon* pirate; or, as others, of its lying over against the port of *Weymouth*.

PORTCHESTER } a place in *Hampshire*.

PORTSEY

PORTSLADE [of lead and port, *q. d.* a way leading to the port, as *Camden* supposes; or of port and xle^b, Sax. a valley, *q. d.* a port or haven in a valley or bottom.

PORTSOAKEN [of porta, L. a gate and yoen, Sax. a foke or privilege] the name of one of the wards of the city of *London*.

PORTSMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the port or harbour] a famous fortified sea-port and harbour in *Hampshire*.

POULTRY, this street was so called of poulterers who liv'd in it, as fishmongers now on *Fish-street-hill*.

POWEL [*q. d.* ap Howel, *i. e.* the son of Howel] a surname.

PRESTON [*i. e.* Priest's town] in *Lancashire*.

PRICE [*q. d.* ap Rice, *i. e.* the son of Rice] a Welsh name.

PROBERT [*q. d.* ap Robert, *i. e.* the son of Robert] a surname.

PRUDENCE

PRUDENCE [*Prudentia*, L.] a proper name of women.

PUDDING-LANE [near *Billingsgate*] was so called, on account of the butchers of *East-cheap*, who had their scalding-house for hogs there, and their pudding, with other filth of beasts, were voided down that way to their dung-boat on the *Thames*.

PUGH [*q. ap Hugh*, *i. e.* the son of *Hugh*] a surname.

PUTNEY [of *put*, Du. a well and *Ea*, Sax. water, as some fancy] a town in *Surrey* situate on the banks of the river *Thames*.

Q

QUEEN'S College [in *Oxford*] was so named from queen *Philippa*, wife to king *Edward III*, being founded by *Robert Eglesfield* her chaplain, *A. D.* 1340.

QUINBOROUGH [*i. e.* the queen's borough] a castle in *Kent* built by *Edward III*, in honour of his queen *Philippa*.

R

RACHEL [רָחֵל, Heb. *i. e.* a sheep] one of the wives of the patriarch *Jacob*.

RALPH [of *raþe* counsel and *ulph*, Sax. help, *Rudolphus*, L.] a proper name of men.

RANDAL [probably of *Ranulph* of *rein*, Teut. pure and *ulph*, Sax. help, as *Camden* supposes.

RAPHAEL [רַפָּאֵל, Heb. *i. e.* the healing of God] the name of an angel.

RAWLINS [of *Radulphus*, L. *Raoul*, F. with the addition of the *Patronymick* termination *ins*, *q. d.* the son of *Ralph*] a surname.

READING [of *Redin*, C. Br. fern, as *Camden* thinks, it growing plentifully thereabouts; or of the meeting together of other waters with those of the river *Rhea*, according to *Leland*] a town in *Berkshire*.

REBECCA [רִבְקָה, Heb. *fat* and *full*] the wife of *Isaac*.

REDBRIDGE [Reeb-ryð, Sax. a bridge or ford of reeds] in *Hampshire*.

REGNI, an ancient people of *Britain*, who formerly inhabited *Sarrey* and *Suffex* and part of *Hampshire*.

REHOBOAM [רְחֹבָם, Heb. *i. e.* the breach of the people] king *Solomon's* son.

REINER [of *rein*, Teut. pure and *ehr*, Du. honour, *RAINER* } *q. d.* of an unblemished character] a surname.

RENIMED [*q. Running Mead*] a place between *Windsor* and *Stanes*, remarkable for being the rendezvous of the barons against king *John*.

REPTON [probably of *rein*, Teut. clean and *ton*, Sax. town, *i. e.* clean town] a town in *Derbyshire*, memorable for the overthrows of *Æthelbald* and *Buthred*, two kings of the *Mercii*.

REUBEN [רְאוּבֵן, Heb. *i. e.* the son of vision] the eldest son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

RICHARD [of *ric*, Sax. rich and heart, *i. e.* liberal or free-hearted, as *Verstegan* supposes; but of *ric* and *aerd*, Du. nature, *Skinner*] a proper name of men.

RICHBOROUGH [called anciently *Richberg*, by the *Welsh* *Rych-cusylh*, *i. e.* the sandy ford, by the *Saxons* *Reptimuð*] a place in *Kent*.

RICHMOND [of *ric* rich and *munð*, Sax. peace or mouth, Sax. a mouth] a town in *Surrey* near the *Thames*.

RINGWOOD [called anciently *Regnewood*, and was the metropolis of the people called *Regni*, *q. d.* the wood or forest of the *Regni* into which they fled for safety] in *Hampshire*.

RISING, a place in *Norfolk*, memorable for a castle called *Rising-castle* on account of its situation.

RIVERS [of *de ripariis*, *i. e.* of the banks] a surname.

ROBERT [of *raþe*, Sax. counsel and *beoþht*, Sax. famous] a proper name of men.

ROCHESTER [Wpope ceastep, Sax. probably so called of *riche*, F. a rock and *ceastep*, *i. e.* a castle or city on a rock] a city and bishop's see in *Kent*.

RODERICK [of *raþe* counsel and *ric*, Sax. rich] a proper name of men.

ROGER [of *rugþ*, Teut. and *geren*, to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of rest according to *Kilian*, or *garð* a guardian, according to others] a proper name of men.

ROISTON [*q. Roissa's-town*, of *Roissa* a pious lady, who in the time of the *Normans* set up a crucifix there] a town in *Hertfordshire*.

ROSAMUND [of *rosa* the rose *mundi* of the world, or *rosa* and *munð*, Sax. from her rosy-coloured lips] the daughter of *William* lord *Clifford*, mother to *William Longflee* the first earl of *Salisbury* and paramour to king *Henry II*.

ROTHERHITHE [of *ryð* odr, Br.] a bound, or threshold, and hithe, *i. e.* the bank of the bound, or limit, by reason of the river *Anton*, dividing *Kent* from the *Trinobantes*.

ROWLAND [of *roþ* or *raþe*, Sax. counsel and land, *q. d.* a counsellor to his country, as *Camden* supposes; but *Verstegan* derives it of *roþ*, Du. peace and land, *q. d.* the peace-maker of his country] a proper name of men.

RUFFINS-hall, *Smithfield*, a place in the county of *London*, so called because trials of skill in feats of arms or strength were play'd by ruffianly people.

RUMNEY [anciently called *Romenal*, probably of the *Romans* who first landed on that shore] a place in *Kent*.

RUMSEY [Rumyeþ, Sax.] a town in *Hampshire*, notable for a nunnery built there by king *Edgar*.

RUSSEL [of *roux*, F. red, or of *rouffseau*, F. and *el* diminutive, *q. d.* a little reddish] a surname.

S

SACY Forest [prob. *q. Salsey* or *Salicetum* a place abounding with willows] a forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAFFRON Walden [so called of *Saffron*, a wall and *den*, Sax. a dale] a town in *Essex*, so called from saffron growing in great plenty there.

SALISBURY [Seaprybyr, Sax. *q. d.* dry town; for *SARISBURY* } the old town stood on an hill, where was no water; but the new city is situate in a valley, and a little brook runs through its streets] a city and bishop's see in *Wiltshire*.

SAMSON [שָׁמְשׁוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* here the second time] one of the judges of *Israel*.

SAMUEL [שְׁמוּאֵל, Heb. *i. e.* heard of God] the name of a prophet.

SANBALLAT [סַנְבַּלַּט, Heb. *i. e.* a bramble hid in secret] an enemy to the Jews, who was about to rebuild the temple.

SANDON [*q. Sandy-town*] in *Kent*.

SARAH [שָׂרָה, Heb. *i. e.* dame or mistress] the name of a woman.

SATAN [שָׁטָן, Heb. *i. e.* an adversary] the devil.

SAUL [שָׂאֻל, Heb. *i. e.* asked or lent] the first king of *Israel*.

SCARBOROUGH [of *yceap*, Sax. sharp and *burh*, Sax. *q. d.* a town or fort by a sharp-picked rock.

SCARSDALE [yceapney, Sax. scars or rocks and *dale*] a valley in *Devonshire*; also a surname.

SEATER [Seater, Sax.] an idol worshipped by our *Saxon* ancestors on Saturday; the form of this idol was an old man on a pillar standing on a fish, holding in his right hand a pail of water full of fruits, and a whale or fish in his left.

SEATON [*q. d.* Sea-town] in *Devonshire*.

SEGHID [of *yge* victory or *yacce* a fight, Sax. and *hill*] a place in *Northumberland*.

SELBY [of *yel*, Sax. good and *by* an habitation, the name of a place, and also a surname.

SENACHERIB [סַנְחֶרִיב, Heb. *i. e.* the bramble of destruction] the name of a king of *Affyria*.

SENLÝ [of *St. Lizy*] a surname.

SENTLE [of *St. Loyd*] a surname.

SENTLOW [of *St. Loup*, *i. e.* *St. Love*] a surname.

SEOFRID [of *seo*, Sax. the sight and *ryðe*, Sax. peace] a king of the *East-Saxons*.

SHADRACK [שָׂדְרָךְ, Heb. *i. e.* a little tender dug] one of the three Jews who were preserved in the burning fiery furnace.

SHAFTSBURY [of *yceap*, Sax. a shaft or arrow, and *burh* a town; but *Camden* chooses to derive it of a spire steeple] a town in *Dorsetshire*.

SHAMGER [שָׁמְגֵר, Heb. *i. e.* desolation of strangers] one of the judges of *Israel*.

SHEEN [so called from its shining] anciently a country-seat of the kings of *England* situate on the river of *Thames* in *Surry*, now called *Richmond*.

SHIPPY [Sceap-ea and Sceap-ige, Sax. *i. e.* the isle of sheep, from sheep's multiplying greatly in it, thence also called in *Latin* *Ovis* of *ovis* a sheep] an isle in the county of *Kent*.

SHERBOURN [Scirbun, Sax. *i. e.* the clear fountain] a town in *Dorsetshire*.

SHERWOOD [q. d. *Sheer-wood*] in *Nottinghamshire*.

SHILOH [שִׁלֹּחַ, Heb. *i. e.* sent] a name in scripture applied to the Messiah.

SHOEBURY [of Yceo, Sax. a shoe and býrig, Sax. a town] a place in *Essex*.

SHOEBERY *ness*, part of a great flat, which begins below *Lee* town, about a mile from the shore, and runs down the *Thames* to the north-east end of the *Whittaker*.

SHOREHAM [Sceorham, Sax.] a port in *Sussex*.

SHREWSBURY [of Ycþýbe, Sax. a shrub and býrig, a town] the county-town of *Shropshire*.

SIDENHAM [probably of Yide long and ham, Sax.] a town in *Devonshire* and elsewhere.

SIGEBERT [of Yige, Sax. victory and beoþht, Sax. famous] a king of the *East-Angles*.

SIGISMUND [either of Yige victory and munð, Sax. peace, q. d. one who procures peace by victory, or of Yige and mund a mouth, q. d. one who overcomes enemies by fair words, *Verstegan*] a name of men.

SILCESTER [Selceastre, Sax. *i. e.* a great or fair town] in *Hampshire*.

SILURES, the name of a people who anciently inhabited *South-Wales*.

SIMON [שִׁמְעוֹן, Heb. *i. e.* hearing] a proper name of men.

SION [שִׁיּוֹן, Heb. drinefs] a mountain in *Judea*.

SION College, a college in *London* near *Cripplegate*, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the use of the clergy of the city and liberties, with apartments and provision for the maintenance of 20 poor people.

SITTINBOURN [Sittinþboun of Yitcan to sit and boþn, Sax. a spring, q. d. the fountain of the natives] a town in *Kent*.

SNELL [Snell, Du. Schnell, Teut. *Isnel*, F. swift or nimble] a name.

SODOM [סְדֹם, Heb.] one of the 5 cities in the land of *Canaan*, which were destroy'd by fire.

SOLOMON [שְׁלֹמֹה, Heb. *i. e.* peaceable] king *David's* son.

SOLWAY Frith [*i. e.* the port of *Selgovians*, of *Selgur*, Brit. *i. e.* the salt wave or sea, or of *Sail go*, *Lang.* of the *Scotobrigantes*, the salt sea, *Baxter*.

SOPHIA [σοφία, Gr. wisdom] a proper name of women.

SOPHRONIA [σοφρονία, Gr. *i. e.* prudence, temperance or sobriety] a proper name of women.

SOUTHAMPTON [of the river *Anton* and *South*] a famous sea-port town in *Hampshire*.

SOUTHWARK [Soutþweorc, Sax.] *i. e.* a building on the south side of the city of *London*.

SPENCER [*le dispenser*, F. *i. e.* a steward] a surname.

STAFFORD [of Stax, Sax. and ford] the county-town of *Staffordshire*.

STAMFORD [Stamforþ, Sax.] a town in *Lincolnshire* which furnishes us with this old saying, *as mad as the baiting bull* of *Stamford*, which had its rise as follows: In the reign of king *John*, *William* earl of *Warren*, who was lord of that town, walking on his castle-walls, saw in the meadows adjoining two bulls fighting for a cow, till the butcher's dogs being roused therewith, pursued one of the bulls (being made mad with the noise and multitude) quite through the town; at which sight the earl was so pleas'd and delighted, that he gave the castle-meadows, where the duel of the bulls first began, to be a common to the butchers of the town, after the first grass had been mown or eaten, on condition that, for the continuance of the sport, annually they should find a mad bull to be baited the day six weeks before *Christmas-day*.

STANES [of Ytana, Sax. stones] a town in *Middlesex*.

STANLEY [of Ytan and lea, Sax. a field, *i. e.* *Stony-field*] a surname.

STANTON [of Ytan and tun, Sax. q. *Stony town*] a surname.

STEPNEY [Stebun heath] a town a mile eastward of *London*.

STIGAND [of Ytigan, Sax. to climb, q. d. the climber] an archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the time of *William the Conqueror*.

STOW [Ytop, Sax. a place] a surname.

STRADDLING [probably corruption of *Easterling*] a surname.

SUFFOLK [Suðfolc, Sax. *i. e.* *South folk*, or people in opposition to the inhabitants of *Norfolk*] a southern county of *Great Britain*.

SUREBY [*i. e.* *sure bay*] in *Yorkshire*.

SUSANNA [שִׁשְׁנָה, Heb. *i. e.* a lily] a name of women.

SUSSEX [Suðsæx, q. d. *South-Saxons* or *Saxony*] a southern county of *England*.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the south well] a place in *Nottinghamshire*, where *St. Paubine*, archbishop of *Tork*, baptized the people of that country in the river *Trent*.

SUTTON [q. d. *South-town*] a place in *Devonshire*.

SWALDALE [of the river *Swall* and *Dale*] a place in *Yorkshire*.

SWITHIN [of Ypið greatly and hea, Sax. high, *Camden*] a famous bishop of *Winchester*, celebrated for his piety and canonised for a saint.

T

TAMERTON [of *Taman* the name of a river and tun, Sax. the name of a town].

TWKSBUURY [Theocþýrig, Sax. of some saint *Theoco*] the name of a place.

THAMES [*Thamesis*, L. so called on account of the meeting together of the two rivers *Thame* and *Ouse*, or *Isis*] the chief river of *Great Britain*, which takes its rise in *Glocestershire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*. The sea flows up it from the eastward gently eighty miles towards the west, almost as far as *Kingston*, and from thence to *Oxford*, and many miles farther, boats are drawn for above two hundred.

THETFORD [of the river *Thet* and *ford*] formerly a bishop's see in the county of *Norfolk*.

THIRLEWALL Castle [of ðirlian, Sax. to bore through and wall] a castle in *Northumberland*, so called because the *Scots*, when they invaded *England*, made several holes or gaps in the wall, which had been built by the emperor *Severus* to part the two kingdoms.

THISTLEWORTH [anciently called *Gistleworth* of ðyle, Sax. an hostage and poþð, Sax. a court or hall, because the hostages from foreign countries were kept there by the *West-Saxon* kings] a town in *Middlesex*.

THOMAS [Θωμάς, Gr. תאומ, Syr. of תאם, Heb. double, and thence called Διδυμός, Gr. *i. e.* of two hearts, on account of his doubling] one of the 12 apostles.

THOR [Doþ, Sax.] an idol of great esteem among the ancient *Saxons*, &c. equally with the *Jupiter* of the *Romans*, and called the Thunderer or God of thunder, &c.

THORP [Doþp, Sax.] a village; also a surname.

THROCKMORTON [q. d. the rock *Moor-town*] a surname.

TIMOTHY [Τιμόθεος, Gr. an honourer of God] a proper name of men.

TINMOUTH [of the river *Tine* and mouð, Sax.] the name of a sea-port.

TOBIAH [תוביה, Heb. *i. e.* the goodness of God] a proper name of men.

TOPHET [תופת, Heb. *i. e.* a drum] a valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their children to *Moloch*, and caused drums to be beat to hinder their cries from being heard.

TREKINGHAM [q. d. three kings town, of 3 *Danish* kings slain in battle] a town in *Lincolnshire*.

TRINOBANTES [of *trenant*, C. Br. a town in a valley, the country being lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the manner of a valley, *Camden*; and not of *Troja nova*, as some derive it] the people who anciently inhabited the counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRUBRIDGE [Tribh-býrig, Sax. *i. e.* a secure town] a town in the county of *Kent*.

TUBAL [תובל, Heb. *i. e.* born or worldly] one of the sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL KAIN [תובל-קין, *i. e.* worldly possession or the bird's nest of the world] the first inventor of curious smiths work.

V

VALENTINE [*Valentinus*, L. of *valens* strong, mighty] a proper name of men, and particularly of a Bishop of Rome.

UBSFORD ? [*i. e.* the ford of *Ubba* or *Uffa* the first King of the *East-Engliſh*] the name of a Village.

VERULAM [of *vir lan ui*, Brit. *i. e.* upon the Bank of the river *Baxter*] a town now called *St. Albans*.

VINCENT [*Vincentius* of *vincere*, L. to overcome] a proper name of men.

VINTRY Ward, ſo called becauſe anciently the wines were landed and laid up in vaults there.

St. Andrew UNDERSHAFT of *Portſoken* or *Aldgate Ward*, London. This church took its name of *Underſhaft*, from a great ſhaft or may-pole which was formerly ſet up in the middle of the ſtreet, before the ſouth-door of the church; which ſhaft, when it was erected, was higher than the ſteeple. This ſhaft or may-pole had never been erected after *Evil May-day*, ſo called on account of an inſurrection of the apprentices, &c. againſt aliens, in the year 1517, but was laid on hooks, and under the pent-houſes of a row of houſes and alley-gate, called *Shaft-alley* in *Lime-ſtreet* ward, till in the reign of king *Edward VI*, one *Sir Stephen*, a curate of *St. Katharine's Chriſt-Church*, preaching at *St. Paul's-Croſs*, told the people, that this ſhaft was made an idol, by giving the name of *Underſhaft* to the church: whereupon, in the afternoon of that Sunday, the neighbours, over whoſe doors the ſhaft hung, having firſt dined to make themſelves ſtrong, took the ſhaft off from the hooks, where it had hung for 32 years, and ſaw'd it in pieces, every man taking ſo much as had lain over his premiſes.

URBAN [*Urbanus*, L. courteous] a proper name of men.

URDEHEAD [of *orð*, Sax. an edge and *head*, *q. d.* a piked promontory] a place in *Scotland*.

URE [*Urus*, L. in the Roman time it waſhed *Iſurium*] a town of the *Brigantines* now called *Aldborough*. *Urus* was afterwards by the Saxons called *Oupe*, Sax. now *Owſe*] a river in *Torkſhire*.

URIAH [אֲרִיָּה, Heb. *i. e.* the fire of *Jab* or *Jehovah*] one of king *David's* chief captains.

URIEL [אֲרִיֵּל, *i. e.* the fire of God] the name of an angel.

UZZIEL [עֲזִיָּא, Heb. *i. e.* the goat of God] a proper name.

W

WAINFLEET [of *vain* a marſh and *ſleot* a ſtream, &c. *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WAKEMAN [*q. d.* watchman] the title of a chief magiſtrate of *Rippon* in *Torkſhire*; alſo a proper name.

WALBROOK [took its name of a brook which anciently ran through the ſtreet, and *Wall*, probably that ſtream of water let through the wall of the city about *Moorgate*.

WALDWIN ? [of *pealpan*, Sax. to rule and *pinnan*,

WALWIN ? Sax. to win] a proper name of men.

WALL FLEET [of *pall*, Sax. a wall and *ſleot*, Sax. a river, &c.] a place in *Effex* noted for oiliſers.

WALLINGFORD [Walenſgaxorð and Wallenſgaxorð, Sax. of *gual hæn*, C. Br. *i. e.* the old wall and ford] a town in *Berkſhire*.

WALLTOWN, a place in *Northumberland*, anciently a royal palace, where *Sebert*, king of the *East Saxons*, was baptized by *St. Paulinus*.

WALLISEND [*i. e.* the end of the wall or trenches] a place in *Noribumberland*.

WALMER [probably of *pall*, Sax. and *mare*, L. the ſea, *q. d.* a ſea-wall] a place in *Kent*.

WALSINGHAM [of *pæl*, Sax. a whirlpool of *pælpan*, Sax. to wallow and *ham*, Sax. an habitation, *q. d.* a dirty boggy town; or of *pæhpe*, Sax. ſouthernwood growing there in great plenty] a town in *Norfolk*, from whence comes a ſurname.

WALTER [of *palt*, Sax. a wood and *bert* a maſter, or of *pealpan*, Sax. to rule and *hepte*, Sax. an army] a proper name of men.

WALTHAM [of *pealb*, Sax. a wood and *Dam*, Sax. an habitation, *q. d.* a town by a wood] a town in *Effex* famous for a ſtately abby, whoſe abbot was a member of parliament.

WALWICK [of *bold big*, Brit. *i. e.* the head of the flood, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WALWIN [of *pealpan*, Sax. to govern and *pinnan*, to win] a proper name or ſurname.

WANDSWORTH [anciently called *Wandſworth* of the river *Wandle* or *Vandali* and *poſt*, Sax. a village, or, as others ſuppoſe, of *vand*, Dan. water and *worth*, *q. d.* a town by the water-ſide] a town ſituate on the bank of the river *Thames* in *Surrey*.

WANSDIKE [*i. e.* *Woden's Dike*, or the ditch of *Woden* or *Oden*, a God worſhipped by the Saxons ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Mercury* of the Romans] a prodigious long ditch in *Wiltſhire*, anciently the limit of the *West-Saxons* and *Mercii*.

WARDWICK [of *Huicci* or *Iceni* and *peap*, Sax. *i. e.* a garrison of the people called *Iceni*, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WARE [of *peap*, Sax. a ditch made to keep off the overflowing of the water] a town in *Hertfordſhire*.

WARRINGTON [var or tu ui, Brit. *i. e.* upon the river *Tine*, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WARWICK [of *guarth*, C. Br. a ſafeguard or garrison and *pic*, Sax. a port or city, according to *Camden*; *Somner* ſays it was anciently called *Wearing Wic* of *peaping* a wear and *pic*, Sax. a fort. The *Welſh* call it *Car-leon*, *i. e.* the camp of the Legion, becauſe there the major of the *Dalmatian* horſe acted under the command of the duke of *Britain*] the county town of *Warwickſhire*.

WATLING ſtreet [ſome ſuppoſe it to be ſo called of *Vitellianus* a Roman; but *Somnerus* ſuppoſes of *petla*, Sax. a beggar or *petlian*, Sax. to beg, becauſe beggars constantly ſat in that ſtreet to aſk alms] It was one of the 4 Roman ſtreets or high ways, dividing London in the miſt from ſouth to north, reaching from *Dover* to London, *Dunſtable*, *Touceſter*, *Atterſton* and the *Severn* near the *Wrekin* in *Shropſhire*, extending it ſelf to *Angleſey* in *Wales*. The three other Roman ſtreets or ways were *Ikeneld-ſtreet*, *Erminage-ſtreet*, and the *Foſſe*.

WENTSBECK [of the river *Went* and *beck*, Dan. a river] a little river in *Northumberland*, by the ſide of which the town called *Glenouenta* anciently ſtood.

WORTH [Weorð, Sax. a farm] Hence many of our country-villages end in *worth*, as *Thiſtleworth*, *Wandſworth*, &c.

WESTBURY [*i. e.* *Western-town*] a town in *Hampſhire*.

WESTCHESTER [is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Cheſter* upon the ſtreet in *Durham*, which lies to the eaſt as this does to the weſt. The Saxons called it *Leaga-ceaſter*, Sax. *i. e.* the legion's town, becauſe a Roman legion did quarter there.

WESTMINSTER [Weytminſtre, Sax.] took its name from its weſtward ſituation and a *minſter* or abbey founded there by *Sebert*, king of the *East-Saxons*, out of the ruins of a temple of *Apollo*, which ſtood there and fell by an earthquake about the year of our lord 605.

WEYMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Wey*] a port-town in *Dorſetſhire*.

WHALEY [of *pellian*, Sax. to be full of ſprings and *leaſ* a field, *q. d.* a field well-watered] a place in *Lancashire*.

WHITBY [*i. e.* a white town or bay, called in the Saxons time *ſcþeaneſheale*, *i. e.* *Stream's hill*] a place in *Torkſhire*.

WHITE-HALL *Tork-place*, built by cardinal *Woolſey*, and taken from him by king *Henry VIII*.

WHITNEY [of *hpiet*, Sax. white and *ea* Sax. water, or *iſe*, Sax. an iſland] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

The Iſle of WIGHT [called anciently *Whiſclanb*, Sax. *i. e.* white land, and alſo *Wic-ca*, Sax. the *Welſh* called it *Guith*, which ſignifies a diſiſion or ſeparation, becauſe it was thought that this iſland was formerly cut off and ſeparated from the reſt of *England* by the force of the ſea. An iſland over-againſt *Portſmouth* and over-againſt *Southampton*.

WIGMORE [Wiſanſemeſe, Sax. probably of *pic*, Sax. a fortreſs and *moor*, Sax. a moor] a town in *Herefordſhire*.

WIGTOWN [of *big*, Brit. or *paſan*, Sax. to wag and *tun* a town] the name of a place.

WILBERHAM [anciently called *Wilburgham*, of *pilt*, Sax. wild and *bunſ* and *ham*, Sax.] a town in *Kent*.

WALCOCKS ? [of *wald* a wood and *cock*, *q. d.* wood-cock] a ſurname.

WILCOX ? cock] a ſurname.

WILFRED [of *pilla*, Sax. a will and *ſnebe*, Sax. peace] a proper name.

St. WILFRED's Needle, a narrow hole in the church of *Rippon* in *Torkſhire*, in which in times of old they uſed to

make the trial of the chastity of women; the proof is reported to be thus: those who were chaste did easily pass through it; but those who had violated their chastity, were stopp'd and held fast after a miraculous manner.

WILLIAM [of guild helm, Du. *q. d.* harness'd with a gilded helmer; but others derive it of viol helm, *i. e.* the shield or defence of many] a proper name of men.

WILTON [of the brook Willey and ton, Sax.] a place in *Wiltshire*.

WILTSHIRE [anciently Wilcetia, Sax. either from the town *Wilton* or the river *Willey* and yetta, Sax. *i. e.* the neighbouring inhabitants] the county of *Wills*.

WIMBLETON [called Wibanune, Sax. or, as *Somner* writes, Wibbanune and derives it of one *Wibba* supposed to have been the builder and tune, Sax. an hill] a town in *Surrey*.

WIMUND [*i. e.* sacred peace] a proper name of men.

WINANDERMERE [some derive it of pine, Sax. pleasant, pað, Sax. a ford and meje, Sax. a marsh] in *Westmoreland*.

WINBURN [Winþuþnham, Sax. *Windagledy*, C. Br. *i. e.* a town between two rivers] a place in *Dorsetshire*.

WINCHCOMB [Wincel-combe, Sax. of pincel, Sax. a corner and combe, Sax. a valley, *q. d.* a valley encompassed on each side with hills] in *Glostershire*.

WINCHELSEA [Wincelyea of pincel a corner and ea, Sax. water or iðe, Sax. an isle] a port in *Suffex*.

WINCHESTER [Wintonceaster, Sax. the *Cambro-Britons* used to call it *Caer gubi*, *i. e.* the white city, because it is built on a chalky foil] a city and bishop's see in *Hampshire*.

WINDHAM [*i. e.* *Wimund's* home] a place in *Norfolk*.

WINDSOR [anciently called Winðele-þhofan, Sax. *q. d.* winding shore, because of the winding of the river in that place] a town in *Berkshire* where is a castle and royal palace.

WINFRED [of pinnan, Sax. to win and þneðe, Sax. peace] the name of the *English-Saxon* apostle of the *Germans*, who was afterwards called *Eoniface* by pope *Gregory*; also an *English* virgin saint, who is storied to have been revived or brought to life again by *Bruno* the priest, after her head had been cut off by *Cradocus*, and that thence sprang St. *Winefred's* well in *Flintshire*.

WINDWIDFIELD [of pinnan, Sax. to conquer and field on account of a victory obtained there by *Oswin*, king of *Northumberland* over *Penda* the *Mercian*] a place in *Torkshire*.

WITHERINGTON [of þýðeþian, Sax. to wither and þune, Sax. an hill, *q. d.* a dry or parched hill] a place in *Northumberland*.

WIVELSCOMB [*Weewel* a weefel and combe, Sax. a valley] a place in *Somersetshire*.

WODEN [of Weðan, Sax. *Wōeden*, Du. *Wutten*, Teut. to be wood or mad, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inspir'd a warlike fury into the minds of men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans* and *Saxons*, the same with *Mars* of the *Romans*; his statue was set up with a *Panoply* or compleat armour, and a drawn sword: from him *Wednesday* took its name.

WOLDSBURY [of þols, Sax. an hill and Buþð, Sax. a town] a place in *Wiltshire*.

WOLFRED [of ulph, Sax. help or aid and nebe, Sax. counsel, *q. d.* helpful in counsel] the name of an archbishop of *Canterbury*, A. C. 816.

WOODWARD [of puðu, Sax. wood and garde, F. a warden, *q. d.* a warden or keeper of the wood] a surname

WOODROOF [of puðe, Sax. wood and ðeþeþa, Sax. a governour of a wood or a forester] a surname.

WOODSTOCK [of puðe and ytoce, Sax. the stock of a tree or of ytop, Sax. a place] a famous place, anciently a palace and park in *Oxfordshire*.

WORCESTER [called Weðeornaceaster, also Wipeceaster of pine, Sax. a forest and ceaster, Sax. a town or city; the *Romans* called it *Wigornia*, of the *Wiccii* ancient inhabitants of the place] a city and bishop's see.

WORTH [þopð, Sax. a court or farm] a termination joined to the names of places, as *Wandsworth*.

WREXHAM [Writelerham, Sax. of þriðely, Sax. wreaths and ham. Sax. a village] a place in *Denbighshire*.

WROXETER [Wrecen-ceaster, Sax.] a place in *Shropshire*.

WULPHER [of Ulpheþ, Sax. an helper] a king of the *Mercii*, founder of the abbey at *Peterborough*, now a cathedral church.

Y

YANESBURY [*q. d.* *Vespasian's* bury or town] a town in *Wiltshire*, famous for a trench and wall of *Roman* workmanship, said to be cast up or made by *Vespasian*.

YARMOUTH [of the river *Tare* and mouth] a famous sea-port and harbour in *Norfolk*.

YARROW [of ýþar, Sax. fens] a place in the bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable on account of its having been the birth-place of *Venerable Bede*.

YORK [Eufe-þic or Eouep-þic of eueþe a wild boar and þyc, Sax. a place of refuge, *q. d.* a safe retreat or refuge from the wild boars which were numerous in the forest of *Gautries*, as *Verstegan* supposes.] It was called *Eboracum* by the *Romans*; the next city of account in *England* to *London*, memorable on account of the death of two emperors *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*, and also for having been the birth place of *Constantine the Great*.

Z

ZABULON [צבולון, Heb. *i. e.* a dwelling-place] one of the 12 sons of *Jacob*.

ZACHARIAH [זכריה of זכרון, Heb. a memorial and זי of the Lord] the name of a prophet.

ZEDEKIAH [צדקיה, Heb. *i. e.* the justice or righteousness of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

ZERUBBABEL [זרובבל, Heb. *i. e.* opposing or con-

ZOROBABEL [זרובבל, Heb. *i. e.* opposing or con- tending against confusion] a famous rebuilder of the temple at *Jerusalem*.

ZIMRI [זמרי, Heb. *i. e.* a song, &c.] an usurper of the kingdom of *Israel*, who slew *Elia* his master,

F I N I S.





ABBREVIATIONS made use of in this following Work.

<i>A.</i> for Arabick	<i>F. of L.</i> French of Latin	<i>N. C.</i> North Country.	<i>Sax.</i> Saxon.
<i>B.</i> British.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.	<i>O.</i> Old Word.	<i>Sc.</i> Scotch.
<i>C.</i> Country Word.	<i>H.</i> Hebrew.	<i>O. C.</i> Old Character.	<i>S. L.</i> Statute Law.
<i>C. Br.</i> Welsh.	<i>H. P.</i> Hunting Phrase.	<i>O. F.</i> Old French.	<i>Span.</i> Spanish.
<i>Ch.</i> Chaldee.	<i>H. T.</i> Hunting Term.	<i>O. L.</i> Old Latin.	<i>S. P.</i> Sea Phrase.
<i>C. L.</i> Civil Law.	<i>Ital.</i> Italian.	<i>O. P.</i> Old Phrase.	<i>S. T.</i> Sea Term.
<i>C. T.</i> Chymical Term.	<i>L.</i> Latin.	<i>O. R.</i> Old Record.	<i>S. W.</i> Scripture Word.
<i>Dan.</i> Danish.	<i>L. P.</i> Law Phrase.	<i>O. S.</i> Old Statute.	<i>Syr.</i> Syriack.
<i>Du.</i> Dutch.	<i>L. T.</i> Law Term.	<i>P. T.</i> Physical Term.	<i>Teut.</i> Teutonick or Antient.
<i>F. or Fr.</i> French.	<i>M. P.</i> Military Phrase.	<i>P. W.</i> Poetical Word.	German.
<i>F. L.</i> Forest Law.	<i>M. T.</i> Military Term.		

QUÆDAM ERRATA TYPOGRAPHICA.

IN ADENOGRAPHY, for *treaty* read *treatise*. In *natural* AGENTS after the word *produce* add one sort of effect with an incapacity to produce. In ALFET after *tryal* of dele *an*. In ANATASIS instead of *our* read *or*. In ANEMOSCOPE after *Air* add *or wind*. In ANGINA instead of [with Surgeons] read [of ἀγγεῖν Gr. to strangle or suffocate]. In ANNO DOMINI instead of *from the date* read *in the date*. In ANTACIDA leave out the word *like*. For ANTIPASIS read *Antispasis*. In APODIOXIS leave out *any*. For *Theatrical* ARITHMETICK read *theorical*. For *numerous* ARITHMETICK read *numeral*. In Dyadic ARITHMETICK leave out *decade*. In ASSEMBLEE for *Line is being* leave out *is*. For AUDIENDO and *determinando* read *terminando*. In ANECDOTE add [of ἀνέκδοτῶν not published]. In APOLOGY [ἀπολογία of ἀπολογία read *or* ἀπολογίαμαι I refute or gainsay] an excuse or defence, a discourse or writing in defence of a person. For CONSPITRATIONE read *conspiratione*.

In the Dedication in Page 2 line 19 for *never* read *ever*. These errors are what, for want of opportunity before the publication, I have observ'd, but doubt not but that there are many more (as in a work of this bulk and variety, may reasonably be expected) which, however I hope, are neither so many nor so great, but that the candid reader, as they occur, will be able to correct, and impute rather to the precipitancy of the press, than to the negligence of the author.

The construction and use of *Nepier's Bones* happening to be omitted in their proper place, it is inserted here.

They are rods, Plates, or *Lamellæ* of wood, metal, paste-board, or other matter of an oblong form (as in the table) and each divided into 9 little squares; each of which is resolved into two tables diagonally.

In these little squares are written the numbers of the multiplication table, in such order as that the units, or right hand figures, are found in the right hand triangle, and the tens on the left hand figures in the left hand triangle; see the table.

The use of them in multiplication.

To multiply any given number by another; dispose the *Lamellæ* in such order, that the top figures may exhibit the multiplicand, and then join the *Lamellæ* of units on the left hand, in which seek the right hand figure of the multiplier; and write out the other numbers which correspond to it in the squares of the other *Lamellæ*, adding the several numbers which occur in the same Rhumb together and their sums. And after the same manner write out the other numbers which correspond to the other figures of the multiplier; and dispose them under one another as in the common Multiplication; and then add the several Numbers into one sum.

As for Example,

If 6123 is to be multiply'd by 356, having tabulated the multiplicator, the several products thereof into each figure of the multiplier you are directed to by the Index; which being added together (respect being had to the due placing their sum) is 2179788, which is the product of 6123 by 356.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6123 \\ 356 \\ \hline 36738 \\ 30615 \\ 18369 \\ \hline 2179788 \end{array}$$

The Use of *Nepier's Bones* in Division.

Dispose the *Lamellæ* so that the uppermost Figures may exhibit the divisor, to these join the *Lamellæ* of units on the left hand. Descend under the divisor till you come to those figures of the dividend, wherein it is first required how oft the divisor is found, or at least the next less number, which is to be subtracted from the dividend, and write down the number corresponding to this in the place of units for a quotient. Determine the other parts of the quotient after the same manner, and the division will be completed.

As for Example,

Thus, if 2179788 is to be divided by 6123, it will give in the Quotient 356.

Having dispos'd the *Lamellæ*, or tabulated the divisor 6123, I see that 6123 cannot be had in 2179; therefore I take 5 places, and on the rods finding a number that is equal, or next less to 21797, which is 18369, that is, 3 times the divisor; set 3 in the quotient, and subtract 18369 from the figures above, and there rests 3428; to which add 8, the next figure of the dividend, and seek again on the rods for it, or the next less, which being found to be 5 times, set 5 in the quotient, and subtract 30615 from 34288, and there rests 3673; to which add 8 the last figure in the dividend, and finding it to be 6 times the divisor, set 6 in the quotient.

$$6123)2179788(356$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18369 \\ 34288 \\ 30615 \\ \hline 36738 \\ 36738 \\ \hline 00000 \end{array}$$

Printed for T. Cox, at the Lamb under the Royal-Exchange, A Collection of TRACTS,
on various Subjects. Written by THOMAS CHUBB. Containing,

- I. **T**HE Supremacy of the Father asserted: Or, eight Arguments from Scripture to prove, that the Son is a Being inferior and subordinate to the Father, and that the Father alone is the supreme God. First Printed in the Year 1715.
- II. The Supremacy of the Father vindicated: Or, Observations on Mr. Claggett's Book, entituled, Arianism anatomiz'd. Wherein is shewn, that what Mr. Claggett, and others, call Christ's divine Nature, is so far from being the real and very Son of God, that, on the contrary, it is the very Father of God's Son.
- III. An Appendix, being an Enquiry concerning the Personal Character of the Son of God, and what is necessary to be believed concerning him; and likewise into the Sense and Meaning of our Lord's Words, viz. Except ye believe that I am he, ye shall die in your Sins, as in John viii. 24.
- IV. An Enquiry concerning Property, wherein is consider'd Liberty of Conscience.
- V. An Enquiry concerning Sin, in which is considered Original Sin.
- VI. An Enquiry concerning Justification.
- VII. An Enquiry concerning the Sense and Meaning of our Lord's Words, viz. Son, thy Sins be forgiven thee, as in Mark ii. 5.
- VIII. An Enquiry concerning Sinners Deliverance from Condemnation; wherein the Case of Christ's Satisfaction is considered, and impartially stated, according to the Scripture Account of it.
- IX. An Enquiry concerning the Justice of God.
- X. An Enquiry concerning Infinite Justice, and Infinite Satisfaction.
- XI. An Enquiry concerning Faith and Mysteries: Or, a four-fold Enquiry; first, what Faith is; secondly, what the Object of Faith is; thirdly, what a Mystery is; fourthly, whether a Mystery is the Object of Faith?
- XII. An Enquiry concerning the Use of Reason in Matters of Revelation.
- XIII. An Enquiry concerning Prayer.
- XIV. An Enquiry concerning the Unity, or Oneness of the Church, or Body of Christ.
- XV. An Enquiry into that important Question, Whether Christ is sole King in his own Kingdoms? or, Whether the civil Magistrate, or the Pastors in Christ's Church, are invested with Authority to rule Christ's Subjects by making Laws to direct their Behaviour and Conduct in Christ's Service? which Laws they (viz. Christ's Subjects) are obliged in Conscience to pay active Obedience to. In a Letter to a Gentleman.
- XVI. Part of a Letter to another Gentleman, relating to the foregoing Enquiry.
- XVII. The Previous Question, with Regard to Religion. Humbly offered to be considered, in order to the settling and determining all other Questions on this Subject.
- XVIII. A Supplement to the Previous Question, with Regard to Religion. Wherein several Objections made to the Previous Question are examined, and in which God's moral Character is more fully vindicated. In a Letter to a Friend.
- XIX. The Case of Abraham, with Regard to his offering up Isaac in Sacrifice re-examined. In a Letter to a Clergyman.
- XX. A Vindication of God's Moral Character, as to the Cause and Origin of Evil, both Natural and Moral. Wherein the Case of Liberty and Necessity is considered, with Regard to human Actions. In a Letter to a Friend.
- XXI. A Supplement to the Vindication of God's Moral Character. Wherein three Objections are examined; two urged against the Wisdom and Goodness of God, and the other against human Liberty.
- XXII. A Discourse concerning Persecution, wherein the Grounds upon which Christians afflict and grieve, and be-reave each other of Life, for their different Opinions in Matters of Religion, are examined.
- XXIII. An Examination of Mr. Barclay's Principles, with Regard to Man's natural Ability since the Fall; as laid down in his Book, entituled, An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, [as the same is held forth and preached by the People called, in Scorn, Quakers. Wherein is shewn, that the said Principles are erroneous, and in which human Nature is vindicated from that Burden of Reproach he has loaded it with. In a Letter to a Friend, occasion'd by the great Commendation given to Mr. Barclay's Performance, in the British Journal, Numb. XXX. and now offered to the Consideration of the People called Quakers.
- XXIV. Human Nature vindicated: Or, a Reply to Mr. Beaven's Book, entituled, Supernatural Influences necessary to Salvation; being a Vindication of the fourth Proposition of Robert Barclay's Apology. Wherein is shewn, That Man in his natural Capacity, is a Moral Agent; that he has Power, and is at Liberty to do both Good and Evil; and consequently, can render himself either acceptable or displeasing to his Maker. In a second Letter to a Friend. Humbly offered to the Consideration of the People called Quakers.
- XXV. Some short Remarks upon Dr. Morgan's Tract, entituled, A Letter to Mr Chubb; occasioned by his two Letters to a Friend, &c. In a third Letter to a Friend. Humbly offered to the Consideration of the People called Quakers.
- XXVI. Scripture Evidence consider'd: In a View of the Controversy betwixt the Author and Mr. Barclay's Defenders, viz. Mr. Beaven and Dr Morgan. Wherein is shewn, What Qualifications are absolutely necessary to take place in the Bible, in order to render it capable of being the Rule of Truth; and that, as it is such a Rule, the following Proposition, viz. that Man cannot do what is morally Good, without a supernatural Influence, is not, nor cannot be contained therein. In a fourth Letter to a Friend. Humbly offered to the Consideration of the People call'd Quakers.
- XXVII. Reflections on natural Liberty. Wherein the Case of Liberty and Necessity, when consider'd as a proper Foundation for Virtue and Religion, for Rewards and Punishments, is examined. Occasioned by Dr. Morgan's Tract, entituled, A Defence of natural and revealed Religion. In a fifth Letter to a Friend.
- XXVIII. Some farther Reflections on natural Liberty; wherein several other Points relating to the Subject are considered.
- XXIX. The Glory of Christ: Or, a Discourse upon those Words, as they are in St. Paul's second Epistle to the Corinthians, Chap. viii. Verse 23. Wherein is shewn, That the Christian Salvation is the only proper Expedient to take away divine Displeasure, and to render Men truly acceptable and well pleasing to God. Humbly offer'd to the Consideration of the Modern Deists.
- XXX. A Letter of Thanks to the Author of the Tract, entituled, A Friendly Admonition to Mr Chubb; wherein the several Things complained of in that Admonition, are considered.
- XXXI. A few Things humbly offer'd to the Consideration both of Believers and Unbelievers, in these happy Days of Liberty of Enquiry.
- XXXII. Some short Reflections on Virtue and Happiness. Wherein is shewn, That Good and Evil are founded in the abstract Nature and Reason of Things: That Selfishness and Benevolence are two distinct and independent Principles of Action in Man: That Virtue is solely founded in Benevolence; and, that the preserving and cherishing in ourselves a benevolent Temper and Disposition, is the most sure Way to a happy Life.
- XXXIII. Some short Reflections on Virtue and Vice: Wherein is shewn, What kind of Virtue is, in Reason, rewardable; and what kind of Vice is, in Reason, punishable. Occasioned by Dr. Morgan's Tract, entituled, A Defence of Natural and Revealed Religion.
- XXXIV. Some short Reflections on the Grounds and Extent of Authority and Liberty, with respect to Civil Government: Wherein the Authority of Civil Governours, in Matters of Religion is particularly consider'd. Occasioned by Dr. Rogers's Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion.
- XXXV. Reflections on National Punishments. Wherein two Objections raised against what is advanced, in the Author's Discourse on the Grounds and Extent of Authority and Liberty, with Respect to Civil Government, are examined. In Answer to a private Letter from a Gentleman.